SUPPLEMENT

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD IN JULY 1853

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WILLIAM LITTLE 198 STRAND

CHRONOLOGY.

FROM JUNE 27 TO DECEMBER 31, 1853.

JUNE.

27.—Two earthquake shocks felt at Portland (U.S.)

28.—Died, aged 81, the Earl of Wemyss and March.—Died, Rev. G. Faussett, D.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

JULY.

1.—Two colliery explosions: one at the Bent Grange Colliery, near Oldham, by which twelve lives were sacrificed, and many persons seriously injured: the other at Soft-shaw-bottoms, near Bradford, causing the death of two boys.

2.—Another passage of the Pruth by Russian troops, and simultaneous possession taken by them of Moldavia and Wallachia; prefaced by a manifesto from the Emperor Nicholas, stating that the occupation of these principalities was indispensable to guarantee Russia the re-establishment of its rights, and was not to be considered as a declaration of war.

4.—The seventy seventh anniversary of American Independence celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the United States.

5.—Died, in his eighty-fifth year, Admiral Sir C. Bullen (the last of the captains engaged at Trafalgar), having been seventy-four years in the service.

6.—Laid, at Epsom, the foundation-stone of a college for the reception of decayed medical men and their widows; towards which £20,000 had been collected, mainly through the exertions of its founder, Mr. Propert.—Died, at Cape Town, Lady Sale, the renowned wife of the gallant General Sale.

7.—An Asylum for Idiot Children founded at Baldovan, near Dundee: the expenses of the building to be defrayed by Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy.

8.—Death of the Marchioness of Anglesey, aged 72.

9.—Bursting of a waterspout in Breconshire, and overflow of the Wye and the Usk, with their tributary streams, causing terrible disasters in the counties of Hereford, Brecon, Radnor, Salop, &c.; twenty-two bridges destroyed, and eight lives lost.

11.—Serious riot (resulting from a religious fund) between Irish and Italian Roman Catholics in Clerkenwell-lane, London: the Irish, armed with bludgeons and pokers, attacking the Italians; who defended themselves with large clasp-knives. Several persons passed carried away bleeding and dangerously wounded, and with broken limbs. (An attempted renewal of the brawl on the 17th promptly put a stop to by the police.)

12.—The opening day of the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Gloucester (concluding on the 15th).

13.—Termination of the protracted siege of Buenos Ayres, and dispersion of Urquiza's army.

14.—Conversazione given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion-house, to 2000 persons of both sexes connected with science, literature, and the fine arts.—A protest issued by the Sublime Porte against the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia.—Inauguration of the Crystal Palace at New York by the President of the United States.

15.—The greater part of Cumana (the first city built on Terra-firma by the Spaniards) destroyed by an earthquake; many of its inhabitants killed.

18. New parochial school opened at Deal.

19.—The *Lady Evelyn*, on her passage from Hong-Kong to San Francisco, with Chinese emigrants, wrecked off the island of Tpaisan: more than 200 lives lost.

20.—A gold escort from the M'Ivor Diggings, Australia, having in charge 2222 ounces of gold and £700 in money, attacked by robbers: three of the guards seriously wounded, and the treasure taken.—Mr. Mechi's annual lecture and feast held at Tiptree Farm with more than ordinary éclat.

21.—Launch of the *Conway* (an 80-gun screw steamship) at Chatham Dockyard.

22.—The 77th birthday of Lord Kenyon celebrated, with great rejoicings, at Hanmer, Flintshire.

23.—Banquet by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, to her Majesty's Ministers, and 300 distinguished guests.

25.—Tenth annual meeting of the British Archæological Association, at Rochester, began (closing on the 31st).

26.—The tercentenary commemoration of the Tonbridge Grammar School concluded with great festivity: the Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury taking an active part in the day's proceedings.

27.—Died, Lord Huntingfield, aged 80.—At the London Summer Poultry Show, £1000 asked for a pen of Cochin-China fowls: one egg being valued at five guineas.—Strike of the London cab proprietors and drivers, in consequence of a law recently enacted affecting their interests: on this and the two following days, very few cabs in the streets.

29.—Terrible thunder-storm at Dieppe: two persons killed by the lightning.—Intelligence received in London of the loss of the barque *Argyle* off Newfoundland on the 19th of May: of the sixteen survivors (men and women) who took to the long boat, only a few were saved, the others having perished from starvation, and from the hardships suffered for nine days and nights in an open boat, exposed to a strong westerly gale.

30.—Died, the Earl of Seafield, aged seventy-four.

AUGUST.

1.—Degrett's coat and badge won by Fennis.

2.—The village of Romalo, in the Tyrol, set on fire by lightning: fifty-seven houses reduced to ashes, and four lives lost.—Edouard Raynaud committed to Newgate on a charge of conspiring to kill the French Emperor. (His trial, on the 16th, ended in a verdict of "Not guilty.")—Exhibition of Industry at Moscow closed: 668 persons had exhibited: the number of visitors having also been great, on one day amounting to 35,000.—Information received in London of the almost total destruction (on the 31st April last) of Tchiraz, in Persia, by an earthquake: 12,000 lives lost.

3.—A bazaar held on this and the two following days at Carisbrooke Castle (under the patronage of the Queen), in aid of the funds for rebuilding St. Thomas's Church, Newport, attended with most satisfactory results.—Jubilee of the Reading and Essex Bible Society commemorated in Carnarvon Castle by the auxiliary societies of Northern Wales.

4.—Opening of a new Grammar-school at Colchester.

6.—An iceberg (more than 600 feet above the water, and about half a mile long), passed close to by the *Marlborough*, off Cape Horn.

7.—Died, aged sixty-seven, Lieut.-Col. P. Hawker; for many years a contributor to the public press on various subjects more especially on the art of shooting.

8.—Opening of the annual Art-Union Exhibition of prize pictures (178 in number).

11.—Grand review of the Queen at Spithead, of a 81-ann-fleet, consisting of 50 vessels, 56,071 tons burthen, 14,420-horse power, carrying 1151 guns, and manned by 11,600 men.

12.—Permanent enlargement, from this day, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS by eight additional pages.

14.—Grant fire at Dover, on the premises of Messrs. Walker and Co. (estimated damage, £50,000); on which occasion the heat detached a large mass of the chalk cliff, which fell, killing several persons.—Died, Sir F. Hamilton, aged 76.—Opening of the Tomb of the Emperor Napoleon, at the Church of the Hôtel des Invalides.

15.—Fête Napoléon at Paris: the cost (including 80,000 francs distributed in alms) being 700,000 francs.—Fall of a scaffold 170 feet high, in the premises of Messrs. Walker and Co. (estimated damage, £50,000); on which occasion the heat detached a large mass of the chalk cliff, which fell, killing several persons.—Died, Sir F. Hamilton, aged 76.—Opening of the Tomb of the Emperor Napoleon, at the Church of the Hôtel des Invalides.

16.—Fête Napoléon at Paris: the cost (including 80,000 francs distributed in alms) being 700,000 francs.—Fall of a scaffold 170 feet high, in the grounds of Messrs. Sydenham; killing ten men on the spot, two others subsequently dying of the wounds received, and several being severely hurt.—On the Thursday following, the remains of eight of the men were interred in Sydenham Churchyard; each coffin followed by the relations of the deceased: the mournful cortège being closed by the whole of the men employed on the works, headed by Messrs. Fox and Henderson.—At the Ferii Regatta, an English boat, having broken two of the row-locks, started with two instead of four men: took the lead, and kept it; beating fifteen four-oared boats, and winning the silver medal.

17.—Died suddenly, while entering a railway carriage, General Sir F. Adam.—Damage to the amount of £7300 obtained of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for accidental injuries during their line.—Cricket: Match, Kent *v.* England (begun on the 15th) concluded; England being the victor by one innings and 179 runs.

18.—Died, aged 68, Lord Saltoun: th's veteran, noted for his gallant defence of Hougoumont, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his conduct in the Chinese war; and had the distinguished honour of being held up by the Duke of Wellington as a pattern to the army, "both as a man and as a soldier."—Died suddenly, Mr. Bransby Cooper; known for his many valuable contributions to surgical knowledge.

19.—Died, in his eighty-second year, Admiral Sir G. Cockburn; who, besides having taken a prominent part in a train of the most important and brilliant achievements, will be remembered as having been selected to convey Napoleon to St. Helena.

20.—Parliament prorogued by commission: during this session the House of Commons sat 160 days (each sitting averaging more than seven hours), 130 of which were after midnight.—Closing of the seventh session of the Royal Italian Opera, during which there had been sixty-four performances and eighteen operas.—Breaking up of the Punch and Judy Clubhouse: only one instance of serious misconduct on the part of the troops during their stay there having been reported.

22.—Marriage (civil and religious) of the Duke de Brabant with the Archduchess Maria of Austria celebrated with great pomp at Brussels.

24.—On this and the following day, at a sale of Earl Ducie's stock of cattle, &c., the biddings were run up to an extraordinary pitch: 700 guineas having been given for a bull, £750 for a heifer, £1050 for a ram, and £80 for a Cochin-China fowl: the entire sale realising nearly £13,000.—Commencement of a new harbour, with steam ferry, between Salop, &c.; twenty-two bridges destroyed, and eight lives lost.

11.—Serious riot (resulting from a religious fund) between Irish and Italian Roman Catholics in Clerkenwell-lane, London: the Irish, armed with bludgeons and pokers, attacking the Italians; who defended themselves with large clasp-knives. Several persons passed carried away bleeding and dangerously wounded, and with broken limbs. (An attempted renewal of the brawl on the 17th promptly put a stop to by the police.)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 632.—VOL. XXIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

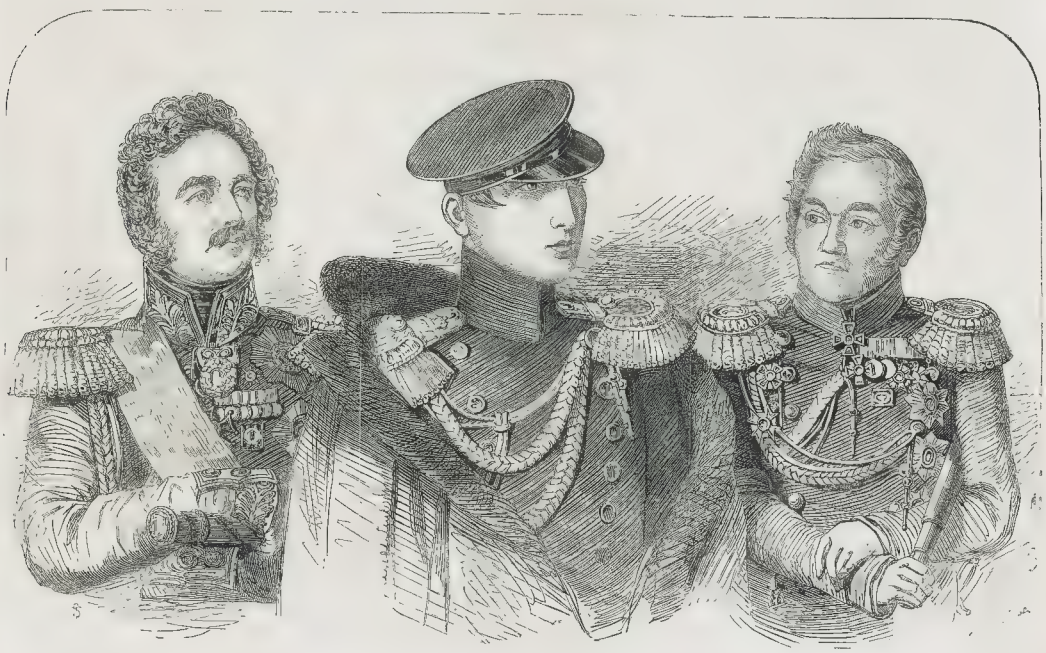
THE IMPENDING WAR.

THE Emperor of Russia has taken the decisive step. He has directed the passage of the Pruth and the occupation of the Danubian provinces of the Turkish Empire by the Russian army. Positive intelligence of the consummation of this act of hostility has reached London and Paris. Public opinion in every part of Europe, except in Russia, was long disinclined to believe that a man with so high a character for prudence and sagacity as the Emperor Nicholas had earned in his past career could so wantonly involve the world in warfare. But it is no longer possible to doubt. The Emperor has chosen his course, and must abide the consequences. There is a lingering hope in some quarters that war may yet be averted, and that the Emperor will express his readiness to negotiate as soon as the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia shall have been completely effected. But this hope we consider baseless and pusillanimous, even if it should be well founded. It would not be for the interest of any state of Europe that peace should be bought of so rapacious a conqueror by so cowardly a sacrifice. A peace purchased by such means would be unworthy of the name. It would be at best a truce or a cessation of hostilities; during which the Emperor, encouraged by impunity, and by the weakness of the great Powers of Europe, would employ himself in making preparations for another and still more formidable aggression upon his neighbours. Austria herself, that even now only exists by Russian sufferance, might possibly be a fellow-victim with Turkey the next time that it pleased the Czar to desire an extension of his territory or his influence. France and England would, in such a case, run the risk of becoming second-rate Powers, or of waging for their independence a still more uncertain and deadly struggle. We may depend upon it that NOW is the time for resistance. If the Czar do not withdraw his troops from the Turkish soil as a preliminary to all negotiation upon the fancied points of dispute which he has chosen to raise, it will be the sacred duty of all the Powers of Western and Central Europe to form an alliance with Turkey, and to punish the daring bigot who imperils the best interests of civilisation to feed his miserable vanity and his insatiable ambition.

Neither little individuals nor mighty nations can ever commit a wrong with impunity. The sword of Nemesis never fails to strike where punishment has been merited. The blow may be delayed, but it is certain to fall; and the longer it is delayed the more terrible the stroke. In the war into which the Czar has thus wilfully rushed, it is impossible that he can prevail. The sense of right and the spirit of humanity are against him. Self-interest and a common danger will arm all nations against the wrong-doer. Great Britain and France can no more permit the political assassination of Turkey than the passengers in Cheapside or in the Rue St. Honoré could permit a murder to be perpetrated under their eyes without taking means either to prevent it or to punish the malefactor. The law of nations is, in this respect, the same as the law of individuals. It has its authority in the Decalogue and in the human heart, and all history shows us that no state can afford to disregard the mighty lessons of over-ruling Justice.

There is no longer room to doubt the cordiality which exists between the Governments of Great Britain and France. Austria and Prussia appear to be less decided; but, in such a war, they cannot be allowed to remain neutral. They must take their side, or pay the penalty. Gratitude for past favours may possibly render the Emperor of Austria averse from any act of decided hostility to his ally and protector. But such considerations, powerful as they are, must yield to higher reasons of policy and of right. Among the consequences of the war, which the Emperor of Russia ought to have foreseen, must be placed, the ultimate opposition of the German powers. The anti-Russian alliance must be a quintuple one. Austria cannot fail to remember, even if the Czar should have forgotten, that it needs but a word from England to arouse both Hungary and Lombardy. There is still a nation to back Kossuth, and still a Kossuth to lead it to independence, should so fair an opportunity arise; and there is still a smouldering vengeance under the ashes of Italy, to burst out into a flame, should a Mazzini re-appear to fan it, supported by the influence and the strength of England and France. Prussia, on her part, cannot forget that, in a war between the spirit of Despotism, represented by Russia, and the spirit of Constitutional Liberty, represented by the great nations of the West, it would be an obvious and a wise policy to attempt the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and thus to raise a formidable barrier against the barbarism and despotism of the East. For these reasons, it is not probable that the Russian Emperor will have any allies. He will have to fight Europe alone, and will find not only external opponents for whom he is prepared, but internal enemies where he least expects them. "Order" may cease to "reign at Warsaw;" and the Circassians may find abundance of money to assist them in their long and brave struggle against their oppressor.

It is difficult to speak with calmness of the personal conduct of the man who has brought Europe into this perplexity and peril. Upon the supposition that he is a sane man, acting with full knowledge of what he is doing, and with a due calculation of the consequences, words fail to express the wickedness of his ambition. Any amount of execration that might be levelled against his name would not stigmatise him as he deserves. Even upon the supposition that he is acting conscientiously; that a zeal for the religion of which he is the temporal head has impelled him in his dangerous career; and that fanaticism, and not the lust of conquest, has urged him to attempt the supremacy of his church and the expulsion of the Mussulmans from Europe, it is equally difficult to regard his character with forbearance. His ambition or his fanaticism is alike the curse of the world. His fanaticism, indeed, would be the worse and more pestilent quality of the two. Reckless as Ambition may be, we may trust it more safely with the sword and the torch than we can trust



FIELD MARSHAL PRINCE PASKEWITSCH. THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, GRAND ADMIRAL OF RUSSIA. ADMIRAL LAZAREFF, COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE BLACK SEA.

Religious Bigotry. Ambition sometimes weighs consequences, but Fanaticism never; and it is the most ominous incident in this unhappy dispute between Russia and Turkey, that it possesses so much of the religious element.

The capture of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, by the combined fleets of England, France, and Turkey, will doubtless follow the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia as effect follows cause. For such a result the Emperor is reported to have expressed himself prepared. Whether the Russian people are prepared for it, or would look with complacency upon it, remains to be seen. We know little in this part of Europe of the real sentiments of the Russian nobility or populace. We only know that revolution has often been attempted in that country; that despotism is tempered by the fear of assassination; that the natural death of an Emperor is not a common occurrence in the history of Russia; and that the Emperor Nicholas dreads the great magnates of the land, and finds it necessary to rule them with a rod of iron, as a means of preventing them from becoming dangerous to his supremacy. Like our own King John, it is his policy to rely for support upon the brute and uneducated masses, rather than upon the intellect and the wealth of his country. Whether a war, with all Europe against him, will not lead to some sudden and violent changes in his own dominions remains to be seen. Perhaps, the Emperor has calculated even this amongst the chances against him: if so—and if he persist in spite of it—the world will wonder all the more at the greatness of his fanaticism and the littleness of his judgment.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, PRINCE PASKEWITSCH, AND ADMIRAL LAZAREFF.

We this week present our readers with three Portraits of Russian celebrities, who, each in his way, would be likely to play an important part in the event of a European war.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of Russia, is the second son of the Emperor. He was born September 21, 1827. His mother, the present Empress of Russia, is the sister of the present King of Prussia. Much against the wish of her brother, she changed her religion from the Lutheran to the Greek communion, on becoming the wife of the Emperor.

The Imperial family of Russia derive their descent from the clerical family of Romanoff; but their blood has been so repeatedly mingled with that of the Germans in Royal and Princely marriages, that little of Russian origin remains in their veins, and their sympathies may be said to be German rather than Russian. The eldest son of Nicholas, and heir to the throne, the Grand Duke Alexander, is not unknown in England. He is of mild, tractable, and amiable disposition, but his talents are said to be of a mediocre character. The young Grand Duke Constantine, of whom we give a Portrait, is said to possess more genius than any member of the Emperor's family, and to be possessed of great intellectual powers. The Emperor has devoted great attention to his navy, and in the hope of making it popular among young men of family and fortune, has caused his second son to enter it. In his character of Admiral, he took pleasure in arresting his elder brother, who was on board his ship, for which he was himself put under arrest for a considerable time by his father. His Imperial Highness visited England in June, 1847, when his Portrait was engraved in this Journal, Nos. 266 and 267.

On attaining the age of 21, he married (Sept. 11, 1848) the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, then in her eighteenth year. By his marriage with this Princess the Grand Duke has two children—a boy and a girl. In addition to his title of Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the Fourth Brigade of Infantry of the Guard, Colonel of the Regiment of Admiral of the late Grand Duke Michel Pawlowitch, a member of the Council of Military Schools, and a member of the Grand Council of the Empire. It will be seen by our foreign intelligence that the Grand Duke Constantine has allied himself to the Muscovite national party, whose fanaticism has brought Europe to the verge of war.

PRINCE PASKEWITSCH.

General-Field-Marshal Prince Paskewitsch, Prince of Warsaw and Count of Erivan, has obtained European celebrity, and enjoys an indisputable military reputation. Paskewitsch first distinguished himself in the war between Russia and Persia in 1826. After the massacre of the Russian garrison of Erivan, Abbas Mirza, heir to the Persian throne, invaded the province of Elizabethpol, at the head of 50,000 men. Count Ivan Yermoloff, one of the best Generals of Russia, who was in command of the Russian army in Persia, was in disgrace at Court, and Paskewitsch was sent with a subordinate command to watch over his conduct. Yermoloff planned his ruin, and sent him with a division of 5000 men against the whole corps of Abbas Mirza, following him with the main body to repair the check which the other might suffer. But Paskewitsch defeated Abbas Mirza, with great slaughter, at Elizabethpol; and Yermoloff was immediately recalled. Paskewitsch was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the room of Yermoloff, and then entered upon a career of brilliant military success. He drove the Persians across the Araxes, and, crossing the river in pursuit, defeated the enemy's army at the battle of Ivan Bulak. In this battle the "victorious standard" of the vanquished fell into the hands of the Russians. Erivan was also taken after a six days' siege. The Persians sued for peace, and Russia demanded the cession of the provinces of Erivan and Nakitchevan, and an indemnification of twenty millions of silver roubles. Paskewitsch was obliged to resume hostilities before the Shah of Persia consented to ratify this treaty. Paskewitsch received as a reward for his conduct in this campaign, a million in money and the title of Count of Erivan.

The war with Persia was scarcely ended before that with Turkey broke out. Turkey reproached Russia with having countenanced the insurrection of the Greeks, and with having fomented troubles in Moldavia and Wallachia. Russia, on her part, accused the Divan of having stimulated the Circassians to revolt; of having fettered the commerce of the Black Sea; and supported the resistance of Persia. Field-Marshal Prince Wittgenstein placed himself at the head of a Russian army of 140,000 men; and on the 7th of May, 1828, crossed the Pruth at three points. Jassy and Bucharest were immediately occupied. General Paskewitsch opened the campaign in Asia; on the 8th of July he took Kars; and, on the 6th of September, gained a complete victory over the Turks under the walls of Akhaltzik, which surrendered to his army on the 5th, after a vigorous resistance.

On the 1st of July, in the following year, Paskewitsch, anticipating the junction of the Seraskier of Erzeroum, Hagi Pasha, in the valley of Zevine, marched against the former, whom he put to flight, and, on the next day, defeated the latter, whom he took prisoner. Thirty-one pieces of cannon, nineteen standards, and 1500 prisoners were the trophies of this twofold victory. On the 8th of July he took Hassan-Khale, the key of Erzerum, the capital of Turcomania, which surrendered on the 9th. Adrianople having been taken by the Russians, Turkey consented to a treaty of peace, which was signed at the Russian head-quarters, on the 14th September. Russia retained the conquered territory bordering on Imeritia and Georgia; and the Dardanelles were thrown open to the commerce of all nations. The Porte engaged to pay eleven millions and a half of Dutch ducats in the course of eighteen months, and to give its assent to the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, concerning Greece. Lastly, it bound itself to restore to the principalities the establishments on the left bank of the Danube. The Hospodars were to be appointed for life, and the taxes hitherto paid in kind were henceforward to be paid in money. In February, 1830, two Turkish ambassadors arrived in St. Petersburg, who obtained a deduction of three millions from the contribution imposed on their country.

The revolution of the 30th July, 1830, at Paris, was the spark that kindled the elements of discord that existed in Poland, in consequence of the tyranny and atrocity of the Grand Duke Constantine, the brother of the Emperor. Constantine fled from Warsaw with his troops, a spiritual government was formed, and the Polish diet declared that the Emperor Nicholas had forfeited the throne. The Russian army under Diebitsch entered Poland in February, 1831. On the recall of Diebitsch in July, it was necessary to have recourse to Paskewitsch, to conclude the war in Poland. His arrival alone raised the spirits of the army. He took the command of the troops, and passed the Vistula on the 29th July. Seeing his approach at the head of an overwhelming force, a retreat or surrender was proposed by the Poles: those who recommended the latter course were shot dead by their infuriated countrymen. Paskewitsch appeared before Warsaw, and on the 6th of September made his memorable assault upon the capital. After a desperate and hopeless resistance on the part of the gallant but ill-fated Poles, Warsaw yielded to Paskewitsch, who entered in triumph on the 8th. He spared the city. There was little to destroy, for the youth, the pride, and the beauty of the capital had died upon the field of battle or had fled. The kingdom of Russian was fearful. The Poles were sent in droves to Siberia or the Caucasus, or draughted into the Russian army. Poland was incorporated with Russia, and, contrary to all treaties, became a province of that empire. Having been appointed Governor of Poland, Paskewitsch has vested himself of many of the opportunities he has enjoyed to moderate the cruelties of his master. The Emperor has acknowledged his long and distinguished services by decreeing that Prince Paskewitsch shall be received by the military with honours hitherto only paid to the Russian Empress or Princes of the blood Royal. Upon the exact degree of military renown to which the Prince is entitled, competent judges differ in opinion. His campaign in Persia was admirable, and that in Asiatic Turkey was a severe criticism upon the war carried on upon this side of the Bosphorus, where the Russians, badly officered, met with many reverses. It is true that in these two countries he was opposed by troops but little inured to war. The faults committed by the Poles were evident; but it is to the credit of Paskewitsch, in a military point of view, that he turned them to advantage as he repaired his own. The Russian Generals are said to be ignorant of the art of concentrating and handling large masses of troops. Paskewitsch, almost the only living Russian General, showed, in the campaign of Poland, that he is a master of this important branch of military tactics.

ADMIRAL LAZAREFF.

Admiral Lazareff has been for many years the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian squadron in the Black Sea, with the navigation of which he is intimately acquainted. He served in the English navy, and has the reputation of being a good seaman and a severe disciplinarian. It is said that Admiral Lazareff is not desirous of being opposed to the English fleet, but is very eager to encounter the French. This speaks more for his courage than his judgment, for failure would be equally certain with either.

Most of the Russian ships of war, built in the Black Sea, are laid down from the lines of English men-of-war, the drawings for which are obtained from England. The ships, however, are soon seized with the dry rot, owing to the new materials used in their construction; and half the fleet would not be able to stand the weather in the Black Sea in the winter. The administration of Admiral Lazareff appears to be as good as the nature of the Government and the chicanery and venality of the *employés* will allow. But the crews of the Black Sea fleet are inefficient; and the fleet itself, although it comprises many sail of the line, being unprovided with steamers, would be unable to meet either the English or French fleet now in the Dardanelles. The greatest activity prevails at the present moment amongst Admiral Lazareff's squadron in the Black Sea. Ships of war are constantly leaving Sebastopol to maintain strict watch along the coast. The *Koluwna* Russian frigate, on the 20th ult., advanced and tacked within three miles of the entrance to the Bosphorus.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

If circumstances allow, it is supposed that the Emperor will pay a short visit to the Camp at Helfaut, previous to his departure for the Eaux Bonnes, which is to be paid, is likely to take place between the 18th and 20th of this month. All the preparations for the latter journey are being actively pursued, and a variety of articles have been despatched from the *Garde Meuble* to complete the furnishing of the Chateau de Pau.

The same mysterious silence continues to exist respecting the numerous arrests made within the last few weeks. Most of these measures have fallen upon members of the working class; but among the latest cases have been those of the *curé* of St. Joseph, a small parish in the neighbourhood of the Faubourg du Temple, and a *chocolatier* of the Rue du Helder. It is probable that ere long some explanation of these measures will be given.

A project is talked of for constructing monster omnibuses, each capable of containing fifty persons, which are to convey passengers from the Barrière du Trône to the Barrière de l'Etoile—that is to say, from one end of Paris to the other—at the rate of three halfpence a piece, on a railway, the carriages being propelled, not by steam, but each by a single horse. A trial is to be made of this mode of conveyance in the Champs Elysées, and on its success depends, we are told, the authorisation of the Government.

It is said that Rossini was quite decided on coming to Paris, and is about shortly to quit Florence for that purpose.

The fête of Louis Napoleon—the 15th of August—is expected to be held with extraordinary magnificence this year; and Paris will, no doubt, be fuller than ever, numerous persons coming from abroad and from the country to be present for the occasion. The Emperor and Empress return from their excursion in time for the event.

Few of the theatres give new pieces at present, and none of any importance appear, with the exception of the Théâtre Historique, the *reprise* of the "Damon et Pythias," of the Marquis de Belloy, is hailed with considerable satisfaction. Hardly any dramatic author of the present day possesses, in the same degree as M. de Belloy, the requisites for treating classic subjects. His perfect knowledge of the habits, manners, and customs of the times of which he treats, his exquisite and delicate mode of handling them, his singular command of language, his powerful and harmonious versification, all combine to raise him to the highest point of excellence in this peculiar style; and "Damon et Pythias," like the "Mal'Aria," and other similar productions of his, stands a perfect chef-d'œuvre of purity, finesse, and elevation.

At the Vaudeville, "Les Filles de Marbre," even at this season, continues to attract hundreds, and the house is every night full to overflowing. On Tuesday, the Emperor and Empress, and the Duc and Duchesse d'Alberg, attended the Opera Comique. The audience, which was most numerous, applauded, for the first time, Grisar's new work, which, at French theatres, with the exception of the Grand Opéra and the Italiens, is only adopted on state occasions. Madame Mario Huchard (the charming actress of Français, Madeleine Brohan) whose marriage we recently announced, has, we regret to state, met with a most fatal accident, the consequences of which may possibly, it is feared, prove serious. Entering a room darkened to exclude the sun, she hastily approached the window, and, unperceived by her, a *parapluie* which was protruded, she ran against it with such force as to produce a most severe wound in the chest. Dr. Cabarrus, the celebrated homœopathic physician, was immediately called in, and it is hoped that dangerous effects may be prevented.

The tardy arrival of summer within the last few days is greeted with infinite satisfaction, the reports from the provinces of the state of the crops of all descriptions having hitherto been most alarming—so much so, that, even if the heat lasts, but a very indifferent harvest can be expected.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

Paris is, of course, ringing with accounts of the plot against the life of the Emperor, organised for execution on the night of his appearance at the Opéra Comique. It was, it appears, discovered by the accidental circumstance of a pistol slightly protruding from the pocket of one of the conspirators, of whom there were discovered in the house no less than seventeen, all armed with pistols and poignards. Upwards of a hundred persons have been arrested, and it is likely that more will be. Louis Napoleon displayed his usual courage and *sang froid* on this occasion, and wished to leave the Opera with only the very small escort usually accompanied him; but was prevented by some of the Ministers, who, in order to prevent suspicion or disturbance, gave directions that the *entr'actes* should be prolonged, to give time for the troops sent for to arrive to conduct the Emperor and Empress back to St. Cloud. A heavy fall of the Bourse has been the consequence of this event.

The manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas has filled the French Cabinet with indignation. It seems that he has now completely flung off the mask entirely, and proclaimed a religious crusade, and arrays Russian against Musselman fanaticism. The favourable meaning at first attached to the mission of M. Ozeroff has given way to one of a less encouraging kind. It is now feared that if the ultimatum be not accepted, the Russian army will not stop in the provinces, but will cross the Danube just as they crossed the Pruth.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday published the following:—

The Government has received the following telegraphic despatch, dated Bucharest, 2nd inst. On this day the *corps d'armée* which is to occupy Wallachia, passes the Pruth by Leova. It is commanded by General Dannenberg. General Gortschakoff is expected at Bucharest. To-morrow, the corps destined for Moldavia will also pass the Pruth by Skouleni. M. Ozeroff is on his way to Constantinople to open fresh negociations. As assurance has been given to the Hospodars that no modifications will be made in the Governments of the Principalities.

The French Government has in its turn drawn up a note, or manifesto, by way of reply to the Nesselrode note. Seldom has public opinion been so clearly manifested as it is on the conduct of Russia. Even the *Assemblée Nationale*—which, to the very last, either openly approved or refrained from censure—has abandoned the cause of Russia altogether.

The Paris papers are, of course, engrossed with the subject of Eastern affairs. The *Moniteur* contradicts the sale of 40,000 muskets to the Porte, but admits the cession of 40,000 muskets to that power. The official Journal also denies that the Minister of War had given French officers permission to serve in the Turkish army. A decree convokes the Council General for the 22nd of August. The sessions will close on the 7th September. Another decree orders that the vacation of the Council of State shall commence on August 1st, and last till October 1st.

Lyons has been declared the second military city of the empire.

The *Moniteur* of Friday publishes long details of the operations of the expedition against Kabylia up to the 22nd ult. It appears that the tribes were generally making their submission.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree reducing the price of tobacco for the army. This measure will be hailed with delight, and will put soldiers in good humour. The *Moniteur* also publishes two decrees founded on a report of the Minister of Public Instruction, by which a teaching Chair of Paleontology for that of Rural Botany now vacant at the Museum of Natural History, and which is suppressed; and the other appointing M. Alcide d'Orbigny to the said chair.

The Bourse, which was firm on Tuesday, was considerably agitated on Wednesday with various discouraging reports. It was said that a dozen individuals had been arrested on Tuesday evening, who had surrounded the Emperor's carriage on his arrival at the Opéra Comique, crying "Vive l'Empereur!" The surrounding crowd, by police instructions, those persons were arrested and searched, and poniards and fire-arms were found on their persons. It was further said that the Emperor of Russia's manifesto was not regarded as satisfactory by the French Government. The Three per Cents opened at 77f. 75c., and fell to 76f. 40c.; they closed at 76f. 60c. for the end of the month.

AUSTRIA.

General Gyulai has left Vienna for St. Petersburg on a special mission. No doubt is entertained of its being connected with the affairs of the East.

The *Vienna Lloyd* publishes the following opinions in a leading article:—

If Russia should incorporate the Danubian Principalities she would make an open enemy of Austria, and it is notorious that a hostile corps of 30,000 men in Transylvania would force the Russian army advancing upon Constantinople to retreat. Should a war ensue Austria would be in a fearful position. Inclination and gratitude bid her make common cause with Russia, but prudence appears to forbid this. If she cannot remain neuter, she ought, for reasons which are so obvious as not to require mention, to go with the West Powers and Germany. When Joseph II. was urged to assist Louis XVI., the unfortunate sister, he is said to have replied, "Alas! the State has no sister."

ITALY.

Letters from Florence, announce the decision of the Court in the affair of Guerazzi and others. MM. Guerazzi and Petrucchi are sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, in the Val di Magna. Three years' surveillance, and M. Montagio, journalist to 90 months'. M. Romanelli, former Minister of Justice, is the only one acquitted. Of the contumacious, nine are sentenced to hard labour for life; among them are MM. Montanelli, Mazzoni, Marmochi, Franchini, and Mordini, all former Ministers of the Grand Duke. The effect produced by the sentence was bad.

The seventy of the Roman police has been exercised, by orders of the Cardinal-Vicar, upon the originator of the pretended miracle, the blood-exuding image of Christ, in the Via di Ripetta. This is a young girl, a protegée of Princess Wolinsky, by whom she was withdrawn from a bad course of life, and placed in a house of education, where, either from fanatical excitement or a love of notoriety, she got up a story of the miracle too gross to deceive the scrutiny of the authorities.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. OCCUPATION OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES BY RUSSIA.

Since our last, every event that has taken place in Eastern Europe has brought us one step nearer to the danger of war. The hostile act which has been so long apprehended has been committed; and, by a double passage of the lumitary river, the Russian troops have taken possession simultaneously of the two provinces which they possessed on this side beyond the Danube. The population of the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, as our readers are aware, divided from Russia by the Pruth, and from the rest of Turkey by the Danube, occupies a territory about the extent of Portugal, and has hitherto formed, in some respects, a neutral community between the Muscovite and the Moslem empires, enjoying certain rights of self-government, and placed under the protectorate of the Czar, though owing fealty to the Sultan. Two Russian corps, by a concerted and rapid operation, have passed the Pruth at distinct places—the one by way for the occupation of Moldavia, and at Leova for the occupation of Wallachia. It is believed that General Gortschakoff has ere this, entered Bucharest, the capital of the latter province. All this was expected from the letter of Count Nesselrode to Redschid Pacha. The Minister of the Sultan was informed by M. Nesselrode that the Russian troops would receive orders to pass the frontiers of the empire, "not to make war," which it was then pretended would be repugnant to the Emperor, "but in order to have material guarantees up to the moment when the Ottoman Government shall give to Russia moral securities she has demanded." The "material guarantees" are the two provinces between the Danube and the Pruth, and these were to be seized upon and held, until the concessions called "moral securities" were yielded by the Porte.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a manifesto stating that he has no intention of declaring war, or of proceeding beyond the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia. The following is a translation of the manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia for the occupation of the Danubian Principalities:—

By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., &c.,

MAKE KNOWN

To our faithful and well-beloved subjects, that from time immemorial our glorious predecessors took the vow to defend the orthodox faith.

From the moment that it pleased Divine Providence to transmit to us the hereditary throne, the observation of these sacred duties which are inseparable from it has constantly been the object of our cares and solicitude. Based on the glorious treaty of Kainardji—confirmed by the solemn transactions concluded afterwards with the Ottoman Porte—those cares and solicitude have always had for object to guarantee the rights of the orthodox Church.

But, to our profound affliction, notwithstanding all our efforts to defend the integrity of the rights and privileges of our orthodox Church, latterly numerous arbitrary acts of the Ottoman Government attacked (*portés atteinte*) those rights, and threatened finally to destroy entirely the whole order of things sanctioned by centuries, and so dear to the orthodox faith.

Our efforts to dissuade the Porte from such acts have been fruitless, and even the solemn word which the Sultan had given to us on the occasion has been violated.

Having exhausted all the means of persuasion, and all the means of obtaining in a friendly manner the satisfaction due to our just reclamations, we have deemed it indispensable to order our troops to enter the Danubian Principalities, to show the Porte to how far its obstinacy may lead it. Nevertheless, even now, it is not our intention to commence war; by the occupant on of the principalities we wish to have in our heart a pledge which will guarantee to us, in every respect (*au tout état de cause*), the re-establishment of our rights.

We do not seek conquests. Russia does not need them. We demand satisfaction for a legitimate right unduly infringed. We are ready even now to stop the movement of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte engages to observe religiously the integrity of the privileges of the orthodox Church. But, if obstruction and blindness obstinately deter the contrary, then, invoking God to our aid, we will leave to His care to decide our difference; and, placing our full hope in His all-powerful hand, we will march to the defence of the orthodox faith.

Given at Peterhoff, the 14th (26th) of the month of June, 1853, in the 28th year of our reign. (Signed) NICHOLAS.

Redschid Pacha has replied officially in the name of the Sultan to the note of Count Nesselrode. His language is moderate and dignified. He is willing to refuse the Emperor of Russia only what is incompatible with the honour and independent sovereignty of Turkey. He terminates his reply by a proposition that a Turkish Ambassador Extraordinary should be sent to St. Petersburg, there to resume negotia-

tions, and seek by a common accord the bases of an arrangement which can be accepted. The news from Constantinople, dated June 23, states that armaments were carried on with great zeal, and the excitement of the populace had risen to such a height that the Government scarcely ventured to mention the word "negotiations." Whenever the news arrives in Constantinople that the Russians have crossed the Pruth, the fleets of Great Britain and France will forthwith enter the Sea of Marmora, and take the position assigned to them off the Island of Princes. Admiral Mustapha Pacha has left Constantinople for the Bay of Besika to settle with the British and French Admirals as to the most convenient arrangements for the anchoring of the fleets in the Dardanelles.

Selim Pacha leaves Constantinople upon an extraordinary mission for Batoumi, which is on the frontier of the mountainous district whence Schamyl defies the Russian army, and no doubt the mission of Selim is connected with the Circassians. Arms and ammunition have been supplied to these hardy mountaineers. Another letter from Constantinople of the same date (23rd) says:—

Not a day passes without the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs having an interview with the British and French Ambassadors. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had a private audience of the Sultan a few days previously. Although the letters received at Constantinople from various parts of Europe are filled with reports of a mediation, no belief is attached to them amongst the Turks. It is believed that Russia has advanced too far to recede without disgrace; and, on the other hand, the pretensions of the Turks has risen to such a pitch, that it would be dangerous for the Porte to speak of a compromise. Even the proposal contained in Redschid Pacha's note to Count Nesselrode to send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg has produced a very bad effect.

The Sulina mouth of the Danube has only 7½ feet of water, although elsewhere the river is full, and at some points overflowing. Steam communication between Galatz and Constantinople is cut-off. Two hundred vessels, laden with grain, are unable to get away

It is stated that Russian agency is busy exc ting discontent among the Christian population of Servia and Montenegro against Turkey; and which, it is calculated, will be still further encouraged by the passage of the Pruth by the Russians

The *Times* gives the following information on the two parties into which Russia is divided, which are broadly distinguished by their respective attachment to the German or Baltic provinces of the empire, or from the old Muscovite stock:—

A large proportion of the statesmen who have done honour to the policy of the Empire belong to the former class—among them Prince Lieven, Count Nesselrode, M. de Benkendorf, M. de Meyendorf, Baron Brunow, Baron Rudiger, and many others. The noble house of Russ a is largely divided by only two generations from its German origin, and the Emperor Alexander never concealed his predilection for men unsophisticated his connection with the manners and ideas of Western Europe. The Emperor Nicholas has pursued an opposite course. His policy has been to identify himself with the passions, the peculiarities, the political aspirations, and the religious fanaticism of the Muscovites, and, far more than his ministers, he has adopted the spirit which he chose to represent. His second and favourite son, the Grand Duke Constantine, has espoused the same great national party, with even greater fanaticism and intensity than the Emperor; and in both of them the cause of the Church and of the Empire finds a champion, and perhaps an instrument. It is certain that the strong ambition of this party, inflamed by religious enthusiasm and the pride of a dominant race, has for years past been directed to the present year as the fourth centenary of the overthrow of the Greek Empire, and to Constantinople as the prize of war

It is further stated that the advance of the Russian army is accompanied with fresh appeals to the pride and daring of the nation.

The Russian Government had despatched a courier extraordinary to Teheran, to make a special demand on the Schah of Persia. It was considered probable that the Russians would invest Bulfrouch, a port on the Caspian Sea, and the entire of that portion of the coast of Mazanderan.

AMERICA

By the *Arctic* we have advices from New York to the 25th ult. President Pierce had recovered from rather severe indisposition. He called, in his carriage, upon Sir Charles Lyell, the English geologist, and took him to the most prominent points of interest about Washington. The weather was intensely hot, and many persons had died from the effects of *coups de soleil*.

According to telegraphic accounts from Boston, the Newfoundland papers contained bitter complaints of the manner in which the French cruisers drove the British fishermen from St. George's Bay. They state that the British vessels were compelled to put to sea, leaving behind all their nets and fish; and that, when some of them put back from stress of weather, they were fired upon by the French vessel. The French commander, when remonstrated with, is reported to have said that they might thank their own Government, which had driven the French from Salvador. The subject was to be brought before the Legislature of the colony

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The intelligence from the Cape is of a satisfactory character. The frontier, and the tribes on the extensive borders of Cape Town colony, remain tranquil. The Kaffa tribes are being located under the direction of the Governor General. Confidence in the Government was on the increase. In the colony the Constitution has been accepted by the great body of the colonists with lively joy and gratitude. The exceptions are few, and consist exclusively of men of English birth or extraction.

AUSTRALIA.

We have intelligence from Sydney, April 3rd; Melbourne, April 8th; and Adelaide, April 10th. The position of all the Australian colonies, and more especially of Victoria, was most satisfactory. During the first three months of the present year upwards of 600,000 ounces of gold had been exported from Melbourne alone. The following is a comparison of the colony in the years 1851 and 1852:—

		1851	1852
Population	..	95,000	200,000
Shipping (inwards)—vessels	..	669	1,697
Ditto—tonnage ..	..	120,000	408,000
Imports ..	..	£1,056,000	£4,044,000
Exports ..	..	£1,424,000	£7,400,000

Taking into consideration the large amount of gold which has left the colony without being recorded, the total amount of exports is not, probably, less than £15,000,000 per annum—that is, every man, woman, and child in Victoria produces an export to the amount of £75 per head. Eighteen years ago the province of Victoria was a savage and unknown wilderness, inhabited by a few barbarous tribes, and contributing no more to the wealth and progress of the world than it would have done if its shores had been submerged beneath the waves of the Southern Pacific. But even in the above magnificent array of figures, the Legislature vote sums for public works with patriotic munificence. Population flows upon the shore faster than the channels for its distribution through the country can be opened up. But provisions of all kinds are enormously high-priced, and decent accommodation scarcely to be procured. Romantic as is the brief history of our southern empire, and brilliant as are its prospects, hardship must be the present lot of those who would share the golden fortune in its proximal future.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS.—In consequence of a communication received from the Board of Trade, the Commissioners of Customs have issued orders to the collectors and comptrollers, at the several ports throughout the United Kingdom, directing them to report whether vessels driven into their respective ports by stress of weather are exempted from all dues, both on the cargo and the ships, and what are the regulations as regards the cargoes of ships entering in distress, and condemned as unseaworthy, in the event of reshipment and exportation in other vessels.

LORD ELDON AND CHANCERY.—An application to Chancery was made on Friday, on behalf of a certain society, of which Lord Eldon was one of the trustees. The application was made to have power to substitute another trustee in his Lordship's place; but, as the affidavits were deficient, the case was postponed

THE SETUBAD FLEET: THURSDAY.—A large concourse of visitors have frequented Portsmouth to-day, expecting to witness a review of the fleet by her Majesty. Excursion-trains from London and other places brought in about 1000; and the steam packets from Southampton, Lymington, and the Isle of Wight were full of company: but there was no movement in the fleet to see. The noble ships lay in quiet dignity at their anchors, and their canvas remained close furled. Most of the ships, however, were inspected by the excursionists, which yielded them a large amount of satisfaction. The weather was very fine, and the water like a lake. To compensate, however, there was an inspection on Southsea common of the Royal Marine Artillery, which drew a considerable attention of the strangers from the more immediate objects of their visit. The evolutions in gunnery were executed in most finished alacrity. There was a well practised, too, from the ramparts of Southsea Castle and the gunboats of the *Excellent*, which contributed the quota of noise and smoke to the general stock. The dockyard was also honoured with marked attention by a large party, when they found there was no review, and the ... closed without any ebullition of popular disfavour

THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

MOLDAVIA.

(Extract from a letter dated Galatz, Moldavia, June 5, 1853.)

AFTER leaving Tultcha, we arrived at Galatz on the same evening, in forty-six hours from Constantinople. From Tultcha upwards, the waters of the Danube, confined to one single bed, spread out at times to a mile in width, and possess a grandeur worthy of the Mississippi of Europe; but the northern bank, and in general the southern, continue to be flat, and the waters in many places were overflowing its banks. The Russian side bore no evidence of life, with the exception of the perpetually-recurring quarantine condor, a stray horse or a cow, and an occasional Cossack horseman passing from one station to another.

Galatz, the great commercial port of Moldavia, owes its origin to the fact that it is the only place where the province of Moldavia touches the Danube; and that here alone there is a bluff elevation for a part of the town, of from fifty to seventy-five feet above the water. It is about two hours distant from the renowned river Pruth on the east, and from the river Sereth on the west; and these rivers serve as natural canals to discharge at its quays the products of the two provinces. There is a stagnant lake, derived from the overflowing waters of the Pruth, and several marshes in circumference, which spreads out just behind the town, and is the fertile source of pestilential miasms during the whole summer. The population of the town is about 15,000. Nearly all the commercial operations are carried on by the Greeks, generally under the protection of passports of Greece, Russia, England, or Austria. Three thousand vessels from foreign ports, on an average, come here every year, of which from 500 to 700 are English; and 19-20ths of their cargoes are composed of grain, chiefly wheat. By a simple arrangement, these ships are loaded and cleared while yet in quarantine. For half a mile in front of one portion of the town a brick wall separates it from the river. At a hundred places in this wall, holes are pierced, through which the grain is thrown from the town side, by means of spouts, into bags held by quarantine porters, who carry their loads through the water on board the ships which are loading. The appearance of the town has little that renders it inviting for a residence. There are some comfortable stone houses for the rich merchants and the Consuls; but the larger part of the houses are miserable frames, covered with unpainted pine-boards. There are no promenades under the shade of trees, or inviting drives for those who own carriages. The grand absorbing topic of conversation, and the grand of pleasure in residing here is the making money from grain speculations.

I formed the acquaintance of several noblemen, whose rank is always indicated in the Western languages by calling them Princes. There may be little that is princely in their origin, or in their present position; yet it is hard to refuse calling a man by the title that he gives himself, and by which he is addressed by his neighbours. Many of them, however, bravely trace back their pedigree to an affinity with the Emperors of the Lower Empire, and bear as their surnames the high-sounding ones of Cantacuzene, Commenes, and Paleologus. As there are also 3000 of this class of Boyars (nobles), who claim to be *princes*, when they begin to travel more in Europe, their commonness will contribute to cause a depreciation of respect for the title. In Russia the Princes take great delight in the fact that among the nobles there are so many impoverished men bearing the rank of *prince*, and they count greatly on the impression that the contrast of their poverty with their title will one day produce. Our modern Moldavian nobles, unable to amass money as formerly, from the unrequited labour of their peasantry, are endeavouring more wisely and generously to gain the same end by more scientific methods of agriculture, by introducing various kinds of manufactures on their estates; and, at the same time, not wishing to be behind the more civilised nations, it is to be regretted that they are establishing distilleries on their estates to convert grain into spirits. This is the only thing in Turkey, as a rival to American rum, which, however, I saw at Galatz. They endeavour to send all their children to the European capitals to obtain their education, under the charge of Wallachian professors. Every effort is made by Russia to induce them to give the preference to St. Petersburg, and to check a higher kind of education in the provinces. The Princes of the Danuban provinces, when travelling on Europe, are noted for the profuseness with which they spend money, and for their constant attendance at the public gambling houses.

Both nobles and peasants appreciate liberty under organic law. The revolution among them in 1848 was sympathised with by nearly the whole mass, and was only crushed by the arms of Russia, and the timidity of the Turkish Government, to which the provinces owe allegiance. It has been said that the treatment they received from Russia on this occasion has alienated them from her, and that they alone, of all the nations appertaining to the Greek Church, are hostile to the Russian rule. This is but a partial statement of the truth. The fact is, that the enlightened Wallachians well appreciate their own position. They see that, in the 9,000,000 of people of their race, geographically contiguous to each other, though under three different despotisms, there are enough to constitute a powerful nation, if united under one independent Government; but they regard it as futile to anticipate any such happy result in the present state of Europe. The two provinces, therefore, of Wallachia, in the contingency of a war between Russia and Turkey, will have to choose to which of the two powers they will incline: and they will infallibly choose Russia, while they do not like her institutions or rule as well as those of Turkey. Turkey, they say, never has had, and never will have, the courage to sustain their interests and rights against Russia. Even if they should bear arms in behalf of Turkey, they believe she would let them fall a sacrifice to their devotion; but that, if they become bonâ fide subjects of Russia, they may anticipate a measure of progression much better than the corrupt system under which they are now compelled to live—sustained by neither power. Hating Russia, they will accept her rule in despair.

I was shown a copy of the Constitution, or organic laws, adopted previous to 1830 by a diet of the two provinces. It was published in French, in a volume of 250 pages, and on the imprint it bears, "Printed at New York." The work has been published that all Europe may know what kind of a Constitution belongs to these provinces, and that Russia might never succeed in destroying all the copies of it which existed in manuscript. After the adoption of the rules, it was signed by all the members, leaving a blank page for the Emperor. The paper was afterwards surreptitiously filled up by the President with an additional article, which robbed the country of all right of self-government, by requiring all changes to have the approbation of Russia

One important and benevolent measure that has been brought into operation within a few years, is that of securing freedom to the slaves. While the peasants were in general like serfs, the gipsies, who were very numerous in both provinces, have, by a recent decree, been put on a new law, to receive their freedom. A fund has been created, which is continually increasing, by which proprietors will be compensated for the loss of their slaves; and no proprietor can sell his slaves except to the Government. Large numbers immediately obtained their freedom by the operation of this law; and in twenty-five years it is hoped that slavery will cease among them. Wallachian gipsies, with permits to travel, are found in Turkey; and one band of musicians of gipsy slaves was the most popular last summer of all at Constantinople. Freedom was given to the large number of slaves belonging to the hospitals and churches, and the profits of the tax laid upon them annually furnishes the fund applied to the purchase of other slaves, for the purpose of granting them their freedom.

The Wallachians and Moldavians, as is well-known, use as their national name among themselves the appellation of Romani, as being descendants of the old Roman colony in Dacia. They flatter themselves that their national physiognomy has retained the type of the old Roman, and certainly there is a large proportion of eagle-beaked noses; but a more marked distinction than their faces is that of their language—nineteen-twentieths of the words of which are Latin or spring from them. The remaining words are about 700 Sclavonian, 500 Turkish, 300 Greek, and even 150 of gipsy dialect. If the people had not adopted the Sclavonian alphabet, the resemblance of words to their Latin originals would be still more apparent.

We left Galatz and arrived at Ibrails in two hours, by a steamer which runs daily. This steamer belongs to another Austrian Steam Navigation Company, which has taken under its care the northern confines of the mouths of the Austrian *Lloyd's*. Latin origin. The remaining of the sea shores of Turkey. Although the size of the Austrian Danube Company's boat is small, yet their numbers probably surpasses that of any other. They own eighty-seven steam-boats, with about four hundred barges of about 200 tons each, for the transportation of freight. Most of these boats and barges are made at Pesth, under an English superintendent, while the engines are made in England. The engineers are all of them natives of Austria. The names of many of the boats are those of Hungarian Kings and heroes, the Imperial Governments having seen no wisdom in proscribing these symbols of a nation's past glory.

The Danube is not confined to navigating the Danube from Galatz to Vienna; but they also steam several days up the Drauo, the Sane, and the Theiss rivers. The new line of passenger-boats which they have commenced this month, will carry passengers in a shorter time by two days from Vienna to Constantinople, than they can be carried by the way of Trieste: the fare is about £13, all expenses included

Ibrails is a town like Galatz, on the north bank of the Danube, and is the chief port for the exportation of the products of Wallachia, as Galatz is for Moldavia. Its population is also very identical in character; and it has the same convenient system of loading vessels while yet in quarantine. Its attractions for a residence are still less, the lean assembly of speculators from the Levant, for the purchase of grain, not being sufficient to compose all the requisites of the most agreeable society.

THE GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG.—Dr. Bowring has arrived in this country from China, and is staying at Exeter. He is said to look remarkably well, and is anxious to obtain a higher appointment, likely soon to be vacant, as the representative of British interests in China.

SLAVE-TRADE AT CUBA.—A letter from the Havannah says:—"A ship called the *Lady Suffolk* appears to have been the most successful in her voyages, and this vessel generally refits in the United States. The commander, Eugenio Vinas, is represented to have committed the most frightful atrocities during his career, and is said to have realised a fortune of 300,000 dollars. There were doubts expressed whether the ship would again venture to the United States, her character being well known. The sailors who made the last voyage in her state, that out of 1200 put on board in Africa, only 1160 arrived at the Havannah; the rest, comprising the sickly or dead, having been thrown overboard. There are very full details upon all this matter in some of the American journals, and they seem to deserve attentive consideration."

NEW AMERICAN YACHT.—A new yacht named *Silvie*, of 105 tons, sailed from New Rochelle for England on the 18th ult., for the purpose of contending for the 100 sovereigns at the Cowes Regatta on the 2nd of August next. The *Silvie* was built by Mr. George Steers, the builder of the *America*, and is said to be a much faster sailer than the latter vessel.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—In the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we mentioned the putting to sea, on the 26th of May, from Queenstown, the expedition to the Arctic Sea, consisting of the *Phœnix*, and her two transports, with the *Barracouta* and *Dove* in tow to attend them to the edge of the ice. On the night of the 6th ult., during a very heavy gale, the *Barracouta* parted company, and searched in vain for eight days for her companions. On the 16th, Cape Farewell bearing N. 52 W., distant 30 miles, weather clear, they found themselves completely surrounded by floating ice. They immediately bore up and ran to the southward, but with great difficulty; by seven a.m they were out of danger, when a very heavy gale from the N.W. commenced: at night the ship was under storm sails, and by morning the sea was tremendous. The *Barracouta*, however, behaved nobly, and confirmed all the reports of her admirable sea qualities. After passing four days more without sighting a ship, on the 21st they got up steam, and shaped their course for England. They arrived off Plymouth on the 1st, and at Sheerness on the 3rd inst. The *Barracouta* has not, during her passage out and home, received any damage to her hull, rigging, or machinery. During the time she was amongst the ice, the crew were put to target practice, making some of the most conspicuous parts of the bergs the targets. On one occasion, on the top of one of the bergs, there was to all appearance (formed by the snow) the hut of an Esquimaux, with a small hole in the side for entrance, several shots were put through the aperture, until the whole hut was destroyed; and that at a distance of 1,000 yards. The average temperature was 36 degrees. Immense quantities of wild sea fowl were constantly (during moderate weather) following the ship; some were caught in the rigging, and notes braced to them, with the date of their liberation from the ship, the ship's name, and from whence sent off. This was not done for mere amusement, but in the hope that the birds might be taken by some of the brave unfortunates of our former expeditions. One very large bird which had kept company with the ship for some time, taking his meals daily as the refuse was thrown overboard, was caught, and a note braced to him with a ribbon. On being set at liberty he immediately took his flight forward of the ship, flying due north as far as the eye could sight him; previous to this, he had regularly every night taken up his berth in some part of the rigging. The *Barracouta* crew have expressed themselves delighted with their barque, and say they would not hesitate weathering any storm in her.

A CLIPPER SHIP.—The fine American clipper ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, Captain M'Kay, arrived in the Mersey on Saturday evening last, from New York, having made the fastest passage ever accomplished by a sailing vessel between the two ports. She sailed on the afternoon of the 14th, and arrived in the river as stated. On the 20th she logged 307 miles, on the 18th, 344; and on the 20th, 340 miles. She was out 13 hours running from the Grand Banks to Cape Clear, a distance of 1668 miles, being an average of 396 miles per day. We shall engrave this fine ship.

THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY *v.* HUDSON.—The Lords Justices gave judgment in this case on Thursday, which came before the Court on appeal against the decree of the Master of the Rolls, fixing the liability of Mr. Hudson in respect of the sale and appropriation of certain shares, and directing a reference for the taking of the accounts. The main question was, in what manner in which the accounts were to be taken. Their Lordships affirmed the decree of the Master of the Rolls, but made some important variations in the directions contained in the decree as to the taking of the accounts. The costs of the appeal to be costs in the cause

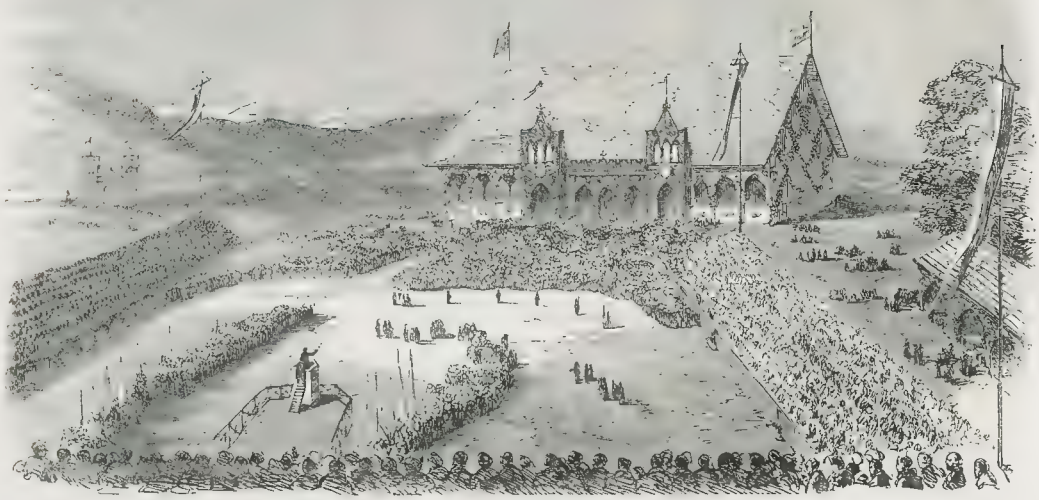
HONESTY REWARDED.—On Monday an insolvent found, in the court of Mr. Commissioner Phillips, where he was heard, a pocket-book containing notes to upwards of £100. He communicated the fact to an officer of Whitecross-street Prison, and it was placed in safe custody. The property has been owned, and £5 was left for the insolvent as a reward for his honesty

FIFTH GRAND CENTENNIAL FETE AT BERNE.

FIVE centuries have rolled away since that great event in the political history of Switzerland—the admission of its largest and most populous canton, Berne, into the Swiss Confederation. The population, among whom [illegible] resolved that so memorable an epoch of their liberation should be [illegible] by a celebration of fitting magnificence. Accordingly, the Bernese [illegible] use a somewhat artificial term, this year "got up" a very imposing spectacle in honour of the national event. The Swiss are conspicuous for such observances of their calendar of freedom; but the commemoration which has just been enacted at Berne, appears to have eclipsed in festal gaiety and splendour all the ceremonials of its class.

The days set apart for this great celebration were Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd of June. The city of Berne is situated in the centre of the plain, in a commanding position above the Aar, which nearly encircles it on all sides. Fine and ancient woods reach almost to the gates of the city, bearing a noble, and even majestic, aspect. It suggests the idea of a Roman town, although its handsomest houses and most sumptuous edifices date all since 1762. The Gothic cathedral, the Church of St. Esprit, the Mint, and the Hospital, are among its principal public buildings; while private mansions are solid rather than showy. Nevertheless, its arcaded streets and its classical fountains—many of them ornamented with historic sculpture, render Berne a fit scene for such a fête as we are about to describe; and when to this we add that it is pre-eminent for its wide and lofty terraces, commanding the most superb views over the plains beneath, and the entire range of the Alps—while the artificial stateliness of the city is relieved by its majestic avenues of trees—the reader may imagine how greatly this sublime scenery, this grandeur of nature, must aid the multitudinous impersonations of art, by assimilating their painted pomp with the picturesque features of the town and its environs.

Pleasure-hunting tourists usually vote Berne a dull city; and its Burgerlichen (bear-dish), with its state family of bears, may not advance the Bernese in "the gaiety of nations." Upon the present grand occasion, however, the usual gloomy character of Berne had entirely disappeared. The houses, without exception, were hung with festoons of roses, flowers, and ribbons from all the windows; triumphal arches were erected at the several entrances to the town; and the whole place was alive with fluttering flags and gay garlands. The numerous public fountains were also decorated with flowers. The Fête may be generally described as consisting of a religious ceremony, processions, martial exercises, wrestling, and singing; all which were admirably conducted. On the eve of the Fête (Monday), the various deputations from the Cantons were received by the authorities of Berne, and the "billets de logement" were distributed. Tuesday was ushered in, at five a.m., by the firing of cannon, and a general ringing of all the church bells in the town. This was followed by a service at the Catholic Church at half past six; at eight o'clock, the Federal Council and the Bernese authorities, attended by their officers, clad in red and black cloaks, entered the cathedral by the great door, through the square lined with people and soldiers. Immediately afterwards, a procession was formed of an exceedingly picturesque character, which reached through the principal streets to the great rampart, at the extremity of the town; on its arrival, the members of the procession defiled, and seated themselves on



THE FIFTH GRAND CENTENNIAL FETE, AT BERNE,—THE RECEPTION PAVILION, AND TUESDAY'S CEREMONY.

long rows of benches erected for their accommodation on two sides of a square, shown in our first View—taken from the topmost seat of the tier devoted to the singers. Here, also, was the grand reception pavilion The immense crowd of children of the Fatherland (there must have been from 40,000 to 50,000 persons present), all animated with the desire to glorify their nation, and bind still closer the union which dated from five centuries back, sang with great feeling. Over all, in the extreme distance, the eternal snows of the Bernese Alps were visible, and added much to the solemnity of the scene; increased, also, by the singing of a hymn by a thousand voices, "Lobet den Herrn." This was followed by an address, or rather oration; by M. Fischer, President of the Judicial Council; and afterwards by M. Zehnder. The proceedings terminated by the singing of "Rufst du mein Vaterland;" the procession then returning to the town.

In the afternoon, a Military Fête of Swiss boys—interesting on account of the extreme youth of most of the little warriors—was sadly damped by the rain, which appears to be a constant visitor at Berne—the covered pavements of the streets giving warning of it to a stranger.

In the evening, in all the streets might be heard the peculiar Alpine falsetto-calls of the Swiss peasantry—in most cases excellently performed; apparently, for the mere love of the performance.

We shall not detail the several classes which formed the cortége, although the printed programme would readily enable us to fill a column; for interminable appeared the host of councils, delegates, and deputies; the clergy and professors; the bodies of officers, singers, gymnastes, the wrestlers, and members of the *corps historique*, who assembled upon the great platform.

Wednesday's Fête (June 22) was, however, of a much grander character than its predecessor. At half-past nine o'clock in the morning the cortége left the Hotel de Ville, at a given signal, and commenced its march amidst the ringing of bells and a salvo of twenty-two cannons.

But the grandest affair of the day was the procession or *cortége historique*, which paraded the principal streets of the town in the afternoon; and which our Correspondent facetiously says, will be best described to an English reader, as about ten Lord Mayor's Shows rolled into one, and very much better done. The Bear, and Tell with his son Jemmy, were, of course, personified. Then came men on horseback and on foot, in armour, and in ancient costume, of the brightest possible colours—yellow, red, blue, white, and black, in vivid contrast; many bands of music; waving plumes; the armorial shields and banners of the Cantons in brilliant array—our old friend Bruin, again prominent; with a strong touch of chivalric character; and, says our Correspondent, a most extraordinary sight, a national theatrical entertainment of a most romantic description, such as would almost cause the Nimrond fires of the Princess' Theatre to pale.

This day the sun shone out bravely, and the whole population of Berne seemed in as high a state of excitement as it is possible for natives of Switzerland to be. The second Engraving shows the Fête at its highest festive point, in the market-place of Berne: here is the tower of the town-hall with its huge clock. The spectacle terminated with a grand supper in the Pavilion, shown in the first Illustration. The crowd of visitors to Berne was immense; it being estimated that upwards of 12,000 persons over and above the ordinary number of visitors slept in the city on Tuesday night.

THE FIFTH GRAND CENTENNIAL FETE, AT BERNE.—PROCESSION OF THE CORPS HISTORIQUE, IN THE MARKET-PLACE, ON WEDNESDAY.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD SEATON, G.C.B., &c.

THIS noble and gallant veteran, who has been honoured with the chief command of the troops in Camp at Chobham, is now in his 77th year, having been born in 1776. He entered the army in the year 1794, being then in his 18th year, as Ensign Colborne. After passing through the usual military gradations with the highest distinction, and having been present in some of the most important battles in the Peninsula, this distinguished officer became more familiarly known as Sir John Colborne. His services at Corunna, under Sir John Moore, won for him the honour of a Cross and three Clasps. At Albuera, he had the honour, in conjunction with Lord Hardinge, of retrieving the fortunes of the day, and regaining a battle which had been given up as lost. He was also in the battles of Ciudad Rodrigo, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and Waterloo; and he wears one of the old war decorations, so long withheld, and but lately distributed through the persevering exertions of his Grace the Duke of Richmond. But it is not in his own country alone that Lord Seaton enjoys the highest military distinctions; Austria has conferred on him the Order of Maria Theresa; Russia, the Order of St George; and Portugal, the Order of the Tower and Sword; and he has received the honour of the Guelphic Order from Hanover. His Lordship served in Holland, Egypt, the Mediterranean, the Peninsula, France, and the Netherlands. In 1838 he was made Lieut.-General and Colonel at the same time of the 26th Cameronians, on which occasion he was invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Lord Seaton has been no less distinguished as a statesman and civil governor than as an able and successful General. As Lieut. Governor General of Guernsey; as Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards Governor-General of Canada; and as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, his Lordship—on successive occasions, in each and all of these capacities gave convincing proofs of the profoundest sagacity and the possession of the higher order of governing power and administrative ability. It was reserved, however, for his career in Canada to procure for him the honours of elevation to the peerage, with a seat in the House of Lords, and a pension of £2000 a year. This took place during the Melbourne Administration, a period of great difficulty in Canadian affairs; and when the Home Government was considerably embarrassed by the unexpected return of the Earl of Durham from his post as Governor-General of Canada. The exciting debates which took place in both Houses of Parliament on that extraordinary occasion must still be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Lord Seaton was then Commander of the forces in Canada, and was also appointed Governor-General and Vice-Admiral So firm, yet conciliatory, was his administration in this double capacity, that, notwithstanding a great portion of both the Canadas was in open rebellion, he succeeded in establishing the permanence of British rule, conciliated the disaffected, and, by his wise policy, re-established peace and order In recognition of these services, in 1839, he was created Baron Seaton, of Seaton, in the county of Devon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. From 1843 to 1849, he filled the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD SEATON, G.C.B., COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS ENCAMPED AT CHOBHAM.

Lord Seaton is a member of an old Devonshire family, and Lady Seaton is a native of the same county. His Lordship has five sons—three of them in the army, one of whom is Aide-de-Camp to the present Governor-General of Canada; and four daughters.

His Lordship's skill as a military tactician, has excited unbounded admiration during the evolutions of the troops at Chobham. His resemblance to the "Great Duke" on horseback has been the theme of general observation.

We resume our report from last week's Number, with the details of the evolutions of

SATURDAY,

Which being, as usual, a parliamentary holiday, a large number of the members of both Houses visited the Camp. The day was also distinguished by the attendance of the Prince Lucien Bonaparte; the Duc de Montebello, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; and other eminent officers representing the various branches of the French military service. This remarkable and brilliant body of visitors added considerably, by their display of costume, to the pictorial effect of the scene; and they seemed to evince the greatest interest in the evolutions of the British troops. Lord Hardinge was present, and accompanied the French visitors during the greater part of the day. The command of the troops was entirely in the hands of Lieut.-General Lord Seaton. About eleven o'clock the troops were paraded in point of their several encampments. The cavalry were the first to move in masses of columns, decreasing their front as they approached the little bridge on the right, adjoining Colonel Challoner's demesne. The Horse Artillery proceeded along the northern height, and took up its position near the cavalry. The infantry corps, with the Rifles in front, assembled in contiguous column in the centre. The Guards followed in columns on the right of the Rifles The field-batteries occupied the extreme left. A series of skilful manœuvres, to change position, followed, previous to any determined advance towards the enemy which consisted on this occasion of a company of Grenadiers, and a company of Sappers and Miners posted on a hill opposite the artillery encampment. The enemy was commanded by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Colonel Vicars, of the Engineers: they opened fire, which was replied to by the skirmishers of the Rifles. The cavalry advanced in columns of troops, passed over the ridge of the hill, and, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge at its head, charged the enemy in front of the infantry. The main body of cavalry then fell back from the fire of the enemy. The Carabineers having taken ground on the left of the main body, in column of troops, wheeled rapidly round into line, made a most dashing charge by itself, and turned the tide of battle on the right wing of the army, routing and pursuing the enemy in all directions. This gallant charge was the theme of universal admiration for its precision and steadiness. The Carabineers then retired by alternate squadrons, re-formed line, took ground to the right, and, with the other portions of the brigade, formed two gigantic columns at the rear of the infantry. The whole army, at the same time, falling back, and having for a short time borne the enemy's fire, the Rifles, flanked by the 38th and 33rd, advanced, covered by the Artillery on the [illegible] and supported by General Fane's Brigade and the Guards, with the cavalry in the rear. This was a moment of intense interest. The contending armies, having been each repulsed in turn, seemed for a short space to be almost motionless, and eagerly watching the weak point and opportunity of attack. The battle re-commenced by a sharp fire from the left wing of the enemy, who fell back as the Guards appeared against them *en echelon*. The Sappers and Miners were called in to support the left wing of the enemy; whereupon the cavalry deployed into two lines. Carabineers and Light Dragoons in front, supported by the Guards and Lancers and the Horse Artillery, who advanced on the right flank, which had been weakened, as already described. The enemy, thus attacked on right and left, fell back, and endeavoured to extend their front to cover both positions. But the whole of the Light Infantry Brigades, preceded by the Rifle skirmishers, and supported by the artillery on right and left, dashed on with impetuosity, pouring forth such a terrible fire as to sweep the spectators as well as the enemy from the heights. The retiring foe, however, still kept up a galling and continuous fire on the outposts of the advancing army, and, having concentrated their forces on the right wing, made a gallant rally, and once more repulsed a light brigade of infantry, which was forced to fall back under cover of the artillery. The other wing, however, continuing its steady advance, soon outflanked the foe, and forced them to retreat in double quick time to the shelter of a natural redoubt formed by the inequality of the ground. After some further manœuvres, the enemy, according to the received doctrine of sham battles, was considered defeated, and the victorious army returned home in triumph. Prince Lucien Bonaparte, and the French officers who accompanied him, seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings of the day, and enjoyed a close view of the whole evolutions; after which, under the direction, and escorted by Lords Hardinge and Seaton, with a brilliant staff, they posted themselves on an eminence in front of the artillery encampment, in order to see the troops defile before them. This display was similar to what took place on the occasion of her Majesty's first visit to Chobham. The open space in front permitted the troops to march past in open column. The infantry marched in columns of battalions, and advanced in double files from centres of companies, re-forming into column as they defiled past. The cavalry marched past in column of troops. The whole of the regiments, but especially the Highlanders, attracted the marked attention and approbation of the foreign visitors, which was frequently expressed in audible and flattering terms. Amongst the other distinguished visitors who enjoyed this military spectacle, we observed the Duke of Atholl, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Cardigan, Viscount Jocelyn, the Earl of Lucan, and a large circle of fair equestrians.

SUNDAY.

The day being exceedingly fine, a considerable number of country-folk

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—VISIT OF PRINCE LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

visited the Encampment; but the Londoners mustered by no means so largely as was expected. The religious services were precisely similar to those observed on the previous Sunday. Of course no military evolutions took place.

TUESDAY.—VIRGINIA WATER.

This being the day for the Virginia Water pontoons, an immense assemblage of spectators crowded at an early hour by road, rail, and river, to witness the event. Great apprehensions were entertained that in the presence of such a multitude it would be impossible to preserve the fences in the neighbourhood of the Royal demesne; but this emergency was provided for with their usual foresight by the authorities, who brought down two hundred additional constables by the seven o'clock train, on Tuesday morning, from the Waterloo-station. Lord Hardinge and General Lord Seaton also travelled by this line, leaving Waterloo-station by the express train, a little after seven o'clock. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince of Holenlohe, with their respective suites, travelled to Windsor by the Great Western Railway, and proceeded to Virginia Water by the Royal carriages.

At the Camp the troops were under arms at half past eight o'clock, and were supplied with an additional amount of rations and ammunition. The troopers were supplied with forage for the horses. On the arrival of Lord Hardinge and Lord Seaton at the Camp, at a quarter to nine o'clock, the troops were immediately put in motion, and commenced their march towards Virginia Water, adopting the precautions usually observed with a supposed enemy in front, and in an unfriendly country. The Rifles, the 95th Regiment, the 50th, and the 42nd, under the command of General Bane, marched from their cantonments across Cattle's Valley, and entered the road leading through Colonel Challoner's plantation. The Life Guards, the 17th Lancers, the Carabineers, and the 15th Light Dragoons, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; together with the three bands of household troops, commanded by Colonel Bentinck, took a different route but leading to Virginia Water by the Egham road. The third division, under Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, took what is called the Upper-road, marching to Blacknest-bridge, which was the attacking line from Bagshot, and the commencement of the battle. The enemy, which was composed of nearly 400 men (much larger than on any former occasion), consisted of a detachment of the 3rd Battalion of Grenadiers, a party of the 23rd Regiment of Fusiliers, and two companies of Sappers and Miners, which, as on Saturday, were under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Lieutenant-Colonel Vicars. The various divisions of the army entered the grounds around Virginia Water almost at the same time, near to the spot appointed for the pontoon operations.

On a sloping eminence leading to the water's edge, commanding a good view of the forthcoming operations, were congregated a large number of distinguished fashionables in carriages and on horseback, amongst whom we observed the Earl of Gresford, the Earl of Sefton, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duke of Atholl, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Lord Dufferin, the Countess of Wilton, the Ladies Grey de Wilton, &c. Lord Hardinge and his staff occupied a position near to this aristocratic group; and was joined by Lord Raglan, in his uniform as Master-General of the Ordnance; the Duc de Montebello, and the other French officers. The Earl of Cardigan and Lord Gough were present in plain clothes.

The picturesqueness of the scene was greatly increased by the appearance of her Majesty and the Royal party in a splendidly gilt barge, which rowed about on the Ornamental Water to such points as commanded the best view of the operations.

Preparations were now made for the distribution of the attacking forces. The enemy was posted on the western side of the Ornamental Water in a strong situation, in which he could be attacked by only three approaches, all of which were highly desirable. The right wing, commanded by General Sir De Lacy Evans, had access to the enemy by Blacknest bridge, thrown across the western extremity of the lake. The centre and principal force was posted to defend the arm of water in the rear of the Wheatsheaf Inn, over which the pontoon-bridge was to be thrown. The other approach was by a narrow path, which led by the water's edge from the Egham road to the rear and left of the line. It should be mentioned that her Majesty and her Royal visitors witnessed the arrival of the troops from the fishing temple at the side of the lake.

The movements commenced by a feint on the part of General Evans's brigade to draw the enemy away from his position towards Blacknest-bridge, whilst the pontoon-bridge was being constructed under the protection of the other brigades. At eleven o'clock, General Evans, supported by a field battery, but without the Rifles, commenced the attack on Blacknest-bridge, which lasted for upwards of an hour, with short quarters of an hour. In the meantime, the cavalry, with a portion of the 95th and 50th Regiments, had gone round by the Egham road, to force the path which led to the enemy's left and rear. Whilst the attention of the enemy was diverted to these points, four rafts, formed of india-rubber pontoons, were constructed, by which four companies of the Rifle Corps were conveyed to the enemy's side of the water, where, unobtainguishable from the foliage by their green uniforms, they lay concealed until their services were required. At this moment the Queen's barge, with its light and elegant canopy, and the Royal standard floating at the prow, approached the immediate scene of action on the water for the purpose of enabling her Majesty and the Royal visitors to witness more closely the great practical feature of the day—the construction of the pontoon-bridge. A company of Sappers and Miners now started from a concealed position among the trees, and proceeded, at double quick time, towards the lake, followed by the pontoon waggons. On arriving at the spot appointed for constructing the bridge, half of the Rifle battalion ran forward and helped the Sappers and Miners to take the pontoons from the waggons, and launch them into the water. The enemy now evidently awakened to a sense of their danger, made a vigorous onslaught against the attacking force, but they were repelled by a brisk fire from the concealed riflemen, as well as by the field batteries from the opposite side of the lake. The whole of the fifteen pontoons or rafts, were got into the water in two minutes, and in less than twenty-five minutes the pontoon-bridge was fixed. The fire during this period from all sides was truly deafening. The instant the bridge was fixed, the Rifles rushed across and occupied the wood on the other side, compelling the enemy to give ground. The whole brigade of Guards next crossed the bridge six abreast, followed by three batteries of artillery at a walking pace. The Carabineers was the regiment of cavalry selected for the honour of crossing the bridge in the presence of her Majesty, which they did in single files at a walking pace, in the face of a heavy fire. The field batteries and 42nd Highlanders crossed the bridge immediately after the Carabineers, and, rushing on the enemy, a dreadful scene of imaginary carnage ensued, which ended in the enemy being surrounded, and ultimately taken prisoners. General Evans's brigade having crossed Blacknest-bridge, joined the other brigades, and, with their vanquished enemies, proceeded to an open space of ground known as Smith's Lawn, whither they had preceded by the Queen and Royal party in a barouche, attended by the generals and a brilliant staff, for the purpose of seeing the troops pass in review before her Majesty.

After the troops had marched past they piled arms and proceeded to partake of their rations. They then marched back to the Camp.

Her Majesty and the Royal party had previously proceeded to the Lodge, where luncheon was served. The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Royal circle then returned to London.

WEDNESDAY.

This was a holiday at the Camp; yet, notwithstanding the fatigues of the previous day, the soldiers evinced the utmost vivacity, and indulged in the games peculiar to their respective countries. A number of footraces, wheelbarrow races backwards, hop-and-jump races, and jingling matches, took place amongst the Grenadier Guards; whilst the Highlanders and other regiments amused themselves with similar sports. Amongst the Grenadiers prizes were contended for, which were appointed to be adjudged on the following evening.

THURSDAY.

The rumour that her Majesty intended to review the fleet at Spithead, on today, had the effect of lessening in some degree the number of visitors in the Camp. It transpired, however, that her Majesty had changed her intention, if she ever entertained it, and a rumour of his Royal Highness Prince Albert being slightly indisposed, had the effect of inducing many persons to divert their journey to Chobham, who otherwise intended to visit Portsmouth or Southampton. The number of visitors by the early trains was very considerable; and, from the absence of watering-carts, along the road from Chertsey to the Camp, the clouds of dust created by the numerous vehicles were absolutely stifling.

At ten o'clock the troops were paraded and inspected in the usual manner, and then defiled by the left along the Bagshot road, in the direction of the Chobham heights, the scene of so many previous rencontres. The enemy was composed, as usual, of a detachment of Grenadier Guards, and a company of Sappers and Miners, who proceeded in the same direction with the attacking party, but one novel feature in the movement was, that whilst the troops of the Camp took to the heights, the enemy occupied the plain. General Evans's brigade occupied the centre, with the Grenadier Guards and field batteries on the right; having Colonel Fane's brigade, with the Horse Artillery and squadrons of cavalry on the extreme left. It is unnecessary to go through the various movements and evolutions that ensued—the brilliant charges of cavalry, the roar of artillery, the roll of volleys of musketry; which ended in the total rout and discomfiture of the enemy at the early hour of half past twelve o'clock. The troops marched home to their quarters about one o'clock

The Duke of Beaufort was on the ground all day.

Lord Seaton gave a grand entertainment in the evening at Highman's Lodge, to upwards of 200 officers of the army, at which the band of the 93rd Regiment attended

At half past two o'clock the prizes were distributed to the men of the Grenadier Guards who had distinguished themselves in the games on the previous evening. The first prize of £1 was awarded to Corporal Buckle, Grenadier Guards, in a foot-race of non-commissioned officers; and the second to Corporal Hill. The first prize for privates was won by Campbell, Scotch Fusilier Guards.

In a foot-race of a hundred yards, for non-commissioned officers, the first prize was awarded to Sergeant Chalmers, Scots Fusilier Guards; and the second to Sergeant Craig, of the same regiment. The prizes were adjudicated by Captain Cartwright, of the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Steele of the Coldstreams; and Captain Hepburn, of the Fusiliers, who were the principal promoters of the sport.

An entire change in the regiments, with the exception of the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, will take place at the Camp on the 14th of July, when the present regiments under canvas will be relieved by the following:—

CAVALRY.—The 1st Life Guards, by the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), from Hyde-park; the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) by the 2nd Royal North British Dragoons (the Scots Greys), from Birmingham; the 13th Light Dragoons by the 4th Queen's Own Light Dragoons, from Ipswich; the 17th Light Dragoons (Lancers), by the 8th King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons (Hussars), from Nottingham.

FOOT GUARDS.—The 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards, by the 2nd battalion, from Wellington Barracks; the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, by the 2nd battalion, from St. George's Barracks; the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, by the 2nd battalion, from the Tower of London.

INFANTRY.—The 38th Foot, the 42nd (Highland), the 50th, the 93rd (Highland), the 95th Foot, and the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, by the six following regiments—the 7th Royal Fusiliers, from Birmingham; the 19th Foot, from Gosport; the 35th, from Plymouth; the 79th (High landers), from Edinburgh Castle; the 88th, from Portsmouth; and the 97th, from Walmer.

ARTILLERY.—Capt. Taylor's troop of Royal Horse Artillery, at Woolwich, will relieve Capt. Wood's; Capt. Shakespeare's nine-pounder field-battery, at Chatham, to relieve Capt. Price's and Capt. Weadhouse's light 6-x-pounder field battery; and Capt Papillon's ditto will relieve Capt Campbell's and Capt. Leroy's similar batteries.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 10.—7th Sunday after Trinity. London-bridge burnt, 1212.
MONDAY, 11.—Jack Cade killed, 1450. Prince of Orange murdered, 1584.
TUESDAY, 12.—Confederation of the Rhine, 1806. Erasmus died, 1536.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.
THURSDAY, 14.—The Bastille destroyed, 1789.
FRIDAY, 15.—St. Swithin. French Revolution commenced, 1789.
SATURDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
4 30 | 4 50	5 8 | 5 26	5 46 | 6 10	6 35 | 7 0	7 30 | 7 53	8 15 | 8 35	8 53 | 9 10

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—MR. SIMS REEVES has the honour to announce to nobility, his friends, and the public, that his annual BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, on which occasion will be performed, for the last time this season, the Opera of MARITANA. Mrs. Sims Reeves; Lady Alcash, Miss Julia Harland, Lord Alcash, Mr. Weiss, Lorenzo, Mr. Harrison Pierpo, Mr. H. Corri, Gherardino, Mr. F. Smart; Matteo, Mr. S. Jones; and Don Pizarro, Mr. Sims Reeves. After which, Herr Wallace, the celebrated flautist, will perform his CANARY, being the last occasion previous to his departure for [illegible] and with the Musical Forces of THE WATERMAN. Tom Tug, Mr. Sims Reeves; who will on this occasion for the only time in his character. The overture will be entire and complete, selected from the two Parliamentary bands. Conductor, Mr. Balfe. Private Boxes and Tickets for the Pit may be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, of Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and of Mr. Allcroft, Opera Office, 15, New Bond-street, next to Long's Hotel. Doors open at seven o'clock, performance to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

MR. JULLIEN'S TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.—The Committee of Management have the honour to announce that the above CONCERT will take place at the THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 11th (Sandford Manners' Night, Mrs. Dolby, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and by kind permission of the Directors of the Royal Italian Opera) Madame Castellan, Herr Formes, and Signor Tamberlik. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Bottesini, Kuntz, Richardson, Baumann, Wallis, Winterbottom, &c. The Orchestra will consist of 250 Performers, including Jullien's Military Band. Conductor, M. Jullien. Prices of Admission: Dress Circle, 5s.; Promenade, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s., £2 2s., and £3 3s. Tickets, Plans, and Programmes to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of the principal Musicsellers and Libraries.

M. JULLIEN'S FAREWELL BAL-MASQUE, THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that, in compliance with the suggestions of several of his Patrons, he has determined to take advantage of the magnificent New Saloons recently prepared for his Testimonial Concert at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, and to give a FAREWELL BAL-MASQUE previous to his departure for AMERICA. This Grand Entertainment will take place on THURSDAY next, JULY 14th.

Tickets for the Ball, 10s. 6d. The Audience portion of the Theatre will be set apart for SPECTATORS.—Dress Circle, 7s.; Boxes, 5s.; Galleries, 2s. and 1s.; Private Boxes, £3 3s. upwards.

Tickets and Places to Boxes may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, also at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—SARDANAPALUS will be performed EVERY EVENING during the week, and on SATURDAY next, JULY 16, the play of HAMLET will be repeated for the FIFTY-FIRST TIME on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 20th.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Saturday, July 9th, will be produced WIDERSPENSTIGE, Monday, July 11th, a new comedy, entitled DONNA DIANA. On Wednesday, July 13th, WILLIAM TELL. Friday, July 15th, the new play of FREDEGA. Saturday, July 16th, Goethe's FAUST. Boxes and stalls, at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

MUSICAL UNION.—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron. EIGHTH and LAST MATINEE, TUESDAY, JULY 12th, at Half-past Three o'clock. Quartet in C. Op. 163—Spohr; Sonata in D, Op. 10, pianoforte—Beethoven; Quartet, B flat, No. 6—Beethoven. Solos, piano, Pauer; violin, Sainton; violoncello, Piatti. Duet, violin and violoncello—Bazzini (his first appearance). Goethe, H. Blagrove, Webb, Platti, Lutgen, &c. Pianist, Charles Halle. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of CRAMER and Co., Regent-street; CHAPPELL and OLLIVIER, Bond-street. Members are requested to deliver their tickets at the door. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' EVENING CONCERT.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 13.—HANOVER ROOMS.—Eight o'Clock.—Miss Messent, Madame Weiss, Signor Gardoni, and Mr. Weiss; Herr Molique, M. Benedict, and Mr. Brinley Richards. Reserved Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Single Tickets, 5s.—To be had at CRAMER and CHAPPELL'S.

MESSRS. MACFARLANE and CUNNINGHAM having completed their First Series of Six representations of their BUDGET, at Willis's Rooms with the greatest success, beg to announce that they will give their SECOND SERIES at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, commencing on THURSDAY next, JULY 14, when, in addition to Mr Macfarlane's wonderful performance of Duets on Two Brass Instruments at the same time, various attractions will be added to the programme of their Budget.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.—To commence at half-past Eight o'Clock.

THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS.—First public appearance in Europe, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, of this new Race of People, discovered in Central America, who had the distinguished honour of appearing before her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, by special command, at Buckingham Palace, on Monday Morning last, July 4; and were honoured by their Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and the other members of the Royal Family; the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg.

ON MONDAY, JULY 11, and Morning and Evening until further notice, these extraordinary Lilliputians WILL APPEAR in their NATIVE COSTUMES, as Natives of Zelmopan.

The Aztecs are from the great and mysterious city Otumaya in Central America, described by those standard authorities—Humboldt, Prichard, Prescott, and Stephens. These unique, strange, and beautiful creatures, so unlike in form and feature to all other members of the human family, have produced the greatest interest amongst the savans of the metropolis, and are pronounced to be the greatest living wonders yet discovered, and to have no other alliance in species—traceable by comparative anatomy or otherwise—than to the ancient races whose portraitures are found on the antique Sculptured Obelisks and Hieroglyphical Pictures brought from the Ruins of Nineveh, Egypt, and Central America.

Admission: Reserved Seats and Promenade, 5s.; Second Seats, 2s. 6d. Children: Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Second Seats, 1s. 6d. An Illustrated History of the Aztecs, 1s.

THE ADMISSION for ARTIZANS, &c., on MONDAYS is reduced to 1s. at the EXHIBITION of WORKS of ART, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and MANUFACTURES, at Messrs. Cox and Greenwood's Gallery, 313, Regent-street, from 10 in the morning until 10 at night. Admission on all other days, 2s. 6d.; Saturdays, 1s.; Morning Performances every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock. A View of this popular MEDIEVAL VILLAGE from Montmorency has been added to the Illustrations. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

GALLERY of GERMAN PAINTINGS.—The FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN each, from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s. Lessing, Sohn, Achenbach, Hildebrandt, Leutze, Jerwer, Weber, Hildenand, Gude, Bunker, Macke, Rosenthal, &c., &c., have contributed to the above collection. Several new works have this week been added.—168, New Bond-street.

ZULU KAFIRS.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER.—OPEN every MORNING and EVENING. Doors open at Three o'clock.—Stalls at MR. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Five pounds' worth of books to be had as the Gallery. Admission, 1s.

POULTRY SHOW.—The FIRST ANNUAL LONDON GREAT SUMMER POULTRY SHOW will be held at the BAKER-STREET BAZAAR on Wednesday, 27th Thursday, 28th; and Friday, 29th July, 1853. In consequence of the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Gloucester, the time for exhibitors sending their pens has been changed to the 18th inst. JAMES SENNY CARLING, Secretary.
Offices at the Bazaar.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at Four o'Clock, and every Evening (save Saturday), at 8, the FIRST PART of an HISTORICAL LECTURE on the THAMES, by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq., assisted by Miss Bunche Younger; in addition to the varied Scientific Lectures and Exhibitions. Open Mornings and Evenings.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The Collection of LIVING ZOOPHYTES, MOLLUSCA, FISH, and other Marine Animals, is now OPEN to Visitors. The Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards will perform on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday next, at Four o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling; on Monday, Sixpence.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—The Council are anxious to urge upon medical men and the public generally, who may be blessed with the means, to assist a work so eminently calculated to mitigate the sorrows, and to help, in time of need, a laborious and useful portion of the community, who, in despite of a liberal, scientific, and expensive education, are in many instances prevented by limited incomes from making any adequate provision for their widows and families, or even for themselves should they be unhappily visited by illness or infirmity.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, John Propert, Esq., No. 6, Stanhope-street, and the following bankers:—Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street, Coutts and Co., Strand, Drummonds, Charing-cross, Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Lombard-street, Sir Claudius Hunter, Bart., Fauconberg-square, Hearn and Co., Fleet-street, the Union Bank of London, Regent-street, Barnetts, Hoares, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., Birmingham; and by Cunliffe and Co., Manchester.

Office, 4, Hanover-square. June 30th, 1853. By Order of the Council, JOHN PROPERT, Treasurer.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD.

With an early Number of

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE PRESENTED,

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS,

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING

OF

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD,

BY E. DUNCAN

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. G., Canonbury-square.—The Savings Banks Annuities Bill has passed through committee of the House of Commons without much opposition, and will, doubtless, receive the Royal assent during the present session. The Savings Banks Bill has been reprinted by the trustees of many Savings Banks, who object to the regulation which renders it necessary for some trustee always to be in attendance at the Savings Bank, and to sign his name in the depositor's book whenever a deposit is received. As the bill now stands, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declines to be responsible on the part of the Government for any money deposited in a Savings Bank the receipt of which is not acknowledged by the signature of a trustee, as well as of the receiver or treasurer. Government Annuities.—Will our correspondent be good enough to forward us sketches of the subjects mentioned in his note?

A CORRESPONDENT, Devizes.—The coin-impression sent is from an angel, of Henry VI., value about 7s.

EPHESUS, Surrey.—The coin-outline sent is from an old Nuremberg counter, of no value.

MILITIA OFFICERS.—We are of opinion that militia officers ought not to style themselves by the title of their militia military rank if they are in civilian occupations; but, on the other hand, militia officers who have no civil employment have a right to assume the rank to which they have been gazetted. We have not space to discuss further this *vexata quæstio*, and must decline any future reference to it.

SIGMA, M. W. T.—A Knight Bachelor is not a Knight *ipso facto*, although, possibly, his rank on the scale of precedence may be higher. Bachelors of Arts, and the sons of Captains of Yeomanry, and of Justices of the Peace are not Esquires

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As soon as the proposed New Law on Newspaper Supplements shall come into operation, we shall publish GRATIS, every week, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a SUPPLEMENT of Eight Pages.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The present RATE of CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be REDUCED ONE-HALF immediately on the New Taw for the Alteration of the Advertisement-duty and Stamp-duty on Supplements coming into operation.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853.

THE price of corn rose suddenly and considerably in Mark-lane, last week; and the rise, which has since extended to flour, has continued and increased in the present week. Since last Monday wheat has risen at least 5s. per quarter, and flour 3s. a sack; and a further rise is expected. All the provincial markets have followed the lead of the metropolis. At Hull on Tuesday, for example, the advance was from 3s. to 4s. per quarter; and millers gave from 58s. to 60s. for good red wheat. The rise, though sudden, is not unexpected. The consumption in England is enormous, as shown by the immense quantity of work done, of manufactures exported, and of revenue collected. Last month a greater quantity of wheat was imported than in any one month—except two, immediately after the Corn-law was repealed; and the whole of it was immediately taken by the millers, for whose wants it was barely sufficient. A comparatively great consumption, too, has been going on abroad, particularly in France. Stocks have, accordingly, everywhere become low; and the harvest prospects not being favourable, a rise in price has been for some time expected. It was immediately occasioned, however, by large purchases made in our market on French account—and, there is no doubt, on account of the French Government. Alarmed at the possible consequences of a dearth of food, the Emperor and his advisers have come with the national purse into the corn market, and have purchased, here and abroad, upwards of 200,000 quarters of wheat. For the last three years France has continually sent us large quantities of flour; and all

surprise at the rise of price ceases when circumstances are so changed, that, instead of sending us corn, she comes hither to buy it. A much more surprising matter is that England has corn to sell to France. But, since the Corn-laws were repealed, England has opened and promoted a large corn trade with almost every part of the world; and continually imports great quantities from Egypt, the coasts of the Black Sea, Turkey, Moldavia, and Wallachia, Greece, and many ports and places that were never before heard of as having any trade. England has become, in consequence, a great *entrepôt* for corn. She has before supplied Germany when in need. At this moment, when France is likely to want food, and the French Government is alarmed, there are vessels from most of the corn-growing countries of the world on their way hither with supplies of grain. From the Mediterranean alone seven hundred sail are coming, or have very recently arrived off the coast. Here corn accumulates from all quarters; and more is now at the command of our merchants than is anywhere else to be found. Hence, the French Government has come hither to buy, and has really bought the cargoes of more than fifty vessels forming part of the fleet of seven hundred. Thus our corn trade, the consequence and the growth of the abolition of our Corn-laws, has really become the means of increasing the productions of corn, and of supplying other countries with food when their harvest fails. At the same time this corn trade extends our manufactures, and increases our exports; it benefits us in every way; and it benefits, also, not only France and Germany, but Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and all the other countries in which our demand encourages the growth, and from which we procure supplies, to distribute them wherever they may be needed.

AT each customary period for the publication of the national balance-sheet, the country sees reason to congratulate itself that the late Sir Robert Peel was wise and courageous enough to repeal the Corn-laws. Year after year since that time obnoxious taxes have been modified or abolished, and large sacrifices of revenue have been made; yet year after year the national resources, instead of diminishing or remaining stationary, have increased. Thus, the confident predictions of national ruin that was to result from Free-trade, have not only been falsified; but an extraordinary, a continuous, and an increasing tide of prosperity has proved—even to the false prophets—that the new commercial system was better than its own most sanguine friends anticipated. It has been urged that the concurrent discovery of the gold of California, and more especially of Australia, has, to some extent, contributed to this happy result; but it is at length admitted on nearly all hands that the influx of gold and the impetus given to trade and commerce merely augmented a prosperity which they did not cause. In the Customs, in the Excise, and in every branch of the national revenue, that may be taken as a gauge of the real state of the people, there is an increase; showing that they are better fed, better clad, and, of necessity, more permanently and profitably employed than they were under the exploded system of restricted trade. The revenue-tables for the year and the quarter ending on the 5th instant, show these facts in a remarkable manner:—

	Year ended July 5, 1853		Quarter ended July 5	
	Increase.	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Customs	..	57,412	441,173	..
Excise	531,195	..	329,101	..
Stamps	474,487	..	48,322	..
Taxes	51,585	..	6,776	..
Property-tax	625,169	..	..	3,964
Post-office	25,000	..	21,000	..
Crown Lands	172,388	..	140,888	..
Miscellaneous	..	143,086	..	111,552
Total Ordinary Revenue ..	1,480,084	200,498	1,010,260	115,516
Imprest and other Moneys ..	163,785	..	44,071	..
Repayments of Advances ..	479,583	..	207,221	..
Total	2,123,452	200,498	1,262,252	115,516
Deduct Decrease	200,498		115,516	Deduct Decrease.
Increase on the Year ..	1,922,954		1,146,736	Increase on the Quarter.

An increase of nearly two millions upon the financial year, and o considerably upwards of one million upon the quarter is highly gratifying as a justification of the past and encouragement for the future. Let us hope that the fearful evil of a European war may yet be averted; or, if such a consummation be not possible, that the calamity may be of short continuance; that the disturber of the public peace may be speedily made to feel that even Autocrats are responsible to their contemporaries as well as to posterity; and that the nations, relieved from the scourge, may have leisure to thrive and to imitate the great example of Free-trade which we have set them.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 7.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
July 1	29.706	67·1	48·8	56·7	5·1	70	S W	0·25
„ 2	29.867	65·1	49·2	57·2	6·8	78	S W & N W	0.00
„ 3	30.219	67·9	51·1	57·7	4·4	78	N W.	0·00
„ 4	30.135	71·1	52·8	59·9	— 1·1	74	S W	0·00
„ 5	29.996	76·3	58·2	64·8	+ 1·1	80	S W	0·00
„ 6	29.915	78·0	58·1	65·2	+ 1·0	86	S W	0·00
„ 7	29.864	82·8	59·2	69·1	+ 5·0	81	S W & S E	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.79 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.20 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 3rd, and decreased to 29.84 by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 89 feet, was 29.972 inches. The weather during the week has been fine: the mean daily temperatures have varied from 6° below, to 7° above their average values. During the five days that the mean daily temperatures were below their averages—viz., from June 30 to July 4—the average daily deficiency of the temperature was 4°·8. The mean daily temperature on the 2nd was 55·2°, and is the lowest mean temperature recorded as having happened on that day since the year 1833, when it was 54·8°. The mean temperature of the week was 61·9°, being 1·2° above the average of thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer was 83° (on the 7th); the lowest 48° (on the 1st): their difference, 34°, shows the range of temperature in the week. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 19·2°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of nearly three-tenths of an inch.

Lewisham, July 8th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

Erratum in last Week's Report.—The mean reading of the barometer for the month of June, at the level of the sea. For 21·515 inches, read 29.515 inches.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 2, the births of 1721 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 886 were boys, and 835 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the seven preceding years the average number was 1338. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the average number of deaths, corrected for increase of population, was 1014. The actual mortality of last week exhibits an increase of 89 upon the estimated amount, the number of deaths from all causes amounting to 1103. The Registrar-General remarks that the increase of mortality is due to the influx of cases which had been permitted during the quarter to accumulate upon the coroners' books. To zymotic diseases 203 deaths are attributed (their average is 222): of these 47 are due to hooping-cough (in excess of its average by 17). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 49 (their average is 46). To tubercular diseases, 217 (their average is 186): of these, 158 are due to consumption (in excess of its average by 23). To diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., 101 (their average is 110): of these, 23 are due to apoplexy, 13 to paralysis, and 14 to convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 51 (their average is 52). To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 121 (their average is 99): of these, 47 are due to bronchitis (in excess of its average by 22); and to pneumonia, 54 (in excess of its average by 12). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 60 (their average is 66). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 116 deaths are attributed, exceeding the average of ten years by 69.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Saturday about 150 of the trustees, managers, and secretaries of the various charitable schools in and around the metropolis attended at the Mansion-house, at the request of the Lord Mayor, to confer with his Lordship as to the means of promoting a more practical knowledge of science and art amongst all classes, in accordance with the recommendation of her Majesty at the opening of the present session of Parliament. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That it is highly desirable that, in all schools for the industrial classes, the pupils should be taught drawing and the elements of science." "That the Department of Science and Art be requested to furnish a clear and simple definition of its objects and intentions, with short suggestions as to the best means of forming new schools for the teaching of art and science." Thanks having been voted to the Lord Mayor, the business terminated.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—On Monday the committee met, and passed the preamble of a bill to give to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings extended time and further powers for completing the embankment of the Thames between Vauxhall and Batterses Bridges, and a new street from Lower Sloane-street, in connection therewith. A new street is to be carried out in connection with the Chelsea Suspension-bridge now constructing—the works of which have been resumed, and the suspension chains and towers for which are in a forward state. The height of the embankments will be generally four feet above Trinity datum, and 70 feet wide in the rondway. It is understood to be ultimately the intention of the Commissioners of Works to extend the embankment as far below Battersea as Putney, and even to have a similar embankment on the Surrey side, with the further object in view—provision being made for the wharfs and river traffic—of furnishing a continuous river promenade, of which the portion in front of the New Houses of Parliament will eventually form part.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, DEAN-STREET, SOHO-SQUARE.—A sermon was preached in aid of the funds of this institution, on Sunday last, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, at St. Peter's, Pimlico. The right rev. Prelate took for his text 9th chap. of St. Luke, and 6th verse. The sum of £82 1s. 9d. was collected for this excellent charity.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.—On Monday night a public meeting of journeymen bricklayers took place at the National Hall, Holborn, to consider their position with regard to the wages movement, and to take steps to secure an advance of wages in their branch of the building trade. Mr. W. Fisk occupied the chair, and justified a demand for increased wages upon the ground of the great advance which has lately taken place in the price of provisions. A resolution was unanimously carried, claiming an advance of 6d. per day upon this ground, and a deputation was appointed to confer with the masters.

THREATENING THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—On Monday, Thomas Whitehead, about fifty years of age, and described as an artist, was examined at Bow-street, before Mr. Henry, the magistrate, relative to sending a threatening letter to Lord Aberdeen. The defendant denied that there was any passage in the letter which could be construed. The magistrate differed, and read the following—"I shall be goaded on to do that which my soul abhors." The defendant said he had been under the strict espionage of the police for years. He was evidently labouring under a delusion, and was remanded to St. Giles's workhouse for the present.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday last a meeting of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, was held at the offices, John-street, Adelphi—the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., in the chair, when a silver medal of the Institution was voted to Mr. Robert Sands, a man of colour, master of the schooner *Grande*, in consideration of his noble exertions in saving, under the most perilous circumstances, the crew of the emigrant ship *William and Mary*, of Bath, Maine, bound from Liverpool to New Brunswick, which was wrecked on the 2nd May last off the Bahama Islands. Several other life-boats were voted to the institution by the institution, to their stations during the past month; but we regretted to observe that, in order to pay for them, a considerable portion of the small funded property of the Institution was again compelled to be sold.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—On Thursday the committee of the House of Lords passed the bill for the Westminster Improvements, the object being to carry out the formation of Secondary-street, in connection with Victoria-street, and to enable the Commissioners to obtain possession of the workhouse and lands required for that purpose. It is proposed to improve the sanitary condition of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John by removing a mass of houses adjoining Victoria-street, and to erect a better class of houses in their stead. It will afford great accommodation to the public if the approach to Victoria-street is widened through the Broad Sanctuary, and a communication opened from Victoria-street to Palace-yard. A part of Castle-lane is to be widened and improved; Francis-street is also to be widened and improved, and continued into the Vauxhall-bridge-road and Victoria-street. The power for the compulsory purchase of land is limited to two years from the passing of the act. Secondary-street is to be completed by July, 1855, at a cost of £50,000.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY AND CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—This bill has been reprinted with amendments, and a clause has been added exempting the University of London and all its colleges from its operation. This, no doubt, is the result of a memorial recently sent to Lord Aberdeen, claiming to stand on the same footing as Oxford and Cambridge, which were already specially removed from the scope of the bill. The following are the names of the colleges signing the memorial:—University, Stepney, Downside, Hackney, Prior Park, Horton, Orsett, Wesley, Spring Hill, Huddersfield, Manchester New, Lancashire Independent, Western, New College, Cheshunt, Owens, Cheltenham, Airedale.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.—An evening concert in aid of the building fund of the above institution is appointed to take place on the 18th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Warner (one of the benevolent supporters of the hospital), in Grosvenor-place, Belgravia. Madame Viardot Garcia, Miss Dolby, Madame Clara Novello, Signor Gardoni, Signor and Madame F. Lablache, &c., are among the names who will assist on the occasion, and we trust the generous intentions of Mrs. Warner may be fully realised.

EAST LONDON WATERWORKS.—On Wednesday, the committee passed this company's measure for constructing new reservoirs at Walthamstow, for the supply of Enfield, Waltham, and the surrounding districts with pure water. The supply will be pumped from the river Lea into the reservoirs at Walthamstow, and be supplied by gravitation to the surrounding districts.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS AND THEIR REWARD.—Samuel Deighton, a well-dressed, but morose and dissipated looking man, was brought up at Westminster, on Monday, charged with a series of brutal and unprovoked assaults upon his wife, who had very severely been cut. Fined. Evidence having been given, Mr. Hammill (the magistrate) said that he should not exceed the duty which he did not impose upon the prisoner the utmost punishment he was empowered to inflict, under the act which had been recently passed for the better protection of women. He should order him, without imposing any pecuniary penalty, to be committed to hard labour for six months in the House of Correction; and, at the expiration of that sentence, he must find two responsible householders to be answerable for his good behaviour during a further term of six months.

THE CITY GUILDHALL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-storm which raged on Thursday night, one of the buttresses close to the stained glass window at the east end of Guildhall was struck by lightning, and a portion knocked off; there are also other marks, although of no great extent, on other portions of that part of the building.

STEAMER ON FIRE IN THE RIVER.—On Monday night, about seven o'clock, a dreadful fire happened on board that splendid steamship the *Trident*, only arrived in the afternoon from Leith and Berwick, loaded with a cargo of cotton and whisky. It originated in the hold of the vessel, near the funnel, and ere the first alarm could be raised, the flames had spread most furiously. In spite of all assistance, the operations of the firemen were all but useless, till a large hole was forced through her iron sides, and this, added to the water sent forth from the engines, in about three hours tended to prevent the flames spreading. The loss is supposed to be about £10,000.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Monday at the St. Catherine's Wheel, Borough, before Mr. Carter, respecting the deaths of Jane Papson, aged 22, and her infant of two months. The bodies of the deceased were found in the Thames, near Southwark-bridge, last Thursday. The evidence went to show that the deceased had been abandoned by the father of the child, a man named Metcalfe, and that she had been in great distress. A letter was read from the deceased woman to Metcalfe, dated from Cloth-fair, Smithfield, in which she expressed her intention of committing suicide, and said her blood would rest on his head. The jury gave a verdict to the effect that the child was murdered by the mother, who at the same time committed suicide, to which she was driven by deprivation and poverty.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, viz.—Excise Duties on Spirits; Cathedral Appointments; Malicious Injuries (Ireland); Soap Duties; Public Works Loan; Whichwood Forest; and several railway and other bills

The Lords Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

The Savings Banks Annuities Bill was read a second time.

The Commons' Amendments to the Common Lodging-houses Bill were considered, and agreed to.

The Colonial Bishops Act Extension Bill, and the Patronage Exchange Bill were severally read a third time, and passed.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY introduced a bill for the purpose of amending the law in respect to elections. He proposed by this bill to take the votes at the residences of the electors, under certain regulations. He thought that the provisions of his bill would have the effect of putting an end to bribery and corruption, and to induce a greater number of the electors to exercise their franchise than had hitherto voted

After a few words from the LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord BROUGHAM, the bill was read a first time.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE renewed his notice of motion on the subject of the affairs of the East for Monday next, with the understanding that, if the question was not brought forward in the House of Commons on that evening, he would not press his motion. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House sat at twelve, and was occupied until nearly four o'clock in committee upon the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, in which progress was made from the 32nd to the 70th clause.

In the evening sitting,

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked the President of the Board of Control whether he intended to introduce in the bill for the future government of India any provisions for the purpose of giving greater facilities for the importation of salt into India?

Sir C. WOOD said that any revenue measures for India could only be passed in India. He had, however, to observe that a great increase of importation of British salt had taken place in India.

AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

Lord PALMERSTON appealed to Mr Layard to postpone his motion relative to the state of our relations in the East, without fixing any day for bringing it on. It was obvious that the discussion of the subject would, under present circumstances, be attended with inconvenience to the public service; and would, probably, defeat the efforts now making to bring those differences to a peaceable termination (Hear, hear) Both France and England were united in a course of policy, and were aiming at a common object. They were guided by common interests, and inspired by the most unreserved confidence in each other. He therefore, hoped that his hon friend would yield to this appeal, and pursue the course which had been taken in the other House of Parliament. When the proper time arrived her Majesty's Government would be prepared to give all the information in their power (Hear).

Mr. LAYARD said it was his own conviction that, so far from the discussion producing any dangerous results, it would prove of the utmost importance in bringing this momentous question to a satisfactory issue. What was the state of the case? A powerful potentate had sent a numerous army, without provocation, into a neighbouring country; and had published a manifesto in which an appeal was made in the name of religion to influence the millions to rise and fight for that religion. Such proceedings had never before taken place on the continent of Europe, without the Government having received some information directly upon the subject: but it appeared that the only information which her Majesty's Ministers had received upon the subject was through the French Government. But if the noble Lord said that this motion would be injurious to the public service, he would not press it; but the Government must take the whole of the responsibility of its withdrawal.

Lord PALMERSTON said he thought he had already stated so

Mr. DISRAELI said that early in the week Lord John Russell declared that it would be no inconvenience to take the motion that night. It was therefore to be inferred that something very alarming had taken place since then, which caused the Government to change their whole policy.

Mr. BRIGHT said he thought that Mr. Layard would exercise a very wise discretion in postponing his motion. He (Mr. Bright) had the greatest confidence in the course which the Prime Minister was disposed to take upon the question, as he, no doubt, wished to preserve peace, so long as the country be preserved consistently with the character and independence of the country.

Sir G. GREY expressed his dissent from the inference drawn by Mr. Disraeli from the course taken by the Government on that occasion—an inference which might give rise to a strong feeling of alarm in the country. On the contrary, he thought that there was a better chance of bringing the negotiations to a peaceful termination now, than there was a week ago (Hear).

Mr. HUME urged upon Mr. Layard the propriety of acceding to the request of the Government.

Lord D. STUART said that he could not see the injury likely to arise from a discussion upon this question.

Mr. LAYARD ultimately acceded to the request of the Government, hoping that an opportunity would be given him of bringing the question forward as soon as possible, consistently with a due regard to the interest of the public service.

The motion was then withdrawn.

INDIA BILL.

The House having resolved itself into a committee upon the India Bill, proceeded to discuss the clauses of the same.

DIFFERENCE IN THE CABINET.—A rumour prevailed yesterday (Friday) that the frequent Cabinet Councils held during the last few days are partly in consequence of a difference in the Cabinet. It is said that Lord Aberdeen is for peace, "at all hazards," and that other members of the Ministry are of an opposite way of thinking.

MRS. STOWE, the authoress of "Uncle Tom," is now at Geneva, where she intends remaining some time

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Friday.—There is a talk here, among the peace party, of a proposition by Austria and Prussia to the Sultan, which, it is pretended, Russia would agree to—namely, that he should give to the Powers generally, and not to Russia in particular, the guarantee which Russia has demanded, in the form of a diplomatic note, which would have the force of a convention. If some better contrivance than this cannot be found to settle the question and prevent a war, the maintenance of peace will be impossible.

Nothing new of importance has transpired respecting the arrests of Tuesday in front of the Opéra Comique, except the fact that in the night and yesterday, several members of secret societies were arrested in different parts of Paris.

There has been a fall of only a few centimes to-day at the Bourse, but the market was very heavy.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The following telegraphic despatches have been received from Trieste, under date of the 7th inst

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.—Prospects of a peaceful solution are held out through the joint mediation of England and Austria. The Russian demands will not be admitted in form, but in tenor. The Porte has declined the offer of the formation of a foreign legion. The Circassians assembled near Trebisond are to be commanded by Schamyl. The garrison of Batum is to be reinforced

The Turkish posts have been advanced as far as Tschekun. Exchange on London, 121 to 122.

AUSTRIA.—The court-martial at Pesth has sentenced the Countess Bianche Tekely to ten years', and Miss Clara Lovei, a governess, to fifteen years' imprisonment. The thirteen months during which a certain Eliza Bernvalmer, a chambermaid, was under examination, is considered a sufficient punishment for her. The crime of which these three females, "and others whose trials are still pending," were accused, is "an attempt to cause the violent separation of Hungary from the Empire, to secure its independence, and to bring about and further a new revolution." When the Emperor was in Upper Austria the other day, he pardoned Messrs. Rudniansky and Lonovitch, two high dignitaries of the church, who were implicated in the revolution.

THE TURKISH FLEET AT ANCHOR AT BUYUKDERA,

THE TURKISH FLEET.

We are enabled, by the courtesy of the Correspondent whose letter appeared in our Journal of last week, to present our readers with the accompanying Illustration from the seat of impending war—a view of the Turkish fleet at anchor at Buyukdera, in the Bosphorus, a short distance from the Black Sea. The sketch is taken from "the Giant's Hill," on the Asiatic side. The ships are anchored in such a position that the three line-of-battle ships would fire up the Bosphorus, towards the opening of the Black Sea; and the large frigates would fire across the river. They have springs attached, to enable them to swing round, and fire their other broadside on the enemy.

The Turkish Fleet consists of fifteen sail: three are very large line-of-battle ships; the remainder being 64-gun frigates and corvettes. Thirteen are shown in the Sketch; a large frigate and corvette lying opposite [illegible] rapis. There are likewise several small corvettes and brigs at anchor different parts of the Bosphorus.

The Turkish Fleet is altogether composed of 35 ships, two of them th decckers, three two-deckers, ten frigates, four corvettes, eight brigs, and ei steamers, four of which are of large dimensions. This force will be

CATON, 6. MODESTE, 18. SANE, 14. MOGADOR, 16.

BAYARD, 90. NAPOLEON, 90. FIREBRAND, 6.

FRENCH FLEET.

MAGELLAN, 14. TIGER, 16. SAMPSON, 16.

CARADOC, 2. CHARLEMAGNE, 80. HENRI IV., 100. MONTEBELLO, 120. VALMY, 120. VILLE DE PARIS (1

THE COMBINED ENGLISH AND

THE BOSPHORUS.—SKETCHED FROM THE GIANT'S HILL.

...ised by ships recalled from different stations, and by eight others ...ch are in course of equipment in the arsenal. Besides the Captain ...ha, the fleet will be under the special command of the Vice-Admiral ...emet Pacha, who arrived from Montenegro for that object. The ...r principal officers are Mustapha Pacha, Muchava Pacha, and Osman ...ha.

THE COMBINED ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.

THE accompanying Illustration, sketched by the same hand as the preceding View of the Turkish Fleet, was taken from on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *City of London*. The high land on the left is Cape Janissary; that on the right is some portion of the plain of Troy. The English Fleet, at the period of our Correspondent's Sketch, consisted of six line-of-battle ships, seven steamers, and one frigate. The French Fleet consisted of eight line-of-battle ships, and four steamers. The boats coming from the English Fleet are bringing to the *City of London* despatches for Malta and England; and the signals on the steamer communicate to the Fleet that there are despatches on board from Constantinople for the Admiral.

...NCH FLEETS IN BESIKA BAY. ENGLISH FLEET.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from London merchants concerned in trade with Scotland, complaining of the Scotch Bankrupt Law

The EXCISE Duty on Spirits Bill was read a third time

The Earl of HARROWBY moved that the House go into committee on the Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill. By this bill it is proposed to invest Bishops with power to order the destruction of useless churches, the sale of the site (including the grave-yard) and materials, and the removal of fabric, clergyman, and endowment, to a district where he may judge them to be more needed. The present law gives the Bishop power to effect such a removal by "a faculty"—which is held to be a cumbrous process—and to unite contiguous benefices, which is objected to as an unreasonable limitation. The bill also provides for the sale of CROWN livings for the creation of new benefices. It is proposed to empower the Lord Chancellor to dispose of livings worth less than £250 per annum, of which he has 310; and to fill which, it is said, it is difficult to find clergymen—and to apply the purchase-money to improving the value of such livings. His LORDSHIP added that there were also some other persons who would be enabled by the bill to part with their patronage; not for the sake of pecuniary advantage to themselves, but for the purpose of promoting accommodation for public worship. The Earl of POWIS raised some objections, to which the Bishop of LONDON replied; and the bill passed through committee without amendment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord PALMERSTON announced his intention to bring in during the present Session a bill for the regulation of the medical profession, not so much with the view of passing it this Session as with the view of submitting its provisions to consideration.

The House went into committee on the Succession-duty Bill, upon some of the technical legal questions connected with which much discussion and several divisions took place. On reaching the 46th clause the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

In a committee on the Customs, &c., Acts, two resolutions were agreed to, one continuing the Stamp-duties in Ireland, and the other reducing the terms on which the Land tax in Great Britain should be redeemed or purchased.

The Savings Bank Bill was committed *pro formâ*, and ordered to be recommitted. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the bill would not come on for discussion until the week commencing July 18.

The House then went into committee upon the Stamp-duties Bill, from which the controverted portions were withdrawn and reserved for separate consideration.

Mr. LOWE, in moving the second reading of the Assistant Judge (Middlesex Sessions) Bill, stated the reasons for the introduction of the bill; the object of which was to increase the salary of the judge from £1200 to £1500 a year, in consideration of additional duties cast upon him. Lord D. STUART and Mr. BOWYER opposed the bill, which was defended by the ATTORNEY GENERAL. The second reading was carried, upon a division, by 61 against 47.

SAVINGS BANKS ANNUITIES BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill, Mr. COWAN thought it would have been more respectful to the House if the Government had stated the reasons which had induced it to commence a system of life assurance. The measure proposed in clause twelve and other clauses to make a charge upon the Consolidated Fund, and he should like to obtain the opinion of the Speaker as to whether a bill which proposed that object should not have originated in a committee of the whole House? He begged to move that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

Mr. FELLATT said, that as far as the principle of granting life annuities had been practised by the Government it had given satisfaction, and parties were anxious that the amount should be increased, and that £30 should not be the limit. The proposal in the bill as to life assurance, however, was quite a different principle from that already in operation.

Mr. WILSON thought the main object of the bill was to confer upon the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, through the medium of savings banks, larger powers to carry out the principle at present in operation, and to convert the deposits in savings banks into a variety of forms and shapes more convenient to depositors. The Government had no intention of entering into the general subject of life assurances, and the bill was confined entirely to savings-banks. He hoped his hon. friend would not, at that stage of the bill, press a motion of which he had given no notice.

The SPEAKER said, that if the bill proposed any additional charge on the Consolidated Fund it ought to have originated in a committee of the whole House; but, unless there was an additional charge beyond what the law at present contemplated, it would not be necessary that the bill should originate in that way.

Mr. WILSON said there could be no such additional charge upon the Consolidated Fund. There was at present a charge upon that fund as to all the savings bank deposits.

Mr. W. LOCKHART moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House divided, when the numbers were—For the adjournment, 19; against it, 47: majority, 28. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH brought in a bill for enabling the EAST India Company to increase their European force to 20,000 men. The bill was read a first time.

After an able speech from Lord SHAFTESBURY, the Juvenile Mendicancy Bill, No. 2, passed through committee *pro formâ*, on the understanding that the opinion of the Poor-law Board is to be taken as to the measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House at the early sitting, was occupied in committee with the details of the Merchant Shipping Bill.

From a conversation that took place, it appears that Lord J. Russell's Education Bill is not to be pressed to enactment in this session; but his Lordship intends having its principle affirmed in the House of Commons by a second reading

At the evening sitting,

Mr. COLLIER moved for leave to bring in a bill to transfer the testamentary jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts to the courts of common law, and to the County Courts. Finding that the Government did not intend to introduce any measure upon this subject during the present session, he asked the House to deal with a part of the jurisdiction of those courts—namely, testamentary, which—namely, the granting probates of wills and administrations in intestacies. He proposed to abolish the testamentary jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts altogether; and that all wills, disposing of real as well as personal property, respecting which there was no dispute, should be proved in the County Court of the locality, the County Court being required to transmit the original will to a registry-office in London. Mr. COLLIER explained other subordinate parts of the measure, Lord PALMERSTON supported with pleasure the motion for leave to introduce the bill. But in the state of public business it would be impossible for them to launch a measure upon this subject with any hope of carrying it through during the present session. Besides this, a commission was sitting, for whose report they thought it would be better to wait; and at an early period of next session he trusted they would be able to propose a measure, after having had the benefit of the report of the commission. Leave was given to bring in the bill

Mr. CORBETT then moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the hours of labour of women, young persons, and children, in factories, to ten hours a day during the first five days of the week, and seven hours and a half on Saturdays, and to provide for a more perfect inspection of factories. He had framed his bill, he said, upon the suggestions of inspectors and practical manufacturers; it proposed to restrict the labour of all persons employed in factories to ten hours a day, and to stop the motive power from half-past five in the afternoon of the first five days in the week until six o'clock the next morning for all manufacturing purposes. He concluded with some very startling details respecting the high rate of mortality among factory operatives, which he attributed to excess of labour. Mr. FEILDEN seconded the motion, bearing testimony, as a large manufacturer, to the necessity of such a bill for the protection of the operatives. Lord PALMERSTON did not oppose the introduction of the bill, reserving to himself the power of expressing his views upon the subject at the second reading. He intended to ask leave to bring in a bill for limiting the hours of employing children, who, he proposed, should not be allowed to work earlier than six in the morning, nor later than six in the evening. His opinion was that mill owners were not pursuing their real interests in dealing with their servants as if they were mere machines; that they would do better to reflect that they were moral and intelligent agents. Sir G. GREY deprecated the re-agitation of th s subject as regarded adult labourers, and trusted that Lord Palmerston would give no sanction to the dangerous principle of interfering with the motive power in factories. Lord J. MANNERS, Mr. I. BUTT, and other members, asserted that the law had been systematically evaded. Lord J. RUSSELL did not think there was any necessity for restricting the labour of adult men. Leave was given to bring in the bill

Mr. KEATING moved a resolution, "That, during the administration of the late Board of Admiralty, the patronage of the dockyard promotions and the influence of the Admiralty were used for political purposes to an extent calculated to reflect discredit on that department, and to impair the efficiency of the service." He adverted to the disclosures made before the Select Committee with reference to the employment of dockyard patronage during the late Administration He insisted that the evidence proved that unworthy persons had been promoted to serve political ends; and that such a dispensation of patronage brought discredit upon the Administration, and tended to damage all Government in the opinion of the country. Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the adjournment of the debate. He offered a brief vindication of the Duke of Northumberland, and pledged himself that, had time been afforded him, he could adduce ample evidence to prove that the late Board of Admiralty was entitled to the grateful approval than unworthy censure of the House. Mr. DISRAELI likewise defended the Duke of Northumberland. Lord SEYMOUR, the Chairman of the Select Committee, vindicated the impartiality of its proceedings and the fairness of its report. Upon a division, the motion for adjourning the debate was negatived by 85 to 79. Two other divisions were taken upon the question of adjournment; and Mr. HILDYARD next moved the adjournment of the House, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 41, and the House adjourned at the unusually late hour of twenty minutes to four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House went into committee on the Election Expenses Bill.

On the order for the House resolving itself into committee upon the Probates of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill, Mr. HADFIELD, before consenting to withdraw his bill, wished to ascertain from Mr. Henley, a member of the commission, what prospect there was of a measure upon this subject. Mr. HENLEY was bound to say that, if this bill became law, it would make confusion intolerable; that, so far from its being an improvement of the existing law, it would be a perfect plague to the country The SOLICITOR-GENERAL had a bill ready, which would be brought in next session. The consideration of the bill was then adjourned.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE moved the second reading of the Simony Law Amendment Bill. The evil it was intended to meet, he observed, was of the gravest character—the making a solemn trust, the cure of souls, matter of barter and commercial speculation. His bill proposed to prevent the sale of a presentation on the next avoidance, its operation being prospective only. Mr. G. BUTT denied that it was simony for a layman to exercise a right which the law gave him. Since the Reformation, by the law of England, a layman might purchase the next presentation to a living, buy, sell, settle, and dispose of it. This bill, therefore, affected the rights of property, and Parliament might as well interfere with the title to all chattels real. He thought that, generally speaking, layman had exercised their ecclesiastical patronage creditably, and the fitness of the presentee was always examinable by the bishop. A question now arose as to whether the debate should be adjourned, which was discussed, with some degree of acrimony, until the very verge of six o'clock, when it was agreed that it should be adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Lord BROUGHAM called attention to a motion by Lord Clanricarde, standing on the paper for to-morrow evening, upon the subject of the affairs of Russia and Turkey, and asked whether the question could be discussed without injury to the public service?

The Earl of CLARENDON said the time had certainly not arrived when the subject could be discussed in that House without the danger of injury to the public interests. The Government had no intention, however, of asking Lord Clanricarde to postpone his motion; but inasmuch as a notice had been given for a similar motion in the House of Commons to-morrow evening, and as it would very probably be postponed until Monday, in consequence of the illness of Lord John Russell, he thought that it would be convenient if the noble Marquis would postpone his motion until Monday, in order that the discussion upon the subject should take place in both Houses on the same evening.

The Earl of DERBY, Earl GREY, and the Earl of MALMESBURY severally concurred in the propriety of the postponement of the motion, upon the understanding that the motion pending in the House of Commons would also be postponed.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE stated his willingness to bow to the general wish of the House, and would withdraw his notice

Lord COLCHESTER, in moving the second reading of Wilson's (Hampstead) Estate Bill, complained that rents were abroad respecting it; for no power was given in the bill to inclose Hampstead heath, or to stop up any public road whatever. The bill only gave Sir T. Wilson power to grant larger leases of his property. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY opposed the second reading of the bill, as he believed that it would prove prejudicial to the convenience of the public, and detrimental to the health of the inhabitants. After some further discussion, the House divided, when the bill was thrown out by a majority of 21 against 19.

SOAP-DUTIES BILL.

Upon the motion for the third reading of this bill, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and the Earl of DERBY severally opposed the repeal of £1,200,000 of taxation at a time when the continuance of peace was most uncertain

The Earl of ABERDEEN did not think that, under the circumstances, the House of Lords would be justified in refusing to pass a bill which would benefit 4,000,000 of people.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Convicted Prisoners' Removal and Confinement Bill was read a second time.

The Public Loan Fund Bill was read a third time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The HOUSE sat at twelve o'clock, and was occupied until near four o'clock in committee upon the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill. The Chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at twelve o'clock on the following day (Friday).

The House again met at six o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Mr. LAYARD stated the terms of the motion of which he had given notice for to-morrow (Friday). He complained of what he considered was an irregular proceeding in connection with his motion. He had yesterday received a note requesting him to postpone his motion He had been prevented from answering the note until this morning, and was, therefore, surprised to find on the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday an intimation that he had postponed his motion until Monday. He thought that such a proceeding as this, without his sanction, was exceedingly improper. It was his fixed determination, unless good reason was shown to the contrary by the Government, to submit his motion to the House to-morrow (Friday) evening

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in explanation, said that the notice of the postponement of the hon. member's motion had been placed upon the minutes through a misunderstanding. With regard to the propriety of bringing on the motion to-morrow night, he thought that it would be sufficient to remind the hon. gentleman of the illness of Lord J. Russell, which would prevent the noble Lord from attending in the House on Friday.

Mr. DISRAELI said he had been just informed that a similar motion to that of the hon. member for Aylesbury (Mr. Layard) had been postponed in the House of Lords, which could not have been occasioned by the illness of the noble member for London. It was exceedingly important that a full statement upon the subject should be made by the Government as early as possible, to put the country into possession of the real state of the case. He wished therefore to know whether the question would really come on on Monday.

Mr. LAYARD said he would certainly bring forward his motion on Monday, unless good reasons were given by the Government to justify him in the eyes of the country in still further postponing it.

Mr. LIDDELL asked Lord Palmerston, in the absence of Lord J Russell, whether any instructions had been sent out by her Majesty's Government to inquire into the case of British vessels at present detained in the Danube, owing to the imperfect state of the navigation of that river? And whether, in the event of hostilities with Russia before such ships could be liberated, a sufficient force would be sent out to that part to prevent their falling into the hands of hostile powers?

Lord PALMERSTON said that the recent obstructions at the mouth of the Danube had been greatly owing to accidental causes, as the river had overflowed its banks, so as to extend its channel to a double its usual width. The effect of this was to diminish the force of the current, so that the mud had deposited itself in the bar in more than its usual quantity. At the same time he felt bound to say that for many years past the Russian Government had neglected the duty imposed on them by the treaty of Adrianople, of keeping in a proper state the delta of the Danube. While Foreign Secretary he had had to make frequent complaints upon the subject, as the depth of water on the bar had decreased from sixteen feet, which it was under Turkey, to eleven feet under Russia, besides a considerable narrowing of the channel, owing to wrecks taking place, and never having been removed. The condition of the place had sometimes made it difficult and dangerous for vessels to pass at all. Russia had always admitted that it was its duty to keep the passage clear; but it had always neglected to do so, although an attempt had been made, by a steam dredge brought from Odessa, to clear the river, which had failed. With regard to the latter part of the question, he must remind the hon. member that, according to the statements received, there was a number of British vessels which could not get out of the Danube for want of water, so that even in the event of a war with Russia—a misfortune which he saw no reason to anticipate—it would be impossible for our ships of war to enter the river (Laughter).

In reply to Mr. A. Pellatt, Lord PALMERSTON said that the Attorney-General would shortly introduce a bill for the suppression of bettings-offices in the metropolis, which he hoped would be passed in the present session.

SUCCESSION-DUTY BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Succession-duty Bill, resuming it at the 46th clause.

On clause 48, which empowered Commissioners to demand the inspection of all documents and title-deeds relating to property, being put,

Mr. MULLINGS expressed his objections to giving the Commissioners the power to inspect title-deeds, as he thought that the compulsory production of such documents would shake half the estates of the kingdom, and create considerable litigation. He therefore moved that the clause be expunged

After a good deal of discussion, the committee divided, and the amendment was lost by a majority of 78 to 72

The clause was ultimately agreed to.

On clause 55, which fixed the period for the tax coming into operation, Viscount GALWAY proposed the following amendment, to limit the duration of the tax to seven years, being the time fixed for the duration of the Income and Property-tax.

After some discussion, the amendment was negatived, by a majority of 105 to 125.

The clause was then agreed to; as was also the 56th and last clause of the bill

The postponed clauses were then brought under discussion, and their consideration occupied the committee for the remainder of the night.

LIVERPOOL ELECTION: FRIDAY.—The Conservative members are returned: the close of the poll stood thus—Horsfall, 6154; Liddell, 5859; Perry, 5627; Moore, 1,256.

THE CLARE ELECTION has terminated in the return of the Liberal candidates: the numbers on the poll being—Mr. O'Brien, 1,374; Sir F. Fitzgerald, 1,350; Colonel Vandeleur, 1,297.

TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The following were the numbers at the close of the poll on Wednesday.—Daniel O'Connell, 140; Thomas Fitzgerald, 9. Mr. O'Connell was declared duly elected on Thursday.

THE COURT.

The gaieties of the Court have been brought to a close with the entertainments of the past week. The State Ball on Friday se'nnight was a very brilliant affair. Her Majesty returned to the ball-room after supper, and for the third time danced in a quadrille.

On Saturday last, the Queen gave a dinner party, the company at which included their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Count Kielmansegge (the Hanoverian Minister), the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Earl and Countess of Clarendon.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Louise of Prussia, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The King and Queen of Hanover were present at the service.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, with her Majesty's visitors, inspected in Buckingham Palace the two Astleys from General Amerios. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with their illustrious guests, took a drive in two open carriages-and-four during the afternoon, and in the evening honoured the concert of the Philharmonic Society with their presence, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha took leave of the Queen and the Prince on Monday evening, and left town by the mail-train for Dover, *en route* to the Continent.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, left town for Windsor at twenty-five minutes before ten o'clock. Her Majesty and the illustrious party travelled by the Great Western Railway; and, on reaching the Windsor station, proceeded in several of the Queen's carriages to Virginia Water, and afterwards went to the Royal Lodge, where luncheon was served. The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Royal circle, returned by the same route to London, arriving at Buckingham Palace at half-past four o'clock The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, subsequently honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a State Concert at Buckingham Palace. The absence of the Prince Consort from the Opera on the previous night, and again from the concert this evening, disclosed the fact of his Royal Highness's indisposition, and on the following morning it became known that his Royal Highness was suffering from a mild attack of measles

On Thursday the Prince and Princess of Prussia and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Princess Adelaide took leave of the Queen on their return to the Continent. The Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty on Thursday evening

The Prince of Wales left town on Monday for Windsor Castle his medical attendants having recommended a change of air.

Lord Camoys has relieved the Marquis of Ormonde in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle has succeeded Major-General Berkeley Drummond in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal) and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, have relieved Lord Charles Fitzroy and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros, in their duties as the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT.

The Queen gave a concert on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The invitations numbered about 400, and included the Royal family, the Foreign Ministers, the Ministers and Officers of State, and a large party of the nobility. Refreshments were served in the usual style, and, at the conclusion of the concert, the illustrious and distinguished party proceeded to supper in the State Dining room.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND POSTPONED.

We understand that her Majesty's visit to Dublin is postponed, owing to the indisposition of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—*Globe.*

THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.

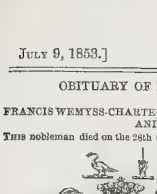
Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, accompanied by the Crown Prince and the youthful Princesses of Hanover, and attended by the members of the Royal suite, left the residence of the Hanoverian Legation at six o'clock on Monday morning, for the London-bridge Station of the South-Eastern Railway, on their return to the Continent. His Majesty, on taking leave of Lord Elphinstone and General Buckley, the Lord and Groom in Waiting appointed by the Queen to attend on her illustrious relative, presented each of them with a very handsome gold snuff-box, bearing upon the lid his own likeness, set with brilliants.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Prince de Joinville visited the Princess of Prussia on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace; and afterwards called on the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Princess Adelaide, went to Claremont, on Saturday, and visited the Countess de Neuilly.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FRANCIS WEMYSS-CHARTERIS-DOUGLAS, EARL OF WEMYSS AND MARCH.



THIS nobleman died on the 28th ult. His Lordship was born 15th April, 1772, the only son of Francis, Lord Elcho, by Susan, his wife, daughter of Anthony Tracy-Keck, Esq., of Great Tew, county Oxford, and succeeded, at the decease of his grandfather, 24th August, 1808, as seventh Earl of Wemyss. In two years after, by the death of William, the eccentric Duke of Queensbury, he inherited from his Grace the Dukedom of March, the Viscounty of Peebles

and Barony of Douglas of Niedpath; and in 1821 was enrolled amongst the Peers of the United Kingdom as Baron Wemyss of Wemyss. His Lordship married, 31st May, 1794, Margaret, daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, and by her (who died 25th January, 1850) had an only son—Francis, Lord Elcho, who succeeds to the family honours —and eight daughters.

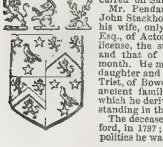
The house of Wemyss is one of great antiquity in North Britain, and occurs frequently in historic annals of that country. David, the third Earl of Wemyss, Lord High Admiral of Scotland, and one of the Commissioners for concluding the treaty of Union, married Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William I., Duke of Queensbury, and thus arose the connection with the illustrious house of Douglas

The late Earl was Lord-Lieutenant of Peebles-shire.

THE REV. GODFREY FAUSSETT, D.D., MARGARET PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THIS learned divine, Canon of Christchurch, Oxford, and Margaret Professor of Divinity, died on the 25th ult. Dr. Faussett was born in 1780, the eldest son of the late Henry Godfrey Faussett, Esq., of Heppington, in Kent, by Susan, his first wife, only daughter of Richard Sandys, Esq., of Canterbury, and grandson of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington and Lydd, an antiquary of some note. Through his great-grandmother, Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Godfrey, Esq., Dr. Faussett represented the old Kentish family of Godfrey, of Lydde, a scion of which was Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, who was murdered in the evil times of Titus Oates. Dr. Faussett succeeded to the family estates at the decease of his father, in 1835. He married first Marianne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Bridges, Esq., of St. Nicholas Court, Kent, by whom, who died in 1839, he had two sons, Bryan and Godfrey, both in Holy Orders; and two daughters, Susan and Anne. He married secondly, Sarah, eldest daughter of Thomas Weatherd, Esq., of Great Marlow; and by her leaves six sons and one daughter.

EDWARD WILLIAM WYNNE PENDARVES, ESQ., M.P. OF PENDARVES, COUNTY CORNWALL.



THE death of this much-respected gentleman, who was one of the Knights of the Shire for Cornwall since 1826, occurred on Sunday, the 26th ult.

Mr. Pendarves, eldest son and heir of the late John Stackhouse, Esq., of Pendarves, by Susannah, his wife, only child and heiress of Edward Acton, Esq., of Acton Scot, Shropshire, assumed, by Royal license, the surname of Wynne 4th January, 1815, and that of Pendarves on the 28th of the next month. He married, 4th July, 1804, Tryphena, third daughter and eventual heiress of the Rev. Browse Trist, of Bowden, in Devon, but had no issue. The ancient family of Pendarves of Pendarves, Cornwall, which he derived in the female line, is of centuries' standing in the parish of Camborne, Cornwall.

The deceased graduated at All Souls College, Oxford, in 1797; and took his M.A. degree in 1801. In politics he was a stanch Whig.

M. GALANOS.

M. DEMETRIUS GALANOS, who was the most learned linguist that modern Greece has produced, and who for more than twenty years occupied with distinction the chair of Sanscrit at the college of Benares, in Hindostan, has recently died in that city, at the age of sixty-nine. His numerous works on the different idioms of Asia, the fruit of forty years' research, which are all unpublished, M. Galanos has bequeathed to the University of Athens, on condition of its causing them to be brought out: he himself gave sufficient proofs for the generosity of his intentions. The University accepts the gift and office, and has appointed its rector, Dr. Georgios Typaldos, to conduct the publication. The works will make about ten folio volumes.

WILLIAM RAMSHAY, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who was the scion of a highly respectable family in the north of England, was called to the bar in Michaelmas Sessions of the Society of the Temple, the 22nd Nevem'er, 1823. Mr. Ramshay went the Northern Circuit, and obtained a fair and constant practice there, both at Assizes and Sessions. He was a lawyer of considerable learning, skill, and industry. In 1838, he published a volume of the decisions of the Courts of Westminster on the then new rules of pleading a useful work at the time.

On the subject of Mr. Ramshay's appointment as County Court Judge at Liverpool, and of his removal therefrom. It is needless here to enter, as the matters of very recent and general knowledge. Through an unfortunate infirmity of temper, aggravated by ill health, Mr. Ramshay failed in giving satisfaction, and raised an angry and violent local opposition against him. Both sides were, to some extent, in the wrong; yet no one could be dissatisfied with the last decision of the Earl of Carlisle, who acted most temperately and benevolently in the investigation over which he presided, and which ended in Mr. Ramshay's deprivation of office.

Mr. Ramshay died at his chambers in the Temple, on the 16th ultimo. Mr. Ramshay bore the character of being a man of high honour and much good feeling: his failing was in temper only.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR C. BULLEN.—This old and distinguished officer died at Shirley, near Southampton, on Saturday last, at the age of 86 years. Being Admiral of the White, extensive promotion will result from his death. He was almost the last man living who commanded at Trafalgar.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE HOLY LAND.—The Protestant community, composed of 217 families, has been established at Ram-Allah, near Jerusalem; and another at Beyruth, in Syria. The formation of these two communities is due to the zealous and intelligent labours of the Lutheran Bishop of Jerusalem.

COLD WATER STEAM-ENGINE.—We visited the machine shop of Messrs. Burge and Johnston, to witness the performance of a new engine, styled as above, and recently invented by Mr. Edward D. Tippett. The steam is produced without boilers, by simply injecting cold water into generators. The amount of steam required to force out or return the piston rod is made by the introduction to the influence of the fire at each moment of precisely the quantity of water needed, thus doing away with the necessity of boilers. It is claimed that there is no possibility of an explosion, that power is obtained, and at less room occupied for the necessary machinery. The water falls into the engine, being first raised by a force pump into a reservoir, situated above the engine, and thence inducted down as wanted. The engine is a singularly-constructed piece of mechanism, both in appearance and mode of operating.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

STATE OF TRADE.—There is a highly favourable return of the trade of the United Kingdom during the month to the 5th ult., the total exports being £7,123,191, or an increase of £1,187,568 over the corresponding month of last year. The increase was pretty generally distributed over all our staple manufactures.—During last month the vessels employed in the coasting-trade of the United Kingdom, represented a tonnage of 1,349,276 for the entries inwards, against 1,208,771 tons in the same month last year. For the clearances outwards the totals are 1,141,877 tons, against 1,181,622 tons last year.

THREE SHIPS DESTROYED.—Letters by the *Melbourne* announce the loss of three English ships two by fire, and the other, from Adelaide, on a reef of rocks two hundred miles westward of the Cape of Good Hope. The latter, the *Barbara Gordon*, of Swansea, was attended with lamentably fatal results to five passengers—viz., Mr. and Mrs. Radish, and son, of Liverpool; Mrs. Hay, belonging to Yorkshire; and Mrs. Dalton, of Wansworth. The other ships were the *Alcope*, Captain Lewis, bound to Liverpool; and the *Gondor*. The former, when in lat 11 N., long. 88 E., was struck by lightning, which set fire to the cargo. The crew escaped, and were picked up by the brig *Geneva*. The destruction of the *Gondor* took place at Charlestown, on the 18th ult., while she was loading. She had on board at the time 1600 bales of cotton, and 373 barrels of resin. The crew all escaped.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. H. They are too simple.

G. G. H.—Your problem wants point.

R. B. W. of Oxford — Many thanks. Your contributions are always entitled to a welcome.

Y. O. of Oxford.—Five games are very lively and pleasant. We shall be glad to see the others mentioned, whenever you have leisure to transcribe them.

E. H. of Norwich.—The Solution of Enigma No. 465, is—1. R to K 8rd (ch), 2. Q to K 6th, and mate next move. The key move to the other mentioned is—1 Q to her 3 Rad.

K. C. of Devon.—There is no difference whatever in reality: the difference of name is merely to distinguish them which are published on diagrams from those which are not.

NEVIAN of Hotton.—Yes quite wrong. What is to prevent the Kt returning to K 5th, when you check with the Bishop?

E. A. M. of Inch. *Mille Grazie.* Your thrice welcome budget of beautiful Problems has at last reached us.

ET. ALPIN of Leeds.—The Problems on diagrams are generally more difficult than those published by us under the head of Chess Enigmas: but this is not always the case.

DELTA. Your last communication shall be replied to by letter in a few days.

J. M. J. Scarborough. It admits, unfortunately, of more than one solution.

R. W. H., of Limerick.—We have not space to publish the Solutions of our Chess Enigmas.

No. 687, by Bridport appears correct. Look at it over once

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 686, by R. W. H., Peter, Clarissa, A. Z., Calonna, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 685, by Colonna, R. W. H., Sigma, are correct.

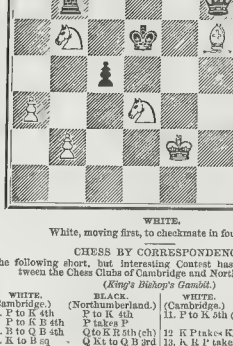
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 461, by D. J., N. B., J. S. H., J. P., Sussex, Civis, M. P., Ernest, Joseph A. Denton, Bath Dan, F. C. W., Mr. Jolley, Agnes, C. G., F. W. C., Ricardo, Jack of Shrewsbury, Laura Foot, Rugbeensis, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Dawson, S. T., R. W. H., Colonna, A. T. E., Perseus, M. P., D. D., L. S. D., Ernest, Old Boy, D. F., Bath Dan, Rugbeensis, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** The replies to numerous Correspondents are deferred, from want of room.

PROBLEM No. 492.
By W. BIGLAND, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following short, but interesting Contest has just terminated between the Chess Clubs of Cambridge and Northumberland:—

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE. (Cambridge.)	BLACK. (Northumberland.)	WHITE. (Cambridge.)	BLACK. (Northumberland.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P to K 5th (d)	Q B to K Kt 5th (e)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	12. R P takes K B P	K Kt takes P
4. K to B sq	Q Kt to Q B 3rd (c)	13. K R P takes P	Q B takes Kt
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd (b)	14. Q takes B (f)	Kt takes Kt
6. Q K Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. Q takes Kt	Q takes Q B P
7. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	16. B takes P	Q takes Q Kt (g)
8. Q Kt to Q 4th	R to Q sq	17. R to Q sq	Kt to K 2d (h)
9. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd (c)	18. Q to K 4th	Q to Q Kt 5th (i)
10. K to K Kt sq	Q to K Kt 3rd	19. Q B to K 5th, And Black surrendered.	

(a) Major Jaenisch has alluded to this variation in the May number of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, and presents a variation, to prove that it involves the loss of the Gambit Pawn. However this may be, it is certainly surprising that the move should have attracted so little attention, as it is unquestionably more sound than that which the first player has at command, when the Gambit is declined, especially if Black instead of taking the Pawn, should play Q to K B 3rd.

(b) This appears to have been an error. They should rather have played P to K Kt 4th, we believe.

(c) We should have preferred moving the K Bishop to K Kt 2nd.

(d) White plays the attack with great spirit and accuracy. The present is a strong move, and effectually locks up the Pawns on the Black King's side.

(e) A note worthy variation comes here if Black, instead of the move in the text, should play the K Kt Pawn to Kt 5th, by the following moves:—

11.	P to K Kt 5th
12. Q Kt takes P or K B 4th	Q to K B 4th

If White now moves away the Kt which is attacked, Black may win also the K Pawn with Pawn, and will have the better game. White's only move the other is—

13. B to Q 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	14. P takes Kt	P takes K Kt P
14. P to K 6th	Q to K sq	17. R to K R 2nd	
15. P to Q 5th	P takes Kt		

If now 17 (Black) B takes K P, White may capture the Q Kt Pawn, and then take Pawn with Rook, threatening to win a piece afterwards by playing Rook to K 7rd sq; and (Black) if Kt P takes P or (to stop it) R P, White can take the Pawn with Rook, and will apparently maintain his troublesome King's Pawn.

(f) A still more interesting variation presents itself at this point. Suppose Cambridge to have played—

14.	Kt takes K B P	B takes Q
15.	Kt takes Q	P takes Kt (best)
16.	R takes B	K Kt to Q 3rd

White is inferior in force, but has what many would deem a counterpoise in position.

(g) The two last moves of Black are very ill-advised, and irretrievably compromise the North-umberland players' game.

(h) It is very difficult to find any satisfactory move for Black at this stage. Q to Q B 7th, attacking the Rook, would have been answered by Q K to K 4th; and then, if the Q retired to K Kt 2rd, followed by R to K 6th with an overwhelming attack.

(i) The Northumberland players soon have to have seen upon the principle that "sudden extinction is preferable to lingering torments." They had, however, no means of doing more than prolong the contest.

CHESS IN ITALY.

This sparkling little Gambit was played in Rome between Mr. BROOKE GREVILLE, one of our best players, and Signor LUCHINI, one of the chief masters of Italy.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Sig. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Sig. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q takes Kt	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. B to Q 3rd	B takes K P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	16. P to B 5th	B to Q 2nd
4. Castles—K to R sq	P to Q 3rd	17. Q to K 5th	Q to K B 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	18. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to his 5th
6. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q R 4th	19. B to Q Kt sq	B takes Q P
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. Kt takes Q P	Kt takes Kt
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	21. B takes B	Q takes B
9. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	22. P to B 6th	Kt takes K B P
10. K to his 5th	Castles	23. R takes Kt	P to K Kt 3rd
11. P to K B 4th (b)	P to K R 3rd	24. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes Q R
12. P to K 6th	Kt to Q 2nd	25. Q to K B 5th	B to K B 4th
13. P to K 6th (c)	P takes Kt	26. R takes B	P takes R
		27. Q takes K B P	Q to K Kt 2nd
		And White surrendered.	

(a) The Italians, it will be remembered, claim the license of castling thus, or in our way.

(b) Casting a *Hibernian* is an undoubted advantage in the Gambit attacks, from the facility it affords for advancing this Pawn.

(c) Ingenious; but Black gets the best of the manœuvring here.

THE POST-OFFICE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

AS I believe that many of the subscribers to your paper are unwittingly sufferers from the below-mentioned Post office regulation, I beg to call their attention to it. "All newspapers addressed to the Colonies must be posted *within* one week from the date of their publication, or otherwise they are destroyed at the General Post-office." My family have been in the habit of forwarding the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to a relation in Australia every week, and have received intimation that the papers have missed for months. Unless a mail is immediately about to sail, I should say the papers are usually quite a week old before they are posted; under the above order, we gather what their fate has been. Surely the Post office authorities ought to take some pains to apprise the public of their proceedings in this matter, especially as they require a stamp upon all these papers; otherwise they lay themselves open to the charge of receiving money for services unperformed.

Apologising for troubling you, I am, &c.,

A VICTIM TO THE OBSCURE DEALINGS OF THE POST-OFFICE

July 6th, 1853.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.

THE foundation-stone of a new College for the reception of decayed medical men and their widows, and for the education of their children, was laid on Wednesday by the Right Hon. Earl Manvers, President of the Institution—in the absence of H.R.H. Prince Albert, who was prevented from being present by indisposition; Mr. Propert, the treasurer of the society, announcing that his Royal Highness had been attacked with measles the previous evening.

The building will be pleasantly situated at Epsom, about a mile from the railway station, and only a short distance from the main road leading to the Downs. The Asylum is to be erected in the third pointed style, of brick, with stone facings. It will form three sides of a quadrangle; the front being nearly 1000 feet in length, and comprising a common hall, school-room, apartments for the wardens and other officers, and the pupils. The wings are to be divided into suites of three apartments, each with all necessary conveniences for the inmates: accommodation being provided for one hundred—decayed medical men and the widows of medical men, who must be in the possession of an income of at least £15 a year; it being hoped, however, that the funds will shortly admit of accommodation being also afforded to the entirely destitute. The school is intended for the reception of one hundred pupils; the great majority of whom are to pay for their board and education £25 or £30 a year, on the plan of the Royal Naval School; the remainder being orphans, who are to be wholly supported from the funds of the society—it being necessary in every case that the pupils should be the children of regularly-qualified medical men. The building, when completed, will also comprise a chapel; but it is not included in the present contract, which is for £22,000, and only forms about two-thirds of the frontage.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone having been performed with the accustomed ceremonies, about 180 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a dejeûner in a tent prepared for the purpose; and the subscriptions of the day, including about £800 laid on the stone in purses by ladies, amounted to nearly £3000. Earl Manvers subscribed £52 10s.; Sir R. H. Horne, £100; Mr. Wintborne, £526; the London and Brighton Railway Company, £100; and Dr. Forbes, £100.

The College has only been projected about two years; and already —principally through the exertions of one gentleman, Mr. Propert, the founder of the Institution—upwards of £20,000 have been collected; leaving, however, yet much to be done for its proper foundation.

The College, which is engraved upon the next page, is building by Mr. Glenn, of Islington; the architect being Mr. Clifton, of the Excise-office, Broad street

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Minor Canonry:* The Rev. J. F. Clark, to, in Gloucester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. F. H. Du Boulay, to Headington, near Caine, Wilts; the Rev. J. Marsh, to Tingewick, near Buckingham; the Rev. J. Moore, to Kilverstone, near Thetford, Norfolk; the Rev. C. Robinson, to Bishop Burton, near Beverley; the Rev. L. Thomas, to Eglwys-Brewis, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire; the Rev. A. Bond, to Preston, near Ipswich, the Rev. S. Walton, to Pennington; the Rev. J. Prior, M.A., to Kirkharton, near Bedale. *Vicarages.* The Rev. W. J. Clarke, to Eagle, Lincolnshire; the Rev. R. W. Gleadowe, to Neston, Cheshire; the Rev. F. Westmoreland, to Leominster, Herefordshire; the Rev. R. Wynne, to Cheadle, near Leek, Staffs.

MARGARET PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY AT OXFORD.—The Rev. C. A. Heartley, B.D., was chosen for this professorship on Saturday last.

TESTIMONIALS.—A silver salver has been presented to the Rev. R. Eddie, on his resigning the Curacy of Middleton-on-the-Wolds, near Beverley. The Rev. L. L. Nesbitt, has received a testimonial of respect from the parishioners of Barnsley, Gloucestershire.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop has issued a formal citation to the Dean and the other members of the Church, to attend a visitation of the Cathedral, on Tuesday next (the 12th), to be holden in the chapter-room, in conformity with the requirements of the statutes. Such an event has not occurred during the last twenty years, and only once during the last forty years.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.

We have been favoured with a visit from these two children, who have recently arrived in London from the United States. They were introduced to the Queen, on Monday last, at Buckingham Palace; there were present at the interview the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Hohenlohe, the Countess of Mountedgcumbe, and many leading ladies of the Court. So interested was her Majesty that she remained with the "Aztecs" for nearly an hour, and previous to their departure expressed herself much gratified with their visit.

Professor Anderson, by whom the children are accompanied, has arrived at the conclusion that the boy is seventeen years of age, and the girl eleven. The boy is the type of the pair: his retreating forehead and strongly-marked acquiline nose give his head a bird-like appearance; the upper jaw projects, while the lower jaw recedes; and the countenance produced by this strange combination of features is, at the first glance, idiotic; but the boy's large and bright eyes bespeak great intelligence, and glisten at the sound of music; and the visitor who sketches any object upon paper with pencil is sure to attract the little fellow's curiosity, indeed, he is generally restless, and, by his looks, of a strongly inquiring turn. The hair is black and glossy, and falls in small ringlets—somewhat reminding one of the sculptured Assyrian hair. The girl has the same characteristics, less strongly marked than in the boy; and her features are more of the Jewish cast than are those of her companion. She is very playful, and fond of being noticed: she sat for several minutes upon our knees, and seemed nothing loth to do so; but, we were informed that she is more irritable than the boy, and, when in a passion, is extremely violent. The complexion of both is dark, similar to that of a Hindoo.

These children are stated to have been brought from the place of refuge chosen by the Aztecs, when driven from Mexico by Cortez; and it is added that they are among the last surviving relics of that ill-fated race. The remarkable fact, with whose history we have recently been made familiar by the researches of Mr. Prescott and Mr. Stephens. The children certainly resemble very closely sculptured figures of Aztec origin; and they are said to have recognised a Mexican work which was shown to them during their stay in New York. The boy is some three feet in height; the girl is less, and, it is said, weighs only seventeen pounds. This smallness of stature is accounted for by a well-known cause of degeneracy namely, a prohibition against marriage with strangers, or members of an inferior caste. It is the case in India, which would rank like that of the Brahmins in India, that the children are assigned; and, so rare have the individuals of this race become, that it is said they have been advanced from the position of priests to that of gods—no very difficult advance under a system of theocracy. Their diminutive stature may justify the children being termed "Lilliputians," but we had rather that a fabulous name had not been applied to the children who are referred to in illustration of a great ethnological and historical question.

Next week the Aztec Children will be publicly exhibited at the Hanover-square Rooms. Meanwhile, we quote a portion of the statement of their history, which has been published by the exhibitors.—

In 1845, Mr. Huertis, of Baltimore, and Mr. Hammond, of Canada, attempted to explore Central America. They arrived at Belize in the autumn of 1848, and, turning south-west, arrived at Coban on Christmas-day. They were there joined by Pedro Velasquez of San Salvador, a Spaniard. From Coban they proceeded in search of the ancient city. From Velasquez alone is any account of their travels to be obtained. Huertis and Hammond have never returned to their friends. According to the statement of Velasquez, on the 19th of May they reached the summit of the Sierra, at an altitude of 9950 feet, in lat 15 deg 48 min. N., and behold in the distance the dome and minarets of a large city, apparently of an Egyptian character, and about twenty five leagues from Coban, in the same latitude, and in the direct course of the river Lacantun. The city they eventually reached was found to be a place of vast proportions, with heavy walls and battlements, full of temples, gigantic statues, and Pagan paraphernalia; the people having Peruvian manners combined with Assyrian magnificence, and bound to remain within the walls, seeking no intercourse with the world around. The name of the city is Izmaya. The travellers were informed that white men had previously entered it, but that no white man had ever returned. Hammond and Huertis were both slain—the former in entering the city, the latter in endeavouring to make his escape. Velasquez, being more wary, halted his captors into security, and not only escaped himself, but brought with him two children belonging to the priests—the two now in this country.

The Portraits on the following page are from a Daguerreotype. We are anxious to hear the opinions of *savans* as to these children; more especially as the science of ethnology is now a popular study.

THE MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE, EPSOM, FOUNDED ON WEDNESDAY LAST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

OPENING OF THE NEW STAND-HOUSE ON THE CURRAGH.

(From our own Correspondent)

THE opening of the new Stand-house on the Curragh, recently erected by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, was an event such as is seldom witnessed in the Sister Country. Irrespective of the company who usually attend the Curragh Meetings, there was an assemblage of rank and fashion, which upon this occasion was more than ordinarily brilliant. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germans, accompanied by several noble and distinguished visitors, honoured the meeting with their presence; and nothing was wanting but a little more propitious weather to render the day one of the most memorable in the history of Ireland since the visit of George IV.

The circumstance of the Directors of the Railway Company having issued a large number of invitations to the *élite* of the nobility and gentry of Dublin, and the adjoining counties, to meet the Lord-Lieutenant at a magnificent déjeûner, given to celebrate the inauguration, also proved an additional attraction; and, in order to accommodate the throng of visitors, two large trains were started from the King's-bridge terminus, both of which were filled to repletion.

The Viceregal party were conveyed in a special train, consisting of the exceedingly tasteful state carriage, belonging to the Company, and several first-class carriages, drawn by a powerful engine, which was profusely adorned with bouquets of flowers and flags. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Lords Howth and Bective, the Hon. Mr. Elliot; Sir E. Macdonnel, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Alderman Roe, Mr. J. Pennefather, and other directors. Mr. Dargan was also with the party. A body of the constabulary was stationed as a guard of honour on the platform, to receive the distinguished visitors on their arrival, and to escort them to the Stand house.

The building which our Engraving represents has been erected by the Railway Company, with the consent of the Turf Club, instead of certain works they were bound to execute in consequence of the line running through the Curragh: the building is large and commodious, and is admirably suited for the purposes for which it was designed. It stands in a commanding position, so that a complete view of the entire course can be obtained from its balconies, which are conveniently arranged. The attendance of the country people, however, was by no means large; nor was there a tithe of the ordinary concomitants of a race-course in England—the handsome vehicles, the queer traps, the originality of character, the vast conflux of money-spending power, in fact the middle-class substance, which so largely predominates on these occasions with us, and which may be termed the life and soul of them.

The course, which is remarkable for its beauty and extent, was well kept by a body of the Dublin police; and, during the intervals between the races, the bands of the 1st Dragoon Guards and the 90th Infantry performed selections of first rate music. The rough and gusty weather, however, threw a gloom over the sport; in other respects there was nothing wanting to render it an enjoyable event.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

After the first two races, the Viceregal party and the general company were conducted to the old Stand-house, in which the déjeûner was served in admirable style. Sir Edward M'Donnell presided. On his right was seated the Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Howth, &c.; and, on his left, the Countess St Germans, the Marquis of Waterford, Earl of Bective, &c. Breakfast being over, the Chairman rose, and proposed "The health of our Majesty," which was drunk most cordially. The next toast given was "The Lord-Lieutenant," who acknowledged it in a suitable and grateful reply. The Lord-Lieutenant then proposed the health of Sir E. M'Donnell; who was equally prompt in returning the compliment, by drinking the health of the Countess St. Germans, which was responded to by the Viceroy. The next honoured guest was the Marquis of Waterford, who closed the scene in a terse and suitable reply. Their Excellencies soon after took their departure, and were conveyed to town by the special train; the mass of visitors returned to the New Stand, the weather having cleared up, to witness the remaining races, after which they were conveyed to Dublin by two trains. The whole affair was admirably managed, and too great praise cannot be given to the directors, especially to Mr. Ilberry, whose attention and tact were uniformly admired.

The following is an account of the running:—

TUESDAY.

The Scurry Stakes was won by Lord Waterford's Redmond O'Hanlon.
The Sweepstakes, by Mr. Rynd's colt, Summer-hill.
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas for 3 and 4 years old, by Mr. Watts' Chit chat.
Railway and Turf Club Free Handicap, by Lord Waterford's Redmond O'Hanlon.
Match for 500 sovs, 200 forfeit (gentlemen riders), by Mr. Gray's Clairvoyante, rode by Major Bell.

WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, by Mr. Copperthwaite's colt, Deformed.
The Nursery Stakes, by Mr Copperthwaite's Early Bird.
The Scurry Corinthian Stakes, by Lord Waterford's Lambay.

THURSDAY.

The Sweepstakes, by Mr Rynd's Summerhill.
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas, by Mr. Watts's Hunting Horn.
The Stewards' Free Handicap, by Mr. Quin's Fuze.
Match (gentlemen riders) for 50 sovs, by Mr. Anderson's Arab Robber.
The Maiden Stakes, by Mr. Reilly's Roxburgh.

FRIDAY.

Match for 100 sovs, by Mr. Copperthwaite's Ellen Tree
Her Majesty's Plate, by Mr. Atkinson's Psaltery.
The Sweepstakes, by Lord Waterford's Redmond O'Hanlon.
The Stewards' Stakes, by Mr. Moore's Oastfrage.

OPENING OF THE NEW RACE-STAND ON THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE.

SALE OF FANCY-WORK IN THE GROUNDS OF HARLESDEN HOUSE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNITED SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

UNITED SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

ON Tuesday and Wednesday (last week) the very pleasant grounds of Harlesden House, Willesden (the residence of Captain Huish, the general manager of the London and North-Western Railway), were thrown open for the benevolent purpose of aiding the funds of the United Society for Irish Church Missions. This was sought to be accomplished by the sale of some beautiful fancy work, for which purpose eight marquees were erected on the lawns; and the conservatory was fitted up for the display of the costly articles

The Sale was got up under distinguished patronage; and a large number of the nobility and neighbouring gentry were present. Among the ladies who took stalls were the Marchioness of Ormonde, and that great friend to Ireland, the Countess of Eglinton; Lady Vivian, the Ladies Boyle, Lady M'Caskill, Lady Valiant, Mrs. Huish, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Carbonell, Mrs. Hamilton Cooke, Mrs. Denham, and Mrs. Hodge, and there were present in the grounds—the Countess of Albemarle, Lady Radstock, Lord and Lady Clinton, the Baroness North, Lady Lurgan, the Countess of Desart, the Marquis of Bristol, Sir F. Maitland, the Hon. Charles Howard, the Hon. Miss Waldegrave, &c.

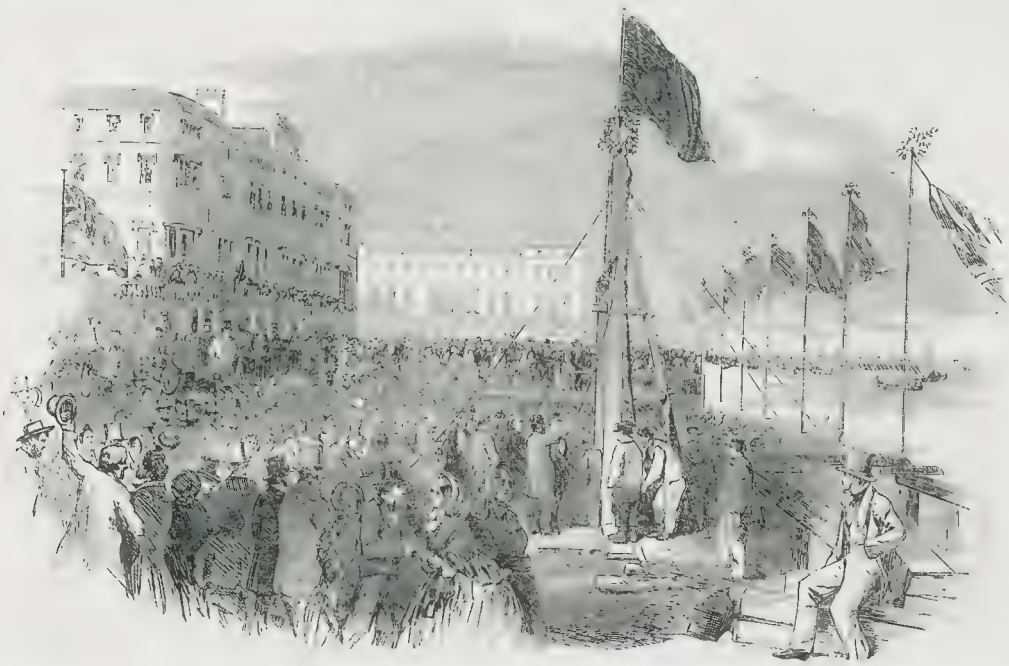
The weather, on the first day of the Sale, was very unpropitious; but we learn that the two days' Sale produced above £800. The grounds were to have been opened a third day; but, in deference to numerous applications, it was decided that the last Sale should be held in WILDE'S Rooms, on a day to be named hereafter. A large amount of work, of the most costly description, remained unsold; so that there will be ample opportunity for a considerable accession to the amount already received. Altogether, the assembly was a brilliant one. The refreshments, supplied by Mr. Withers, were of the best description.

THE WELLINGTON PIER, GREAT YARMOUTH.

THIS undertaking, of so much importance to Yarmouth, and the recreation and convenience of its visitors, has now been fairly commenced; the first pile having been driven by the Mayor (S. C. Marsh, Esq.) on Tuesday, the 28th ult.

Immediately to the south of Kimberley-terrace, and nearly opposite the Victoria Hotel, the pier, in its full length, will extend 623 feet, carrying a broad oaken flooring, protected by ornamental railing; the sea-point terminating in a lateral projection, or balcony, upwards of hundred feet in length from north to south, and capable of accommodating, when necessary—such as on the occasion of aquatic fêtes, &c.—an immense body of spectators. The land entrance will be ornamented with a lodge, and closed by gates, similar to the Lowestoft pier. There will be convenient stairs descending to the water, at about half the length of the new structure; and at the termination will be four flights of similar steps. The pier is to be well lighted.

The necessity of such a structure at this point has long been felt and urged. In 1843, Mr. Charles J. Palmer proposed the erection of a Promenade and Landing-pier in connection with the Victoria-terrace, but sufficient encouragement was not given to the project. The promoters, however, did not abandon the design; and, on the death of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Charles J. Palmer, in a published letter addressed to the then chief magistrate of Yarmouth, Captain Pearson, R.N., suggested the idea of associating a new pier with the memory of the great commander. The design attracted the notice of Mr Peto, M.P., who expressed his willingness to lend his influence to so useful an undertaking; suggesting that the idea of donations should be abandoned and the funds raised by shares, Mr. Peto being of opinion that the un-



CEREMONY OF DRIVING THE FIRST PILE OF THE WELLINGTON PIER, AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

dertaking would answer as a commercial speculation. The project then proceeded, and hence its name.

The management of the works has been entrusted to Mr. Peter Ashcroft, Engineer of the Eastern Counties Railway Company; and it is calculated that the entire expense will not exceed £3000.

The arrangements for Tuesday were well carried out. The line of the pier was marked out by flags, and, at the highest point inland, a pile had been partially driven, and the huge beams suspended above. Beyond, and nearer the Victoria Hotel, a marquee was erected, from whence a large number of ladies viewed the proceedings; and from this tent a railed or guarded gallery reached to the platform.

The town flags flaunted bravely in the front of the Town-hall, Custom-house, and the Church; and the streets were thronged with spectators. At half-past twelve, the Mayor, accompanied by his friends, walked in procession from the Town-hall up Regent street, along King-street, down St. George's-road, along the Victoria-terrace, at the south end of which the entrance to the Victoria Hotel, a marquee was erected, from whence a large number of ladies viewed the proceedings; and from this tent a railed or guarded gallery reached to the platform.

The ten

The poem of "Faust," on Wednesday, was connected with an inferior cast, in consequence of Devrient's indisposition. The part of *Faust* was undertaken by Dessoir, while *Mephistopheles* fell to the lot of Herr Engelken, who played it but respectably. We were, however, compensated by the character of *Gretchen* being admirably impersonated in Fraulen Fuhr—an actress charmingly supple in her style, and of uncommon promise.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Talfourd has brought out at this theatre another Shakspearian travestie, and furnished Mr. Robson with another opportunity for illustrating his peculiar style of burlesque. "Shylock, or, the Merchant of Venice Preserved," is the title of the new piece, which, like its predecessors, abounds in recondite puns.

Mr. Talfourd has been exceedingly fortunate in getting this better acted than any of his previous productions. Mr. Robson's genius is unique. In *Macbeth* his burlesque was an exaggeration of the ideal of the character: his *Shylock* simply reduces the Jew to a Holywell-street type, and then trusts the rest to the natural development of passion. In this way, many of his bursts are truly tragic, and might have done credit to Edmund Kean in his best days. The coincidence is so striking as almost to tempt us to a dissertation on affinity between burlesque and tragedy. Is there, after all, but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous?

SURREY.

Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" has been a great hit at the above English lyric establishment. The opera has been mounted with remarkable care as to the musical *ensemble*, and the *mise en scène* is splendid. Miss Romer's *Alice* has been long known as one of her best assumptions—musical and histrionic. Her acting in the cavern scene, at the Cross, is admirable. There is much merit in Miss Lowe's *Isabella*; and the *Robert* of Travers and the *Bombaldo* of Mr. G. Bruce are carefully sustained. The *Bertram* of Drayton is quite an important feature in this cast.

HAYMARKET.—Miss Katherine Bell, announced as a pupil of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, appeared on Tuesday as a débutante, in the character of *Julia*, in the "Hunchback." The result was unsatisfactory.

ADELPHI.—"The Camp at Chobham" furnishes the title to an agreeable *pièce de circonstance* at this house.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING. TUESDAY.

A very scanty supply of sport, and a thin attendance of company. The weather was warm and sunny.

Handicap Sweepstakes. Petrel, 1. Cheddar, 2
July Stakes.—Maryan, 1. Mirabeau, 2
Match, £80. G. by Dromedary, 1. Cavan, 2.

WEDNESDAY

The sport was short, but interesting; the race for the Handicap Plate—for which, by-the-by, only Newmarket horses ran—producing a dead heat. The attendance of company was thinner than on the previous day.

Town Plate.—Nutpecker, 1. Nervous, 2
Handicap Plate. A dead heat between Sharavogue and Musician. Sharavogue afterwards walked over.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mary, 1. Ip by Paragon, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Chorus, 1. Waverley, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mirabeau, 1. Conmore and Hazlenut a dead heat for second
£50 Plate.—Dear Me, 1.
Chesterfield Stakes. Spinaway, 1. Brother to Mountain Deer, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Scandal, 1.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Hazelnut, 1. Azael, 2.

WORCESTER SUMMER MEETING.—TUESDAY

Severn Stakes.—Octavia, 1. Osbaldeston, 2
Two-Year-Old Stakes. Balmoral, 1. Wave, 2.
Worcestershire Stakes.—Inathe, 1. Misdye, 2.
Tradesmen's Handicap.—Oldham, 1. Seeming Partner, 2
Selling Stakes.—Theorem, 1. Prism the Third, 2

WEDNESDAY.

Innkeepers' Stakes.—Lady Townley, 1. Chilton, 2
Flying Stakes Handicap.—Le Juif, 1. Grief, 2
Railway Handicap Stakes.—Warwick, 1. May-day, 2.
Sweepstakes of £10 each.—Mirabeau, 1. Allington, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—Counsellor mare, 1.

CARLISLE RACES. TUESDAY.

The Corby Castle Stakes was won by Garrulity.
The Grand Stand Plate was won by Agnes Wickfield.
The Cumbrian Hunters' Stakes was walked over for by **John Dory**.
A Maiden Plate of 10 sovs was won by Monckton.

WEDNESDAY

Speculation Plate.—Solyman, 1. Mistress Dodds, 2.
Cumberland Plate.—Lady Bawn, 1. Lucy, 2.
Tradesmen's Plate (heats) was not run out, and the stewards decided that the added money be withheld, and all bets are off.

THURSDAY.

Commercial Travellers' Stakes.—Scandal, 1. Solyman, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Red Lion, 1. Gucowar, 2
Lottery Stakes.—Lough Bawn, 1. Friars' Hall, 2.

LANCASTER RACES.—THURSDAY

Handicap Plate.—Filly by Game Boy, 1. Sir Robert, 2.
Lancaster Cup.—Trifle, 1. Allegro, 2.

FRIDAY

Vale of Lune Handicap.—F by Gainsboro, 1. Patience, 2.
Revival Handicap.—Allegro, 1. Jack, 2. Ham, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate—Red Lion, 1. Mirabeau, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

9 to 1 agst Cooranh (taken) | 20 to 1 agst The Alp (taken)
CONSOLATION STAKES.
8 to 1 on the field. | 20 to 1 agst Viridis (taken) | 20 to 1 agst Tribulation.

ST. LEGER.

7 to 1 agst Bridegroom (taken)
DONCASTER, 1854.
20 to 1 agst Prince Arthur (taken) | 20 to 1 agst Dervish (taken)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The great abundance and low value of money, the large arrivals of bullion from Australia and elsewhere, and the activity in all branches of our home and foreign trade, have, in a great measure, counteracted the influence which the somewhat warlike tone of our advices from the East would otherwise have had upon the national and other securities. Since we last wrote a full average business has been transacted in Consols, the prices of which, though they have rapidly fluctuated, have been fairly supported. The leading quotation for the Three per Cents. for the Account, has been 97¾ to 98. On Monday Bank Stock was done at ——; the Three per Cent Reduced marked 98⅝; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101¼ to 102⅝; Long Annuities, 1860, 8 13 16 ⅞; India Bonds, 23s.; Exchequer Bills, 1s to 4s prem.; and Consols, for Account, 97⅞ to 98. Prices were a shade higher, but on Tuesday and Wednesday (On Thursday the market was fixt. The Three per Cents were done 97⅞ to 98⅛, closing at 97⅞ 98. After business hours, owing to a report that the Earl of Aberdeen had left the Cabinet, the price went down to 97¾. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents marked 101 to 101¼; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 98⅛ to 98⅜. Bank Stock was heavy, at 223½; and India Stock, 256; Exchequer Bills were 1s to 4s.; and India Bonds, 22s. prem.

The Board of Trade returns, for the month ending on the 5th of June, are very favourable. As compared with the same month last year, they show an increase in the value of the exports of £1,487,888. The aggregate value of our exports during the first five months of 1853 has been £35 093 824, against £27,730,296 in the like period in 1852; showing an increase of £3,363,528, or 9½ per cent.

The imports of bullion have amounted to £2,500,000 from Australia, £200,000 from Mexico, the West Indies, &c.; and 700,000 dollars from New York. The shipments to the Continent have not been large; but £82 000, chiefly in silver, has been forwarded to the East.

The public are now in the receipt of the dividends upon the Three per Cent Consols.

Money has been very abundant in the Stock Exchange, and advances have been made upon Government securities as low as two per cent. In Lombard-street, first-class business has been done at three per cent.

During the present quarter, upwards of £600,000. will be invested in Stock, on account of the Sinking Fund for the Reduction of the National Debt.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been tolerably firm. The last packet brought only 21 000 dollars for the Mexican dividends. The accounts from the capital are very unfavourable as regards the interests of the bondholders. We understand that £201,000, as the net produce of the guano sales, has been handed over to the Peruvian agent in London. This sum will be retained to pay the interest upon the debt. The amount required for the dividend is £92,000, consequently there is a large sum at the agent's disposal, which will, possibly, be used in the shape of a sinking fund. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99 to 100; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98⅞; the New Five per Cents (small), 103; Mexicans, 26⅞ to 27¼; Russian Five per Cents, 116¾ to 117⅛; Sardinian, 89¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 46¾ to 46½; the New Deferred, 22¾; Passive, 5⅜; Certificates, 8⅝; Belgian Four and-a-Half per Cents, 96⅛; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; and the Four per Cent Certificates, 94¼; Greek Bonds, Red, 9½; ditto, Blue, 8¾; Cuba, 102¾.

The average weekly circulation of the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending on the 11th of June was £6,759,463, being a decrease compared with the preceding return of £247,695. Compared with the corresponding period in 1852, the increase is £444,066.

A steady business has been doing in Miscellaneous Shares, the value of which has relied steadily. Australasian Bank have marked 78 to 80; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 9⅜; London Joint-stock, 23½; National of Ireland, 2¼ ex div.; Oriental Bank Corporation, 49½ to 50¼; South Australian, 11¾ to 11⅝; Canada per cent bonds, 103; do. 6 per cent do., 116½; do., 114¾ ex. div.; City Navigation, 32; Hudson's Bay, 22¼; Royal Mail Steam, 77.

The market for Railway Shares has ruled tolerably firm. In prices we have no material change to notice. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Caledonian, 67¼; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 48; Eastern Counties, 12⅜; Eastern Union, Class A, 11¾; Ditto, B and C, 6¾; East Lancashire, 73; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 71¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 58; Great Northern, 89; Ditto, B Shares, 104½; Great Western, 88¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 70½; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London and North-Western, 114¾; London and South-Western, 89¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29; Midland, 69¾; North British, 33¾; North Staffordshire, 12½; North and South-Western, Hampstead, and City Junction, par; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 48; South-Eastern, 69¾; West Cornwall, 10; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 68; York and North Midland, 58¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—South Staffordshire, 8¾; Buckinghamshire, 102

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 108; Eastern Counties, 5¾ per Cent Stock, 15; Eastern Union, Six per Cent, 14½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 1[illegible]; Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, Five per Cent, 108; Great Northern, 5½ per Cent, 128; Ditto, five per Cent, Redeemable at par per cent premium, 112¾; Great Western Redeemable, 49; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5 per Cent, 130; Ditto Irredeemable, Four per Cents, 101; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5 per Cent, 1[illegible]; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 5 per Cent Shares, 107; North British, 10½; North-Eastern, 5½; Ditto, 4½ per Cent, 105

"GAVAZZI RIOT," AT MONTREAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

The town, however, has since flourished, and its streets have become every year more numerous, and filled with busy traders.

By the stipulations of the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were occupied by the Russian troops until the payment of the expenses of the war with Turkey. General Kiseleff was invested with the command of the army of occupation, and the government of the principalities; and from this period, according to the Russian accounts, the moral and social regeneration of Moldavia and Wallachia commenced. Situated on the confines of Europe and of Asia, these two provinces had been for many centuries exposed to invasion and devastation, and deprived of the advantages of peaceful and regular government. In the year 1835, Constantinople was threatened by Ibrahim Pacha, and the Porte implored the aid of Russia. Kiseleff, who was then at Jassy, was chosen to command the army, which was to proceed by land to the assistance of that capital, while the fleet of the Black Sea advanced under the direction of Count Orloff. The treaty concluded at St. Petersburg in 1834, stipulated for the evacuation of the Russian troops, and the installation of the Hospodars. The first Hospodar, or Sovereign of Moldavia, was Prince Stourdza, who owed his position to election, and laboured to put in practice the laws of government originated by Count Kiseleff. For these particulars relative to Moldavia and its capital, we are indebted to the "Travels of M. Demidoff in Southern Russia and the Crimea," in two volumes, just published, in an elegant form, at an opportune moment, by Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street.

Mr. Urquhart pointed out, years ago, the danger which Wallachia, Servia, and the whole of Turkey ran from the ambitious projects of Russia. Nor is it now for the first time that travellers have observed the attempts of Russia to undermine the fidelity of the subjects of the Sultan professing the religion of the Greek Church, by the claim of supremacy and protection, and the corruption of an ignorant priesthood. By the Treaty of Akermann, Bessarabia was given up to Russia, and with it the command of the mouths of the Danube. Still more recently Russia extended her protection, under the plea of similarity of religion, to the other two provinces, and obtained a declaration of their independence from the Porte, in which Russia and Turkey were named as protecting powers. Moldavia and Wallachia were, by this act, allowed to elect their own princes, to vote and levy their own taxes, and to govern themselves, provided that nothing were done contrary to the interests of the protecting powers. Mr. Paget, in his interesting work "Hungary and Transylvania," asserts that, from the moment this act was signed, Russia has never ceased to endeavour to extend her own influence, and destroy that of Turkey in these provinces; and for several years they have appeared to be in danger of falling into her hands. Bessarabia can only be valuable to Russia because it gives her the command of the mouths of the Danube, and tends to make the Black Sea a Russian lake. Far sighted men have said, that whenever Russia wished to prepare the way for future conquests in the south of Europe, she would take possession of Moldavia and Wallachia, as the high road to Constantinople. These countries have no force which would enable them to resist her invading army a single day. Besides being the pathway for future conquests; there are other reasons why Russia should covet these two principalities: for, while the population number about 1,500,000 souls, the two countries are rich in productions, and fruitful in resources. The land is of the richest quality, and the climate extremely favourable for production.

JASSY, THE CAPITAL OF MOLDAVIA.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 633.—VOL. XXIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

THE RUSSIAN MANIFESTOES.

WITHIN the last few days three remarkable and important documents have been published in the name, and by the authority, of the Russian Government. The first emanates from the Czar himself; the second is a proclamation from Prince Gortschakoff, the General in command of the Russian forces which have occupied the Turkish provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; and the third is a diplomatic circular from Count Nesselrode, addressed to Russian representatives at foreign Courts, for communication to the several Governments to which they are accredited.

A similar spirit pervades the whole of these manifestoes. It is difficult to say which of them is the most offensive to Europe, or the most insulting to Turkey. Each bespeaks a foregone conclusion; each considers the peace of the world as depending solely upon the pleasure of the Emperor of Russia—a fact which is unfortunately too true; and each betrays a spirit of rapacious domination to which the other states of Europe cannot submit either with self-respect or with safety.

The manifesto of the Czar claims the first attention. The fanaticism which has latterly developed itself so strongly in the Imperial mind is apparent in every line of it. Nothing less than a holy war or new crusade seems to be intended by the potentate who is head of the Greek Church as well as Autocrat of all the Russias. Although the Christians of all sects and denominations in Turkey enjoy the fullest toleration; although they make no complaints; and although the Sultan, by a firman which does him infinite honour, has confirmed and extended all the pre-existing rights and immunities of his Christian subjects, the Emperor declares himself bound to be their defender and their protector. He states that the "defence of his faith has always been the sacred duty of his blessed ancestors;" and that, "from the day it pleased the Almighty to place him on the throne of his fathers, the maintenance of the holy obligation with which it is inseparably connected has been the object of his constant care and attention." He accuses the Porte of numerous acts of wilful infringement of Christian liberty, "that threaten finally the entire overthrow of the ancient system so precious to orthodoxy;" and, at the same time, charges the Sultan with having "faithlessly broken his word." The Emperor, however, does not specify in what these acts and this alleged breach of faith consisted. Disclaiming all intention of conquest, he offers to withdraw his armies upon certain conditions, which he knows the Sultan cannot accept with any regard to his own honour, or to the independence of his dominons, and threatens "that if obstinacy and blindness will it otherwise, he will call God to his aid, leave it to Him to decide the quarrel, and in full confidence in the right hand of the Almighty, move forward in the defence of the Orthodox faith."

Before commenting upon this impudent, if not impious, avowal of an intention to coerce and conquer Turkey, we must consider the military and diplomatic documents which support and explain it. Prince Gortschakoff, as might have been expected from a military leader, is as precise, emphatic, unreasonable, and dictatorial as his master. He states that "the Emperor, in his magnanimity, *will avoid an offensive war against Turkey as long as his dignity and the interests of his Empire will allow him to do so.*" The dignity of the other Powers of Europe and the mighty interests of civilisation are not at all to be considered. It is a personal question from first to last. The Muscovite Colossus is to bestride the world as he pleases, and smaller nations are to creep under his huge legs, and to humbly implore that he will be graciously pleased not to trample upon them. But it is in the circular of Count Nesselrode, that the insolence and *mala fides* of the Czar and his agents are most flagrantly displayed. This circular contains a summary of the whole dispute between the Emperor and the Sultan; coloured, of course, with the Russian colour, and with the refractions and distortions which we owe, not to the facts, but to the medium through which they are presented. Count Nesselrode attempts to conceal that the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia was meditated, if not arranged, long before Prince Menschikoff set out for Constantinople; and would fain make the world believe that Great Britain and France are mainly if not entirely to blame for this act of hostility. "In presenting an ultimatum to the Porte," says the Russian diplomatist, "we particularly informed the great Cabinets of our intentions. We more especially notified to France and Great Britain, not to complicate by their attitude the difficulties of the situation, and not too soon to take measures which on the one hand would have the effect of encouraging the opposition of the Porte, and which on the other would implicate still more deeply the honour and dignity of the Emperor." Such a notification, though Count Nesselrode does not seem to be aware of it, was an insult to the British and French Governments; and his confession of it shows, as plainly as human language and acts can do, the position which the Emperor is desirous to assume; and the small account he makes of the rights and the interests, to say nothing of the "dignity" of powers, that are quite as much entitled to stand upon their dignity as he is. But the worst is yet to come. "The two maritime powers," says M. Nesselrode, "have not thought fit to defer to the considerations which we recommended to their serious attention. Taking the initiative before us, they judged it indispensable to anticipate immediately, by an effective measure, those which we had announced to them as simply eventual. They at once sent their fleets to the Constantinople

OPENING OF THE BLACK SEA, FROM THE BOSPHORUS.—SKETCHED FROM THE GIANT'S HILL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

waters; and occupied the waters and ports of the Ottoman domination, within reach of the Dardanelles."

M. de Nesselrode cannot forget, though he deems it politic to conceal, that Turkey has a perfect right to invite the fleets of her allies into the Turkish seas; that her allies have a perfect right to accept the invitation; and that Russia has no right, moral or legal, to send her armies into the provinces of her neighbour—unless indeed, the right of the "strong arm" be held to include all rights—in which case the world would speedily relapse into barbarism. It is in vain that Russia attempts to justify her own preconcerted act of offensive hostility, by the strictly legal and defensive act of England and France; and it is in vain for her to expect that the public opinion of Europe is so blind and foolish as to entertain the belief that if the British and French fleets had not approached the Dardanelles, the armies of the Emperor would not have crossed the Pruth or menaced the Danube. Common sense is not extinct in the West; and the statesmen of London and Paris are not afflicted with so deplorable a fatuity as to be deceived by such assertions. The whole of these state papers lack even the merit of good special pleading. Never in modern times has so bad a cause been so badly defended. M. de Nesselrode is fairly entitled to the pre-eminence of being the worst logician of the three. Having more to say, he made more blunders—a consequence that generally follows when a second or third-rate advocate attempts to make the worse appear the better reason.

There is, however, one passage in the diplomatic note which, taken by itself, might excite a faint hope that the Emperor may yet reflect on the fearful mischief which it is in his power to cause or to prevent.

We have said it, and we repeat it (says M. de Nesselrode) that it is no more the wish of the Emperor to-day than it was his wish in the past to overthrow the Ottoman Empire, or to aggrandise himself at its expense. After the very moderate use he made in 1829 of his victory of Adrianople, when that victory and its consequences placed the Porte at his mercy; after having, alone in Europe, saved Turkey in 1833 from inevitable dismemberment; after having in 1839 taken the initiative with the other powers in the propositions which, executed in common against, prevented the Sultan from beholding his throne make place to a new Arabian empire—it becomes almost insidious to give proof of this truth. On the contrary, the fundamental principle of the policy of our august master has always been to maintain as long as possible the actual *statu quo* of the East. He wished it, and still desires it, because much is definitively the best interest of Russia, already too vast to need an extension of territory; because, prosperous, peaceful, inoffensive, placed as a natural mediator between powerful neighbours, the Ottoman Empire arrests the shock of rivalries which, if it fell, would rush against each other to fight for its fragments; because human foresight vainly endeavours to discover the combinations best calculated to fill the vacuum which the disappearance of that great body would leave in the political balance.

All this is true, and admirably said; but the next sentence destroys the favourable sensations which it is calculated to create —

But if such (adds the circular) are the real, avowed, sincere views of the Emperor, that he may remain faithful to them, it is also necessary that Turkey should act towards us in a manner to offer us the possibility of co-existing with it. Let it respect our private treaties, and the consequences derived from them; let not acts of bad faith, secret persecutions, perpetual vexations against our worship, create a situation which, intolerable at last, would oblige us to trust the remedy to the blind chances of hazard.

"If such (we all know the value and virtue of an IF) are the real and sincere views of the Emperor," a war may yet be averted in Europe; but the expression of these sentiments neither accords with his past reasonings, nor with his present acts. It is because we disbelieve in the sincerity of the Czar, and because a solution of all the difficulties of the question would be easy even now if war had not been his object from the beginning, that we rejoice to see England and France, determined to uphold, at all risk and cost, the independence of the Turkish Empire. No one in any part of England wishes for a war; but the best way to avoid war, when there is such a man as the Emperor of Russia to deal with, is to be fully prepared for it.

OPENING OF THE BLACK SEA FROM THE BOSPHORUS.

On the preceding page will be found a View, taken from the Giant's Hill, representing the Opening of the Black Sea from the Bosphorus. There are three corvettes on the European side, and two small steamers on the Asiatic side, nearest to the spectator. These vessels may be considered as the advanced ships of the Turkish fleet, and the Sketch may be considered as a continuation of the view of the Turkish fleet in our last week's Number. The incomparable channel of the Bosphorus, which commences at the spot illustrated by our Artist, is one immense panorama extending on both sides of the vessel for a distance of five leagues, studded with forts, towns, villages, and palaces. The eye grows weary with following out the splendid landscapes and admirable prospects alternately revealed and shrouded from the sight. As the traveller advances nearer to Constantinople, the houses become more numerous, until at last they present a complete row of brilliant and fanciful edifices. At length a mass of red roofs, varnished panels, gilt bands, rounded walnut trees, ancient cypresses, and white spires of the mosques heaped together in the most picturesque disorder, announce to the traveller that he has reached the enchanting city of Constantinople.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Portsmouth.—The *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw steam line-of-battle-ship, Capt. H. B. Martin, C.B., steamed away from Spithead early on Tuesday morning, on a trial cruise to the westward. Her speed, from her anchorage to Portland Bill, averaged 10½ knots, but she proved to be lightly supplied. The remainder of the fleet are still at Spithead. —The *Neptune*, 120, Capt. E. H. Scott, is ready for orders to move, but it is not expected she will change her present moorings unless the fleet leaves Spithead.

Naval Coast Volunteers.—The bill just brought in by Sir James Graham proposes to empower the Admiralty to raise 10,000 men, to be called the "Royal Naval Coast Volunteers," for any time to be entered for five years, and trained and exercised on shore and ship, and in case of invasion or imminent danger called into service; and, in that event, seafaring men in public departments are to be liable to serve in the navy.

The New Screw Fleet.—The following is a list of the new screw fleet, and the ports at which they are to be built: LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS: *Conqueror*, 81, Chatham; *Repulse*, 80, Pembroke.—FRIGATES: *Forte*, 50, Deptford; *Topaze*, 50, Devonport; *Aurora*, 15, Pembroke.—SCREW CORVETTES: *Pearl*, 20, Woolwich; *Pylades*, 20, Sheerness; *Esk*, 20, Millwall.—SCREW SLOOPS: *Racer*, 16, Deptford; *Falcon*, 16, Pembroke; *Ariel* 8, Pembroke. Total addition to the screw fleet, 12 ships, to mount 580 guns.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., whose tour of duty has just expired in India, arrived at Southampton last week, where he received every attention from the authorities. This gallant officer has held high commands in all the armies actively employed in India since 1808, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Sobraon and other actions in the campaigns against the Sikhs. He served throughout the Peninsular war, and lost an arm at Waterloo. (A portrait of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 353.)

Monument to the late Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert.—On Thursday, a meeting of the friends and admirers of this late gallant officer was held at White's Rooms, and was attended by the Commander of the Forces, and several other distinguished Generals; when it was resolved to collect subscriptions in England and in the East Indian Presidencies for the erection of a monument on which to inscribe his military virtues and achievements.

Enlistment of a Young Nobleman.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have been greatly annoyed by a very foolish act on the part of their youngest son, Lord Ernest Vane, who, after having had a serious quarrel with a clergyman with whom he was a private pupil, in the neighbourhood of the Andover-road station, came to London on Thursday last, and adopted the absurd alternative of enlisting in a dragoon regiment (4th Royal Irish). The young Lord has since been restored to his friends, and sent to a military academy.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent)

Paris, Thursday.

The papers say so little respecting the plot of the Opéra Comique, or treat it so lightly, that the public, both here and elsewhere, have very little idea of its extent and gravity, which are, in reality, of a nature to excite the utmost uneasiness, and to call for all the attention and vigilance that it is possible to exercise. The following details we give on authority which leaves no doubt as to their authenticity. On the night of Tuesday, the 5th inst., a number of persons, armed with pistols and poignards, were stationed in different parts of the Opéra Comique, with the intention of assassinating the Emperor, when a convenient occasion should present itself. The appearance of a pistol point projecting from the pocket of one of the conspirators led to the detection of the whole affair. Seventeen persons were arrested one a surgeon, with his case of instruments: an eighteenth has been subsequently seized; and, on Monday, another was taken near Moulins. These, it is believed, are all, or nearly all, of those who were in the theatre, with the intention of taking an active part in the assassination; though it is impossible to say how many more were to follow up the step. It appears that the intention was, had the plan succeeded, for a whole mass of the conspirators to take possession of the body of the Emperor, and parade it through the streets, with cries of "Vive la République!" and a number of placards ready printed, thus headed and banners with Republican mottoes were discovered by the police in their researches. It is believed that this plot, the ramifications of which are evidently prodigious, originates with the Legitimists and Orleanists, who put forward as catspaws a certain body of turbulent and exaggerated Democrats, who have as little in common with the calculating Republicans of Cavaignac as they have with the Royalist partists. As may be supposed, these events cause a general sensation of alarm and uneasiness among all classes and opinions, as none but the most unworthy, whatever may be their politics, can regard without reprobation and horror, a state of things so terrible in its progress and results. Nothing is yet known of the measures to be pursued towards the persons arrested, nor is it probable that much will transpire on the subject, every means being pursued, with the policy now always adopted on these occasions, to keep all details concerning the whole affair as much in the dark as possible.

A further cause of uneasiness is the tone of the manifesto of M. de Nesselrode, which, in the insolent mode of expression adopted with regard to England and France, tends to destroy the hope so long cherished that the Turkish question would result in tranquility. This hope is not yet abandoned; but it is greatly weakened, even among those who held to it the most confidently before the appearance of the document in question.

Notwithstanding these events, no change is as yet announced respecting the intentions of the Emperor and Empress to undertake the journey to the Eaux-Bonnes. The Comte Edgar Ney and the General Cotte, two of the Imperial aides-de-camp have already arrived at Tarbes, on their way to the Pyrenees, to make preparations for the arrival of the expected guests, whose departure seems decided for the 20th inst.

A report, originating from St. Cloud, states that the Empress is again in a condition to fulfil the earnest desire of the *Chef de l'Etat*. If this be true, it may, perhaps, influence his plans as to the projected excursion.

As may however, be supposed, Paris, *pour se distraire* in the midst of all these grave pre-occupations, finds means to amuse herself, even in the heart and heat of the, the dead season, when we are assured "nobody is in town." The Bal d'Artistes, given last week at the Jardin d'Hiver was got up with the utmost *luxe*, taste, and brilliancy, and was remarkably well attended.

The Paris Journals express doubts as to the part Austria is playing in the Russo-Turkish dispute. She is suspected, notwithstanding her offers of mediation, to be secretly the ally of the Czar of the Czar, in the hope that, thereby, she may ultimately gain Servia and Bosnia. The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday had a warlike article, which rumour attributes to the imperial Foreign office. Our Paris contemporary, after remarking on different parts of the note, says

M. de Nesselrode well knows that the presence of the fleets in Besika Bay does not constitute, on the part of England and France, a maritime occupation of a part of the states of the Sultan. He is well aware that France and England ask nothing from Turkey, and that it is not against her and to her injury that the ships approached Constantinople. M de Nesselrode, moreover, knows very well that, far from being within sight of the capital of Turkey, the fleets, from a feeling of moderation which does honour to France and England, abstained from entering the Straits of the Dardanelles and remained in the open roads of the Archipelago. All the sophistry in the world will not, therefore, make it appear that the sending of the fleets to Besika Bay was other than the consequence of the threat of occupation by certain day, which threat was very punctually executed; and when the Russian note, interpreting all characters and trampling facts under foot, represents the occupation of the Ottoman provinces as a consequence of the sending of the Anglo-French fleet, it certainly cannot think that Europe will be the dupe of artifices of language so ill-dissembled. It is precisely this which gives us the most lively sentiments of peace; for when the back is thus turned on truth and equity, it is a proof that no attention is paid to them. We do not know what reply will be made by the French and English Governments to the magnificent offer of peace; for when the Russian troops will not recross the Pruth until Turkey shall have yielded, and the allied fleets have left the Turkish waters. We have full confidence in the Emperor as well as in the intervention of these two Governments, and we are certain that equity and the honour of the two countries will prevail under their shield. Hitherto the Cabinets of Paris and of London have done everything for peace; and, in case of need, they certainly will not do less for war. On such a subject high words would be an bad taste; we shall rely with full security on the prudence and vigour of the acts which may be assuredly considered necessary.

In announcing that instead of a treaty he will content himself with a simple note addressed to the Czar, M. de Nesselrode makes an important concession. Note or treaty, it is still, with more or less solemnity, the right for the Czar to be master in Turkey which is claimed. This right he can not and will not obtain. If, M. de Nesselrode says, this be not, in other words, this abdication of the Sultan, is the sole and true reparation which the Czar can accept; if such an act is indispensable for the maintenance of peace, every effort of conciliation has already declined. Let Russia was the first to speak of war and of invasion, and the whole responsibility of it will fall on her, and, if it so please God, the effects also

A telegraphic despatch, addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects, says, that "reports from all parts of the state a marked decline in the price of corn, and that the crops are everywhere satisfactory."

Business appeared to be paralysed at the Bourse on Wednesday, the speculators waiting the result of the last communication made to the Court of St. Petersburg. It is believed that the 3 per cents. rose to 76f. 80c., rose to 76f. 80c., fell subsequently to 76f. 20c., and closed at 76f. 25c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 101f.

RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* publishes a second despatch of Count Nesselrode's, addressed to the diplomatic agents of Russia at the different European courts. The object of this circular, which is couched in another portion of this Journal, is to explain the grievances of which the Emperor complains, and to vindicate the measures which he has thought fit to adopt with the view of obtaining redress. The preceding note, of the 11th of June, announced the departure of the principal Russian functionaries of the Court of St. Petersburg and the Porte, and attempted to justify the demands made by Russia on behalf of the Sultan's Christian subjects. We learn from this second circular that the Court of St. Petersburg, in its eagerness to obtain its object without provoking resistance, addressed representations to the Governments of France and Great Britain, in the hope of inducing them to refrain from offering any support to the Sultan. Those powers, however, did not view the matter in the same light as the Russian Government; and this circumstance has, we are assured, still further complicated the matter. But the grave charge made against them is, that they have despatched their fleets to Besika Bay. This proceeding Count Nesselrode affects to regard as hostile, or at least as menacing, and as justifying the occupation of the Principalities. The Western Powers have, he declares, taken the initiative; for whilst Russia only threatened to invade Turkey, the fleets of France and Great Britain anchored in the Turkish waters, "and within sight of the Turkish capital." It is pretended by Count Nesselrode, that this proceeding on the part of the Sultan's allies has made it more than ever impossible for Russia to recede. The Principalities have, therefore, we are told, been occupied, not with any hostile intention towards Turkey, and not with any view of territorial aggrandisement, but because the Emperor requires an immediate guarantee for the Sultan's compliance with his wishes respecting the Greek Christians, and because the presence of the French and English fleets outside the Dardanelles is tantamount to a "maritime occupation." Such are the grounds upon which the Imperial Minister seeks to establish the justice of the occupation of the Principalities. Nevertheless, we are informed that the Czar is actuated by feelings of clemency and moderation, and that, in the twofold event of all his demands being conceded by the Porte, and the withdrawal of the English and French fleets from the Turkish waters, his troops will withdraw.

Meanwhile, the presence of the Russian army in Moldavia and Wallachia is not to be a burden on the inhabitants of those provinces. The expenses of the army are to be paid out of the military chest, and Prince Gorschakoff has published a proclamation to the same effect at Jassy and Bucharest.

Letters from Warsaw state the preparations that have been made for war during the whole of the past winter are greater than those made in anticipation of the late Hungarian campaign. The army is now on the complete war footing, the reserves and the rear guard fully organised; the military colonies of the guard at Novgorod, and of the cavalry in Southern Russia, have been made *mobile*. Prince Paskewitsch, it appears, will remain nominally at Warsaw, in the neighbourhood of which, at Powana, a camp of 70,000 men is to be brought together. Amongst the various preparations for war by the military, numbers of officers travel to Czenstochow (a place on the Russian and Prussian frontier, not far from Cracow) where there is a miraculous picture of the Blessed Virgin, and there offer up to her their prayers for a successful campaign, and a happy return to their families. A solemn service is to be performed in the camp in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, and the Archbishop implored to protect "the Orthodox Faith" against the infidel Advices from Kalisch state that the imperial manifesto is to be read from the pulpit in all the churches in the kingdom of Poland, and also at divine service to the 65,000 troops encamped at Ponvonski.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST. OCCUPATION OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES

The news from the Danubian Principalities confirms the intelligence of the occupation of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Russian troops. The Divan of Moldavia met at Jassy on the 27th of June. The first act of the assembly was to vote an address of devotion to the Czar. The letters received at Vienna from Moldavia bear the imperial stamp, the Russians having taken possession of the Post-office.

By order of the Russian Consul, the Sultan's firman, by which fresh guarantees are granted to the Christians, has been prohibited in the Principalities. The Russian Consuls forbad the Hospodars to promulgate it, and reminded them that the armies of the Sovereign were at hand. The *German Gazette*, of Bucharest, has been suppressed, for publishing an article on Eastern affairs. The peasants of Wallachia are selling their draught oxen at any price, fearing their impressment, and the introduction of the murrain from Bessarabia

From Constantinople we learn that the Ambassadors of France, England, and Austria, at Constantinople, on learning the passage of the Pruth by the Russians, had an audience of the Sultan, for the purpose of praying him not to cause the fleets to enter the Dardanelles; and that the Sultan, having acceded to their prayer, limited himself to protesting against the violation of his territory. The English and French fleets were at Besika Bay at the date of the last advices.

The Porte having incurred heavy expense in the armaments and preparations for defence, had effected a loan of 45,000,000 of piastres (£400,000) with the founders of the Oriental Bank, and an instalment of 8,000,000 has been paid. It was believed that another loan of 40,000,000 was about to be negotiated with European bankers. Redschid Pasha has received a letter from the Russian Commander to assure the Porte that no attack on Turkish troops was at present intended, and that the occupation was a pacific one. The Russian occupying force is to be limited, for the present, to 25,000 men

It is said that the Porte will publish a manifesto in reply to the Russian proclamation. In this manifesto the Sultan will make a statement of all the acts of injustice which Turkey has for above a century suffered at the hands of the Russian Emperors

As a precaution against surprise, the Porte suspends the permission under which merchant vessels coming from the Black Sea now enter the Bosphorus by night

The Turks appeared to regard the invasion of the Danubian provinces in a different light from the European diplomatists. They did not be persuaded that the taking forcible possession of a portion of the Ottoman territory, in spite of existing treaties, was not a real declaration of war.

Serious disturbances had broken out at Adrianople, and in some districts of the province of Ismidt, near Constantinople. It was also reported that the Christian population had been insulted at Kubanssal, Adabazar, and Arast; and that the authorities had adopted energetic measures to keep down any fanatical movements of the Turks.

It is stated in a letter from Belgrade that the excitement in Servia is increasing, being stimulated by the active and ubiquitous emissaries of Russia. The Government hesitates to fulfil its treaty obligations to the Porte while a Russian army is on the right bank of the Danube

An event has happened at Smyrna which seriously complicates the relations of Austria and Turkey. Austria has vigorously availed herself of the incident to assume an unfriendly attitude towards Turkey. The affair is thus described by an English official:

An event which took place here on Wednesday last, the 22nd of June, has put all the European population in commotion. About half past five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, a Greek named Dominico Costa, hired by the Austrian Consul-General, M. Weebecker, with the sum of four thousand piastres (about £40), fell upon Martin Costa, a Hungarian, while sitting on the balcony of a coffee-house near the port, and, having cruelly beaten him, threw him into the sea. A boat belonging to the Austrian brig of war, the *Hussar*, had been waiting some hours for the issue of this diabolical plot, and, as the unfortunate Hungarian was endeavouring to swim ashore, he was seized by some Austrian marines who were in the boat, conveyed on board the brig, and put in chains. Martin Costa is a friend of Kossuth, and was with him both at Kutaya and in the United States; some time since he returned to Smyrna. The United States Consul here, believing that M. Costa had become a naturalised citizen of the United States during his residence there, stationed on board the Austrian brig, accompanied by the Pachs of Smyrna, and by Captain Ingraham, of the United states sloop the *St Louis*, now in this port. It is only with great difficulty that they were enabled to have an interview with M Costa. He replied to their questions so extraordinary a manner that they left under the impression that some drug had been administered to him. The Austrian Consul has since got the Turkish authorities at the castle at the entrance of the port, to prevent the Austrian brig from leaving, but we do not expect that these orders will be carried into execution. Should the brig leave, the fate of poor Costa will be sealed.

On the evening of the next day, whilst three officers of the Austrian brig were in a coffee-house near the sea, they were suddenly attacked by about twenty Hungarian refugees. One of the Austrians contrived to escape, a second was badly wounded, and the third, M. Hackelburg, having received a severe stab in the left loin, jumped into the sea. The Hungarians escaped. The next morning the body of the unfortunate Hackelburg was found by a boatman. A funeral service was performed for him yesterday. His body has been embalmed, and will be sent to Vienna. His father is a merchant in the Austrian service. These sad occurrences have created no small sensation here. The Austrian Consul has twenty marines to protect his premises, and is in great fear, as two Hungarians have sworn to take his life. He will, probably, be obliged to quit Smyrna.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, threatened to break off the relations of Austria with Turkey if satisfaction for the affair of Smyrna were not rendered within twenty-four hours. The Porte thereupon deposed the new Governor of Smyrna, and sent a special commissioner to examine into the affair on the spot. All Pasha ascribes the origin of the affray to the Austrian Consul, who had kidnapped M. Costa. Later advices from Smyrna state that the Captain of the American frigate had laid his vessel close to the Austrian brig, on board of which the Hungarian Colonel, Costa, is imprisoned. The American Captain has declared that he will oppose the removal of the prisoner to Trieste. The Minister of the United States claims M. Costa, on the plea that he is a citizen of those states. It was said and believed at Constantinople that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has claimed the Hungarian "in the name of humanity," with the object of sending him to the United States.

To this untoward affair M. de Bruck has added an additional embarrassment, in bringing on the question of the two ports, Kosek and Tultcha, and demanding the complete execution of the Leiningen treaty in what relates to the refugees. Austria demands the extradition or exclusion of all the refugees, Austrian subjects, in Turkey, who are to be sent to Asia. The conduct of M. de Bruck had given great discontent at Constantinople; and, contrary to what had been expected of him, he appeared to seek every pretext to detach himself from Turkey.

It is rumoured that a proposition has been adopted by the British Government to which France has given her assent, recommending the Porte to make a collective declaration to all the powers as to the rights of its Christian subjects, and its readiness "to renew by a fresh en-

gagement, though not to extend, the rights already claimed by Russia under existing treaties." There is some hope that we may hear from St. Petersburg, in the course of a week or ten days, that the basis of negotiation has been settled. This probability is confirmed by various circumstances—such as the complete accord of the French and English Governments; the firm attitude of M. Drouyn de Lhuys in his reply to the Russian note; the announcement that only 25,000 are, at present, to cross the Pruth; the refusal of the protecting powers to regard that act as an immediate *casus belli*; and the determination of the Sultan to protest without inviting the combined fleet into the Bosphorus.

AMERICA.

By the *Humboldt*, which left New York on the 2nd inst., we have a synopsis of the new Mexican tariff, and important intelligence from Havannah. It appears that a panic prevails among the slave-traders, in consequence of the arrest of their chief, Julian Zulueta, who was by orders of General Canedo imprisoned in the Castle of the Cabana. Zulueta is the owner of the slaver, *Lady Suffolk*. It is, however, remarked that the order for his arrest was not given until after the arrival of the European mail, notwithstanding that long previously all the circumstances connected with the arrival and disembarkation of slaves from the *Lady Suffolk* and the other vessels was the common topic of conversation at every place of public resort.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The Royal Mail steam-ship *Tay* has arrived with news from Buenos Ayres dated June 2, to the effect that the army of General Urquiza had neither advanced nor retreated. Blockade by the squadron was constituted, and this rendered provisions gradually scarcer. In fact, to starve the city now seems to be his object. The following is an extract from a private letter:—

We continue besieged by land and blockaded by water, altogether in a deplorable, but not by any means a desperate state. The besiegers decidedly lose ground, and Urquiza, with his Gauchos and the old cutthroats of Rosas, neither dare to make an assault, nor will they await a general action when General Paz is ready, as we think he soon will be, to go out and attack them. The sally would probably have taken place on the night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th ult., had not a heavy rain unfortunately interrupted the operations, and rendered the roads unfit for the purpose for several days. The weather has since been fine and we are now in expectation of a decisive movement. As to the blockade, we refer to the published correspondence; and need only add that the British authorities are in as bad odour with the natives as their own country men. We still think that the mock blockade must be abandoned; if so, a number of foreigners will undoubtedly take up arms and settle matters in a different way. There is nothing to be known from the negotiations of mediation, but the actual Government is firmly seated, public confidence buoyant, the National Guards decided, and the regular troops and foreign legions conduct themselves bravely. In a sally this morning one of our most distinguished officers was severely wounded; nothing else particular has occurred.

INDIA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Trieste, dated Alexandria, July 7:—

"The Calcutta mail of the 3rd of June has arrived.

"Negotiations with Ava have been terminated by the Burmese envoys refusing to sign the treaty proposed to them by the British, and declaring that they would not sign away any part whatever of the Burmese dominions. They were ordered to receive their answer, or to leave our new territory within twenty-four hours. They left it in ten hours. It is said that Lord Dalhousie does not intend taking any other steps beyond exacting the frontiers and appropriating the country seized. Should an attack be made on the outer territory, an immediate advance will be made on Ava, and the King dethroned.

"Trade throughout India is dull.

"No news had been received from China, the steamer from Hong-Kong not having arrived at Galle in time for the Calcutta steamer."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE REGISTRY.—Electors are reminded that the 20th of July is the last day on which claims to vote can be received to entitle the names to be on the ensuing register. The county qualification is divided into three—1st, Freehold, which includes the ancient title, the freehold; 2nd, Leasehold for a term originally created, not less than sixty years, of the value of £10 above rejairs, or twenty years of the value of £50; 3rd, Copyhold of the annual value of £10; 4th, Occupiers of land or buildings subject to a bonâ fide rent of £50 a year. The claims must be sent or delivered to the overseers of the poor where the qualification is situate.

EMIGRATION.—The ships *Statesman* and *Ellenborough* left Southampton on Sunday for Australia with about 700 Government emigrants—the former bound for Melbourne, the latter for Sydney. The emigrants on board the *Statesman* consisted of sixteen families, and 240 young and single Irish women.

OVERFLOWING OF THE WYE.—For the third time within the last twelve months, Hereford and the adjoining counties of Brecon, Radnor, and Salop, have been visited with terrible disasters by the overflowing of the Wye and its tributary streams. Early on Friday morning a thunder storm of unusual severity commenced, and continued all day in torrents of rain, occurred in the neighbourhood of Ledbury, Ross, and other parts of Herefordshire, where it raged for some hours with unabated violence. At Dymock, where the embankments of the Hereford and Gloucester Canal are higher than at any other point, the banks gave way, inundating the village and country for miles round. On Friday night the valleys were deluged by the overflowing of the mountain streams, which were swollen by the heavy rains occupying the thunder storm. Cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs were swept from its banks; trees were torn up, and hay and other property carried along. The villa residence of Mrs. Lawrence, at Aberddw, near Builth, with five inmates, was washed completely away. The roads in the neighbourhood of Builth have been flooded, and the mail was delayed about two hours. In Brecon the bridge over the river Honddu, at the point of junction with the Usk, has been carried away, and several other bridges seriously injured. The town was also flooded, and many of the houses were completely gutted.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT SAVINGS BANK.—William Wheeler Yelf, aged fifty-three, was tried on Tuesday, at Winchester, for feloniously forging and uttering various receipts in the savings bank at Newport, for sums of money; also for stealing certain other sums of money from the funds of the bank. The total of the prisoner's defalcations amounted to upwards of £8:0 according to the books of the institution, after due inquiry. He was convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.

BRIGHTON CHURCH.—On Wednesday evening (last week) the remains of the late Sir Richard Phillips were removed from the vault in the old churchyard at Brighton, to the new family vault in the West Cemetery, by the permission and under the personal superintendence of the family. This painful ceremony was rendered necessary by the alteration and enlargement of the old church.

LITERARY PIRACIES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

(From our Dublin Correspondent.)

I do not know whether it is worth my while calling your attention to the wholesale piracy of your Dublin Exhibition Supplement by John Cassell, in the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," July, 1853; *e.g.* see "Peat, or Turf;" and "Coal and Anthracite," page 441, transcribed literally from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, without a word of acknowledgment.

[We beg to inform our Correspondent that we experience continually this sort of treatment. Whole columns are transcribed, in various publications, from our Journal, without the least acknowledgment. In consequence of the wide circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, these piracies are easily seen and detected by our readers; and, we believe, the proprietors of publications who copy so freely without acknowledgment bring discredit upon themselves, by showing so plainly that their contents are pilfered, and not original. We might, of course take proceedings against them in a court of law; but prefer—at least, for the present—to give them this public hint, that "honesty would be the best policy."]

THE ELLESMERE FAMILY IN AMERICA.—The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Ladies Egerton, and the Hon. Captains Arthur and Algernon Egerton and suite, are expected to be present (the noble Earl in his capacity as Commissioner of her Majesty) at the opening of the New York Exhibition on the 15th inst.; shortly after which his Lordship, who, we understand, has suffered from gout since his arrival in the States, will proceed overland to Halifax, where the *Leander*, 50, ship-of-war, Captain St. Vincent King, will be in readiness to convey his Lordship to England.

FREE LIBRARY FOR FINSBURY.—Active measures are now being taken for the establishment of a free library in the borough of Finsbury. Subscription lists have already been opened, and sanguine hopes are entertained of the scheme being satisfactorily and expeditiously carried out.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in reply to a question put by Lord Malmesbury, said the Government had received no information of the entry of Austrian troops into Bosnia.

The Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to the Order in Council of June 25, 1851, regulating the promotion and retirement of officers in the navy, adding that the whole system of promotions and appointments was extremely objectionable. The Earl of ABERDEEN promised that the whole subject should be taken into consideration by Sir J. Graham. Lords BADDINGTON, COLCHESTER, and TALBOT urged the importance of amendment, and urged that the present regulations gave great dissatisfaction to naval officers generally.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of the Transportation of Offenders Bill, expressed his regret that the objections of the colonists rendered necessary the abolition of transportation, which he used to regard when a criminal judge as the best secondary punishment. The noble and learned Lord proceeded to describe the leading features of the bill. Western Australia consents still to receive our convicts. It can of commodate, however, not more than 800 or 1000 of the 5000 or 6000 annually sentenced, in the courts of the United Kingdom, to transportation. It is customary actually to deport only those sentenced to more than seven years' transportation—a number less than a moiety of the whole; the lesser half, too, being kept for one year "reformatory" confinement, for two or three years to hard labour, and then sent abroad with a ticket of leave. The average number annually sentenced to transportation for periods exceeding fourteen years, is rather within the limits of Western Australia's capacity. These sentences it is proposed, therefore, to pass after September 1, as now and heretofore, on persons convicted of such grievous offences as cattle-stealing, burglary, or violent assaults. The class of crimes at present punishable with penal servitude from seven to ten years, are to be punished with penal servitude for the term of six years and those now liable to more than ten and less than fifteen years' transportation, with penal servitude for not less than six or more than eight years. It will be optional to the authorities to substitute penal servitude for transportation in the case of the higher offences, which it is still proposed to visit as a rule, with the latter punishment. But to avoid the ill effect of pronouncing sentence which it is not intended to execute, the minor offences, now punishable with seven years' transportation, will be liable only to four years penal servitude. Earl GREY declared that experience had proved that transportation, as formerly carried out, had proved one of the most effectual preventives of crime, and complained that the Lord Chancellor had not sufficiently developed the system of secondary punishments which it was proposed to substitute for transportation. After some observation from Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of NEWCASTLE expressed his entire acquiescence in the regrets expressed by Lord Grey at the cessation of transportation. The excuse, however, for that cessation was to be found in its absolute necessity; and the present measure had been introduced as a first step towards the improvement of our penal system. After some observations from Lords CAMPBELL and CRANWORTH, the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House went again into committee upon this bill, commencing with the third clause, which enacts that her Majesty may, before April, 1854, appoint three persons, who shall have served ten years in India, to be, from that date, Directors of the Company for two, four, and six years, such persons having the same qualification in East India Stock as is now required for a Director. Mr. V. SMITH, condemning the principle of nomination by the Crown, moved to amend the clause by substituting election by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of her Majesty. Sir C. WOOD opposed the amendment. The Government had adopted this mode of rendering the Court of Directors more efficient, without destroying the independence of that body. After a discussion, the amendment was negatived by 193 against 111. Mr. BRIGHT moved the rejection of that portion of the clause which compelled the nominee of the Crown to be qualified with a certain amount of India stock. The amendment was adopted with the consent of the Government. The clause was then agreed to. The fourth clause was also agreed to, and progress was reported

The Stamp Duties on Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill, and the Land Revenue Bill, were read a third time and passed

The ATTORNEY GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the suppression of betting-houses.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of CLARENDON stated, in answer to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, that he did not consider the presence of the English and French fleets in Besika Bay was at all similar to the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia, and that we could not enter into any agreement making the continuance of the latter conditional on the withdrawal of the former. There was some difference between the document (Count Nesselrode's second note) issued for "home consumption" in this country by the Government and the translation sent abroad. He believed that the difference had reference merely to the word "ridiculous," applied to the violation of the Sultan's word. There was a Russian original in the Foreign-office, and he should not object to lay it upon the table.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Juvenile Mendicancy Bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR said he had been in communication with the President of the Poor-law Board on the subject of the bill, and he found that there were insuperable objections to it. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY replied to the objections urged against the bill, and said, in order to remove some of the difficulties which seemed to beset his path, he would be content to limit the operation of the measure for the present year to the metropolis. It appears from the statement of the noble Earl that there are 3098 young persons living on the streets of London as beggars and wanderers—of whom more than 2000 have parents able to keep them at least in decency, if they chose. The Earl of ABERDEEN acquiesced in the restriction of the operation of the measure to the metropolis, and consented to support it. After some conversation the bill passed through committee.

The Dublin Sewers (Scotland) Bill, Pimlico Improvement Bill, and the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill, were read a second time. The SAVINGS Banks Annuities Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the early morning sitting, the House resumed the consideration of the Merchant Shipping Bill at clause 29, which repeals the existing regulation as to the proportion of British seamen in manning a ship, and allows vessels to be manned entirely by foreigners. Captain ARCHDELL, having, at a previous sitting, moved the omission of the clause, a lengthened discussion took place, and the committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by 143 to 34; majority, 106. The clause was then agreed to, as were clauses up to 37 inclusive. The House adjourned at four, and resumed at six o'clock. Five minutes after resuming, it was moved that the House be counted. There were at that time no members on the Ministerial side of the House, except Sir J. Shelley, Mr. Mundy, and two or three others scattered over the back benches. The Opposition, among whom Mr. Disraeli, was conspicuous, mustered in sufficient numbers, however, to render the attempt to "count out" the House abortive.

Mr. I. BALL then presented a number of petitions for the alteration of the duties on malt; and, without a speech—evidently to take the Government by surprise—moved "that this House do resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the duties on malt, with a view to report and inquire whether farmers ought not to be allowed to use their own malt for their own purposes free of duty." Sir J. SHELLEY, also, without speaking on the motion, seconded it: and the House went out to divide, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, hurriedly entering the House, opposed the motion and defeated the attempted trick. He said, the abolition of this tax would lead to frauds upon the revenue, and to the substitution of a more exceptionable tax. The House then divided, when the motion was lost by 72 to 69

Mr. BILLS then called the attention of the House to the system of Poor-law medical relief at present existing in England and Wales, with a view to its revision. He suggested that there should be a medical superintendent at the Poor-Law Board, and that the drugs should be purchased by the unions instead of by the medical officers, whose salaries were insufficient for that purpose, and which led to great abuses. He also proposed an extension of medical relief to poor families. Mr. BAINES replied that the sums expended in the direction alluded to had been increasing yearly, and he would not object to a still further increase. He glanced at the past history of legislation on this subject, and contended that a gradual progress was being effected. After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn. The House was counted out at a quarter before nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. M. GIBSON consented to withdraw the County Rates and Expenditure Bill for the present session, upon the assurance of Lord Palmerston that, if the bill were dropped, the Government would, in the next session, propose to Parliament such a measure as they should think fit to recommend, founded upon the principle of popular representation with respect to county-rates.

Mr. BADFIELD also consented to withdraw his Probater of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill upon a statement by Lord Palmerston that the Government intended to deal with the general subject, including the object of this bill, in the ensuing session.

The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the Simony Law Amendment Bill was resumed by Lord GODERICH, who supported the bill. Mr. G. BUTT moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Sir G. GREY supported this amendment. The bill, he observed, made such a trifling and insignificant change in the law as to be unworthy of legislation. If patronage was to exist, looking at its actual exercise, he thought it was as well dispensed for the interests of the Church by lay as by other hands. The bill disturbed in an infinitesimal degree a law which ought not to be altered without great consideration. The amendment was agreed to; so the bill is lost.

Mr ADDERLEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Better Care and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. It proposed, he said, me, to establish reformatory schools in England and Wales to which warrant children might be sent; and was, in fact, nothing more than a corollary to Sir J. Pakington's act. Leave to given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY laid upon the table a bill for the better regulation of the churches in the colonies, which was read a first time.

The Battersea park Bill, and the Westminster-bridge Bill, were severally read a second time. The Metropolitan Building Act Further Amendment Bill, and the Taxing of Common Law Business (Ireland) Bill, severally passed through committee.

On the report of the amendments on the Juvenile Mendicancy (No. 2) Bill, Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the number of children under ten years of age who were employed in sweeping crossings in the metropolis, and suggested that a clause should be introduced in the bill to put a stop to the practice, and to give power to take the children to the workhouse. Lord SHAFTESBURY stated that he would consider the suggestion, with a view of meeting the views of Lord Campbell. The report was then received and agreed to

The Convicted Prisoners' Removal and Confinement Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill passed through committee. The Chancery Suitors' Further Relief Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

On the motion for the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill, Sir R. H. INGLIS said he considered the bill was a violation of the Act of Union, and that no change in the law was required for the Scotch Universities. He, therefore moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. LOCKHART seconded the amendment. Lord ELCHO supported the bill. After a long discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 106; against it, 17: majority, 89. The bill was then read a second time.

In reply to Mr. Oliveira, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the Government wished to proceed with the Savings Banks Bill as nearly as possible in its present form. He proposed to go into committee upon the bill on Thursday next

Mr. M. GIBSON called attention to the number of bills before the House, and asked whether the Government were prepared to make that "massacre of the innocents" which usually took place at that period of the session, in order that the House and the country might know what measures would really be proceeded with. Lord J. RUSSELL said, that if the right hon. gentleman would ask him about any particular bill he (the noble Lord) would give him an answer; but he could make no general statement on the subject, because the measures were so very few with which the Government did not intend to proceed.

Lord J. MANNERS expressed a hope that the noble Lord would not ask the House to sanction the second reading of the Education Bill this session. Lord J. RUSSELL said that his great object was to discuss the principle of the bill on the second reading, in order that he might be fully informed of the objections which might be urged against it; without a knowledge of which it would be inconvenient to re introduce the bill in the next session of Parliament.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Mr. DISRAELI called the attention of the House to the different constructions put upon the circular note of Count Nesselrode, in this and the other House of Parliament; and said that assuming, as he did, that the negotiations now proceeding were only formal, and virtually at a dead lock, and believing that it would be for the advantage of the public service that there should be a discussion upon the question, he wished to know whether the noble Lord had any objection to fix a day for bringing on the motion of the hon. member for Aylesbury (Mr. Layard)? Lord J. RUSSELL said, that the views expressed by him on Monday night were formed upon every information in the possession of the public newspapers. He had said he could not believe it was the intention of the Russian Government to make the withdrawal of the English and French fleets from the Turkish coasts a condition of withdrawal of their troops from the Danubian Principalities, because he thought it impossible that two things so entirely unconnected should be associated together (Hear, hear). With regard to the question which had been raised by Mr. Disraeli was mistaken in supposing that the negotiations were at a dead lock. On the contrary, the English and French Governments were of the same opinion, that "there were proposals made which might be accepted by the Russian Power and the Turkish Government, and which might be the means of obtaining a peaceful termination to the present negotiations. Some time, however, must elapse, before the result could be known from St. Petersburg; and, while matters remained in their present condition, he did not think it desirable that any discussion should take place.

In reply to an hon. member, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said that the invalided soldiers, with their families, who had been recently sent home from Malta in a leaky vessel, had been put on board that vessel, when it was about to be sent home for repairs, at the instance, not of the Admiralty, but of the Admiral Superintendent on the station, it being thought advisable to send the invalids home before the hot weather. The attention of the Horse Guards was directed to the subject, and care would be taken to avoid the recurrence of such an event

SUCCESSION-DUTY BILL.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the amendments made to this bill in committee.

The postponed timber clauses, with the amendments of the Government, having been agreed to, the report was received, and the third reading of the bill was ordered for Monday.

THE INDIA BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the Government of India Bill, when clauses 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 were agreed to without opposition.

The House then resumed; the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow (Friday).

The Newspaper Stamp-duties Bill was read a second time, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL observing that the object of the bill was to uphold the decision of the Court of Exchequer, and to define the publications liable to the Stamp Duty.

Some other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage, and the House rose.

CRICKET AND HORSE-RACES IN THE ISLAND OF CORFU.

THE accompanying pair of Illustrations show that our national sports are carried on at Corfu with as much zeal as at home; notwithstanding the almost tropical heat which prevails in the capital of the Ionian Islands. The Sketches have been taken by an officer of the garrison.

The grand object in the centre of the first View is the citadel of Corfu, whence a view unrivalled for extent and beauty may be obtained. The sea flows up to the walls on three sides: the esplanade being on the fourth. In the distance are the Albanian hills, enveloped in a purple haze, whose tops at this season (June) are still capped with snow. Between the avenue—which runs the whole extent of the esplanade—and the citadel, are the quarters of the 71st and 42nd Regiments, and of the Royal Artillery. The house on the right of the tent is the residence of the General. The incident of the Sketch is a Cricket-

CORFU GARRISON CRICKET-MATCH.

Match, played on May 28th, between the 57th Regiment, with Messrs. Creyke and Wright, and the garrison of Corfu and island of Vido; which, after some excellent play on both sides, terminated in favour of the former, by SIX wickets. The ground—though not quite equal to "Lord's" or "the Oval"—was in fair condition; and the scene was much enlivened by the presence of numerous Greeks and Albanians, in their national costumes, who appeared to take great interest in the game. His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner and party visited the ground during the afternoon, and watched the play for a considerable time.

The second Sketch represents the Garrison Races, which came off on the 2nd and 4th of June. The course is beautifully situated on the borders of a large estuary of the sea, about a mile from the citadel. In front, the Mountain of Santa Decca rises several hundred feet, clothed with olives and vines, which, at this season of the year, are in their finest verdure, and promise an abundant crop to reward the labours of the somewhat indolent contradini (or peasants), who have been suffering from the failures of several preceding years; and from the effects of the late hurricane (in February last), which destroyed many of the finest trees on the island. The picturesque village of Santa Decca appears amongst the groves of olives, on the face of the mountain.

His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, and most of the principal families of the town and garrison of Corfu, honoured the races with their presence; while crowds of natives—in their varied and picturesque costumes, mixed with the scarlet uniforms of the English soldiers from the garrison—added life and brilliancy to a scene unrivalled in beauty even in an island which affords at every turn such charming scenery. The arrangements were excellent.

We append a brief account of the two days' sport—all gentlemen riders—Major Hunter officiating as clerk of the course:—

THURSDAY, June 2.

Trial Stakes, weight for age.—Mr. Carthew's Peacock won both heats.
Free Handicap.—Mr. Venables' Sultan was first both heats
Hack Handicap.—Mr. St. Clair's Sheepstealer was the winner.

Hurdle-race.—Won by Col. Finucane's Archie, beating Mr. Waller's Bluebeard. Capt. Conyer's Champagne could not be got off.

SATURDAY, June 4.

A Garrison Sweepstakes was won by Mr. Venables' Sultan, who walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Mr. Venables' Sultan, 1. Mr. Handcock's Pigeon, 2.
The Pony Race was won by Mr. Montague's Fly, in both heats.
The Forced Handicap for beaten horses.—Mr. Carthew's Peacock, first heat. Mr. H. Clair's Sheepstealer, second heat
After a beautiful race for second heat, Sheepstealer won by half a length, and objected to Peacock, who came in second, but was declared distanced, having fouled Sheepstealer when called upon with the whip to make his final effort for the race. Pigeon and Sheepstealer divided stakes.
There was a "Contradini" race, at which a dozen natives entered their horses, and afforded great amusement from the numerous "spills," the winner having been thrown before he got halfway round.
Foot-races, splendidly contested for by the soldiers of the garrison closed the sports of the day.

CORFU GARRISON RACES.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—THE SUTHERLAND GAMES.—(SEE PAGE 23.)

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

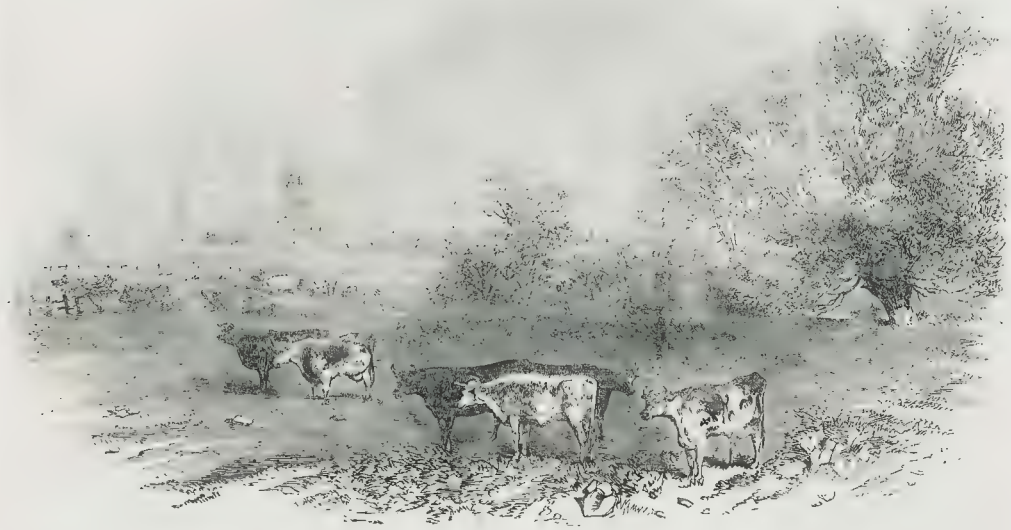
(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England has taken place during the past week at the ancient city of Gloucester; of which we present a view to our readers, taken from the towing-path of the Castle Meadows, whereby an excellent idea, both of the docks and the city, may be obtained. Gloucester, with the single exception of its not very distant neighbour, Bristol, is the most ancient city in the west of England. It mainly consists of four streets, whose position is described by their names—the gates having been formerly planted at their extreme ends Northgate, Southgate, Eastgate, and Westgate. The antiquity of the city is evidenced by many of its old, overhanging houses and ancient churches. The number of its people is now little, if anything, short of 40,000. The iron and clothing trades were formerly carried on in this city to a considerable extent, but they have long since both died out.

The great attraction to the stranger visiting the city of Gloucester is its fine Cathedral, scarcely surpassed in size by any in the kingdom. It is 450 feet in length and 144 in breadth, and it possesses a tower built in 1457, in the Perpendicular style, 225 feet high. It being square and somewhat massive, this limited height would appear out of proportion with the rest of the building, but for the finish and beauty of its parallel tracery, which gives it at once lightness and altitude. The Cathedral possesses many monuments of considerable historical and scientific interest; amongst which may be mentioned those of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, who was for so many years confined in Cardiff Castle; the unfortunate Edward II., and the philanthropic Edward Jenner; and, a short distance from the Cathedral, in St. Mary's-square, is a monument of Bishop Hooper, standing almost on the very spot at which he suffered martyrdom.

Gloucester was made a port in the reign of Elizabeth, when its first custom-house was built; but its trade was for a long time greatly limited in consequence of the want of return cargoes for the principal articles of its import, timber and corn: a want now no longer felt, in consequence of its direct railway communication with almost every part of the kingdom; and Gloucester is, therefore, yearly rising in prosperity and importance.

On entering the city on Tuesday we found it being busily arrayed in holiday apparel—numberless triumphal arches in course of erection, and flags, evergreens, and floral festoons decorating the great majority of the houses: the anniversary of the Royal Agricultural Society being evidently regarded as a kind of national holiday, and the selection of Gloucester as the *locus in quo* for the Exhibition as a great honour be-



THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER, FROM THE CASTLE MEADOWS.

stowed upon it. The site of the show-yard was about a mile outside the city; the yard being 1250 feet long, by 594 feet wide. The trial-yard was 340 feet long, by 120 feet wide; and the receiving-yard, 133 feet long, by 87 feet wide. The whole was surrounded by a nine-feet fence, and contained thirty-six sheds; twenty of which were devoted to the reception of implements, and the remainder for the cattle—each shed being 252 feet in length and 20 in width. In addition to these sheds, the fence also included numerous offices, poultry pens, refreshment booths, &c. Indeed, there was no want of the latter, as all round the show there was a complete fair, including not only refreshment booths, but Wombwell's menagerie, which entered the town in great state on Tuesday; theatres, peep-shows, and itinerant vendors of apples, oranges, ginger-beer, &c.

On Tuesday the judges made their trials of the various agricultural implements and their awards.

Though there were stated to be upwards of 2000 implements in the Exhibition, only one marked as "new" obtained a money prize—a one-horse cart, for general purposes. The cart has narrow tires, and the tires being rounded on the flat causes the cart to run lighter, so that it is not liable to cut the spine on meadow and pasture land. Of those obtaining medals, the first four are for new "implements"—viz., a revolving hoe, invented by Mr. Barmer, of Norfolk, with which it is stated the inventor hoed 120 acres of turnips with complete success; Mr. Samuelson's digging machine, which promises to prove of great utility, a telescope drainage level, the great merit of which consists in its accuracy and economy; a seed-cleansing machine, by Mr. Gillan, which appears to us to be both simple and efficacious; and the patent straw-shaker, of Mr. Brunsmead, which at one and the same time shakes the straw, collects the short straws that have dropped with the grain, and conveys it off with the long straw, works a riddle and the dressing machine, and conveys the grain that it shakes out of the straw back into the riddle.

The implement yard was thrown open to the public on Wednesday, when the principal source of attraction were the reaping machines—an attraction which was increased by its becoming known that the judges had declined to award a prize, not considering the trial of the previous day sufficiently satisfactory. In the trial there were twelve reaping-machines exhibited, of which six—viz., Bell's, exhibited by Mr. William Crosskill; McCormick's, exhibited by Messrs. Burgess and Key; Hussey's improved, exhibited by Messrs Dray and Co.; did to, exhibited by Messrs. Garrett and Sons; ditto, exhibited by Mr. Bernhart; and McCormick's, exhibited by Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, have been selected for a further trial of a week on Mr. Pusey's farm, in Berkshire.

The implements on the whole, appeared to give great satisfaction, and the yard was on Wednesday well attended from early in the morning until about three in the afternoon, the weather being all that could be desired; but at that hour it broke, and rained almost without intermission, for the next dozen hours.

At four o'clock about 800 of the friends of the Society assembled in the pavilion to dine—the dinner this year being held a day earlier than usual. The President of the Society, the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, in the chair. The Hon R. H. Clive, M.P. (in the absence, from illness, of Mr. Pusey, M.P.), filled the chair; and among the noblemen and gentlemen present were—

Lord Berners, Earl of Powis, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Bridport, Viscount Hereford, Lord Berners, Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.; Mr. Slaney, Colonel Challoner, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.; Mr. Darby Seymour, M.P.; Mr. Pusey, M.P.; the Bishop of Hereford, Rev. H. F. Rev. Sir Lionel Darell, Bart.; Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.; Mr. Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart.; Professor Symonds, Professor Ways, Mr. Blount, M.P.; the Hon. Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Barnard Turner, Mr. Alcock, M.P.; Garde, Cumming, Esq.; Hon. G. C. Agar, Mr. Griffith, M.P.; Mr. Bagwell, M.P.; Mr. Rosselo, M.P.; General Arbuthnot; Messrs. Mr. Mr. Lambert Lucy, Judge Haliburton (of Nova Scotia), Captain Bruce, Messrs. Mr. Mr. Mr

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in moving for a series of returns in connection with the Government of India, stated several objections which he had to the measure before the other House of Parliament; but declared his anxiety to render the measure as efficient as possible. After a brief reply from Lord GRANVILLE, the returns were agreed to.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY having moved the second reading of the Felling at Exercises Bill, the Earl of ABERDEEN urged upon the noble Earl the propriety of not proceeding further with his bill, as the subject would be more appropriately dealt with in the measure of Parliamentary Reform, which the Government were pledged to introduce in the next session of Parliament. The motion was withdrawn.

The Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill, and the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill were severally read a second time. The Juvenile Mendicancy (No. 2.) Bill was read a third time

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and from that hour until four o'clock it was occupied discussing the Merchant Shipping Bill, which was ultimately passed through Committee.

In reply to Mr. Bradly, Mr. B. OSBORNE stated that the Admiralty had issued instructions directing that Assistant-Surgeons in the navy who had served three years, and had passed their examination, should be entitled to mess with the ward-room officers, and to such suitable accommodation in every other respect as their vessels could afford.

Mr. HUME inquired whether, in consequence of the repeal of the Navigation-laws, the Custom-house officers in Canada, maintained by the Imperial Government at the cost of £30,000, were to be abolished? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that a correspondence between the Home and Canadian authorities was in progress in connection with the subject; the result of which he hoped would be to save the greater part, if not the whole, of the sum referred to.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.

In reply to Sir G. Grey, Lord J. RUSSELL said he should certainly think it his duty to submit to the House in the next session of Parliament, a motion for the abolition of oaths taken by members at the table of the House. He, however, could not then say whether he should introduce it as a separate measure, or as part of a bill for the amendment of the representation of the people. It would not, however, be a measure for the special relief of the Jews; but, probably, in the form of a bill to shape the oaths administered so as to do away with the religious intolerance and practical absurdity which now prevailed.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House on its rising until Monday, Mr. MILES inquired whether it was the intention of Government to prosecute the Rev. John Burke and the Rev. Michael Clune, Roman Catholic priests, who had been reported by an election committee to have excited the people, and to have taken part in the riot which occurred at Six mile bridge at the time of the election for the county of Clare, in July, 1852. Lord PALMERSTON thought it was time to put an end to this question, which had been so often before the House. As was well known, it was originally the intention of the Government to proceed against the parties mentioned; but for reasons which had before been stated, that intention had been abandoned. Under any circumstances, it would be impolitic to proceed now, as the parties charged could not be prosecuted till 1854 for an offence committed in 1852. Another election had since taken place for the same county, when the same gentlemen were elected without misconduct upon the part of any one. He admitted that many of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland had acted in an imprudent manner at the election of 1852, but there were causes of excitement prevailing at the time, which in some manner palliated their conduct. It was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to take any further steps with reference to the two priests and he hoped the House would suffer all the occurrences of the last election in Ireland to sink into oblivion. After some further conversation the subject dropped.

INDIA BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the India Bill.

On clause 10, which proposed that the six nominees of the Government in the Court of Directors should be eligible to seats in that House, and be removable from the Court at the pleasure of the Crown,

Lord JOCELYN moved an amendment to the effect that those directors could only be removeable from the Court by the address of both Houses of Parliament to the Crown.

After some discussion the amendment was negatived by a majority of 96 to 42.

Mr. BRIGHT then moved the omission of the clause altogether, on the ground that it involved a most dangerous principle, and would throw too much power into the hands of the Crown.

A lengthened discussion then took place, which resulted in the amendment being negatived by a majority of 179 to 130. The clause was then agreed to, as was also clause 11.

On clause 12, which provided the oath to be taken by the directors, Mr. HUME moved that a solemn affirmation be substituted for an oath. The amendment was, however, negatived by a majority of 136 to 96.

Mr. J. B SMITH then moved that after the word "oath" the words "or declaration" should be added. This amendment was also negatived by a majority of 124 to 85. The clause was then agreed to, as were also clauses up to 14.

The House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival of the India Mail at Marseilles. It will be delivered in London on Monday next.

PACKET SERVICE OF THE POST-OFFICE.—By a Parliamentary paper printed on Thursday, it is shown that £838,212 will be required for the packet service of the Post-office for the year 1853-54. The vote for the financial year 1852-53 was £570,158

DECIMAL COINAGE.—The Committee of the House of Commons having concluded their labours, a unanimous report in favour of the adoption of a decimal system is expected. Dr. Bowring was the last witness examined, and he gave a most satisfactory evidence as to the accuracy, rapidity, and ease with which all calculations are made and all accounts kept throughout the vast Chinese empire, with its 400,000,000 of dependent subjects. He produced to the committee the *abacus*, or instrument by which the art of reckoning is taught in all the elementary schools of China; and stated, that after a single month's instruction a Chinese youth is far more competent to apply the rules of arithmetic to all the business of life than is a learner in any of our common schools after the lessons of years. It was suggested that the general employment of the *abacus* (called *swan-pan* by the Chinese) in the education of the young, would greatly promote and popularise the introduction of a decimal system of currency and accounts

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—We have received information that this dreaded disease has re-appeared in an epidemic form in Copenhagen, where fatal cases appeared in a month. From that period the disease has been steadily increasing; and the official return for the 8th inst. states that, on that day, there were 51 new cases, and 18 deaths. From the first appearance of the disease there have been 270 attacks, and 142 deaths; so that this formidable pestilence, which for several months has been lingering in St. Petersburg, has now approached to within less than 500 miles of the coast of Norfolk.—*Globe.*

LOSS OF TWO LIVES.—While the *Prince Albert*, of Gainsborough, was returning down the river in ballast on Thursday, a sudden squall capsized her off Deptford, and she sank before Capt. Millingham's wife and child, who were in the cabin, could be rescued, and both, unhappily, were drowned.

FIRE AT DERBY.—A fire broke out on Wednesday night, in the great silk manufactory of Mr. Davenport, Albert-street, which destroyed the top story, and caused the loss of two lives, several others being injured. The damage done is about £2000.

THE NEW LAW TO PROTECT FEMALES.—Thomas James, a powerful-looking fellow, was placed before Mr. A'Beckett, at the Southwark Police office, on Thursday, for grossly assaulting his wife. The complainant is a hard-working woman, keeping a stall in the Borough-market: the husband earned nothing, but, when wanting money, abused and beat his unfortunate wife till she supplied his wants. This at length reached such a height, that she was compelled, somewhat reluctantly, to apply for redress. The magistrate lectured the prisoner very severely, and told him the ill-usage of females in this country had compelled the Legislature to interfere in their behalf; he should, therefore, commit him to the House of Correction for six months, with hard labour. The prisoner, who seemed quite thunderstruck at the decision, exclaimed, "Oh, dear! oh, dear! I did not expect that! It will be the death of me." He was then removed by the gaoler.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Thursday Evening.—The Funds have risen considerably on account of the statement about an exchange of notes between Russia and the Porte, which has come to Paris to-day from three sources—Vienna, Berlin, and Odessa. It is generally believed now that the proposition made to the Emperor of Russia will be accepted. The Three per Cents closed for cash at 76f. 20c., and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 102f.

The following remarkable paragraph appears in the *Estafette* of this day:—"We blame the Government for not having made public what we are assured was decided upon in the last Council of Ministers—namely, that, in the event of any misfortune happening to the Emperor, the pregnancy of the Empress shall be immediately declared, and Prince Jerome Regent."

The *Moniteur* publishes to-day the first circular note of Count Nesselrode, and the reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. It is inferred from this that the Government intends very soon to publish the second note of Count Nesselrode, and the second reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. When this appears, the only conclusions come to will be, that the French Cabinet has resolved to pursue an independent course in the Eastern question, and not to wait for the approbation of the English Government as regards publicity.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The expectations of a pacific solution become more strengthened; and Russian diplomatists, both in London and Paris, express their belief that the Emperor will accept the alternatives suggested by the French and English Governments.

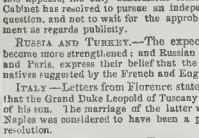
ITALY.—Letters from Florence state that it was again rumoured that the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany intended to abdicate in favour of his son. The marriage of the latter with a daughter of the King of Naples was considered to have been a preparatory step towards that resolution.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—VIENNA.—We have received the following authentic telegraph despatch, dated Corfu, July 10:—"A bloody outrage has been committed here by some political refugees. Two of them killed an Englishman. They were both arrested, tried, and sentenced to be hanged on the 11th." Five per Cent Metalliques, 93¾. Exchange on London, 10 46.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CHARLOTTE, MARCHIONESS OF ANGLESEY.

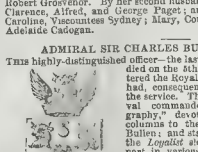
THE death of the Marchioness of Anglesey occurred on the 8th inst., at



Uxbridge House, London, at the age of seventy-two. Her Lady-ship was the second daughter of Charles Sloane, first Earl Cadogan, and sister of the present Earl, as well as of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Cadogan, who fell at Vittoria, 21st June, 1813. She was born 12th July, 1781, and was twice married: first, in 1803, to the Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B., afterwards Lord Cowley, from whom she was divorced in 1810; and secondly, in the same year, to Henry Lord Paget, now Marquis of Anglesey. By her first husband, her Ladyship had three sons (the eldest, the present Lord Cowley), and one daughter, Charlotte, wife of Lord Robert Grosvenor. By her second husband, she leaves three sons—Lords Clarence, Alfred, and George Paget; and three daughters; viz. Emily Caroline, Viscountess Sydney; Mary, Countess of Sandwich; and Lady Adelaide Cadogan.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES BULLEN, G.C.B., G.C.H.

THIS highly-distinguished officer—the last of the captains of Trafalgar—



died on the 8th inst., aged eighty-five. He entered the Royal Navy on board the 44 1779, and had, consequently, been seventy-four years in the service. That admirable record of our naval commanders, "Marshall's Biography," devotes two of its closely-printed columns to the achievements of Sir Charles Bullen; and states that he was midshipman of the *Loyalist* sloop and the *Halifax*, and took part in various operations on the American coast, including the reduction of Chesapeake. In 1781; that he was acting Lieutenant of the *Culloden*, 74, at the attack on Martinique; that he shared, as Lieutenant of the *Zealous*, 74, in the fame of the memorable 1st of June; that he was senior Lieutenant of the *Monmouth* 64, at the battle of Camperdown; and that he served as flag captain to Earl Northesk, in the *Britannia*, 100, at the victory of Trafalgar. To this glorious summary we need only add that in 1810-11 he commanded the *Undaunted* 38 and 1809 was appointed, in co-operation with the patriots of Catalonia; in 1823, as Commodore of the squadron on the west coast of Africa, lent essential aid to Colonel Sutherland during the Ashanteo war; and in 1830 was appointed Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard. In 1837 he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, and at the period of his death was Admiral of the Blue. Sir Charles Bullen was son of the late John Bullen, Esq., Surgeon-General on the coast of North America, by Ruth, his wife, daughter of Charles Liddell, Esq. He married, in 1791, Miss Wood, a relative of his own, and by her (who died in 1842) has left issue. He obtained the Good Service Pension in 1833, and became G.C.B. in 1852.

DESERTION AT NEW YORK.—Her Majesty's ship *Leander* sailed from New York for Halifax on the 25th ult. Shortly before sailing, one of her boats was sent ashore, with eight men, in charge of a midshipman, to bring off stores. While at the wharf four of the men deserted. The midshipman attempted to prevent their desertion, but a crowd of bystanders threatened to throw him into the dock if he left the boat.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

FRIDAY.—THE SUTHERLAND GATHERING.

The plains of Chobham to-day presented a very different aspect from that which has hitherto characterised them since the present Encampment. Military combinations and the movement of masses of men were superseded by feats of skill and strength, in which each athletic competitor strove as intensely and as perseveringly for the palm of victory as though the fate of empires depended on his individual exertions. The lists were opened to all comers from the Scotch regiments; but, with one or two exceptions, none ventured to come forward to dispute with the 93rd their well-earned fame as skilful and powerful athletes. One or two men from the 42nd Highlanders, some from the Scots Fusiliers, and some from the Life Guards, did, it is true, enter the lists, but only to be thoroughly beaten. Even in the spirit-stirring Scottish dances for superiority of the 93rd was gallantly and gracefully maintained over the really excellent dancing of some of the 42nd and Scots Fusiliers. The results of the day clearly show to what an extent the cultivation and practice of these sports tend to the development of muscular strength and great power of endurance. We notice a few of the principal feats:—

The prize for throwing the hammer was carried off by Bell, of the 93rd, the distance thrown being 121 feet, the weight of the hammer 17 lbs. In putting the heavy ball Bell was also successful; the distance thrown was 32 feet 5 inches, and the weight of the ball rather over 23½ lbs.; the ball was picked up outside the ramparts of Quebec, in 1846, when the 93rd was stationed there, and it has ever since been used for this purpose. The light stone weighed 17 lbs., and was thrown by Bell 36 feet 8½ inches, and the prize awarded. Bell was again the successful competitor in tossing the caber. The first prize for the running high leap (5 ft. 8 in.) was awarded to Gow, of the 93rd. The first prize for the standing high leap (4 ft. 8 in.) was awarded to Forbes, also of the 93rd. The short foot race of 100 yards was gained by Sergeant M'Gillivray, and in the hurdle-race of 400 yards, with five hurdles, Corporal Motion was the winner. The other sports, such as sack-racing and wheelbarrow-racing blindfold were highly amusing.—(*See the Illustration at page* 21.)

SATURDAY.

This brilliant field day was abruptly terminated by a serious accident to Colonel Bentinck, commander of the Brigade of Guards. His horse going at a rather sharp pace stumbled into one of the narrow holes with which the common abounds; and, the rider pulling him up sharply, he reared, and fell back upon him. Colonel Bentinck was removed at once on a stretcher to Higham Lodge, Lord Seaton's residence, in the neighbourhood. In consequence of this melancholy occurrence the troops were ordered back to the Camp before the evolutions through which they were to have gone had been completed.

They had turned out at eleven o'clock on the sounding of the bugle, the previous part of the morning having been wet and unpromising. The scene selected for manœuvring was the north side of the valley in front of the Camp, which the troops, when they took up position, faced, and the operations differed in this respect from those on former occasions—that any representation of an enemy was entirely dispensed with. Visitors were therefore thrown back on their own imaginations for what the services of Colonel Vickers and his Sappers previously helped them to understand. Nevertheless, the troops were never seen to greater advantage, their evolutions being characterised by the utmost precision, and taking place within a space where, to the minutest details, they could be seen and comprehended from a convenient distance.

Lord Seaton began the manœuvres of the day by ordering the whole division to form line, which was instantly done, and presented, as may be conceived, a very brilliant effect. This was heightened when the line advanced, but the movement was not continued for more than a few yards, and then the brigades formed double columns of companies in rear of the two centre companies, which were thrown out to skirmish, and in that manner extended along the whole front of the position. Then ensued a series of beautiful movements, the front giving its fire, forming four deep, and withdrawing through the other two lines, which, in their turn, successively, and with admirable steadiness, repeated the manœuvre. Lord Seaton has (if we are not mistaken, for the first time in the practice of the British army) added a new feature to the already formidable square. The sides of it next the front attacked are thrown forward by him, so as to prolong that front, and in this way bring twice the ordinary amount of fire to bear upon the assailants. The guards, with their left shoulders thrown forward, formed line, and kept up a continuous fire on the brow of the hill, with the batteries supporting them; while the brigades of Generals Fane and Sir De Lacy Evans, in succession, and by a long movement, were also changing their front to the right, when the accident we have already alluded to happened. An artillery officer showed great promptitude in finding out and bringing up to where Colonel Bentinck lay one of the stretchers which always accompany the division on field days. Colonel Stanhope, of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed to fulfil the duties of Colonel Bentinck as commander of the brigade of Guards, pending that gallant officer's illness

SUNDAY.

The day was passed in its usual quiet manner—nor were the visitors more numerous than usual.

MONDAY.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the other Royal children now staying at Windsor Castle, visited the Camp about one o'clock.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte, accompanied by the Duke de Montebello and other French officers, also paid a visit to the Camp, and was conducted by Colonel Hamilton through the cavalry encampment, and afterwards through the quarters of the brigade of Guards. The Prince minutely examined all the appointments of the various regiments, and expressed himself greatly pleased with much that he saw.

The operations of the troops were confined to Virginia Water, where the pontoon bridge was again thrown over for the passage of such of the regiments as had not crossed it on Tuesday last. After an early parade, the 1st Life Guards, the 4th Light Dragoons, the 13th Light Dragoons, the 38th Foot, the 93rd Highlanders, and the Royal Artillery, marched from the camp, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, direct for Virginia Water. The foot regiments crossed Cattens Valley, and marched through Colonel Challoner's grounds, the cavalry and artillery passing down the Staines road. The only object of the troops going to Virginia Water being to practise them in the mode of crossing a pontoon bridge, no ammunition was served out, and no fighting took place. The foot regiment crossed the bridge first, especial care being taken by the officers to prevent the men "keeping step." After the bridge had been well covered with heather, the passage of the artillery and cavalry was commenced. With the artillery some difficulty occurred, owing to the restiveness of the horses attached to some of the guns. The cavalry crossed the bridge without accident, and all the troops having gained the Park side of the water, assembled on the upper ground—the same position occupied by the division on Tuesday last—when they went through several manœuvres, greatly to the satisfaction of their illustrious commander. The cavalry returned to the Camp by Blacknest-bridge, arriving at their quarters about five o'clock. The 38th and 93rd Regiments returned in the direction of the pontoon-bridge, which, on their arrival at the bank of the lake, they found had been broken up into "rafts." Upon these rafts the whole of the two regiments were transported across in little more than a quarter of an hour. Each company went on each raft, and without the occurrence of the slightest accident. These regiments returned to the Camp about half-past five o'clock. A portion of the pontoon operations was witnessed by the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, on their way to the Camp.

TUESDAY.

The last field day of the troops at present encamped took place today. After the morning parade, the division assembled at eleven o'clock. A series of evolutions were then gone through in Cattens Valley, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, which lasted until half past two o'clock, when the whole division marched past the Duke of Kent, the Princess Mary and the Duchess of Cambridge. General Lord Seaton, and a number of distinguished officers, on the ground in front of the artillery encampment, and proceeded to their respective quarters. The total number of all ranks on the field that day was 9120.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at the Camp in the afternoon, at a quarter-past three o'clock. His Royal Highness drove along the cavalry quarters, returning along the line of the Guards' encampment until he arrived opposite to the quarters of the Scots Fusilier Guards, where his Royal Highness alighted, and inquired for Sergeant-Major Edwards, the non-commissioned officer who has the honour of instructing the young Princes in their practice of gymnastic exercises. The sergeant-major was soon in attendance. The Prince asked the sergeant to conduct him to his tent, upon arriving at which his Royal Highness minutely inspected its internal arrangements, and, after thanking his gymnastic preceptor for his attention, his Royal Highness presented him with a hand-some gratuity. The Prince next visited the Camp kitchens of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and after tasting the soup at one of them, presented the corps with a sovereign. His Royal Highness then paid his respects to Colonel Francis Seymour, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal father, who holds a command in this regiment; on taking leave of whom his Royal Highness drove along the whole line of the Encampment, visiting the quarters of the Sappers and Miners en route, and returning down the main streets of the Camp to the cheers of the private soldiers. His Royal Highness drove back to the Queen's pavilion, but did not alight; and left the ground on his return to Windsor at a quarter past five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

This was what may be termed a review day at the Camp. Nothing was done in the way of evolutions; but, individually, the whole force was astir. There was nothing but packing up and clearing out, with now and then the arrival of a detachment from some of the new regiments to occupy their allotted ground.

In the evening, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge gave a grand banquet to the officers of the cavalry brigade.

THURSDAY.

To day the troops were relieved at the Camp by the Royal Horse Guards, the 3rd Dragoons, the 4th Light Dragoons, and 8th Hussars; the second battalions of the three regiments of Foot Guards; and the 79th, 19th, 35th, 79th, 88th, and 97th regiments of the line. Lord Seaton continues to command, and the Duke of Cambridge will continue in command of the cavalry. Lieut.-Colonel Dupuis will command the Royal Artillery, consisting of one troop of Royal Horse Artillery and three field batteries. Colonel Thornton, Grenadier Guards, will command the brigade of Foot Guards. Major-General Sir Richard England will command the first brigade of infantry, consisting of the 7th, 19th, and 35th regiments of the line. And Colonel Lockyer, of the 97th, will command the second brigade, consisting of the 79th, 88th, and 97th regiments.

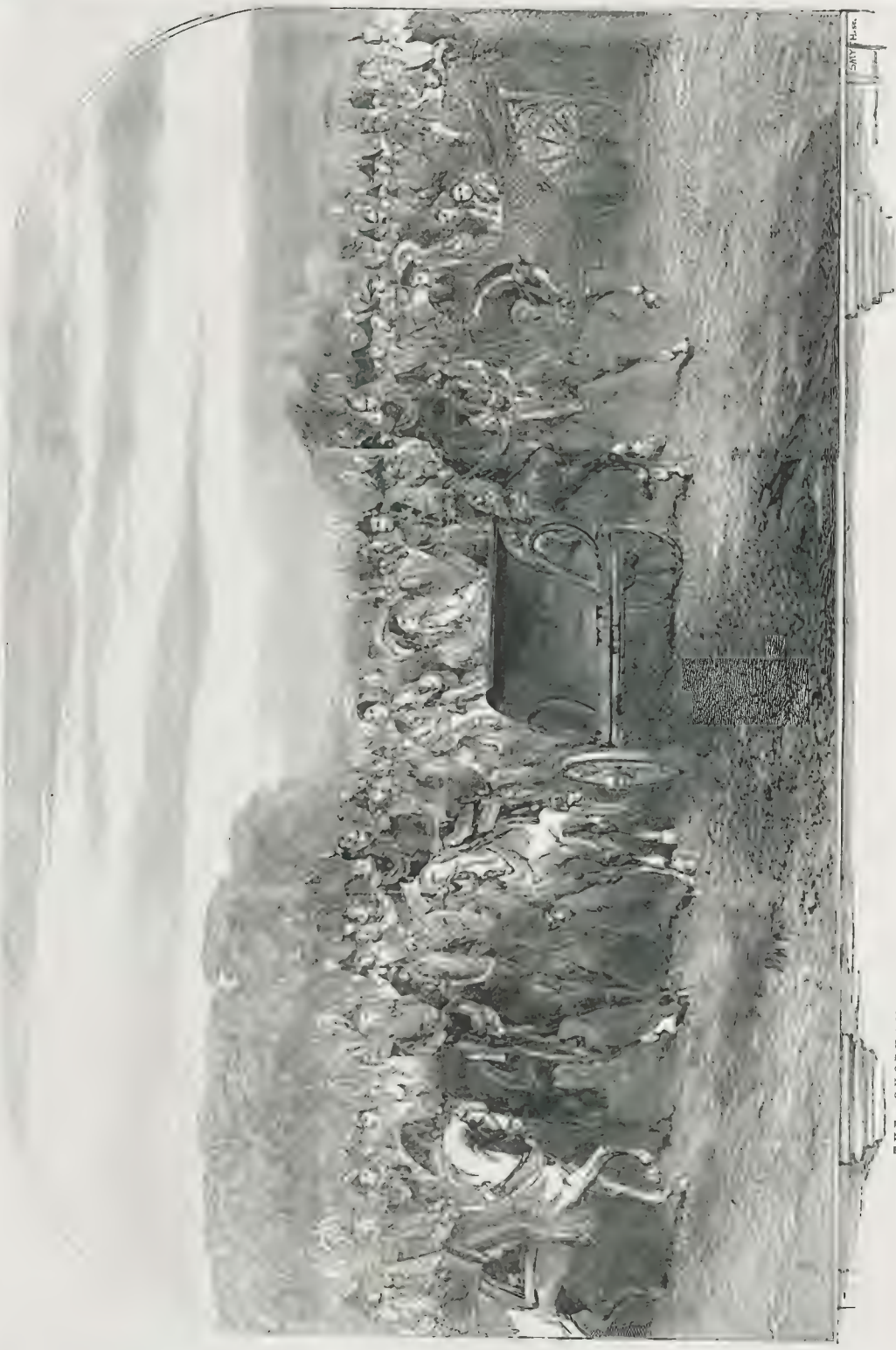
Very heavy rain having fallen during the last night and this morning, Lord Seaton directed that the tents should be left standing, and not struck as at first ordered. The whole field, by the evening, was in a frightful marshy condition.

Colonel Bentinck is going on very favourably. He still remains at Higham.

There is no intention of depoting Lord Seaton from the command he so worthily fills in favour of Sir Charles Napier, nor any other officer. The Brigadiers-General will also retain their commands over the new troops to be encamped.

Mr. Cooke, proprietor of Astley's Amphitheatre, has obtained permission of the Lieutenant-General to erect a circus near the Magnet-hill.

[The large Engraving upon the next page illustrates the troops passing in review before her Majesty, upon Smith's Lawn, in Windsor Great Park, on Tuesday, the 5th, as fully detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, page 5.]



THE CHOBHAM ENCAMPMENT.—HER MAJESTY IN SMITH'S LAWN, IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

PRIZE PLATE AND FLOWERS, FROM THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF PLANTS OF ALL NATIONS, AT CHELTENHAM.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF PLANTS OF ALL NATIONS AT CHELTENHAM.

ON Tuesday the county of Gloucester and Cheltenham Horticultural Society held their annual Exhibition at Cheltenham. The fête was distinguished by a variety of splendid plants, fruit, flowers, &c., from the Continent—this being the first occasion of foreign contributions being received at such exhibitions in this country; and the success which has attended the experiment promises great additions to the attractions of our Horticultural Societies

The fête was given in the beautiful gardens of Pittville. The display of fashionably-dressed ladies, in the light summer costume, gave great gaiety to the scene. The banks of the lake, with its fountains playing, formed an agreeable promenade for the company, after gratifying the sight with the lovely flowers of all kinds, and from distant countries. There were contributions from Madame Legrelle, of Antwerp; M. Von Gert, of Antwerp; M. L. P. Baillieur, Ghent; from Messrs. Standish and Noble, Bagshot, Surrey; Veitch and Son, Chelsea, &c

Messrs. Rollison and Son, Mr Hodges, Miss Phillips, Mr. Head, A. E. M'Donnell, Esq., Courtland S Shaw, Esq, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Barrett, were some of the visitors, as well as the Continental competitors.

The Customs in London and Dover very politely forwarded the plants from the Continent off without opening them, and sent down an officer to inspect them on their arrival.

The general arrangements of the fête were under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Williams, honorary secretary.

The approach to the gardens is either by the road or through two gardens divided by roads. On entering the last, in which stands the Pump-room, is a beautiful lake and a broad walk: on each side of the latter are parterres and shrubs; and a little beyond is a meadow. From the sides of the Pump-room projected two marquees, each 200 feet long and 30 feet wide; these were joined at one side each by another marquee, 40 feet long by 40 feet wide, forming three sides of a quadrangle. These marquees were supplied by Piggott and Co., of Fore-street, London; as were also the numerous flags which decorated the grounds, marquees, and pump-room. The bands of the Highlanders and 1st Royals played throughout the day, until past six in the evening.

The tents were occupied nearly as follows: In the long marquee to the right of the broad walk, were ranged the stove and greenhouse plants, and Standish and Noble's hardy plants. The long marquee on the left contained the fruits, and a miscellaneous collection of plants. The bouquets and vases of flowers, as well as some of the exotics, were placed in the Pump room. Small tents, appropriated to the visitors, were placed in various parts of the grounds.

We have not space for the list of prizes; but upon the preceding page we have Engraved the Prize Plate, and the exquisite productions for which they were awarded

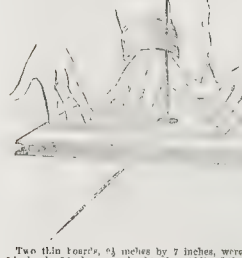
The group may be thus described:—The tall central Vase was given for the best stand of Cut Flowers; the Vase behind the centre for the best Cape Heaths; the Tankard, for exotic Orchids; the large two-handled Vase, the highest prize for the best Greenhouse Plants; and the small Challenge Cup for Roses.

The flowers composing the groups are—Orchids, Heaths, Roses, Fuschias, Chinese Clematis, the Erythrina Laurifolia, the Allemande Cathartica, the Erica Retorta, the Epacris Miniata, the Berberis Fortunea, the Oncidium Papilio, an exotic Orchid; the Angelos Clowesii, from Peru; the Pitcher Plant; the Dion Edule, reared in Ghent; the Petunia. The fruit consists of pine-apples, melons, grapes, peaches, &c

In one of the tents, with the cut flowers, were two baskets of paper flowers, which were remarked for their verisimilitude, in juxtaposition with the exquisite realities of nature. There were also exhibited some wax flowers, of equal excellence.

TABLE TURNING.

In illustration of Professor Faraday's letter in our Journal of the 2nd inst, we have engraved the "more perfect lever apparatus," the construction of which the Professor thus describes in the *Athenæum*.—



Two thin boards, 24 inches by 7 inches, were provided; a board, 9 inches by 5 inches, was glued to the middle of the under side of one of these (to be called the table board), so as to raise the edges free from the table; being placed on the table, near and parallel to its side, an upright pin was fixed close to the further edge of the board, at the middle, to serve as the fulcrum for the indicating lever. Then, four glass rods, 7 inches long and ¼ in diameter, were placed as rollers on different parts of the table-board, and the upper board placed on them; the rods permitted any required amount of pressure on the boards, with a free motion of the upper on the lower to the right and left. At the part corresponding to the pin in the lower board, a peach was cut out of the upper board, and a pin attached there which, being bent downwards, entered the hole in the end of the short arm of the index-lever; this part of the lever was of cardboard, the indicating prolongation was a straight hay stalk, 15 inches long. In order to restrain the motion of the upper board on the lower, two vulcanised rubber rings were passed round both, at the parts not resting on the table; these, whilst they tied the boards together, acted also as springs, and whilst they allowed the slightest tendency to motion to be seen by the index, exerted, before the upper board had moved a quarter of an inch, sufficient power for pulling the upper board back from either side, to resist a strong latera action of the hand. All being thus arranged, except that the lever was away, the two boards were tied together with string, running parallel to the vulcanised rubber springs, so as to be immovable in relation to each other. They were then placed on the table, and a table turner sat down to them; the table very shortly moved in due order, showing that the apparatus offered no impediment to the action. A like apparatus, with metal for cardboard, was also found under the hands of another person. The index was now put into its place and the string loosened, so that the springs should come into play. It was soon seen, with the party that could will the motion in either direction (from whom the index was purposely hidden), that the hands were gradually creeping up in the direction before agreed upon, though the party certainly thought they were pressing downwards only. When shown that it was so, they were truly surprised; but when they had fed up their hands and immediately saw the index return to its normal position, they were convinced. When they looked at the index, and could see for themselves whether they were pressing truly downwards, or obliquely so as to produce a resultant in the right or left-handed direction, then such an effect never took place. Several tried, for a long while together, and with the best will in the world, but no motion, right or left, of the table, or hand, or anything else, occurred.

MR. HOBBS AGAIN.—The Society of Arts offered a premium of £10 for the invention of a secure lock the result of the famous lock-picking crusade of Mr. Hobbs in 1851. A man named Sacley, of Sheerness, recently sent in one, and to him the prize was awarded by a committee; Mr. Chubb in the chair. But here the indefatigable Hobbs again appears; discovers that the new lock is constructed on an old principle; and actually picks it on the spot in three minutes

THE ARTILLERY AT CHOBHAM.—The firing of the great guns at Chobham has been heard at Aylesbury. The distance to Chobham is nearly forty miles by road, but the direction is round about. A straight line drawn between Aylesbury and Chobham cannot be less than 25 or 30 miles, and artillery can be heard at that distance.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.) MAY 16th, 1853.

THE last fortnightly mail from England by way of New York, brought as usual, numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from former dates: and, as occasionally in them, and often in other London papers I have remarked passages concerning this country, which, from their want of accuracy, must tend to convey to the English public an incorrect impression of what California really is, and how we "live, move, and have our being in it." I propose, with your permission—especially as there are no regular correspondents here to any of the London newspapers—to give you with each mail a few jottings-down of passing occurrences. My letters will, I hope, illustrate the peculiarity of the manners and customs of our varied population, and will include business details, and the doings and prospects of the various English quartz mining companies. Your readers will thus be kept *au courant* in the history and interests of this last new state, which Americans boast as being the brightest star in the union, and to which they have given the motto of "Eureka."

But, first of all, let me give you a few words descriptive of San Francisco. The site of the city is in a bay, in, perhaps, the most extensive harbour in the world; the entrance to which, about four miles distant, is prettily and not inappropriately called the "Golden Gate." This bay in the year 1848 was deep, and embosomed in an amphitheatre of high hills, wooded with evergreen oaks and flowering shrubs. In order to meet the requirements of the shipping, which soon filled its waters in such vast numbers, it was necessary to run out long wharves; and, as the city increased rapidly in size, streets were projected across the hills from wharf to wharf. The "water lots," as they were called, were filled in with the sand from the hills: from time to time the wharves were further projected, and the city front extended; so that, at this day, almost the entire business portion of the city is built upon a foundation where ships of from 600 to 800 tons burthen used to ride; and at this time of writing, the hulks of two store-ships, in the very centre of the city, are being broken up—in order that their ribs and timbers may assist in making a foundation for another brick or granite building, similar to those on either side. Montgomery-street, which is long and wide, and devoted in its principal part to bankers and professional men, separates this part of the city, which we have already spoken of, from the upper portion where the public offices, theatres, and retail dealers are situated.

Picturesquely placed on the hill sides, and in the little valleys between them and above the city, are private residences, commanding a view of the district of country about the Mission Dolores; the vast and tranquil harbour, stretching away to the right towards San José; and on the left to the valley of the Sacramento; and the woods and hills of Contra Costa and the towering Monte Diavolo, which bound it on the opposite side.

San Francisco has a varying population of from 50,000 to 60,000, and not 240,000, as reported in several London papers. By far the larger portion of these, four-fifths, I should judge, are active, middle-aged men; and, during the bustle and business air of the numbers in the streets, a stranger would estimate the inhabitants at four times their amount; and this is one of the peculiar characteristics of Californian cities. There is as much crowding in Montgomery street, Clay-street, Long Wharf, and some other streets as in your Oxford-street.

But enough to-day of description; I must now give you the news.

On May-day the Superintendent of Public Schools made arrangements to give all the children under his charge a festival. The weather was most propitious: the order of the day indicated that all should assemble at one of the school rooms, and then walk in procession through the city to a valley in the environs, where the imposing ceremony of crowning the Queen of May was to be performed; then succeeded singing, games, and pic-nic festivities. About eleven in the morning the procession moved through the city, preceded by a fine German band School after school of boys and girls altern[illegible] passed the girls in white frocks, having abundance of flowers. After about half an hour had passed came an escort of little fellows, fantastically dressed after the costume of her Majesty's Beefeaters. Then came her august and most pretty Majesty, the little "Queen of May." She was every inch a Queen—robed in white satin, with flowers. The Queen of the day"—a smart young fellow—walked by her side, and held a parasol over her head; and proud enough he looked of his office. Fifteen little maids of honour, with dresses as pure and fair as themselves, followed; and, after them, school after school, in the same order as before, down to the little tiny tots that were too *petite* to walk, and so were borne along in waggons. They numbered altogether about 1600, and represented the "universal Yankee nation," of course; and also France, Germany, Chili, and Peru. I have not space to say about the enjoyments of the day, than that all passed off most happily; and that this first May-day festival in California will not be forgotten by those little ones in any phase of their chequered life.

Catherine Hayes and Herr Mengis leave us by the steamer to-morrow morning for South America, where it is their intention to give concerts previous to visiting Australia. Their career here has been to them most profitable, and to us very agreeable. Miska Hauser, the violinist, is also with us: he did not draw such houses as his talents ought to have commanded: at present he is making a tour in the mining districts.

Apropos of the mining districts, I was in the mines two or three years ago, and then the fare consisted solely of salt pork, "flap-jacks" (a kind of pancake, made of flour and water, and fried in pork fat), and bad rye whiskey. Now—*nous avons changé tout cela*—absolute luxuries fill the mines; fresh meat, eggs, milk, vegetables in abundance, good bread and beer, and even champagne and respectable-sized settlements call themselves cities and towns; hotels have their billiards and bowling-saloons, men dress decently, and are no longer the ragged, bearded rascals, as of old.

MAY 31st, 1853.

The news of the last two weeks present no feature of particular interest or importance beyond the adjournment *sine die* of our State Legislature, and the arrival by the last steamer of the new federal appointees.

The accounts from the various mining districts are very encouraging. New *placers* have been discovered, and others that hitherto could not be worked for want of water, are now in full activity, owing to the enterprise of various water companies, who, by means of canals, have brought a full supply round the bases of mountains, and in aqueducts over valleys, from the river sources fifty, sixty, and even a hundred miles distant. The yield of gold this year will equal, if not exceed, that of any former. The new companies themselves are paying a very handsome interest, and their stock is looked upon as a respectable-sized settlement call themselves cities and towns; hotels have their billiards and bowling-saloons, men dress decently, and are no longer the ragged, bearded rascals, as of old.

In the cities and towns all branches of trade are comparatively dull, and this state of things will, it is supposed, continue for some time. Immense stocks of merchandize are still in hand; and the daily arriving additions, together with the large fleet of clippers on the way, cannot fail to reduce even present prices to a much lower figure.

The agricultural prospects of the country were never in a more favourable condition. Vast tracts of land in the fertile valleys of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, San José, and Santa Clara, have been brought under cultivation, and the season has hitherto been most propitious—as, contrary to what has hitherto occurred, light rains have been constantly falling; so that the crops put on the appearance of giving a most abundant harvest.

In the theatrical world we have amongst us two celebrities—Lola Montes, and Mrs. Catherine Sinclair, the divorced wife of Edwin Forrest.

Lola Montes is drawing crowded houses nightly at the American theatre. True, she is neither a good actress, nor yet a good dancer; but her genius, her fascinating manners, her world-wide reputation, draw around her every night a crowded house of admirers, who insist upon waiting her before the curtain, and who seem perfectly ravished with pleasure at the little she condescends to give them in return. She is perfectly "well put" to the point, and full of graciousness. A play, called "Lola Montes in Bavaria," is in preparation, in which she is again to enact the *rôle* that made her so conspicuous in the court of that country.

Mrs. Sinclair is also drawing good houses at the "San Francisco" in her "great characters," as the papers say, of *Pauline Deschappelles* and *Mrs. Haller*. The city press speak of her acting in rather eulogistic terms. Both she and Lola Montes will make much money here; as did Catherine Hayes, who received 2000 dollars for her last two farewell concerts.

M.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.—Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick"), speaking in public recently, said that, returning to England only about once in ten years, nothing had more astonished him than to see the great advance and improvement which had taken place in the condition and manners of the people, and seeing all classes intermingling together, without any of that jealousy and distrust which formerly unhappily existed.

THE IMPENDING WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE interest and gravity of the events that are likely to occur in consequence of the unjustifiable aggression of the Emperor Nicholas on the Ottoman Porte, have induced us to dispatch Correspondents to the East of Europe. They have instructions to proceed to Constantinople, and to forward us letters and sketches by the way. Our readers will thus have the advantage of the latest exclusive intelligence from the seat of war, from the pen of an able and experienced writer; accompanied by faithful sketches of scenery and incident from the pencil of one of the most accomplished draughtsmen of the day. We this week commence the series, by the following letter from our Correspondent, written *en route* for the Danube:—

RANDOM NOTES AND SKETCHES MADE ON THE WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY, 1853

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DRESDEN, July 6.

HAVING readily acceded to your flattering suggestion, that we should seize the occasion of the important political and social movements now going forward, and probably about to arrive very shortly at their solution, in the East, to make an artist e, literary, and philosophical tour through that quarter of the world, my friend S—— and myself, after a hasty preparation, and a brief deliberation upon the "order of our going," took our departure on board of the *Baron Osy*, bound for Antwerp, on Sunday, the 2nd inst.

The Russo-Turkish question was the all-engrossing subject of discourse and speculation amongst the few knots of passengers who had already got into conversation when we took our place on board the *Baron Osy*, and was discussed with more energy and interest than political questions generally are amongst a miscellaneous assemblage accidentally thrown together in course of travel. And, indeed, it was no merely political question that was now before us. It was not a question between the Emperor Nicholas and the Sultan, or between the likings or dislikings of his Imperial Majesty for one Turkish Minister or another; not a question of Russian aggrandisement, at the expense of the balance of Europe (a balance which, like that of the tight rope dancer, is so laboriously kept, and so constantly in risk); not a mere question between Christian and Turk; not, in fine, a question either of a religious or a political contest; but it was all these combined; and, in addition, the still more momentous question, whether Europe should consent to allow the question of peace or war to remain longer at the caprice of an individual irresponsible power, remotely situated in the far East and North, terrible only by its command of an immense mass of brute force, and having little or nothing in common with the sympathies which influence the more enlightened peoples of Central and Western Europe. It was plain to see, in the face of many who were associated on the deck of the *Baron Osy* this day, how interests were vitally paralysed by the continuance of this unseemly state of things; how many industrial and commercial engagements—in timber, in wool, in corn, in iron, in a thousand other matters of trade all employing and feeding industry—were imperilled or suspended, till the halfpenny which was tossing and twirling in the air should come down head or tail—for peace or war, all according to the divine will of the Czar; and it seemed to be resolved amongst them that war itself would be better than a longer continuance of so anomalous a state of suspense.

A great deal of learned discussion also took place as to what would be the actual state of affairs, when the necessary result, the opposing the Russians to have already crossed the Prut—, and entered Moldavia. Was it a *casus belli*; and, if so, what was a *casus belli*; and then of the declaration of war, and who was to make it: and, if a war, would it be a general war; and, supposing not *per se* and of necessity a general war, would it become a general war by the interference of other powers in defence of the Turkish territory; or at least a war so far as the powers so interfering were concerned? These and a thousand other similar questions were considered in various lights as we paddled our way through the Pool; but none of them were decided when the pilot parted from us at Gravesend, and left the disquisitionists, as it may be said, "at sea."

The *Baron Osy* being a favourite vessel, and her obliging commander (Captain Jackson) a favourite also, the deck and cabins were crowded almost to excess; so much so, that when dinner time came only half the passengers could be supplied at a time, and S—— and I were amongst the number of those who waited for the second "spread." It must be confessed we were wrong, and came off second best, and thus at starting from dear old England, whilst yet within her territory, we discovered that we had bidden farewell to beef and mutton for a season. English chops, however, were made for Belgian fare, cooked *à la Anglaise*, three shillings a head for dinner, three shillings for half a pint of sherry (though duty free), two shillings for breakfast, fare, twenty-four shillings, with two shillings and sixpence a head for steward's fees. An old officer on board, whose hair was grizzled with nearly fifty years' service, remarked upon this item, that the good-natured functionary, in whose name it was claimed, was better paid than a general officer. The passage being a smooth one, many of the passengers slept on mattresses on deck rather than brave the fumes of the engines below. Thus made up for the night, we might have enjoyed repose till five or six in the morning, if left to ourselves; but the regulations of the ship did not allow it (there is always a certain amount of tyranny on ship-board even in passenger vessels). At two o'clock we were roused by sundry rough looking sailors in wooden shoes, who commenced washing decks; and we had to dodge out of their way for about an hour whilst they amused themselves at this work; and then to enjoy a promenade on damp boards till breakfast time. I really think this comfortless operation might have been deferred till after our arrival at Antwerp, which took place at about seven o'clock.

At Antwerp, as usual here, the officials, both those of the Customs and of the police, were all smiles and civility, as if they were really glad to see us; and which, in truth, I believe to be the case, it being an understanding at head-quarters that travellers are to be encouraged at this port, inasmuch as they are a considerable source of revenue to the town and railway interests. However this may be, the whole bearing of the Antwerp *douaniers* presented a striking contrast to that of our Custom-house officers towards the travellers landing on our shores. And yet Englishmen permit themselves to be continually finding fault with the treatment they receive abroad, forgetting what is meted out to strangers on their side of the Channel.

After performing a brief toilette, and snatching a hasty refreshment at the Hotel St. Antoine—one of the finest and best regulated in Europe—we took a rapid survey of the interesting architectural features and pictorial treasures with which this town abounds, and with which on former occasions we had become well acquainted. The view from our hotel door across the little *Parc*, with the bronze statue of Rubens in the centre, and the magnificent Cathedral towering up beyond, was a picture worth all the journey to Antwerp to behold

There was rather a crush of folk at the railway-station, including two thirds of the *Baron Osy* passengers, all bound for Cologne; and as there was only one paying-place, the process of obtaining tickets, and then seeing to the weighing of luggage, and paying for the same, became a trial of patience, which, like the deck-swabbing at two a.m., might

have been spared by the exercise of a little forethought on the part of the authorities.

Our *conducteur*, as he walked along his footboard, looking in the carriage windows to examine the tickets, was the very picture of politeness and perfect felicity. He announced that he should quit our *coupé* at Malines, but that his place would be taken by a *confrère*, to whom he would recommend our carriage to be reserved for us all the way to Verviers, where a change of administration would take place; and he kept his word. Arrived at Malines we lost him, after another announcement of the occasion of his parting, and a most gracious bow and "bon voyage!" This is a trifling incident, hardly worth recording, perhaps, except for the novelty of the impressions it must have created upon some of our travelling companions who had never "railed" it out of England. Imagine the guard of the Great Western, or North-Western, or of any other railway to any other point of the compass out of London, wishing one "bon voyage," or even unbending from his official rigidity to recognise one's bare existence.

At Malines, we caught a glimpse of the stately square tower of the Cathedral, from which the tricolour flag floated. We remarked, also, that the railway engines, instead of being called "Vulcan," "Ajax," or "Spitfire," or other mythological or terror-inspiring names, are denominated after historical personages to whom interesting associations attach—as Pierre l'Ermite, Pierre le Bon, Saint Hubert, &c. Further on, when on the German lines, we found the names also for the most part those of distinguished personages or of cities; and amongst the latter our good city of "Manchester."

The train kept very good time all the way; but there was a little shaking and swinging to and fro occasionally, particularly between Tirlemont and Liege, which might have been alarming, but that the ground is so flat that any serious accident would be almost impossible. In truth, the journey up to this point, was uninteresting enough, except occasionally where a village or some old château occurred to relieve the monotony of the prospect. The ground being throughout the northern and western provinces almost as flat as a table, the engineer, in constructing his railway, had little else to do than to lay down the rails upon the surface as he found it, carrying his line through fields of corn, beans, cabbages, &c.; which, accordingly, fill up the view on either side of the line. But the case is different when we approach Liege, and enter the Valley of the Vesdre. Now, throughout his course to AIX-la-Chapelle, the engineer had to contend against difficulties which must have tried the highest resources of his skill, and the greatest lengths of his patience and powers of endurance. Here we enter a wild rocky district, the face of which is hewn by the hand of time and the accidents of nature into abrupt gorges and mountain piles, so capriciously interlaced, that there was no other means of getting through them than by successively cutting, embanking, and tunnelling, and, in some places, erecting viaducts of considerable length. There are upwards of twenty tunnels between Liege and AIX-la-Chapelle, measuring 630, 212, 180, and down to 20 metres in length. Of the bridges and viaducts, that of the Val du Benoit, across the Meuse, on leaving Liege—that at Dolhein, having 9 arches, 60 feet high and 240 feet of finish, near AIX-la-Chapelle, standing 140 feet above the level of the valley—are works of engineering skill worthy of old Rome.

The railroads in the Prussian territory appear to be of a superior class to those in Belgium—better appointed, and the carriages more steady when in motion. A curious contrivance is adopted for the purpose of notifying the approach of a train, with a view to the prevention of accidents. As the engine passes each station it touches some machinery in connection with the telegraph, which forthwith sets to work the clappers of sundry iron bells, affixed not only at the station itself, but at the next station also, and at every intermediate point (and they are many enough) where a road crosses the line. It should be added that guards are stationed all the way along the road, and wooden huts built for their accommodation at distances of about a mile. In short, every precaution seems to be taken to prevent accidents.

The day's journey closed at Cologne, where a safe arrival was effected at half past six p.m. This is such well-beaten ground that I will say nothing further about it than that the Cathedral is progressing towards completion; some very extensive additions having been made since last I saw it; and that it is expected that the interior will be completed by next year, or the year after.

The journey from Cologne (or rather from Deutz, on the other side of the river) to Leyden, a distance of 450 miles, is performed in about eighteen hours. Starting at six yesterday morning, we arrived at our present resting place at a little past midnight. The first part of the road was extremely uninteresting, flat, featureless, and teeming with dust, which nearly smothered us. This was the case until we came to Bielefeld—the centre of the Westphalian linen trade (a distance of 29 German miles)—which is rather picturesquely situated amid a low range of hills; the strange old Castle of Sparenberg overhanging it. At length Minden was reached at a quarter past one o'clock; and the weary travellers (those at least, who had not amused themselves by breakfasting at five in the morning) devoured their first meal for the day. And tough work we had of it! I did not think it was in steak of beef to be so obdurate. However, the excitement of changing carriages (we here entered the Hanoverian line) and *viewing* passports, made us forget our hunger; and we sped on, secretly threatening up to "write to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" about it, and looking forward with tenacious hope, to what Leipsic or Dresden might afford.

I am sure you will not wish me to give you a detailed account of the streets and sights of the pretty little capital of the Saxon king dom; and if you did expect it, I could not gratify your wish, as I am not a sight-seer, in the professional sense—prepared to take things as they come, and make the most of them. For a list of matters "worthy of the stranger's attention" here, I refer your readers to "Murray's Handbook," or "Bradshaw's Handbook," where they will find them all cut and dry. For myself, whilst S—— sallied forth sketching, I contented myself with lounging about the streets and the beautiful gardens which abound in this happy looking town, admiring the quaint but somewhat heavy architecture (all of stone) of the former, and the thick foliage and blooming flowers perfuming the whole atmosphere the latter. I also loitered for awhile on the Bruhl Terrasse, which skirts the river, and is approached by a fine broad flight of steps, near the foot of the old bridge, on the left bank. This terrasse was formed after the destruction of the palace of the Minister of that name in the Seven Years' War, and leads to the gardens already mentioned.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH ERECTED AT DRESDEN, IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCESS CAROLINE OF WASA.

On our way through the town we came across a very handsome temple, which had been temporarily erected across the roadway in the Alte Markat, in front of the Bath Haus, in honour of the arrival of the Princess Caroline of Wasa to espouse the Prince Albert of Saxony. The arrival of her Royal Highness took place on the 18th ult., and the marriage on the 20th; and the town, we were told, had been brilliantly decorated and illuminated on the occasion. S—— took a sketch of the Triumphal Arch already alluded to; which, it will be seen, was very tasteful in design; the central tower, supported on four pillars, surmounted by figures of Virtue, Plenty, &c.; and these profusely decorated with wreaths and festoons of flowers, devices in coloured lamps, &c.

There are two bridges over the river, the current of which is here very rapid; and, in winter time, the passage is sometimes choked up with floating ice. Both structures are, therefore, of great strength. A singular police regulation applies to foot passengers passing over them—namely, that they are always to keep to the *right*; so that there are two continuous streams—one going to the south, on the lower footway; the other going to the north, on the upper. There is, consequently, no such thing as *meeting* friend or foe.

As a specimen of a style of street architecture, S—— sends a sketch of one of the numerous bay-windows—some square, some round, which occur in various parts of the town, and which have a picturesque and pleasing effect.

BAY WINDOW AT DRESDEN.

The only exception I made to my rule against sight-seeing was in the case of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, the celebrated "Dresden Gallery," so rich in works of art of every school, but so to an unrivalled degree in Dutch and Flemish art. S—— who accompanied me, made a sketch of the exterior of the building. The gallery is on the second floor, and is approached by a double flight of steps. On entering the portal we came at once upon the first room devoted to the pictures—those of the French school being hung in this apartment; but it is not my intention to say anything of the pictures at present. The principal point I had in view to consider was, the adaptation of the building to the purposes of a picture gallery—a subject in which you are all much interested at home at the present moment. And upon this point, I must confess, that I was grievously disappointed. The Dresden Gallery in its present arrangement, but particularly as regards the apartments and their mode of light, being, to speak the simple truth, as bad as can possibly be conceived—as bad as Marlborough House—as bad as Hampton Court (though on a larger scale), and infinitely worse than the much-abused National Gallery. The reason of this is that the light admitted from windows in the walls, instead of from the roof; which windows are between twenty and thirty feet high, and are rudely closed half way up from the bottom, by means of mattresses and matting. The quantity of light thus admitted is not sufficient for the size of the room; the upper parts of the lofty walls can scarcely be said to be lighted at all; whilst the lower parts near the windows are, perhaps, too much so. The light whatever be the quantity admitted, is not diffused, and falls harshly upon the objects nearest the windows; and often upon all in a bad direction. But the most serious objection is in respect of pictures hung up in the piers between windows, which there, as it were between two fires, are absolutely invisible. The smaller pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools are hung upon screens between the windows, and upon the whole are seen to very fair advantage.

We now shut up our note and sketch books for the present, as we are off in a few minutes for Vienna, on our way to Constantinople.

AMERICA IN LESS THAN FOUR DAYS.—We are enabled to announce that, by a new and much-improved construction of vessels, it will be perfectly practicable to accomplish the voyage between the United States and the United Kingdom in considerably less than four days; in fact, in about three and-a-half the ports connecting the Old and New Worlds being Halifax and Galway. This is no speculative statement. It is grounded on experiments which have already been made to test the sailing capabilities of vessels constructed on the new principle. With the submarine telegraph which is about to be laid down between Halifax and Galway, and the passage of vessels in three days and a half across the Atlantic, America and Great Britain will virtually become one colossal country, inhabited and governed by the Saxon race.—*Advertiser.* [This appears a veritable Yankeeism!]

NEW LONDON DEPOT FOR BURTON ALES.

THE neighbourhood of Haydon-square, Minories, has of late been somewhat prolific in archæological discoveries, through the disturbance of a very old locality for new occupation. A short time since we had to record the finding of a sepulchral sarcophagus upon this spot; and now we have to chronicle the opening of an extensive Ale Dépôt, an association which reminds one of the noble dust of Alexander stopping a beer-barrel. In Haydon-square, too, resided, for a time, the illustrious Newton, in a house which has lately been swept away by the hand of improvement; a portion of which has been the completion of a vast depôt for the wor.d-renowned ales from the brewery of Messrs. Allsopp and Sons, of Burton-upon-Trent.

The new premises in Haydon-square were formally opened on the 6th inst. They consist of a range of warehouses occupying 20,000 square feet, and provided with certain mechanical appliances of great completeness. Thus, the warehouses are in immediate connection with the system of railways worked by the London and North-Western Company, which not only affords Messrs. Allsopp and Sons an immense advantage in the economy of material and transit, but enables them to bring their ales into the London market in perfect condition.

To give, however, a general idea of the magnitude of the commercial operations which are now carried on in this once-secluded locality, we must begin by stating that a branch of the Blackwall Railway has been laid down from the vicinity of the Minories station to the building of the Messrs. Allsopp. Some of the large warehouses of the East India Company, in Haydon square, have been converted to the purpose, while others have been added to them. Messrs. Allsopp's premises, which are in the same building, have an extreme length of 364 feet and an extreme width of 105 feet; and this large space consists mostly of cellarage, though a considerable extent of store is on the ground-floor. By the system of intercommunicating railways, to which we have adverted, ale sent from the brewery at Burton on any afternoon is delivered in Haydon-square by seven o'clock on the following morning, the train which conveys it actually entering their premises by the branch line. The massive East India storehouses had to be adapted to the reception of the rails at a level which brought them in on one of the high floors. This work has been admirably managed by Mr. Baker, the engineer.

The waggons are shifted, with a rapidity little less than magical, on moveable platforms; these platforms are lowered, waggons and all, into the cellars, by means of hydraulic cranes, constructed on the principle of Armstrong's patent, and the barrels are rolled away with surprising celerity and precision. Our Artist has pictured upon the next page a portion of the vast cellars, which are already stored with barrels of ale from the brewery at Burton.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ENIGMAS.—We do not remember the invention, though the position is fruitless as it stands. 2. The "solution" spoken of refers to our own answer.

J. H.—Birkenhead.—If it is his move, he may, of course, give check; and persist in perpetually checking, if he have the opportunity; and thus make a drawn game.

A BARRISTER IN PENSION.—Try the Westminster Club. There are several first-rate players there.

S. The Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bell, of Covent-garden. You may obtain the rules, &c., from any chess of London in Bevington-street.

ANGLO.—The issue or acceptance of a challenge by Mr Horwitz himself goes for little. They have respectable supporters, devoted men if his proposal to play will be readily met.

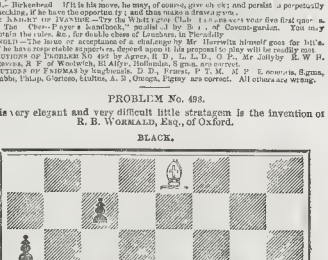
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 493 by Agnes, H. D., L. L. D., O. P., Mr Jolyby, R. W. H., Sirius, A. F. of Woolwich, Rl Alfy, Bathensis, Sigma, and others.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by knghtcuils, D. D., Priest, P. T. M., M. P., Enemies, Sigma, Rabbi, Philip, Gerizeo, Studies, A. S., Omega, Figmy are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 493.

This very elegant and very difficult little stratagem is the invention of R. B. WORMALD, Esq., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 490.

(In four moves.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q R to K B 7th (dis ch)	R to K 4th
2. K R to K R 6th	P to Q Kt 3rd
3. K R to K B 6th	R moves
4. K R moves (dis ch and Mate)	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 491.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 3rd (ch)	K takes P	3. K to K B 6th	P moves
2. Kt to Kt 8th	K moves	4. Kt Mates.	

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 833.—By Mr H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White.—K at his R 8th, Q at her B 3rd, R at K Kt 6th, Bs at K B sq and Q 6th, P at K B 7th.

Black.—K at his R 8th, Ps at Q B 3rd and Q B 6th, B at K B 4th, Kt at Q 8th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 7th, and K 6th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

AIR, WATER, AND GAS.

AN abundant and continuous supply of fresh air and pure water are essential to the health and well-being of society. However fully the necessity has been understood by those whose duty and profession it has been to study the animal economy, it is only of late years that the attention of Government has been drawn to the subject, and municipal authorities directed to consider such questions as a part of their necessary duties. It required men of heroic natures to do battle against the deadly poison emanating from city graveyards, and the pestilence steaming from our courts and sewers. Private energy, working through the public common sense, has at last been successful; and probably the atmosphere of the metropolis was never at any previous period purer than it is at the present moment; but not until the sewerage is kept out of the Thames can the end hoped for be accomplished.

Notwithstanding the cry of the poor and the indignation of the traders of the middle class, fresh water, which is everywhere abundant, is doled out to consumers in the most niggardly manner, while the suppliers of the article are realising fabulously enormous profit. The condition of the Water Companies of London is such as to be no longer tolerated; and there are good grounds for believing that even in a pecuniary sense the suppliers of water would suffer little, if anything, were they to grant all the public have a right to demand.

A good supply of artificial light is to the moral and social condition of the people what air and water are to their physical health; and it is singular, that the end the most desirable has been the soonest attained. Macaulay, in his History declares, that, with the introduction of gas, highwaymen disappeared from the approaches to the metropolis, being unable to live where such a light existed. It was long the luxury of the wealthy trader; it has now become the necessity and comfort of the poor. While it is not permitted to enter the gorgeous saloons of Belgravia, and only admitted to do service with lacqueys in their halls: it has been introduced into sleeping-rooms in Scotland and becomes general for the purpose of cooking even the most delicate viands. In gas, a spirit of healthy com-

VISIT OF THE LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS TO THE WORKS OF THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS COMPANY.

petition has been permitted. With the appearance of every new rival Company, the united voice of the old monopolies cried out about vested rights being in danger, and ruin to the widow and the fatherless who held shares in the Company; yet constantly has the price been reduced, and still the Companies continue to exist and divide respectable profits. This has been accomplished by increased consumption without proportionably increased expenses. If such has been the case with gas, why not with water? The last great gas contest began in 1848. The price then charged varied from 6s. to 7s. per 1000 cubic feet. The consumers called for a reduction, which was denied: the establishec Companies, having leagued together, openly avowed, that no Company could charge less than 6s. without being ruined. A new company—the Great Central—started into existence with the declaration that 4s. should be their maximum price. The public was startled; and so strong was the disbelief of even members of Parliament, that the promoters withdrew their first measure rather than hazard the preamble of their bill. Still they proceeded, and, after a terrible struggle, obtained their Act. In the meantime they had not been idle; they had procured the sanction of local boards, and absolutely were supplying their customers before their bill received the Royal assent.

The results are astounding. The capital employed in Gas Companies in London is about £5,500,000. Since 1850 the general price of gas has been reduced to 4s. and 3s. per thousand cubic feet—effecting a saving to the consumers of the metropolitan districts of at least £100,000 per annum. The lesson for monopolists to learn is this—not only have the old Companies been able still to make respectable dividends, but, against their will, have become benefactors to the people; the whole of their profits having arisen from the increased quantity consumed a fact which ought to lead them to forsake their contracted, antiquated notions, and, by adopting a liberal policy, ensure a continuous prosperity.

We have been led into these remarks by a visit on Saturday last to the works of the Great Central Gas Consumers Company, situated on Bow Common, of which our Artist has engraved a view. They have lately been completed, having a power of production of equal to eight hundred millions of cubic feet of gas per annum, and costing not more than £210 000—one-seventh of which was spent in law. Works of such magnitude, with such power of production, have never before, we believe, been constructed for less than three times the amount. Their street mains are nearly seventy miles in length. Their four gas holders can store nearly two million feet of gas, produced by retorts placed in two rows of arches—the one over the other—each upper arch containing six clay retorts, and the under arch seven of iron, and each retort producing on the average 8000 cubic feet per day. The fires heating the retorts are but seven inches wide by twenty-eight inches long; which, we understand, is only about one-fourth of the size generally in use. What struck us as being an ingenious and wise expedient for getting rid of one of the abominations generally connected with gas-works was the use made of the offensive coal-tar. Instead of being permitted to accumulate and pollute the air, it was carefully stored in tanks, and introduced into the fire as fuel to heat the retorts. Each section of these retorts occupies a space of 8 feet by 19 feet, and carbonizes from ten to eleven tons of coals, producing about 100,000 feet of gas, per day. We were greatly struck with the massiveness and simplicity of the works. The various processes of manufacture, condensing, purifying, storing, &c., were explained by Mr. Sheriff Croll, the engineer, on Saturday, to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, several members of Parliament, and a considerable number of merchants and others connected with the City. They were accompanied by Mr. Dakin, the Chairman; Mr. Gabriel, the Deputy-Chairman; and the other Directors and officers of the Company; and also by Mr. Pearson, the City Solicitor. After viewing the works, the company visited Mr. Sheriff Croll's alum manufactory, and, in the evening dined at the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall.

ALLSOPP'S ALE STORES, HAYDON-SQUARE, MINORIES.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ARTHUR NAPOLEON, THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST.

THIS interesting boy prodigy, whose performances have been one of the wonders of the present musical season, is a native of Oporto, in which city he was born on the 6th September, 1844; he has not, therefore, yet completed his ninth year. He is the second of a family of six children, and has recently lost a younger sister, who was almost his equal in musical talent. At the age of three years, he evinced a strong passion for music. His father taught him his notes, the treble and bass clefs; and he rapidly imbibed the rudiments of the art. Before he had reached the age of five years, he had appeared in public at the Philharmonic Society of Oporto. At the age of six years his father took him to Lisbon, where he played before the Court; soon after which he was made an honorary member of the Philharmonic Societies of Lisbon and Oporto. In 1852 he was taken to Paris, where he played before the

ARTHUR NAPOLEON, THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.

Court, and was honoured with the notice of their Imperial Majesties; and the little Arthur's success is recorded in the most eulogistic terms by Hector Berlioz, in the *Journal des Débats*.

Arthur Napoleon is of a slight, slender frame; but he has a fine intelligent countenance. His taste and facility in musical composition are highly promising of future excellence. At his piano he is a maestro; away from it, a playful, happy child. He possesses great animal spirits, but can easily be brought to concentrate his ideas on any given subject. He will amuse himself for hours, when left alone, in composing imaginary operas with chairs and sofa pillows, for his company, and himself the conductor and orchestre. He does not study, he only plays at music. It has been said by a French critic, that "he must have brought from heaven the secrets of musical science, for he has not lived long enough to learn them." In truth, no teaching could give the taste, feeling, and expression which he imparts to Thalberg, Prudent, Hartz, Ascher, and a crowd of other composers, who may come under the magic touch of his little fingers. His execution is natural and artistic. The instrument obeys him. He passes over the most difficult passages gracefully; and he interprets the great masters not only with unerring precision, but with wonderful richness of tone, charm of expression, and warmth of sentiment.

THE ST. JAMES'S COMMUNION PLATE.

THE ST. JAMES'S COMMUNION PLATE.

THE Communion Plate of St. James's, Westminster, which presents some remarkably fine specimens of working in metal, consists of nine sacred vessels, silver-gilt: one large flagon, 16 inches in height, and two smaller flagons; four chalices, each 11 inches high; four patens and one large paten; and a large alms-basin, 23 inches in diameter, representing the Last Supper; and on the rim with medallions of the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Crucifixion, and Resurrection. It is supposed to have been the work of an Italian artist. A knife, a richly-chased spoon of foreign workmanship; an alms-box; and two candlesticks, each bearing three branches, complete this superb service.

The beauty of the chasing and elegance of style of the enrichment adopted—flowers, cherubim, sacred symbols, as vine-grapes and wheat-ears—were greatly impaired, owing to encrustations of rust from neglect. The present Churchwardens, Mr. Frederick Crane and Mr. Frederick Sasse, with the zeal that has marked their tenure of office, entrusted it to the care of Mr. George M. Young, silversmith, of 51, Princes-street, Leicester-square, who has restored all the original brilliancy, distinctness, and finish, with such success, that we much doubt whether the plate, when it issued from the maker's in a less advanced stage of art, could have worn such a beautiful appearance as it now presents.

John Evelyn, under the date of December 7, 1654, says, in his Memoirs, that he went to see "the most noble Plate given to the new Church at St. James's, by Sir R. Geere, to the value, as was said, of £200." (Vol. I., p. 377. Ed. Bray, 1899.)

No note is added by Evelyn's editor; some particulars of the donor may, therefore, prove acceptable:—He was the second son of Hugh Gayre, of Cornish descent, and Joan, daughter of Thomas Forres, of Plymouth. On the death of his brother John, he came into possession of the manor of Stoke Pogis, Bucks, in 1657; and, at the coronation of King Charles II., was created Knight of the Bath. He died June 14 1702 (Add. MS., 5732). His first wife was Christian, daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury. He was a zealous partisan of the Stuarts; and, on one occasion, refused permission to William III., who waited at the gates, to visit his mansion at Stoke Pogis (Lipscombe's "Bucks," IV. p. 554). The arms which he bore were (Harl. MS., 1476, f. 82) "Ermine, a fleur-de-lis sable, on a chief of the second a mullet or *Crest:* A lion rampant sable, holding a tilting-spear or, pointed azure."

THE "SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS."

THIS celebrated American clipper ship arrived in the Mersey on the 2nd inst., from New York, having made the run in a shorter time than was ever previously accomplished by a sailing ship. She came with an

"THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS" AMERICAN CLIPPER.

extraordinary reputation; having been reported in the New York journals as "one of a glorious fleet of a thousand sail" voluntarily engaged in making observations for the wind and current charts; and, taking them for her guide, she made the run in 103 days from New York to San Francisco, both crossing the equator in the Pacific and arriving in port on the day predicted.

She made her last voyage from Honolulu to New York, having a full cargo of oil on board, in eighty-two days; and, during it, displayed the highest rate of speed ever attained by any vessel on the ocean. Within ten consecutive days—commencing March 3, she ran as follows:—219, 312, 284, 307, 245, 306, 311, 430, 360, and 267 miles: whole distance in ten days, 3144 miles; making an average of 314 miles a day; and this being short-handed, and with foretop-mast and jury-topgallant-mast disabled.

We have not space further to detail her performances. Among the results—in twenty-two days, with the winds alone as a propelling power, and but half manned, the *Sovereign of the Seas* accomplished the enormous run of 6,245 miles (one-fourth the distance round the earth), and making the daily average of 283 statute miles and 5-10ths (245.3).

During her recent run from New York, from her position on the Grand Banks on the 25th ult., in lat. 46 20, lon. 50 10, she was 135 hours sailing thence to Cape Clear—a distance of 1668 miles; being an average of 266 miles per day, or 12 78 knots per hour.

The *Sovereign of the Seas* was built by Mr. M'Kay, of Boston, the builder of the celebrated clipper *Flying Cloud*, and was named after the unrivalled ship built at Woolwich Dockyard in 1637, of which there is a fine model at Somerset-house. Her tonnage corresponded with the year; she was the first vessel built with "flushe decks," and the largest up to that period belonging to the English navy. Her keel measured 187 ft. 9 in.; her main breadth of beam was 48 ft. 4 in.; and she had three decks, a poop, and topgallant forecastle. She was pierced for 126 guns.

The dimensions of the *Sovereign of the Seas* are:—Length of keel, 246 feet; between perpendiculars on deck, 258 feet; over all from the knight heads to the taffrail, 265 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 44 feet; breadth at the gunwales, 42 feet; depth, including 8 feet between decks, 22 feet [illegible] 11 inches. Her rise of floor is 11 feet [illegible] 11 inches; she has considerable [illegible] above water lines, but her outline on the rail is convex. She has longer and sharper ends than those of any ship or ocean steamer in the world. Her stern is semicircular in outline, and very snug, and her sheer is carried boldly forward, imparting grace and lightness to the bows. Such is the harmony of her proportions, that, viewed at two or three hundred yards distance, she does not appear to be larger than many full modelled vessels of a thousand tons. Her frame, all her hooks and pointers, and nearly all her knees, are of selected seasoned white oak; and her deep frames, ceiling, and flanking, are of hard southern pine. She is strongly bolted with copper, and is, as a whole, the most substantially built vessel that has yet been produced in America.

All her accommodations are on the upper deck, leaving the hold entirely clear for the stowage of cargo. She has two spacious cabins built into a half-poop deck; a large house abaft the foremast for part of her crew; the galley, and other purposes; and a full top-gallant forecastle; the space under which is also fitted for the accommodation of her crew.

Her masts and yards are very stout, and strongly secured. The lower masts, commencing with the fore, are 89, 95, and 82 feet long; and her lower yards, 80, 90, and 70 feet square; the topsail yards, 63, 76, and 56 feet, and the others in proportion; and she spreads about 12,000 yards of canvas in a single suit. Her bow terminates with the figure of a sea god, half man and half fish, with a conch-shell raised to his mouth, as if blowing it.

Mr. M'Kay, the builder of the *Sovereign of the Seas*, is the son of Scottish parents from Perthshire, and was born in Nova Scotia

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The revival of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," on Thursday night, filled the house, but by no means satisfied the amateurs in point of execution. Of Mdme. Castellan, Signori Ronconi, Tamberlik, Fra. Mei, Tagliafico, and Herr Formès, who resumed their parts of *Zerlina, Don Ottavio, Masetto, Il Commendatore, and Leporello*, it is unnecessary to state that they were quite up to the mark; but the new *Donna Elvira* (Signora Medori) the *Donna Elvira* (Madame Bosio) and the *Don Giovanni* (Signor Belletti) were so indecorous, or in perfect, that the effect of the *ensemble* was seriously deteriorated. An apology was tendered for Madame Bosio, on the ground of indisposition; her voice, nevertheless, seemed to be in good order; but she did not know her text, and the music is not perhaps adapted to her style. Medori strained her organ, which was unusually tremulous and uncertain in intonation; and Belletti's face, figure, and acting are totally unfit for the libertine *Don*—artistical as his singing was at times.

ST. JAMES'S.—GERMAN PLAYS.

Novelty has now become a feature in the productions of the German Company. On Saturday a slight piece by Wolf, entitled "Preciosa," taken from a tale of Cervantes, and identical in story with the opera of the "Bohemian Girl," was performed for the first time in England. Its chief consists in the opportunity which it affords Fraulein Fuhr, who begins to justify fully the favourable opinion we have expressed of her. Elegant in style, and sweet in her accents, the rhymed couplets in which the dialogue is written, and which might have rendered it monotonous, proved very pleasing. The play was accompanied with music by Weber, but the latter was not executed with sufficient effect to add to the interest of the performance.

Dienhardtstein's version of "The Taming of the Shrew" (Die Widerspänstige) has also succeeded in illustrating Devrient's comic forte, and in justifying his theatrical *audacity* as the Charles Kemble of Germany. His *Petruchio* is full of the true, jovial vein, exceedingly animated, and vigorous to a fault. The Shrew herself was played by Frau Stolte with great spirit; and the play, though badly translated, and injudiciously modified, proved, owing to their united exertions, very successful.

On Monday, an important five-act comedy was produced. It is a German translation from a Spanish play, by Don Augusto Moreto, and has, we are informed, been "highly popular throughout Germany." The translator is Carl August West, who has done his work elegantly enough and elegance in this comedy was the chief aim of the original author. It is, indeed, an instance of the sacrifices almost universally made by the modern drama to mere style. The distinctions of character are in consequence nearly without salient points, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to discriminate them by their diction.

In the comedy of "Donna Diana" (for such is the title of this Spanish-German play) Herr Devrient has nothing of action, nor characterization; it consists entirely of sentiment and vivacious repartee. It is, in fact, a long conversation-play; the dialogue, even up to the fifth act, scarcely calculating to the required climax. The heroine is never carried to a high approaching frenzy, and we momently expect the solution; but the curtain obstinately refuses to fall, and we have to endure still fresh conversational gymnastics ere the end is effectively arrived at. Many scenes less intelligent and finished than Frau Stolte would have sunk under so long and tortuous a development; and there are few English actresses who have had experience of such elaborate and continuous occasions as compose the entire part of *Donna Diana*. The German stage has several—such as the *Princess Eboli* in "Don Carlos," and the discarded mistress in "Emilia Galotti"—apparently intermediate portraitures which try the patience of an audience and the strength of a performer to the utmost. *Donna Diana*, the hereditary Princess of Barcelona, is distinguished by her pride. She has three suitors—two of them princes of the usual fashion of wooing, and are repulsed. *Don Cesar*, Prince of Urgel (Herr Devrient), at the instance of *Perin*, her Secretary (Herr Dessoir), adopts a different plan, and by treating her with alternate blandishments and disdain, tames, before marriage, the haughty woman who else would have been a decided termagant afterwards. Both Devrient and Perin were capital in their respective parts—the first performing the manners of a gentleman, through all the trials which he imposes on the lady; and the latter showing an absurdity in motion significant of the busy body in all the pride of place. There is, however, little to repay the German student in such a performance; and we more gladly turn to that of Schiller's masterpiece, "William Tell," on Wednesday, than the performance of this great drama in England, nothing could be more instructive. It stands in contrast to the English play on the same subject; in the absence of all theatrical unity, and the entire disregard of the dramocratic element. The pure nationality of the theme, and the simplicity of the treatment, are its distinguishing characteristics. Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* is no vulgar stage hero, no hero at all in the stage sense, but merely one of a natural group of Swiss peasantry suffering wrong from foreign oppression. He is marked out from the group simply by standing apart, and having an independently sphere of action. At the famous assembly of patriots on the Rütli, he is not present, his place is at home, his affections are centred in his wife and child. All the cantons are in commotion, but *Tell* is tranquil, bent on domestic duties. His wife is uneasy, and even accuses him of belonging to the league; but he replies—

Ich war nicht mit dabei; doch werd' ich mit'
Dem Loose jedes andern, wenn es ruft.

Nor do we doubt it, for proof is given of the courage of the man in every act of his daily life, in every word of his daily conversation. He makes no ostentatious apostrophes to his native mounts as, no enthusiastic appeals for liberty; but we recognise an habitual energy and hardihood which, in the hour of trial, will be equal to its work. That hour comes—its claims are met, and our expectations fully justified. Devrient threw himself into the character with a simple force that was quite charming, and perfectly in harmony with the purpose of the author. The spirit of the work, indeed, appeared to be thoroughly understood by all the actors in it. In this way, the scene on the Rütli, with its various oral cries, was sedately and yet effectively realised—or rather was effective because only realised, and not exaggerated by any attempt at stage portraiture. The part of *Gessler* was sternly outlined by Dessoir; and the two principal female characters—*Hedwig, Tell's* wife, and *Bertha*, the affianced of *Rudens*—were both finely impersonated by Frau Stolte and Fraulein Fuhr. The acting of all, indeed, commanded the applause of a judicious audience. Her Majesty was present, and diligently compared the performance with the book.

STRAND.

"Sambo Dampalus, King of Timbuctoo by Act of Parliament," was produced here on Monday, as an extravaganza burlesque on Byron's "Sardanapalus," the Monarch being performed by Miss Rebecca Isaacs, who, both in its gaiety and gravity, was equal to the numerous requisitions of the part. The piece has been carefully mounted, scenery and costumes being as brilliant as could be expected; the musical arrangements are excellent; and the production has already proved very attractive.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Under the direction of Spohr, the sixth and final concert was given at Exeter-hall, on the 8th inst. The scheme was opened with a dramatic overture "Genevera," by Charles Horsley, the clever composer of the oratorios "David" and "Joseph." This was followed by Spohr's stringed Quartet, Op. 121, played to perfection by Cooper, Hennen, Goffrie, and Piatti: the attraction of this quatuor, in addition to the execution, was the novelty of the orchestral accompaniments—an innovation which may pave the way for much fine Chamber Music to reach the largest concert arena. The next instrumental item of note was Spohr's metaphysically-conceived and mathematically proportioned Symphony, the intent of which was to depict—according to the programme—the antagonism in the mind of man of the "earth earthy," and in his more elevated state—an orchestral conflict between two separate sets of players, to afford a notion of "earthliness and godliness." This work was first given by the Old Philharmonic Society, in 1842, under Moscheles' baton; but it may be doubted whether the gifted Spohr has been enabled to hear more clear in the development of his intentions, than he was when he essayed to describe "sound" before its creation by sound. The great practical and musical point in the Symphony is, that the expounds of the evil passions had decidedly the most captivating music, and the victory claimed by the progenitors for the moral executants was, consequently, an anti-climax. The effect of the symphony was, however, full and dreary; and when Beethoven's Symphony in D was heard, the hearers were indeed in elysium, although the books of the evening did not assure them of the fact—intellect and instinct are at once grasping the really sublime and beautiful, as contradistinguished from dry dreaminess and uninspired science Beethoven's "Fidelio" and Spohr's "Berggeral" overtures, are both gems in their way, and were admirably executed by Mr. Lavigne indulged the auditory with an oboe solo; and Mdlle. Clauss and Miss Arabella Goddard had a pianoforte "Duel" in the well known "Preciosa" duet, jointly composed by Mendelssohn and Moscheles. In the pianoforte performance of these two young pianistes could be recognised—in the Bohemian the highest order of intellect and poetry; in the other, wonderful mechanism, but little sentiment and fancy. Mdlle. Bury and Herr Reichart were the vocalists. It is intimated that the third season of the New Society will be on a more numerous basis. It was a great mistake on the part of the direction this year to go to Germany for chief conductor, and Lindpainter to wield the baton, whilst Molique and Benedict—who are infinitely better qualified to direct large orchestral masses—are in London.

FAREWELL CONCERT OF M. JULLIEN.

The Napoleon of promenade concerts, the hero of a hundred "bal masques," took a grateful farewell of the "shilling million."—first on Monday, in a monster programme; and finally, on Tuesday, in a bal masque; the theatre on both nights being crammed to suffocation. Next week the great Jullien will be on the bosom of the "Jenny," and the Atlantic will bear him in the *Baltic* steamer to New York, with Mdlle. Anna Zer, and a band of picked instrumentalists. This expedition will be no doubt eminently successful in America; and will, with the aid of local military bands, make as much noise as M. Jullien's programmes have made in this country. To state that the instrumentalists at these "testimonial" concerts were picked from the most eminent soloists, and that Madame Castellan, Madame Doria, Miss Dolby, Tamberlik, Sims Reeves, and Formès afforded their aid, will suffice to prove that M. Jullien, in addition to his remarkable popularity, has won the esteem of his professional brethren. Our objections to the mixed system of the programmes and the ridiculous," in M. Jullien's promenade entertainments, have been frequently expressed; but that that his lively concerts have made the general masses better acquainted with instrumental combination, there can be no doubt. It is, however, with great pleasure we learn that the formation of the Jullien dynasty at Drury lane will bring about the establishment of a really English Opera-house, the absence of which is a national disgrace.

THE MUSICAL UNION

The eighth and concluding concert of the ninth season took place at Willis's Rooms last night, under Mr. Ella's direction. The programme included Spohr's Sestet in C for two violins (Signor Bazzini and Herr Goffrie); two violas (Mr. Henry Blagrove and Mr. Webb); and two violoncelles (Signor Piatti and Mr. Lucas), and Beethoven's pianoforte Sonata in D, Op. 10, played by Charles Hallé, as well as Chopin's Polonaise in A flat, Op. 53; a violin solo by Bazzini, and Beethoven's Quartet in D, Op. 70. The concert will be repeated on Monday next, as a benefit and honourable termination. The existence of the "Musical Union" is one of the "great facts" of which the musical metropolis and amateurs have ample reason to be proud.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Amongst the most delightful matinées of the season, must be recorded that of Madame Oury the distinguished pianiste, who, in the elegant drawing-rooms of Mrs. Robert Holland, 63, Portland-place, gathered her numerous patrons and friends last Friday week. In addition to her own magnificent performances of works of all schools, Mdme Oury was assisted by Mr. Oury, Piatti, and Bottesini; Mdlle. Agnes Bury, Mdme. and Signor F. Lablache, M. Lefort, and Signor Gardoni; Benedict, Vera, Biletta, and Pereira being the accompanyists.

Mr. Aptholmas, the clever harpist, gave a morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the 8th instant; with the co operation of Mdlle. Jenny Baur, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, Mrs. A. Stone, Mdme. Ferrari, Mrs. Wokie, Messrs. Salaman, Blagrove, Hausmann, Ferrari, F. Bodda, Richardson, M. Lefort, and Signor Gugliemi.

Mdlle. Emma Steinbach, the accomplished pianiste, and Signor Buzzini, the eminent violinist, gave a morning concert on Thursday last, assisted by Piatti, Puzzi, Bottesini, Biletta, Sprenger, Gardoni, Lefort, Mdme Clara Novello, and Mdme. Viardot. On the same day Signor Mortier, de Fontaine gave a concert at the Pantheon, Bolsover-street, assisted by Mdme. de Lozano, the Spanish vocalist, met her admirers at Willis's Rooms, last Monday, at her annual morning concerts; the abilities of Mdme. Viardot, Mdlle. Parepa, Signor Belletti, Alfredo Piatti, Bottesini, Regondi, Guglielmi, Signor F. Lablache, and Master Blasheck (a juvenile pianist) being also put in requisition.

Mr. C. Salaman's amateur Choral Society having terminated, the members have presented him with a pair of vases as an acknowledgment of his exertion.

Mr. Balfe's [illegible] concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Tuesday week, [illegible] high [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE COURT.

The indisposition of the Prince Consort—from which the latest bulletin happily describes his Royal Highness to have quite recovered—has had a perceptible influence on the movements of the Court during the past week. Her Majesty has appeared in public in the park; and on more than one occasion the Queen has been honoured with the presence of the Sovereign; but the hospitalities of the Court have been confined exclusively to the Duchess of Kent, who has visited her Majesty daily.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Col. Bouverie, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, left town at a quarter past nine o'clock, for Windsor Castle: Her Majesty travelled by the London and South Western Railway and returned by the same route to Buckingham Palace, at half-past one o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Buckingham Palace on the same day, and travelled by the London and South-Western Railway to Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday the Queen took a drive in an open landau and four, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, who had returned to town the same morning from Windsor Castle.

On Thursday the Queen gave an audience to the Earl of Aberdeen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, went to Claremont on Tuesday, and visited the Countess de Noailly. Her Royal Highness returned to Clarence House, St. James's, in the afternoon.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 14th.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
July 8	Inches. 29.886	° 79·6	° 61·6	° 69·5	+ ° 6·5	91	N.W.	Inches. 0.67
„ 9	29.886	79·1	61·5	64·8	+ 2·9	94	CALM	0.27
„ 10	29.835	67·7	57·7	60·6	− 1·2	85	W	0.00
„ 11	29.868	71·3	59·2	60·6	− 1·2	86	S.W.	0.00
„ 12	29.959	74·4	52·6	62·1	+ 0·2	72	W.	0.00
„ 13	29.801	74·9	51·1	61·6	− 0·4	78	S.W. & S.	0.00
„ 14	29.753	68·8	54·5	56·3	− 5·8	94	S.W.	2·00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign − below the average.

The rending of the barometer increased from 29.60 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.886 inches on the 9th, decreased to 29.801 inches by noon on the 13th; increased to 29.88 inches by 9h. p.m. on the same day; decreased to 29.86 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 14th; increased to 30.09 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 15th; and decreased to 29.753 by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.857 inches. During the five days the mean daily temperature were above their averages, viz. from the 8th to the 9th the average daily increase was 1·1 degree; and the mean temperature of the week was 1·3 degrees above the average of thirty-one years. The range of temperature during the week was 27·1°, the highest reading (79·6°) occurring on the 8th, and the lowest (52·6°) on the 12th. The greatest daily range of temperature during the week was 22·3° (on the 14th); the least, 4·5° (on the 14th); and the mean for the week, 15°. A violent thunder storm occurred between midnight on the 9th and 4 h. a.m. on the 8th. During this storm a house in the neighbourhood was injured by the falling of a meteoric, fragments of which of considerable size were picked up in the garden adjoining. Several injuries were sustained from this storm, which was accompanied by heavy rain. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 3.7 inches. This unusually large amount is due in great part to a heavy fall of rain between 9h. p.m. on the 13th and 9h. a.m. on the 14th, the morning fallen continuously for a period of twenty-one hours. The amount registered by 9h a.m. on the 14th was 1.2 inch, and between that time and 9h. p.m. of the same day 2.5 inches fell.

Lewisham, July 15, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 9, the births of 1444 children were registered in the metropolitan districts of these 709 were boys, and 735 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1326. The number of deaths was 855, which is a considerable decrease on the average for each week in June, which was about 1000. In the corresponding weeks of the last preceding years the average number corrected for increase of population, was 1011—the actual mortality is therefore less than the estimates during the past week by 156. Of these deaths 211 occurred in the west districts (their average is 255): of these, 6 are referred to small-pox (its average is 20), 46 to hooping cough (its average is 28), and 43 to typhus (its average is 57). Of the remainder, 251 occurred in the central districts (their average is 286): of these, 6 are referred to small-pox (its average is 19), 46 to hooping cough (its average is 28), and 43 to typhus (its average is 57). Of the remainder, 251 occurred in the central districts (their average is 286): of these, 6 are referred to small-pox (its average is 19), 46 to hooping cough (its average is 28), and 43 to typhus (its average is 57). To cholera, 211 deaths were registered (its average is 255): of these, 6 are referred to small-pox (its average is 20), 46 to hooping cough (its average is 28), and 43 to typhus (its average is 57). To bronchitis, 91 (their average is 84): of these, 13 are due to consumption, exceeding its average by 7. To diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., 98 (their average is 107): of these, 23 are referred to apoplexy, 20 to paralysis and convulsions, 24 (which is 16 less than its average) to disease of the heart and blood vessels, 36 (their average is 37) to diseases of the respiratory organs of respiration, 34 (their average is 37). of these 34 are due to bronchitis (which exceeds its average by 6), and 41 to pneumonia. To diseases of the stomach, &c., 72 (their average is 66). To old age, 30 (being 7 less than its average). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 37 (being in excess of their average by 15).

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained a brilliant assemblage at the Mansion-house, on Thursday evening; including the Duchess of Sutherland, with the Duke of Argyll, the Countess Dowager of Glasgow, Lord De Grey, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of St. David's, Lord Justice Knight Bruce, Lord Justice Turner, Vice Chancellor Stuart, Vice Chancellor Page Wood, the Prussian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Belgian and Spanish Ambassadors, several leading members of both Houses of Parliament, many distinguished names in the literature and art, and the City authorities. The Egyptian hall brilliantly lighted, and decorated with pictures; the splendid suite of rooms leading into it, were thronged with visitors, who appeared highly to appreciate the hospitable courtesy of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. An excellent band of music was in attendance; and in some up-stairs, fitted up with school-books and the best modern educational apparatus; and refreshments provided upon principly scale of profusion, were among the means devised for the entertainment of the guests: under the auspices of the younger port on of whom, after midnight, the Egyptian hall was converted into a *salle de danse* with dazzling and delightful effect.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—On Monday, at two o'clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by a large body of the aldermen, Sir James Duke, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, &c., entered Guildhall, and took their respective positions in the hustings. The livery were duly addressed by the Recorder, the object for which they had been convened, that of electing a Sheriff in the room of Thomas Shepperton, Esq., he having been excused on the ground of ill-health. The Town Clerk then read the names of Mr. Wire, Alderman and Innholder; and James Thomas Norris, Esq., Spectacle-maker, to the Hall. On a show of hands the Sheriffs declared the election to have fallen on Mr. Alderman Wire, and declared him duly elected. The proceedings then terminated.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The annual general meeting of this useful charity was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the board room, West Strand, for the usual purpose of receiving the report, and other business; the Rev. Mr. Hall presided. Mr J. Robertson, the honorary secretary, read the report; from which it appeared that, in the course of the set year, 3,626 indigent sick persons were admitted into the hospital for relief, at a cost of £2553 4s 0½d.: these, with previous cases, make a total of 321,144 relieved since 1818. Legacies received during the past year Mr. Thomas Miell, £100; Mrs. M. Hatch, £200; Miss E. Harrison, £200; Mrs. M. Dodd, £200; Miss C. S. Gandell, £20. The committee acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the receipt of old linen from her Majesty and several of the large clubs in the metropolis and neighbourhood. The balance-sheet showed the total receipts for the past year to amount to £2553 4s. 0½d., and after all the necessary expenses had been defrayed, and the purchase of £1308 Stock effected, there was left a balance of £1177 15s. 8½d. There was also a balance of £1116 2s. 6d. on the building-fund account, and of £211 17s. 10d. on the completion-fund. The usual thanks were voted, and the meeting separated.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.—A faction fight took place on Monday night in Gray's-inn-lane, between a number of Italians, who have a mans-house in Baldwin-gardens, and a number of Irishmen with whom they have a religious feud. The former were taunted and jeered by the Irish on their way to attend worship. The result was a terrific riot—the Irish armed with pokers and bludgeons, attacking the Italians, who, with large clasp stiletto-knives, stabbed indiscriminately all who came near them. Several persons were carried away bleeding and dangerously wounded, and with broken limbs. Father Gilligan and other priests who essayed to quell the tumult, were severely handled, and came out of the fray with their faces covered with blood; Father Gilligan being stabbed. It was not till midnight that tranquil ity was restored, extra constables remaining on duty to prevent a renewal of the fight.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Croxteth Stakes.—Longbow, 1. Eustace de Grey, 2.
Produce Sweepstakes.—Sortie, 1. Alembic, 2.
Mersey Stakes.—Barrel, 1. Silletto, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Obsolescion, 1. Calot, 2.
Lancashire Oaks.—The Queen, 1. Strawberry Hill, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Dear-me, 1. Margaret of Anjou, 2.

THURSDAY

Produce Sweepstakes.—Sortie, 1.
Derby Handicap.—Deformed, 1. Filly by Gameboy, 2.
Foal Stakes.—Hobbyhorse, 1. Doubletlong, 2.
Liverpool Cup.—Scottish Chief, 1. Miss Agnes, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate. Red Lion, 1. Ann Eliza, 2.

FRIDAY

Great Lancashire Produce.—Brother to Mountain Deer, 1. Silletto, 2.
Liverpool St. Leger. Vanderdecken, 1. Georgy, 2.
Stanley Stakes.—Barrel, 1. Twinkle, 2
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lancelot, 1. Calot, 2
Backers of the Stakes Umbriel, 1. Physalis, 2
Bentinck Testimonial.—Filly by Gameboy, 1. Antigone, 2
Produce Match.—Umbriel, 1. Miss Sarah filly, 2.
Grand Stand Plate Auld Acquaintance, 1. Ann Eliza, 2

MAIDSTONE RACES—WEDNESDAY.

West Kent Handicap.—Auchinleck, 1. Lady Blanche, 2.
Members' Plate.—Won at three heats, by Lady Vernon
Maidstone Stakes.—Won at three heats, by Auchinleck
Hurdle Race of 3 sovs each —Won at two heats, by Perjury

CRICKET.—One of the great matches of the season was decided on Monday and Tuesday, in Lord's; i.e. the Marylebone Club and Ground against All England. Marylebone Club: first innings, 119; second, 68: total, 177. All England: first innings, 43; second, 64: total, 107. Thus the two innings of the latter did not equal that of the former.

VAUXHALL.—Prince Lucien Napoleon, cousin to Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, was among the distinguished visitors at these delightful gardens last week, and seemed highly gratified with the entertainments.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The opening of the Circus here, with a clever *troupe* of equestrians, has proved very attractive. On Monday and Tuesday next the fêtes of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools will be given here.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The unsettled state of Eastern politics, and the rather extensive sale of stock effected by a portion of the *bear* party, have produced much inactivity in the Consol Market, this week. Prices have given way; but the fall in them has not exceeded one half per cent. The large amounts required for railway purposes, this month, have, no doubt, operated to some extent against any advance, and the continuous shipments of the precious metals to France has given rise to some apprehension as respects the future; but, as the tendency of capital is to flow to the point where it bears the highest value, there is no doubt of our receiving very speedily the largest portion of what we have sent away, if the terms here are much enhanced.

The advices from Australia and California, respecting the produce of gold, are very favourable. English manufactured goods were selling at enormous prices; hence, shipments from this country are progressing at a rapid rate, with every prospect of large returns. Upwards of 1,000,000 dollars have arrived from New York, and about £170,000 in gold from Australia.

On Monday Bank Stock was done at 1⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced were 98¾ ⅝ 99; the Three per Cent Consols, 98¾ to 99; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101 to 101⅛; Long Annuities, ending Jan., 1860, 9⅛; India Stock was 256; India Bonds, £1000, sold at 2½ to 3½; Exchequer Bills, par to 2s. prem.; Consols for Account were 98¾ ⅞ 99. Very little change took place in the quotations on Tuesday and Wednesday. The top figure for the Three per Cents on the latter day was 99⅛; the Exchequer Bills were 1s. dis. to 2s. pm. India Bonds sold at 2s. to 3s. premium; and India Bonds, 2½s. to 3½s. premium.

The demand for money has continued very active; nevertheless, the rates of discounts have generally ruled easy. At the Stock Exchange advances have been made upon Government Securities at only ¼ per cent. In Lombard-street, first-class paper has been taken as low as ½ to ¾ per cent per annum.

In the Foreign House a fair average business has been transacted, and the quotations have kept up. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 89 ½ per exchange, 91 Mexican, 30 per Cents, 27 to 28; Peruvian, 83¾ to 84; Portuguese Five Cents, 44¼; Ditto, ex Overdue Coupons, 42; ditto, Four per Cents, 41 to 41½; Russian Five per Cents, 116 to 117½; ditto, Four-and-Half per Cents, 103¾. Exchequer Bills were 28. dis. to 2s. premium; and India Bonds, 2½s. to 3½s. premium.

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97 to 97⅛; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62¾ to 64¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 96¾. It is stated that the debt due by Peru to Chili has been discharged

There has been a fair inquiry for Miscellaneous Securities, the prices of which have ruled as follows:—Australasian Bank, 30¼; British North American, 60¼; London Joint-stock, 23¾; Oriental Bank, 40¼; South Australian, 47¾; Union of Australia, 78; Ditto, New, 53; Union of London, 31¼; Crystal Palace, 7¼; Hungarian, 3¼; Ambergris, 1¼; Australian Agricultural Company, 8; Hibernian Bank, 7¼; Peel River Land and Mineral, 1¼; Port Phillip and Colonial, 3¼; Scottish Australian Investment, 2¼; South Australian Land, 2¼; Van Diemen's Land, 2¼; Western Bank, 12; Wrey Gold, 1¼; Australian, 25; Albion Insurance, 9½; Alliance Marine, 5½; Atlas, 23; County, 121; Globe, 152; Imperial Fire, 335; Ditto, Life, 13½; Law Fire, 14; Law Life, 56; Pelican, 40; Royal Exchange, 220; Sun Life, 68; Berlin Waterworks, 2¾; East London, 128; Grand Junction, 73¾; Kent, 84¼; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; West Middlesex, 115½ to 116; London Docks, 102¾; St. Katherine, 101¾; Canada, Six per Cent Bonds, 116; Lido, 1½, ex div.; City Navigation Bonds, 95¾; General Screw Steampship Company, 8; General Steam Navigation, 23; Hudson's Bay, 22¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76¾ 77, ex Div.; Ditto, New, 29½ to 30; Reversionary Interest Society, 10.

From a return just issued, we perceive that the shipments of bullion by the outward steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the six months ending on the 30th of June current year, were not less than £1,886,000, of which £1,450,140 was in silver, and the rest in gold.

For Railway Shares the market has been inactive, owing to the settlement of the account. The traffic receipts have continued large. During the last half year those of the principal lines amounted to £5,387,443, against £4,768,532 in 1852, showing an increase of £620,911, or 10.38 per cent. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

Caledonian, 75¼; Chester and Holyhead, 12¾; Chester and Holyhead, 21¾; East Anglian, 5¾; Eastern Counties, 12¾; Great Northern, 85; Lancaster and Carlisle, 101¾; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London and North-Western, 114¾; London and South-Western, 91¾; Midland, 79¾; North British, 23¾; North Staffordshire, 12¾; South-Eastern, 69¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 68; Ditto, Extension, 12; Ditto, Great North-Eastern, Purchase, 9; York and North Midland, 26½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, 2 prem.; Great Northern, Five per Cents, redeemable at ten per cent prem., 112¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eighths, 8¾; Ditto, Irredeemable, Four per Cent, 104; Midland, Preference, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 5¾.

FOREIGN.—Paris and Strasbourg, 85¾; Royal Danish, 7¾; Sambre and Meuse, 8.

Spanish Shares have met a very inactive inquiry, and prices have been rather unfavourably supported On Thursday, Arandas were done at 2¼; Arangas, 1¼; Aranjuez, 2¼; Asturian, 4¼; Catalonian Bonds, 1¼; Central Spanish, 4¼; Scrip, 2¾; Santiago de Cuba, 4 to 5; Tudela, 4; Mexican, 31; and Western Spanish, 2¾.

Friday Evening.

In the early part of the day Consols were rather active, and prices had a fair upward tendency, the Three per Cents having marked 98 to 98⅜ for transfer; but, several rather large sales of Stock having been effected, the quotation has receded to 97¾ ⅞ 98. The Three per Cents Reduced are 98¾; and the New Three-and a Quarter per Cents, 100⅝; India Bonds, 98s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 3s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have been steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Monday.—Being the present week the arrivals of English wheat constable as well as and carriage have been on the increase, several fresh parcels were received up to the morning's market; hence, the show of samples of both red and white was a fair average. Selected qual ities were in moderate request, at Monday's quotations but low and middling kinds met a dull sale, at barely stationary prices. For forward delivery next to a thing was doing The imports of foreign wheat having exceeded 7,000 quarters, the sale for that description of produce was very inactive; and, in some instances, the quotations were a shade lower. Floating cargoes were in per quarter cheaper than last week. No English barley on sale: but the supply of foreign was rather extensive. The demand was less active, nevertheless the quotations were supported. Malt, the supply of which was good, moved off steadily, on former terms. The oat trade was firm, but we have no further advance to notice in prices. Beans, peas, and flour sold on Monday's terms.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2430; malt, 3590 oars, 1,995 flour, 7,46 Irish: oats, 3430 Foreign: wheat, 27,330 barley, 15,760; oats, 12,660; flour, 1620 casks, 7,62 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s. to 55s.; ditto, white, 46s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 57s.; rye, 36s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 31s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 34s. to 37s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s. to 58s.; town ditto, 60s. to 65s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 61s. to 64s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 24s.; tick beans, new, 36s. to 38s.; ditto, old, 38s. to 40s.; grey peas, 36s. to 38s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 41s.; boilers, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; Suffolk, 35s. to 37s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s. to 38s. per 280 lbs. *Foreign:* Dantzic oats, 18s. to 20s. per sack; Archangel, 15s. to 17s. per barrel

Seeds.—We have to report a steady demand for linseed and cakes, at very full prices. In other seeds next to nothing doing, and the quotations are almost nominal

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s. to 56s.; mixed ditto, 48s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s. to 46s.; baltpacked, 38s. to 42s. per quarter; Coromandel, 46s. to 48s. per cwt. Brown mustard—Sss. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. Rapeseed new, 43l to £44 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 0s. to £8 5s.; Baltic foreign, £7 10s. to £7 15s. per ton. Rape cakes, 6l. to £6 5s. per ton. Canary, 40s. to 45s. per quarter. English clover seed, red, 44s. to 64s.; white ditto, 66s. to 80s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto 6d. to 7d.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 8d.; barley 28s 2d.; oats, 20s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 11d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; peas, 0s. 0d.

Wheat.—Irish barter moves off freely, at an advance in the quotations of from 4s. to 5s. per qr. The imports from the Continent continue heavy

Barley.—Fully 2s. dearer, and the value of English is improving Fine malting Devon, Suffolk, and Norfolk, is 2s. per qr. dearer, and the value is from 34s. to 35s.; low to good, 30s. to 33s. 6d.; brown 30s. Malts, 3s. to 3s.; fine yellow Demerara, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; low to fine grey Mauritius, 34s. 6d. to 35s.; common to fine yellow, 32s. to 33s. per cwt. Refined goods have sold in a fair extent. Brown lumps, at 42s. 6d.; and low to fine grocery, 43s. to 44s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 5th instant were 3,253,1 6 cwts, against 3,303,347 ditto to the same date last year

Coffee.—Fine Plantation kinds have moved off steadily, and prices have been well supported. In all other descriptions very few transactions have taken place.

Rice.—The article is less active, and prices are drooping.

Sugar.—Irish barter moves off freely, at an advance in the quotations of from 4s. to 5s. per qr. The imports from the Continent continue heavy

Spirits.—A kinds of rum are in request, and prices are still on the advance. Proof Leewards, 1s. 2d.; East India, 1s. 2½d.; Cape, 1s. 1½d.; old Havannah, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10½d. per gallon. There is a large business doing in brandy on higher terms. Sales of Cognac, in all brands of 1850 7s. 7d. to 8s.; 1851 ditto, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.; 1849 ditto, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.; 1848, 7s. 10d. to 8s.; and as to old ditto, 8s. to 7s. 9d. per gallon. Geneva and cordials are firm.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover ditto, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 14s. per load. Trade steady.

Wool.—The public sales have commenced Up to the present time the siddings have been rather inactive, and prices have been barely supported.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are in fair average supply, and steady request, at from 8s. to 9s. per cwt. The imports from the Continent continue heavy

Provisions.—Mr. Wylam, 13s. 8d.; Eden Main, 13s. 6d.; Belmont, 13s. 3d.; Braddyll, 13s.; Hetton, 12s.; Lambton, 12s.; West Kellop, 11s. 6d.; Tees, 17s. per ton

Hops (Friday.)—Although the plantation accounts are very conflicting, and the show of samples is limited, the demand for all kinds of hops is very inactive, at barely late rates

Wool.—The sales have continued very heavy, to-day, from Antwerp, and fifty-five ditto from London. Mid and East Kent pockets, late to hand; Weald of Kent, 105s. to 130s.; Sussex, 95s. to 120s. per cwt

Smithfield (Monday).—The supply of beasts on sale in this market was somewhat short. For all breeds we had a moderate inquiry, at Monday's prices. The primest Scots realised fully 4s. per stone. Otherwise the markets this week were a dull one. The number of beasts in Lambs of 1850 7s. 7d. to 8s.; 1851 ditto, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.; 1849 ditto, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.; 1848, 7s. 10d. to 8s.; and as to old ditto, 8s. to 7s. 9d. per gallon. Geneva and cordials are firm.

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Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—A moderate business was transacted, as follows:—Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; large veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; large pork, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; real, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 12

Royal Artillery.—Second Lieut. G. J. Pyke to be First Lieut. vice Blair

Royal Engineers.—Brev.-Col. H. D. Jones to be Col., vice Brown.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 1.

R. yal Marines.—First Lieut. G. A. Swinburne to be Captain, vice G. Watson, Second Lieut. F. Toms to be First Lieut., vice Schomb

BANKRUPTS

E. BATEMAN, LUDGMAN, &c. and of Peter Lane, Bread Street, warehouseman

plain dealer, [illegible] Street, Cheapside, and of Peter Lane, Bread Street, warehouseman

square, corner [illegible] Street, Cheapside, and of Peter Lane, Bread Street, warehouseman

W. WINTER, Hawkhurst, Kent, builder. J. PEERS, Scarborough, straw [illegible]

Goodwin's-court, Bow-lane [illegible] KEMP, Gower's-walk, Whitechapel, and Peckham, [illegible]

wood, retailer. R. [illegible], Rawcliffe, Yorkshire, flax-scutcher. J. ABBOTT, Hadleigh, Lincolnshire, grocer. T. PAPEY, Liverpool, stone mason.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J. PATERSON, Hawick, ironmonger. J. LISTON, Glasgow, oil and grease manufacturer. A. HAGGART, Barrhead, boot and shoemaker. G. DARLING, South Bridge, Edinburgh, cabinet maker

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 15

6th Dragoons: Lieut Hon. H. L. B. Rowley to be Captain, vice Powell; Cornet R. H. Carrie to be Lieutenant, v ce Rowley

7th Light Dragoons: Lieut. and Adjt. T. Ashtal-le-Vanille has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. 18th Assistant-Surgeon A. M. Macbeth to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Marshall, 93d: Lieut. A. Gemmell to be Lieutenant, vice Butcher.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: Lieut. and Adjt. Hon. and Rev. G. G. Bowes to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel vice Wood, Ensign and Lieut. W. G. Cameron to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Wood

2d or Coldstream Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut. C. Mayne to have the rank of Lieut.; Ensign P. C. D. E. Barclay to be Lieut., vice Garner, J. H. Clutterbuck to be Ensign, vice Barclay. 24th: R. S. Pocock to be Ensign, vice Parker. 28th: A. Reed to be Ensign, vice Gardiner. 30th: Ensign W. Macpherson to be Lieut., vice G. O. Dennis; Ensign T. Tyndale to be Ensign, vice Macpherson. 32d: Lieut. A. Applewhite to be First Lieut., vice Dickins. 58th: Lieut. W. Gandy to be Lieut., vice Willcox. 59th: Capt. R. H. Walters to be Capt., vice Burrowes, Lieutenant H. Bell to be Adjutant, vice Walters. 60th: Lieutenant A. M. Reynolds, 14th: Lieutenant G. B. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Gandy. 47th: Ensign H. J. Buchanan to be Lieutenant, vice Knight. A. H. White to be Ensign, vice Buchanan. 53rd: Captain W. F. A. Colman to be Captain, vice G. Hillier. 69th: Lieutenant R. R. Hannan to be Paymaster, vice Hingston. 84th: Lieutenant W. H. Rochfort to be Adjutant, vice Hannan. 85th: Lieutenant E. Dickins to be Lieutenant, vice Applewhite. 93rd: Lieutenant and Adjutant Wade to be Captain, vice G. Hepple Keogh. 95th: Ensign R. Burton to be Lieutenant, vice Wade. Ensign the Hon. A. T. FitzMaurice to be Ensign, vice Fetherston. 73rd: Lieutenant H. Barry to be Captain, vice Walters. 77th: Lieut. C. F. Fraser to be Lieut., vice Gammell. 79th: Lieut. F. Sitwell to be Captain, vice Keyte; Ensign H. Burton to be Lieut., vice Sitwell. R. K. Taylor to be Ensign, vice Burton. 89th: Lieut. R. F. Holmes to be Lieut., vice Hawes. 90th: Lieut. E. A. Dawes to be Lieut., vice Holmes.

HOSPITAL STAFF: J. Ogilvy, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Lees.

BANKRUPTS.

J. DICKSON, late of Horsetonger-lane, Newington, licensed victualler, and of Bayswhaw-chambers, Basinghall-street, auctioneer. W. QUINTON, Leather lane, builder. J. HAMPSON, Birmingham, builder. R. LAYBOURN, Bramley-common, Hurst, Berkshire, grocer and ale dealer

BIRTHS

On the 8th inst., at Walcot-house, Lambeth, the wife of Charles Cobb, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Bagshot-park, the residence of the Earl of Lucan, the Lady of Captain Orde, Rifle brig, at Chesney Vale, the wife of Major-General Rumsham, R.H., of a son

At Wickham-Bishops, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Bevan, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Bath, the wife of the Rev. A. Gaunslett Atherley, of a son.

At Carlton Downs, the wife of Colonel Cheape, C.B., of a son.

At her residence, No. 8, Canterbury-place, Lambeth, on the 8th inst., the lady of S. A. Pinchett, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at the parish church, by the Rev. L. Boyd, Captain A. Lolus Steele, 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, to Martha, eldest daughter of Captain L. Lekfield (late R.A.), and of Lambeth-terrace, Cheltenham

On the 6th July, at Winscombe, Somerset, Frederick Smith, Esq., 81 Saviour's, Southwark, to Anne Mary Lee, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Lee, of Winscombe

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the parish church, Blackburn, by the Rev. [illegible] Hawes, [illegible] Esq., of Wilpshire, [illegible] Esq., of Mayfield House, Balfaz, to Margaret [illegible] James Pickop, Esq., Blackburn

On the 7th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Lord Bishop of London, Lord Sandys, Captain Grenville Temple, R.N., to Lady Alice Lambton, third daughter of the late Earl of Durham

On the 13th inst., at St. Mary's, Cheltenham, the Rev. W. W. Stoddart, Vicar of Charlbury, to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Major Ludsdley, 7th Hussars

On the 13th inst., at Stoodleigh, M. A. Richards, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Richards, to the Rev. R. K. Elliott, Rector of Broadwinsor, Dorset.

At Claremont Church, J. B. Beresford, Esq., Learmont, to Caroline, daughter of William and Lady E. Hamilton, Claremont, Esher.

On the 12th inst., at St. Catherine Cree Church, by the Rev. Thomas W. Wrench, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, Charles, eldest son of Mr. C. Sheppard, of Lee terrace, Lee, and Shackelwell, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Robert Osmond, of Leadenhall-street.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. E. Wickham, Vicar of Preston Candover, Hants, to Louisa, widow of the Rev. C. H. White.

DEATHS

June 9th, at Copenhagen, Mary Frances Constantia, wife of George F. L. Marshall, Esq., of Moreleaton Lattin, county Kildare, aged 32 years

On the 7th, at Chelsea, after a period of protracted suffering, Matilda, wife of Ralph Phillips, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late John Bacon, Esq., R.A.

On the 5th inst., suddenly, of disease of the heart, Peter Jackson, Esq., of No. 7, Oak Square Bedford New-town, in his 83rd year

On the 7th of July, at Great Malvern, Lucy Hooper Cockburn, the beloved and mourned child of Sir W. R. R. and Lady Cockburn in the fourteen h year of her age.

At Aldare Manor, Caroline Adelaide, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dunraven, in her 10th year.

In Grosvenor-square, the Hon Louisa Elphinstone in 3d year.

At Belmont House, Isewsport, Major-General F. W. Wilson, C.B., of the Madras Army, after a service in India of 53 years

On the 8th inst., in Wilton-place, Ellen Chantrey, daughter of the late William Chantrey, Esq., R.A.

On the 6th inst., at Chatsworth, Miriam, widow of the late Granville Nicolls, in her 91st year of her age

At Slough, near Windsor, General Boyle Travers, aged 82.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

AKERMANN AND THE PRUTH.

We this week present our readers with three Illustrations, rendered interesting by recent events in the East—a Map of European Turkey, with the adjoining provinces of Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia; a View of the Fortress of Akermann; and a Sketch of the Banks of the river Pruth, which has just been crossed by the Russian army.

For the Map we are indebted to M. Demidoff's "Travels in Southern Russia and the Crimea," just published by Mr. Mitchell. It contains portions of the frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Austria, and exhibits the relative geographical position and features of the Danubian Principalities, the sovereignty of which has for so many years been disputed among the great powers of Eastern Europe. The Map will also enable the reader to satisfy himself of the incorrectness of the last Russian circular, which represents the English and French fleets as within the Turkish waters, and in sight of the Turkish capital. Besika Bay is not indicated in the map, but it is just at the entrance of the Dardanelles, on the Mediterranean side, and is separated from Constantinople by the sea of Marmora.

Akermann is a fortified town in the Russian province of Bessarabia. It is situated on the right bank of the Dniester, near its mouth, in the Black Sea. It is about twenty miles south-west of Odessa. Akermann, which contains a population of about 26,000, is placed at the foot of a rock, which is crowned by a citadel. The part of the town which borders upon the gulf of the Dniester is defended by a thick wall; the land side is defended by deep ditches. Akermann has a good port, and an extensive trade in salt from the adjacent lakes; and in fish, which is caught in abundance in the gulf of the Dniester. The town contains a handsome Armenian church, with some mosques, and Greek churches. The inhabitants chiefly consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. Akermann is principally known by the famous treaty concluded there, in September 1826, between Russia and Turkey, which may be briefly described as exempting the Danubian provinces from all but nominal dependence on Turkey. By this treaty—the terms of which were dictated by Russia—Turkey agreed to confirm in all its parts the treaty of Bucharest (concluded in 1812); to permit the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia to be governed by native Boyars, elected by the divan of each; to restore the former privileges of the Servians; and, finally, to allow Russia the liberty of navigation and commerce in all the states of the Sublime Porte; and especially free passage by the canal of Constantinople. By these conditions, the important provinces, not only of Moldavia and Wallachia, but also of Servia, may be regarded as having been released from all but a nominal dependence upon the Porte, and made over to the protection, if not to the sovereignty of Russia.

THE FORTRESS OF AKERMANN, BESSARABIA.

The Pruth, a large navigable river, which takes its rise in the Carpathian mountains, forms, during the latter portion of its course, the boundary between the Russian territory and Moldavia. After a course of about 500 miles, it falls into the Danube below Galatz. The spot chosen for illustration by our artist, who has within the last three months returned from a tour in Southern Russia, is situated upon the main road between Odessa and Jassy, near the village of Skoulani, where the Russian troops crossed the Pruth a few days ago. This village is half Moldavian and half Russian, being divided into two portions by the stream which has hitherto separated the principality from the territories of the Empire. At Skoulani is a sanitary establishment, which M. Demidoff calls the most melancholy of lazarettos. It occupies a large space on a low and damp tract, the level of which barely rises above that of the waters of the Pruth, flowing at no great distance from its walls. At the least rise in the waters, the quarantine is inundated. Each nation has established a quarantine, to supervise and purify all arrivals from the right bank of the Danube. The Moldavian lazaretto is established at Galatz, not far from the mouth of the Pruth; the Russians have placed their post of observation on the left bank of the same stream, on a route, the communications by which, between Moldavia and Bessarabia, might with propriety be left untrammelled.

We gave some particulars relative to Moldavia last week, in an article accompanying the view of Jassy.

The Russian province of Bessarabia is said to be making rapid strides in the path of industrial production. Already rich in grain, not only beyond its own wants, but beyond any amount of exportation which, up to the passing of corn-law repeal in England, could have been anticipated, the province has sought in manufactures a new channel for its resources. Beet-root sugar is made here.

BANKS OF THE PRUTH, THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY AND MOLDAVIA.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 634.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST TURKEY.

HE Turkish question still absorbs the attention of Europe. It the all-engrossing topic of conversation, and, by the uncerinty and inquietude which it creates, disturbs commerce and dustry, and causes a daily loss of otherwise available wealth, hich is sensibly perceived in every civilised country, though its mount is not to be easily estimated.

Since our last publication it has become more than ever apparent at the Russian Emperor stands alone in the false position into hich he has thrust himself; that he has not, and cannot have, y allies or abettors; and that if war be his desire, he must bear e brunt of it, with all the great powers of Europe against him. very document that is made public in reference to his aggression contestably proves that, in sending Prince Menschikoff to Conantinople, to urge his unreasonable demands against the Sultan, Var was his foregone conclusion. He evidently calculated that e long-wished for hour of seizure and spoliation had arrived—at Great Britain and France were cold and disunited—and that y serious opposition to his project was improbable, if not imossible. The progress of events must have shown him his error. ware of their common danger in presence of an ambition so ngovernable, and impelled by that sense of Right and Justice hich exists in the conscience of nations no less than in that of dividuals, the various powers of Europe have united in resistance. reat Britain and France, after a short period of incertitude and decision on the part of France, have taken a firm stand, and have rried with them the great, though minor, powers of Austria and russia. The offending Emperor, awakened at last to the conction that he has made a mistake, driven from plea to plea, d from justification to justification, has at length found himself duced to the miserable expedient of throwing the blame of his ggression upon the two powers who did their utmost to prevent

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in his temperate, lucid, and unanerable reply to the circular of Count Nesselrode, has conicted the Czar of an error, that looks exceedingly like a wilful e—framed with the intention to deceive. He has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the whole world that the charge brought against the British and French Governments, of having forced Russia to occupy the Danubian Provinces by a maritime occupation of the ports and harbours of Turkey, is as preposterous as it is insulting. Without indulging in hard words, the able minister of Napoleon III. proves by the irrefutable testimony of dates, that the order to cross the Pruth was given on the 31st of May, and that the Czar did not know, and could not have known, until the 17th of June, that the British and French fleets had arrived in Besika Bay. "When, by a circular dated the 11th of June," says M. Drouyn de Lhuys, "the Emperor Nicholas announced to Europe the invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia, ordered by him eleven days previously; the British fleet had not left Malta, and the French fleet was still at Salamina." Not even the mighty Emperor Nicholas can withstand a fact like this. It shows alike his daring and his duplicity. It paralyzes the arms of such hesitating or half-friendly powers as Austria, who might wish to assist him if they dared, or to stand neutral if they could, whilst it lends strength to the determination of such powers as Great Britain and France, already strong in their conviction that Justice is on their side.

The Emperor of Russia has been placed so clearly in the wrong, and the opinion of Europe has been so unmistakeably and unanimously pronounced against him, that the idea gains ground that he will yet find means to withdraw from his untenable and offensive position. In his hand are the issues. If he be not insane, as some allege—afflicted with the worst form of madness, religious fanaticism—a note addressed by Turkey to the Great Powers of Europe collectively, and the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian forces from the Moldo-Wallachian provinces and of the British and French fleets from the Turkish waters, will put an end to the dilemma, and restore the nations to their wonted tranquillity. But not the less certainly—even in this case—will the Emperor of Russia have accomplished the great object of his dynasty, if not of his people. He will have bullied, coerced, and weakened the Turkish Empire. Every day's occupation of the Danubian Provinces is not only an insult but a loss to the Sultan. The Emperor knows this, and calculated upon it. If without war he can but prolong that occupation for a month or six weeks to come, he will achieve a triumph at the expense of the power whom he wishes to humiliate. Nor is this the only evil that will ensue. The perplexities and troubles of the Turkish Empire are internal as well as external. Already disaffection and revolt have been the consequences of the Emperor's aggression. A powerful and ultra-Turkish party, which has long been scandalised by the innovations of the late Sultan Mahmoud and those of his able successor, Abdul-Medjid, has attempted to raise the standard of Mahomet, to depose the present Sultan, and to wage a religious war of the Crescent against the Cross. The Russian Emperor foresaw all these results, and built upon them the superstructure of his ambition. Turkey is notoriously weak and tottering; and even to menace her is to do her an injury.

It seems probable, from these and a thousand other circumstances, that the days of the Mussulman power in Europe are numbered; that the Sultans, withdrawn into Asia, will have to defend their throne against their own Satraps; and that many other Pachas and Viziers, as able and ambitious as the late Mehemet Ali, will yet arise to carve kingdoms out of the *disjecta membra* of the fallen empire. But let not the Czar Nicholas be too sanguine that such events will work to his advantage. Though the Turks may vacate Europe, it does not follow that he will be permitted to step into their places. The great powers have no interest in upholding a dominion that seems predestined to fall; but they have an interest in raising up a rival to dispute the possession of it with Russia. That rival already exists. The Christian subjects of the Sultan already know that their absorption into the great Muscovite Empire would add nothing to the prosperity or the consideration which they now enjoy, and that it would destroy for ever their fond hope of independence. Thus, though it is probable that the Czar may destroy Turkey, it is quite as probable that he will not be permitted to share the spoil; and that a new Byzantine Empire may arise from the ruins of the Mahometan power in Europe, and be a more formidable barrier against the aggressive inroads of that insatiable Colossus, who now overshadows and alarms Europe, than Turkey has ever been. This would be a fitting and ru-

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S STEAM-YACHT, "THE NORTH STAR."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tributive sequel of the plots and conspiracies, which, since the days of Peter the Great, the Emperors of Russia have not ceased to form against their neighbour. At the present moment it seems to be the most probable solution of a mighty difficulty. It is one that England and France have not sought to expedite. The blame and the consequences will alike fall upon Russia.

THE "NORTH STAR" STEAM-YACHT.

THIS splendid specimen of American naval architecture arrived at Southampton, from New York, on the 1st June, having made one of the quickest passages across the Atlantic ever known—namely, ten days and eight hours: her log showing that during one twenty-four hours the *North Star* ran 344 miles, and she has accomplished eighteen knots per hour She had on board her owner, Commodore Vanderbilt, a merchant and shipbuilder, of New York, with his family, and friends, and a large suite of servants, on a tour of pleasure to Russia.

The *North Star* is a paddle-box steamer with two funnels. She is registered 1876 tons; but, including her third deck, which is built up solid and flush from stem to stern, she is capable of carrying 2500 tons. She is 250 feet on the keel, 270 feet on the spar deck, 38 feet breadth of beam. 13 feet from floor timber to lower-deck beams; 7 feet 8 inches between decks, 7 feet 6 inches between spar-decks making her whole depth 28 feet 6 inches. She is steered forward. Her wheel is situated in a comfortable apartment, and communicates with the rudder by ropes and rods. The steersmen are thus close to the look-out man; and there is attached to the wheel a bell which communicates with the engine-room. She is propelled by two lever beam-engines, made by T. F. Secon, of the Adaire works; cylinders, 60 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet, diameter of paddle-wheel, 34 feet. Her floaters, of which she has four, are 24 feet long, 10 feet diameter, 11 feet front, 11 feet high, with single return flues. The engines are upon the same principle as those used in the ordinary North American river steam-boats; a portion of the machinery being exposed above deck, but which is preserved from heavy weather by being covered in white lead during a voyage. Immediately upon getting into harbour, this substance is wiped off, which leaves the engines free from rust, and unstained. Handsome flights of stairs lead to the saloon, which is larger and more magnificent than the saloon of any ocean steamer afloat, and surpasses in splendour, as she does in size and power, the *Victoria and Albert* yacht. Ranged round the saloon are beautifully-furnished cabins, the doors and panels of solid bird's-eye maple and rosewood. Mirrors extending from the ceiling to the floor are fixed in the cabins. The walls are lined with marble and malachite, formed of a conglomerate of stone, marble, and glass—a recent American invention. It is fixed on wood precut airly seasoned, and bears an exquisite polish. On iron, it forms handsome table and chimney-slabs, and tops of chiffoniers. The floor of the saloons is another fine deck, extending the whole length of the ship.

The *North Star* cost 500 000 dollars, and her weekly expenses are about £300, exclusive of fuel. Everything on board the *North Star* is American, and it is very evident that in many of the useful and ornamental arts the Americans are our equals in point of taste and skill. Surprise has been expressed at the small quantity of fuel consumed on board the *North Star* when her great speed is considered. In her passage across the Atlantic she consumed 1200 tons of coal per day, while the consumption ordinarily in such steamers is from 70 to 100 tons daily. She has been enabled to traverse the ocean with such speed at so little expense, by her being driven by what is called a beam engine—an American invention, which has never before been used in a steamer to cross the Atlantic. The crew of the *North Star* consists of a captain, two mates, four quartermasters, and fourteen seamen, twenty four engineers and firemen, and eighteen stewards and assistants.

We learn from Havre that Mr. Vanderbilt's splendid yacht excites as much curiosity and interest there, as it did at Southampton. The noble proportions of this fine vessel, her peculiar construction, and splendid accommodations, command universal admiration; and Commodore Vanderbilt, a private gentleman, travelling in a vessel larger than many men-of-war, has raised the naval enterprise of the American people immense y in the eyes of the Havrais. The *North Star* is now on her way to the Mediterranean.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN CHARLES, EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.

THIS nobleman—who was declared by an inquisition, many years ago, to be of sound mind—died, at his seat, Hurstbourne Park, Hants, on the 14th inst, in his eighty-sixth year. His Lordship was eldest son of John, second Earl, by Urania, his wife, daughter of Coulson Fellowes, Esq., and secret grandson of John Wallop, Esq., of Farley Wallop, Hants, who was created Viscount Lymington in 1720, and advanced to the Earldom of Portsmouth in 1743 The family from which the noble House of Portsmouth descends was settled at Wallop, in Hampshire, at a period antecedent to the Conquest; and it is thus noticed by Camden:—"Hard by Test lay an ishes into it a little river from Wallop, a noble seat of the Lords Lymington, by interpretation out of forefathers time a long time dwelling there well in the side of a hill; whereof that right worshipful family of the Wallops, of knight's degree, dwelling hard by, took their name."

Caroline, wife of Julius, Viscount Lymington, was great-grandmother of the noble man whose decease we record, was niece and co heir of the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton.

Lord Portsmouth married first, 19th November, 1799, Grace, daughter of Fletcher, first Lord Norton (which lady died 15th November, 1st and, secondly, 7th March, 1814, Anne, eldest daughter of John Hanson, Esq., of Bloomsbury-place, London; but had no issue. This second marriage was annulled by a decree of the Lord Chancellor in 1823.

The successor to the family honours and estates is the Earl's brother—the Hon. Newton Fellowes, late M.P. for North Devon, who now becomes fourth Earl of Portsmouth. He has been twice married; by his first wife he has one surviving child—Henrietta-Caroline, married to J. Chute ester Bagot, Esq.; and by his second, Catherine, daughter of Hugh, third Earl of Lucan, one son Isaac Newton, Viscount Lymington—and three daughters, all married

THE GRAND DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

CHARLES FREDERICK, GRAND DUKE of SAXE-WEIMAR EISENACH, was born on the 2nd February, 1783; succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Charles Augustus, the 14th June, 1828. The Grand Duke, Charles Frederick, married, the 3rd August, 1804, the Grand Duchess, Maria Paulowna, daughter of Paul I., Emperor of Russia, and sister of the present Emperor Nicholas; by her he has had issue—besides two daughters, Maria and Augusta, both married to Princes of Prussia—the eldest son, Charles Alexander, his successor, a Lieutenant-General in the Russian service, now reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who is married to the Princess Sophia, daughter of William III., King of the Netherlands, and has issue; and a younger son, Charles Frederick, the Grand Duke, of whose death intelligence has lately been received, was Rector of the Ducal Academy of Jena.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D., to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral *Rectories*: the Rev. P. De Furton, to Burston, Norfolk; the Rev. H. F. Strangways, to Kimbridge, near Bruton, Somerset; the Rev. J. Taylor, to Redmile, Leicestershire; the Rev. S. J. Temple, D.D., to Garton, Northamptonshire; the Rev. S. Walton, to Pensthorpe, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. H. N. Ward, to Hasbeach, near Bath; the Rev. R. Rankey, to Winterbourne-Stoke, Wiltshire; the Rev. W. Godfery, M.A., to Martin Hussingtree; the Rev. T. G. Carter, M.A., to St. Nicholas, Warwick; the Rev. A. Jenner, to Newport, near Cardiff. *Vicarages*: The Rev. W. D. S. Bentley, to Thornfield, Derbyshire; the Rev. P. B. Brodie, to Rowington, Warwickshire; the Rev. J. A. Park, to Metlwold, Norfolk; the Rev. C. C. Snowden, to Mitford, Northumberland; the Rev. W. W. Stedman, to Chardstock, Dorsetshire; the Rev. D. L. Jones, to Stainton-le-Vale, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. Langdon, to Mudford; the Rev. R. W. Glendowe, to Neston.

NEW CHURCH ON THE ISLE OF DOGS.—A new and elegant church, which has been for some time in course of erection on the Isle of Dogs nearly opposite Greenwich Hospital, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be consecrated in the course of a few weeks by the Bishop of London. It has been erected at the cost of Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., whose extensive workshops it adjoins.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem from their parishioners:—Hindley, of South Dalton, by the parishioners; the Rev. H. Twells, by the teachers and children of the Stratford National Schools; the Rev. J. M. Roberton, M.A., from the incumbent and congregation of St. Jude's, Southwark.

AMERICAN NEWS.—The seventy-seventh anniversary of American independence was celebrated with great rejoicings on the 4th inst. throughout the United States. A terrible fire occurred on the 5th inst. at Quebec, when 200 houses were burned to the ground, and 300,000 bushels of grain consumed by the destructive element. A terrific storm of rain and thunder occurred in New York on the 2nd inst., which did much damage. The Crystal Palace suffered considerably. A portion of the framework came down with a tremendous crash, which killed three men and bruised several others.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

In all our experience of Paris, we have never known a week which gave less to chronicle than the passing one. The eternal *question d'Orient* swallows up every other subject. Not that it affords a supply of new and interesting details, which hold the place, and fill the dearth of other intelligence—by no means. Nobody ever knows anything fresh on the subject, from one week's end to another. Every body asks his neighbour the same question, "What is the news?" and the neighbour replies to everybody, "None." True, there are a few individuals who, weary of this state of things, and possessed of more imagination and less patience than the rest—or, having certain interests in the rise or fall of the Bourse—vary the eternal answer by some happy improvisation, technically termed a *canard*, which the listeners generally swallow with avidity, and retail with activity; but, with these exceptions, and now and then some small detail from more authentic sources, it is always the same ground gone over and over again, the same points debated, and disputed, and discussed, taken up and let down, examined in every position, and the question not one whit advanced or cleared up thereby.

A caricature of a somewhat offensive character of the Emperor Nicholas having appeared in the *Charivari*, it is said that M. Kisseleff, aware that in France everything appearing in the public press is subject to the supervision of authority, has expressed decided dissatisfaction on the occasion; but the report does not go on to enlighten us as to the reply made to his complaint

We are informed, on what is stated to be good authority, that on the day following the attempt at the Opéra Comique, a man was arrested in the Place de la Concorde, in the act of drawing forth a pistol as the Emperor passed. He was in the first instance seized by a hackney coachman, who detected the movement, and being carried off instantly by the police, nothing further has transpired on the subject.

A story has just reached us of a discovery of a fresh plot to assassinate Louis Napoleon, which, if true, as it is positively asserted to be, is, if possible, of a more alarming character than the preceding ones, as having for the end in view that has hitherto existed in the fidelity of the army. The report in question states that, as the Emperor was passing, a few evenings ago, through the Bois de Boulogne, shots were fired at the carriage; the escort instantly returned the fire, and, on reaching the spot whence the shots had proceeded, found the bodies of three soldiers. The number of the regiment was tried to be kept a secret, but the name of the colonel having transpired, it is of course known.

The organisation of the secret societies becomes every day more formidable; and as the different sections are personally unknown to each other, and the individuals who form them distinguished by numbers instead of names, the arrest of any one individual, even, as in the event of its willingness to betray the others, but little able to compromise them.

It is reported that one of the causes of the visit of the Queen Marie Christine of Spain, is a project of the marriage of her eldest daughter by the *main gauche* with the Prince Napoleon, whose return from the camp at Helfaut was almost simultaneous with her arrival Whether any such idea were really entertained we cannot pretend to state; but we believe there is little likelihood of such a plan being carried out.

The preparations for the departure of the Empress for the Eaux-Bonnes continue to advance; which fact seems to give a denial to the report respecting her position; as it was stated last week that it was only in the event of the hopes entertained proving unfounded that the excursion was to take place.

An immense sensation was caused here, a few days since, by a revelation given on the authority of some of the most respected and influential members of the clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, on the subject of the Holy Coat of Treves. Here is the tale as we received it through the channel above stated. The Archbishop, being questioned as to his opinion of the legitimacy, in a religious point of view, of attempting to communicate with spirits through the medium of the tables, replied that he sufficiently studied the question to reply thereon; that he imagined the effects produced were wholly of the nature of a physical science, and in that case harmless; but that, in order to form a judgment, he would attend a meeting, composed of a certain number of the clergy, at a place appointed, to try the usual experiments. The table being put in motion, one of the party demanded it to reply, by a certain number of raps, if there were a spirit present. The response was given in the affirmative, and, more or to a second question, the spirit was stated, by the table marking by raps certain letters of the alphabet, to be that of *sœur Françoise*, deceased a week previously at the Convent of ——, in Paris. The Abbé L——, present, then confessed the *sœur Françoise*, and, in fact, died at the time and place named. General consternation, as may be supposed, ensued; when the Abbé L——, rising, command ed the spirit, "in the name of the Saviour," to appear. The report declares that the spirit became visible, and replied to a variety of questions put to it, but of what import we are not informed. On the above details we do not pretend to give either explanation or opinion. Such is the story as related by the different members of the séance; two of whom were afterwards interrogated as to its truth, and gave details seriously undisposed—one of them even confined to bed. Various histories declare that through the medium of the tables, communications are held with spirits of all natures; who happily, being excellent linguists, find no difficulty in expressing themselves in any language chosen by the questioner, and reveal the "secrets of the prison house" with a frankness not to say indiscretion, that would shock the more reserved ghost in "Hamlet," and that in no way confirm his statement of the horrors of his temporary abode, many of them describing in most glowing terms the beauties and delights of the planets which they inhabit

At the theatres there is little new of any importance. The Variétés gives "Les Deux Marguerites," written on a slight and hackneyed plot, but sufficiently effective on the stage; the Délassements-Comique, an amusing revue, entitled "Les Moutons de Panurge," and the Ambigu-Comique, the "Reprise of Elvire," a drama of M. Karl Holbien, which had, some time since, a run at the Gaîté.

The marriage of Alboni with the Comte Pepoli is publicly announced.

Thursday's *Moniteur* contains the following important decree:—

The prohibition imposed by the predecessors of the French Republic in 1848, will cease provisionally as to corn and flour imported from the possessions of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain in Europe.

There appear to be some misgivings that the approaching harvest in France will be a bad one

The *Journal des Débats* concludes a significant article against the sliding scale principle as follows:

The sliding scale is dangerous, and to the other an illusion. It would be a great benefit to free the country from it under present circumstances, when, thanks to God, we no longer entertain the formidable apprehensions of the past month; but when, however, it is right to take all measures in the anticipation of the dearness of corn for the next winter.

It was reported on Wednesday on the Bourse that an electric despatch from Berlin announced the acceptance by Russia of the propositions of England and France. A general rise ensued. The Three per Cents opened at 78f. 40c., rose to 79f., and closed at 78f. 95c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 105f.

THE THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.

The latest aspect of the Eastern question is that the basis of a compromise, laid down concurrently by France and England, has been approved by Austria and Prussia. The Sultan has accepted the terms which his allies propose for him, and they have been forwarded to St. Petersburg. The prevailing expectation is that the Czar will not absolutely refuse to entertain the moderate proposals of the Allies. Both the Governments of France and England take their stand on the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and regard the occupation of the Principalities by a Russian army as a violation of treaties.

Meanwhile, the Turkish question has been somewhat complicated by intelligence of a disagreement between the Sultan and his Ministers. It appears that on the 9th inst the Grand Vizier, and Redschid Pacha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, were dismissed from their respective offices. The diplomatic body were taken by surprise when this announcement was conveyed to them, for the change does not seem to have originated in any political cabal of foreign powers; or, indeed, in any definite modification of internal policy. It was explained by the will of the Sultan, who resolved to supersede the Grand Vizier and to replace Redschid Pacha by Ali Pacha, the same who was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the autumn, and has just been recalled from the government of Smyrna. A few hours' consideration, however, served to convince the Sultan of the danger and inconvenience of such a modification in the executive government at this crisis, especially as it was Ali Pacha who was involved in the late disturbance at Smyrna, and he is consequently on indifferent terms with the Austrian Government. His Highness resolved, therefore, to revoke his decision, and before the close of the day the Ministers were reinstated in their places. The protest of the Porte against the occupation of the Principalities, and its public reply to the Russian manifesto, are about to be published At the same time, it was understood that a memorandum would be issued to explain to the Turks the existing relations of their Government with the Christian powers. The Sultan's concessions to the Christian population of Turkey have sufficed to kindle the fiercest resentment among the extreme bigoted Turkish party; who conceive—not, perhaps, without reason—that their existence as a nation is inseparably connected with the ferocity and intolerance of their race. A dangerous conspiracy has been discovered among the Mussulman students in Constantinople, who are represented to be their partisans, with the object of deposing the reigning Sultan, and proclaiming Abdul Aziz, his brother, who is regarded as the head of the old Turkish party That party, goaded to fury by the insults of Russia, and resenting the protective restraint of the other Christian powers almost as fiercely as the aggression of their northern antagonist, would rush into immediate war, and probably bury themselves under the ruins of the empire. In the unhappy position of the Turkish Government, to conciliate one class of its subjects is to exasperate the others; and if it escape from an external attack, it only runs the greater risk of internal revolution.

The commander of the forts on the Dardanelles has been instructed to permit the passage at any time, no matter whether by day or by night, of the British and French steamers. The English and French squadrons remain at Beika Bay.

Negotiations are still carried on respecting the Hungarian, Kossta, and the Polish refugees at Smyrna. There is no cessation in the Turkish armaments. The Turks continue to make determined preparations Thousands of recruits arrive daily from the provinces, and are immediately arrayed in the Ottoman uniform

The Turks celebrated the *Bairam* on the 6th inst with all the customary pomp and ceremony. A great number of Europeans and foreigners of all classes were present at the passage of the Seraglio. Everything passed off with perfect order, and in such a way as to dissipate the fears which some persons entertained as to the disposition of the Mussulman population towards the Christians

The *Morning Post*, the presumed organ of the French Embassy, makes the following statement as to the negotiation now pending:—

Firstly, there is a project specially emanating from our own Cabinet, secondly, there is a proposal which originated with M de Bruck, and to which the assent of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople as well as that of the Porte itself, has been obtained; thirdly, there is a plan to which France gives her assent only on condition of considerable modifications; and, fourthly, it is affirmed that the Cabinet of Prussia has also originated a project of arrangement. Now, we have every reason to believe, are the various negotiations submitted to the Czar We are now upon the verge of the true crisis. If the Emperor accepts one of the plans laid before him, the matter will be settled. If, however, he rejects them all, the proposals made can have but one of two possible results—either the Emperor will acquiesce in the reign of Protectorate of the Greek Christian subjects of the Porte, or he will not obtain that privilege. It is indisputable that, if the right of Protectorate be yielded, the independence of Turkey is lost for ever: Russia will have gained the object of her wishes, while England and France will reserve a severe check both to their interests and influence. On the other hand, if the right of Protectorate be not accorded to Russia, even though certain concessions may be made to her desire of limiting the influence of the Divan, will be preserved, the two great Western Powers will have interfered to good purpose, and the Emperor of Russia will have abandoned pretensions which are totally inadmissible.

AUSTRIA.

The conduct of the American commander of the *St. Louis*, in threatening to repel by force the attempt of the Austrian Consul at Smyrna to secure the Hungarian refugee, Kossta, has excited a great sensation among the Austrian officials at Vienna.

The movement of Austrian troops is going on in the direction of Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia; and several batteries left Vienna on the 16th inst. for the frontier garrisons. Peterwardeine continues to be the headquarters of the General-in-Chief, but troops have advanced in considerable numbers, and in more than one direction between that fortress and the limit of Slavonia, the Banat, and Austrian Croatia. According to the Reserve move in advance from the Pruth towards Transylvania, or towards the Danube, the Austrians seem to make a corresponding movement in the direction just mentioned.

The differences between Austria and Piedmont, on the subject of the progress of Lombardy, are still very far from having reached a solution

A pontifical bull rendering mixed marriages more difficult than they are now will shortly be published at Vienna.

UNITED STATES

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July 9, 1853

All doubt relative to the success of the Crystal Palace is now at an end. The President of the United States has accepted the invitation of the shareholders, and will assist at the inauguration, which takes place on Thursday next, July 14. The Board of Aldermen have voted 5000 dollars to be expended for the reception of the President in New York. Philadelphia and Baltimore are also making arrangements for the same object. Some of the officers of state will accompany the President. This will have the effect of rendering the Crystal Palace a great success, which would otherwise have been a great failure The public considered it as a monopolising institution, thought very little about it, and cared less; the committee have, however, changed the tide of public opinion by their great exertions during the last month, and by the fact that they have obtained 5000 contributors. The inauguration will commence with a thanksgiving prayer by Bishop Wainwright; after which an anthem will be sung by the New York Sacred Harmonic Society, accompanied by the National Guard bands and other societies An address will then follow, by Mr. Sedgwick, the President of the Association. Other speeches will follow, and the proceedings will close by singing the Hallelujah Chorus.

The *New York Herald* acknowledges the triumph of the British steamship *Arabia*, she having accomplished the voyage between New York and Liverpool in less time than it has hitherto been done. The interest in the Russo-Turkish question increases, and it is hoped here that John Bull will hit hard if he does strike Various are the opinions of the newspapers as to the effect of a blow struck by England and France at the East. Some lean to the opinion that a general Continental blaze would break forth, revolutionise Hungary and Italy.

The Colonial fishery question has assumed a rather important aspect, several war steamers having been despatched to the fishing-grounds to protect American fishermen in their rights. The Honourable Pierre Soulé, the newly appointed Minister to Spain, is on his way to Madrid It remains to be seen whether the Spaniards will receive him or not; the solution of this question will have great influence on Cuban affairs and on Spanish politics generally. The weather is still exceedingly hot and very trying to the constitution of Englishmen, having a very debilitating effect

In my next communication I shall send a sketch and description of the ceremonial of inauguration.

By the *Baltic*, we have advices from New York to the 9th inst.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, had left Washington for Halifax, for the purpose of having a personal interview with Admiral Seymour relative to the fishery question. The subject of the Reciprocity Bill continued to occupy the public attention; and the steamers *Fulton* and *Princeton*, and a sloop, were about to be despatched to the fishing grounds, for the purpose of protecting the American interest. The visit of Mr. Crampton, the British Ambassador, to Halifax, was said to be for the purpose of discussing Admiral Seymour from pressing too hard on American fishing vessels

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica affairs, up to the departure of the packet on the 27th of June, remained in the same unsettled state No steps towards reconciliation had been taken by the Council or the Assembly; all public business had been brought to a stand still, and the treasury continued to be drained by civil claimants. In consequence of th want of immediate

o meet the expenses of the Penitentiary a considerable number of the convicts have been discharged.' The yellow fever had not abated its ravages among the shipping at Kingston, and some fatal cases had occurred on shore. The subject of copper mining continued to a great extent on, and confidence is felt that the mineral wealth of the land will ultimately justify very high expectations.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We published in our last the telegraphic despatch from Trieste, containing the principal items of information brought by the Calcutta mail of the 3rd June. Accompanying the Illustration in page 36 of our present Number, will be found some additional details relative to the refusal of the Burmese to agree to the annexation treaty proposed by the Governor-General. Immediately after the departure of the Burmese Envoys, the *Meteor* and two gun-boats were sent up from Prome to Meaday, to strengthen our advanced post there, and to blockade the river, with a view of preventing the transit of rice from the lowest provinces to the capital. It is not yet certainly known what steps will be taken in consequence of the breaking off of these negotiations. It is thought that the regular troops might, now that the river is open to our larger steamers, be almost wholly withdrawn from the lower provinces, thereby becoming available for an attack on Ava. The troops at Rangoon enjoyed excellent health, the hospitals being nearly empty. The Burmese have collected a considerable force immediately north of Tongho, as if to bar the further advance of Gen. Steel's column; a second force covers Ava; and a third being collected and established by the brave and successful Burmese chief, Menloon, in a fortified position half-way between Meaday and Ava. Menloon has received many honours and titles from the Court of Ava, and appears to be at present its most trusted general.

The news from China is very interesting, though consisting rather of detailed descriptions of the insurgents than of important events. Advices from Canton come down to the 14th of May from Shanghai to the 7th, and to the 8th, Sir G. Bonham returned to the latter port in her Majesty's ship *Hermes*, having been in communication with many of the insurgent chiefs, both in the vicinity of Nankin and China Kiang foo. Mr. Meadows was within the walls of the former city, and reports it in a state of ruin, while the whole district is filled with anarchy and confusion. Nankin is held by the rebel forces, who are strongly defending it; they are also in possession of Chin Kiang. The whole line of river between the two cities is in a very complete state of defence, and they are said to be awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from the south, when they will proceed on their way to Pekin. The information gained regarding the character of the insurgents and their objects seems to be of a most curious and interesting nature.

A translation of the Bible is freely circulated among them, and a zeal amounting to fanaticism is leading them on to attempt the destruction of the whole Tartar race, while strictly moral duties are not only prescribed, but enforced and practised. The visit of the *Hermes*, which was successful in clearly explaining to the insurgents the neutral position which all foreign Governments are disposed to hold during the struggle. On her way back, the *Hermes* was fired upon by two forts, which had been sent up the river

The *North China Herald*, of the 7th of May, gives the following particulars, and thanks Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary for bringing back intelligence of so deeply interesting and astounding a character as regarding the insurgents:—

The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and not idolaters of the established church order. They acknowledge but one God, the heavenly Father, the All-wise, All-powerful, the Omnipresent Creator of the world; with him, Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of mankind, and the Holy Spirit, as the last of the three persons of the Trinity. Their chief on earth is a person known as "Tae-ping wang, the Prince of Peace," to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids men to call him "Holy," to himself of the terms "Supreme," "Holy," and other attributes constantly assumed by the Emperors of China, but which he declines on the ground that they are due to God alone. Their morals, as the insurgents call the "Heavenly Rules," which, on examination, proved to be the Ten Commandments. The observance of these is strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement, chiefly Kwang tung and Kwang-se men, who are not merely formal professors of a religious system, but actual and spiritual Christians, deeply influenced by the belief that he is always with them. The hard-ships they have suffered, and the dangers they have incurred, are punishments and trials of their heavenly Father; the success they have achieved are instances of His grace. Each overcoming proof of the sincerity of the ruling minds is, that while fighting to free their country from a foreign yoke, and anxious to obtain adherents, they nevertheless throw great difficulties in the way of persons desirous of associating, by insisting on the great kingdom of China and Tartary being reclaimed from "barbarians."

We are informed by an officer on board the *Hermes*—who had published, in the "Friend of China," a narrative of Sir G. Bonham's expedition up the river Yang tse-kiang, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has penetrated as far as Nankin, and has found many admirers among the Chinese. The officer's diary, written while the *Hermes* was off Nankin, has the following passage:—

"Saturday, April 30.—This day was occupied in negotiations, but whilst we were sending to and went on shore. The object of these negotiations [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE BURMESE ENVOY AND BRITISH COMMISSIONERS, AT PROME.

THE BURMESE WAR.

INTELLIGENCE has been received during the past week of the Burmese Envoys having refused to sign the treaty proffered by the Governor-General of India. The final interview took place at Prome, on the 7th of May. The Burmese tried to put off giving a definite answer, and asked for a second period of thirty days for deliberation. This was refused. To induce them to give a favourable reply, the British Commissioner offered to remove the proposed frontier line still further to the southward. This concession was, however, of no avail, and the Burmese Envoys refused to sign away a single rood of the Burmese dominions on any consideration. They were then given twenty-four hours to reconsider their answer, or to quit the territory occupied by our troops; and they did so depart within ten hours. It is stated that the Burmese Envoys did not evince any anxiety to bring matters to an accommodation; and thus the negotiation was broken off.

The previous interview between the Burmese Envoy and the British Commissioners was held at Prome on the 4th of April; and an obliging Correspondent has enabled us to illustrate the scene of negotiation. The moment chosen by our Correspondent in his Sketch is the departure of the Burmese from the place of conference. The tall Burmese figure is the present prime minister of the King of Ava; the short one is the King's nephew. The band is that of the 18th Royals; and the cavalry the Madras Artillery. The officer on the left of the Envoy is the Assistant British Commissioner.

LOWESTOFT REGATTA.

THIS annual Regatta took place on Tuesday, the 12th instant, under the distinguished patronage of the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Londesborough, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., Sir Edward S. Gooch, Bart., M.P., Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart., M.P., Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., Sir F. Kelly, M.P., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., R. Stephenson, Esq., M.P., D. Waddington, Esq., M.P., J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P., F. Mills, Esq., Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq., J. Goodwin, Esq., and E. L. Betts, Esq. The promoters of the Regatta this year were not only successful in obtaining this high patronage, but also in raising a large subscription, so that prizes amounting to £215 were offered for matches between yachts, yawls, river latteeners, sailing punts, and beach gigs. The Eastern Counties Company ran cheap excursion trains from all the stations along their lines of railway, and these trains conveyed thousands of people to the scene of amusement on Tuesday morning.

The piers of the harbour and the esplanade afforded every accommodation for viewing the matches, and a regatta on such a scale of magnitude was never before attempted on the eastern coast, nor with more satisfactory results on the whole. Mr. Arcedeckne placed his schooner at the service of the Committee, and for their accommodation it was moored opposite the harbour. From that vessel all the signals were given of the starting and arrivals of the boats in each match; and soon after twelve o'clock the following yachts contended for the first prize of 100 guineas:—

Mayfly, schooner ..	96 tons	S. M. Peto, Esq. ..	Lowestoft
Mosquito, cutter ..	80 tons	Lord Londesborough	London
Gossamer, cutter ..	45 tons	R. Hoare, Esq.	Lowestoft

The *Sverige* schooner, of 280 tons, was entered for this match; but, in consequence of the very light wind that was blowing, Mr. Bartlett did not consider himself justified in starting. The match, over a distance of thirty five miles, was won by the *Mosquito*, who beat her competitors by nearly an hour

While the above match was going on, the yawls were started for the second prize of £20, for yawls from all parts; four to start or no race; half a minute per foot allowed for difference of length. First yawl, £15; second, £10; third, £5. Eight boats started for this match, which we have engraved, being the prettiest and most interesting match of the day. The following were the winners—*Beeswing*, *Queen Victoria*, *Royal Victorine*.

While the two foregoing matches were proceeding, the smaller yachts were started at 1h. 42m. 10s., for the third prize of 30 sovereigns, for yachts over 15 and not exceeding 30 tons. Three to start or no race. This match was won by Mr. Lane's *Phantom*, of 25 tons. The fourth prize of £20, for yachts not exceeding 15 tons; three to start or no race; entrance fee 10s.; was won by Mr. Wheeler's *Vampire*, of 15 tons. The fifth prize of £10, for River Latteen Boats, with latteen foresail and lug mizzensail (weather permitting); three to start or no race; was won by Mr. Brightwen's *Shannon*.

The sixth prize, of £10, to be rowed for by six-oared beach gigs; open to all; four to start, or no race: first, £6; second, £3; third, £1:—*Jenny Lind*, 1; *Teaser*, 2; *Beeswing*, 3.

A Punt Match and Duck-hunt concluded the Regatta.

Captain Andrews and the Committee deserve the greatest praise for the arrangements of the day.

In the evening, all the yachtsmen and their friends, to the number of 170, sat down to dinner at the Royal Hotel; provided in excellent style by Mr. Howett, the proprietor.

LOWESTOFT REGATTA.—THE YAWL MATCH.

SCENE FROM THE GERMAN COMEDY OF "DONNA DIANA," AT THE ST. JAME'S THEATRE.

STAMFORD RACES, 1853.

THE Stamford "Gold Cup," contested for on Wednesday, is a vase of classic design, silver gilt, the ornamentation being in the pure *Renaissance* style. On two sides are panels, each bearing a representation of

THE STAMFORD RACE GOLD CUP.

race horses in bold relief. The lower part of the Vase is divided into smaller panels, each having a richly-embossed mask; under the lip also is a finely-chased mask. This superb Cup is from the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and is an elegant specimen of design and working in metal.

THE COMEDY OF "DONNA DIANA," ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

WE now present a scene from the German-Spanish drama performed last Monday week at the St. James's Theatre. It is one which peculiarly testifies to the elegance of the work—the quality on which, as we have already stated, it mainly relies for success. It occurs in the 4th Act, *Donna Diana*, the haughty Princess (Frau Stolte), indignant that all her fascinations have failed to conquer the seeming coldness of *Don Cæsar* (Herr E. Devrient)—who, though deeply in love with the proud lady, has been advised by *Secretary Perin* (Herr Dessoir) to tame his disdainful mistress by simulated indifference—has summoned her ladies to her garden, intending to astonish and dazzle the recreant Cavalier into submission by a display of her talent on the lute. *Don Cæsar*, wandering in the garden, and drawn towards *Diana* by the witchery of her music, is about to surrender at discretion, but finds himself forcibly held back by *Perin*, who admonishes him that the only way to gain his prize is by keeping aloof, with an aspect of perfect indifference. In the back ground appears *Florette*, the waiting-woman, a character conceived in the good old school This is one of the few good situations that occur throughout the comedy. The scene is picturesque, and, as the embellishment of a comedy, somewhat poetical in its conception. It pleases the eye, and the mind is gently stirred by the neatness of the incident, as well as by the spectacular beauty of the situation. In all respects it stands in contrast with those with which we are familiar in our "Taming of the Shrew," and therefore possesses the charm of variety.

MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE *Aquavivarium*, as it is proposed to call the collection of marine and fresh-water animals in the Regent's-park, maintains all its interest with the public, as well as with the Fellows. The assemblages of the latter on Sundays have not only included all the most distinguished persons in London, but have been far more numerous since the Aquavivarium has been opened than has occurred for many years past.

While the Aquavivarium has engrossed so large a share of public attention, the other novelties in the Gardens have scarcely met with the notice which they deserve, and which under less absorbing rivality they would have certainly attracted. Among these are three young *American* ostriches (*Rhea Americana*) which have been hatched at the gardens with the aid of Cantelo's machine. They are growing very rapidly, and appear to thrive as well under the artificial treatment to which they have been subjected, as if they had been produced on the Pampas. They are attended during the day by a little boy, for whom they evince the most lively attachment. The Rheæ, like all the ostrich family, have characteristic peculiarities in the method of incubation, which, in their case, devolves entirely on the male. The female makes no nest, but deposits her eggs without preparation of any kind; but, probably, at no very great distance from each other. The male collects them together, rolling them up to one spot with his beak. After arranging them in a circle, either on the ground or on a very slight thickness of grass, he begins to pile round himself, as he sits, a wall of such material as he has collected for the

AMERICAN OSTRICHES HATCHED AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

purpose within reach of his long neck, and he keeps adding to this mass for some time. When he leaves the eggs, which occur only at long intervals, he covers them slightly with some of the upper layer of the walls of the nest. The period of incubation is about thirty-five days, and the full number of young appears to be about fifteen.

Among a collection of living animals, which the Society has just received from Egypt, is a flock of Flamingoes, which we shall engrave next week.

We cannot conclude this short notice of the Society's acquisitions, without adverting to the extremely beautiful state of the flowers with which some part of the Gardens are ornamented, and which in themselves must be a most attractive source of enjoyment to thousands of the visitors.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 24.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—St. James
TUESDAY, 26. St. Anne. Earl of Rochester died, 1680
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Duty on Almanacks repealed, 1834.
THURSDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.
FRIDAY, 29. French Revolution commenced, 1830.
SATURDAY, 30.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830 William Penn died, 1718

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
4 35 4 55	5 15 5 40	6 0 6 20	6 40 7 0	7 17 7 35	8 10 8 40	9 15 9 45

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

On Saturday, the 6th of AUGUST, will be published

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OF THE

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

A FEAR has been expressed in some quarters that thirty-eight years of peace have enervated the British people; that our soldiers are no longer such soldiers as those who gained the battles of Wellington; and that our sailors are no longer the hardy and unconquerable tars who immortalised the British name under Howe and Nelson. It will no doubt be a great misfortune for this country, and for the world, if war should arise at the present time, to put these timid assertions to the proof; but, should the necessity occur, the doubters will speedily discover that they have more reason to blush for themselves than for their countrymen. The proverbial "pluck" and mettle of the people of these islands have been shown in too many ways, even in the "piping times of peace," to permit any reasonable and observant Englishman to believe that the men of the present generation are not as valiant and determined as their forefathers. The universal execration which the mingled ambition and fanaticism of the Emperor of Russia has excited among all classes; the firm determination which has been evinced to suffer no infraction of solemn treaties, or disturbance of the balance of power in Europe;—to uphold Turkey in the right;—and to resist at any cost the fleets or armies of the aggressor; all betoken that the old spirit yet survives amongst us in its pristine vigour; and that, if needs be, we can fight as cheerfully and as successfully as we can work and colonise. In a needless or an unjust war, it may, perhaps, be doubted whether our soldiers or our sailors would be up to the old mark; but in such a war as that with which we have been threatened for the last three months by the Emperor of Russia, British statesmen may well rely upon the unchangeable valour and patriotism of the nation. The British people are prospering in peace: they detest war as cordially as the Peace Society ever did; and would make any sacrifice, consistent with their honour and their independence, to avoid it; but, the more they abhor it while at peace, the more zealously they will fight, if driven into it, on a question affecting the national dignity or safety. No one who has watched the current of public opinion upon the Turkish question, and remarked the gratifying unanimity of all parties in the state, and of all classes and conditions of men, can have any fear that the star of our glory will pale before that of any nation with which we may be brought into conflict, or that we have been in any degree emasculated by the long peace which we have enjoyed since 1815. In that brilliant interval we have almost doubled our numbers, and quadrupled our wealth. We have changed the face of the world by our enterprise and ingenuity; and conquered difficulties quite as formidable in their way as any which affronted us in war. The powers of the world know our mettle in all these respects. Those amongst them who may speculate upon our weakness, will do so in ignorance. If there be any timorous people amongst ourselves who are not quite convinced that we are as good and as brave in 1853 as we were in 1815, let them "take heart of grace" and look about them.

THE signs of the approaching termination of the Session begin to accumulate. Members, allured by the attractions of country sports or country business, are gradually pairing off; and those who remain are working more and talking less than they did before Whitsuntide and Easter. Set speeches are considered as great nuisances by the House, as they have long been felt to be by the readers of newspapers; and measures that in the hot youth and enthusiasm of the Session were held to be of primary importance, are one after another postponed or abandoned. The same thing happens every year. The constant palaver of the first four months of the session impedes business to such an extent that the month of July usually finds both Houses in arrear with many useful if not indispensable measures. Independent members, therefore, see that within a few days they have no longer any chance of attention for their pet projects; and, by the same period, the Government itself finds it useless to attempt to proceed with any bills but those of absolute necessity. Already we can calculate the results of the Session of 1853. The new Budget, and the India Bill, are almost the only items of national importance that figure in the list. Had the Session produced nothing but the Budget, it might well claim the epithet of fruitfulness. We cannot say as much for the India Bill, which is nothing but a compromise with difficulties. It settles nothing with regard to the future Government of India, and merely stops a gap until the Legislature and the country shall have better information, or evince a stronger determination to deal decisively with the subject. If we add to these the New Hackney Carriage Act of Mr. Fitzroy; the emancipation of newspaper supplements from fiscal burdens—a boon for which we are to be indebted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the total abolition of the Advertisement-duty—which we are to expect from the independent members of the House, aided by the acquiescence of the Government; we shall have pretty nearly exhausted the list of the measures of the Session.

There reforms are all good in their way. We might have wished that the Hackney-carriage Act had regulated the fares of omnibuses as well as of cabs, and that the alterations in the law relative to newspapers had been broad and general enough to include all literature; but the public will be contented to take what it can get; and to hope, in the meantime, that the Session of 1854 will complete a work that has been well begun and remedy other short comings or omissions of its predecessor. Among the measures which might have been carried, if the too numerous members for "Verbosity" had been less wordy and tedious, we must not forget to mention the very excellent bill introduced by the Government for facilitating the profitable investment of the small savings of the people by means of Savings-banks Annuities. It is with much regret we see that this measure has been postponed for another year. It is also to be lamented that the Education Bill of Lord John Russell will incur the same doom; and that the greatest of the many great tasks which this country must perform, under the penalty of being left behind in the great march of civilisation, is bequeathed as a legacy to the uncertain future.

One word, in conclusion, upon the long-winded orations of the many members who consider the House of Commons as something no better than a monster debating club. The evil is one that annually increases; and, if not remedied by Parliament itself, will have to be remedied by the reporters. If these gentlemen will make it a rule, and inflexibly adhere to it—to report no long speeches whatever, unless delivered by a Cabinet Minister or the leaders of Opposition, the public will speedily have better newspapers, and more business-like sessions of Parliament. Let the members for "Verbosity" report their own speeches in their own local newspapers if they please; but let the London press decline to administer to their vanity.

THE COURT.

We are sure that we only anticipate the universal feeling when we express our deep regret that the official announcement of the Royal physicians—which will be found below—unhappily confirms an impression which obtained in the highest circles, even so far back as Saturday last, to the effect that her most gracious Majesty has at length fallen under the malady which, with only two present exceptions, has attacked all the members of the Queen's family within the last few days.

Her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, arrived at Osborne House on Saturday last. Her Majesty was out for a short time on Monday, but on Tuesday afternoon indisputable symptoms of measles exhibited themselves. The subsequent condition of the Sovereign is thus described by the official bulletins issued on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday:—

OSBORNE, Wednesday Morning, July 20, 9 a.m.

The Queen has an attack of measles. The eruption appeared slightly yesterday afternoon, and is now well out. Her Majesty had much cough during the night, but is relieved this morning.

JAMES CLARK, M.D.
HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

OSBORNE, Thursday Morning, July 21, 1853, 9 a.m.

The Queen has had a good night.

A fine specimen of the disease are abating; and her Majesty's state is altogether very satisfactory.

JAMES CLARK, M.D.
HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

OSBORNE, Friday, July 22, 1853.

The Queen has passed a good night, and the marked abatement of every symptom this morning is such as to indicate her Majesty's approaching convalescence.

JAMES CLARK, M.D.
HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT WINDSOR.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Helena and Louise have been attacked with measles, and are passing through the malady most favourably. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, whose attack was more than usually violent, is completely recovered, and visited the Camp on Monday, attended by Mr. Gibbs. On Tuesday morning the Prince left the Castle, attended by Mr. Gibbs, for Osborne. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, who are ill with measles at Buckingham Palace, are expected at the Castle as soon as their Royal Highnesses are in a condition to travel. The two youngest of the Royal children, Prince Arthur and the infant Prince Leopold, are the only members of the Royal family who have not been visited with the complaint at present.

THE GRAND-DUCHESS OF LEUCHTENBERG.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand-Duchess Marie of Russia, who arrived at Torquay a few days since, came to town on Tuesday last, and remains at the residence of the Russian Legation in Belgravia. The Grand-Duchess returns to Torquay on Saturday (this day). Her Imperial Highness honoured the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, in Bruton street, with a visit on Wednesday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left town on Thursday, on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Royal of Wurtemburg are shortly expected to arrive on a visit to this country. Their Royal Highnesses will land at Woolwich on their arrival from the Continent.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand-Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Tuesday, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's.

His Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen arrived at Clarence-house, St. James's, on Tuesday, from the Continent, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left Sion House on a Continental tour.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have left town for Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey gave a splendid entertainment on Monday evening to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at the family residence in Berkeley-square.

Lady Holland's afternoon reception, at Holland House, on Wednesday, was attended by a brilliant circle of rank and fashion.

The Countess Walewska had a soirée musicale on Tuesday night, at the residence of the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Knesebeck and Lady Suffield, honoured the réunion with their presence, arriving shortly before eleven o'clock.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A very gay and brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy attended at St. George's Church on Wednesday, to witness the celebration of the marriage of the Lady Emily de Burgh, second daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, with Viscount Dungarvan, grandson and heir-apparent to the Earl of Cork and Orrery. Lady Clanricarde celebrated the event by a breakfast at the family mansion on Carlton-house-terrace, at which a select circle of relatives were present. Early in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left town for Baltersbe Court. The bride is grand-daughter of the celebrated George Canning.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

The Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill, and the Entails (Scotland) Bill, severally passed through committee.

The Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill and the Insolvency (Scotland) Bill were read a second time.

The Land Revenues Bill and the Coinage Offences (Colonies) Bill were read a third time and passed.

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in moving the second reading of this bill, said the measure had received considerable attention in the other House of Parliament, and had come up to their Lords ips backed by a large majority of the members of the House of Commons. The Government was induced to propose this measure for the sake of relieving the country from some unjust imposts, as well as paving the way for the entire abolition of the Income-tax; but perhaps the proposition for the introduction of the measure was for the removal of the gross inequalities which at present existed between real and personal property. It was a manifest injustice that a poor man who received a legacy of £100 was required to pay £10, whilst a rich man succeeding to an estate worth £.00,000, was allowed to go free. The injustice of this inequality was daily becoming more intolerable; and the Government, when they took office, came to the conclusion that any well-devised scheme for readjusting the taxation of the country must embrace a measure of this nature, and they, therefore, proposed this tax upon successions. Much had been said in the other House of its injustice and inequalities, but he (the noble Earl) had examined the petitions on the tables of both Houses, and he could not discover any considerable amount of public disapprobation. Having stated the provisions of the bill, the noble Earl concluded by hoping that the discussion that evening would be on the principle of the bill, as the proper time for making any alteration would be in committee.

The Earl of DERBY, in a speech of considerable length, contended that the tax would be the source of great oppression and injustice, and for that reason he did not envy the Government by whom it had been brought forward. Mr. Pitt failed in carrying such a measure; and, as no subsequent Government had ventured to take a similar step, he thought it very rash on the part of the present Ministers. He looked upon this tax as a Property-tax, and one of the most obnoxious and oppressive character, for it not only operated prospectively, but also retrospectively; and would be the means of upsetting every family arrangement, with respect to personal property, throughout the length and breadth of the land. The charge upon copyholds was always looked upon as an intolerable grievance, but by this bill all the land in the country would become copyholds. The Income-tax was far less objectionable than this impost, and if it remained in force seven years, a general demand would be made for its repeal, even by the constituents of the Income-tax. The tax was most inquisitorial, and would fall most heavily upon the poor proprietors, who could scarcely keep their heads above water. The only persons who would benefit by the measure would be the legal profession, in consequence of the immense amount of litigation it would create. He would not oppose the second reading; but in committee he would propose an amendment, which would make the operation of the tax prospective only.

The Duke of ARGYLL defended the bill, and denied that it was characterised by the injustice and enormities asserted by the noble Earl (Derby). As a means of revenue it was less objectionable than any other means of taxation, and had been proposed in order that the Income-tax might be abolished.

The Earl of MALMESBURY contended that the bill was identical in principle with the oppressive laws of the Norman conquest. He would rather have an Income-tax for life than say content to this measure, which was unjust, inquisitorial, and uncalled for.

Earl GRANVILLE supported the bill, and contended, from the fact of there being no petitions against it, that the country was not opposed to the tax.

The bill was then read a second time; and the other bills on the table having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

At the morning sitting, the Tenant Compensation (Ireland) Bill and the Pilotage Bill were considered in committee, and several clauses agreed to.

At the evening sitting,

In answer to Mr. A. Pellatt, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he did not intend to propose the resolutions which he had originally submitted to the House with reference to a system of license duties.

STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In answer to Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. RUSSELL said the Education Bill would not be proceeded with at that late period of the session, as it would materially interfere with the passing of the Charitable Trusts Bill, which it was most desirable to have passed this session. The Income-tax Bill, the Succession-duties Bill, and the Government of India Bill, would be proceeded with. On the 1st of August he proposed to go into Committee of Supply, that the remaining estimates might be voted. He hoped, after the 1st of August, orders of the day might be allowed to take precedence of notices of motion on Tuesdays as well as on other days, and that gentlemen having bills fixed for Wednesdays would withdraw those of an unimportant character.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Mr. LAYARD put a question to Lord J. Russell as to the state of the negotiations between Russia and this country, and the production of papers connected therewith. He had been given to understand that a noble Earl in the other House had promised to produce the papers in a few days; and he therefore felt justified in repeating the question now. Within the last fortnight extraordinary events had taken place in connection with the transactions to which he referred; and no acts so outrageous and dangerous as those accomplished within the last three months had ever before occurred in Europe. A body of troops had been marched into Moldavia and Wallachia, and had not only taken possession of those provinces, but had seized, in great part, upon the civil administration of government, held the fortified places, and even stations on the Danube. Moreover, statements had been put forward in a manner unprecedented in the history of diplomacy, and in a manner disrespectful to England and France. These outrageous acts were not disavowed, although they had been told they were. Little was known as to what our own Government had done in the matter, but he hoped there had been a firm and dignified protest: but, whether it was so or not, the House ought to know what really had been done.

Lord J. RUSSELL, after apologising for not having previously stated with respect to the demands of the Government of Turkey by Prince Menschikoff, and her Majesty's fleet being ordered to proceed to Besika Bay, stated that the latter step could not be called a negotiation, but was intended as a proof of how much her Majesty's Government had at heart the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire. The negotiations, so far from being concluded, had hardly commenced, in consequence of the distance which intervened between the different Governments. With regard to the production of the papers asked for, he thought the negotiations should be carried on from Government to Government, and must, therefore, ask for that indulgence which the House had always shown Ministers in such a question. The manifesto recently published by Russia had been well answered by the despatch of M. De Plhy's, and if it were the practice to furnish paper separately, he should have no objection to lay Lord Clarendon's despatch in answer to the same immediately on the table, but, as such was not the practice, he must decline to produce it until the whole correspondence could be laid on the table together. He had only to add that it was unfortunately found that the present negotiations could not be brought to a satisfactory issue. Her Majesty's Government would call confidentially on the patriotism of that House in support of the honour of the country, and that the conduct of his Majesty, the Emperor of France, had been entirely in accord with that of her Majesty's Government. It was their aim, if possible, to preserve the peace of Europe, if the honour of this country could be preserved at the same time.

THE ROW-STREET CAB CASE.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had made inquiries into the case of the man committed by Mr. Henry from Bow-street; he found that the fine had been paid, and that the man was now at liberty.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, all the clauses of which were agreed to after considerable discussion.

The orders having been gone through, the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Thursday Evening.—Nothing but peace was talked of to-day at the opening of the Bourse. The Three per Cents were at 72f. 15c., and for the month 72f. 15c. Suddenly, however, great gloom came over the market, and at the close the Three per Cents had fallen to 72f. 50c., and for the month to 72f. 30c., being a fall of nearly one per cent. The prevailing rumour was that the French Government had just received accounts from St. Petersburg which are not considered satisfactory. It was said that the Emperor of Russia has expressed his willingness to negotiate; but that he refuses to evacuate the Principalities until the negotiations shall have terminated to his satisfaction, and will fix no time for a solution.

The trial of the men charged with being connected with secret societies in Paris, is still going on before the Tribunal of Correctional Police.

ITALY.—Letters from Milan (of July 14) state that the Austrian police are on the track of a projected insurrection in Central Italy.

AUSTRIA.—Three steam-tugs arrived at Pesth on July 15 with nine large vessels in tow. These vessels were filled with Austrian infantry. This morning the steam-tugs and vessels continued their voyage down the river. All the steam-tugs in the Danube have been put into requisition for the Emperor of Austria's service.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from Vienna (July 17) state that the Russian troops have occupied all the fortified places on the Wallachian side of the Danube.

TURKEY, BOSNIA, AND SERVIA.—Accounts from Constantinople (of the 11th) state that everything was tranquil; but there had been no relaxation in the preparations for defence. It appears that there is no truth in the statement of the *Lloyd* of Vienna, that the Sultan has sent an Ambassador to St. Petersburg. The letters received from the Ottoman Embassy are of the 8th, but they do not give any details about the conspiracy discovered at Constantinople against the person of the Sultan.

Under date of Vienna, Thursday, July 21, is the following telegraphic despatch:—

"BELGRADE, July 15.—Our Senate, being devoted to Russia, has urged the reigning Prince to abdicate in favour of his nephew, aged twenty-five, educated in Russia. The Prince has already quitted Belgrade, and has handed three days' delay to consider."

A considerable displacement of troops is taking place throughout that portion of the military frontier which adjoins Bosnia and Servia. The Austrians are edging on towards Turkey.

From Servia it is said that the Russian Government, after procuring the dismissal of the Premier Garaschnin against the Prince's will, now demands the removal of all state *employés* who are known to entertain anti-Russian sentiments.

STAR CLUB.—The last meeting of this club for the present season will take place at the Star and Garter, Richmond, on Wednesday, 3rd August; when a large muster of the diplomatic members is expected, as well as many members of the House of Commons.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—A Common Hall of the Livery was held at the Guild all on Friday, for the purpose of electing a person to fill the office of Sheriff of London, in the room of J. Turnley, Esq., who had refused to serve; but the Lord Mayor said, circumstances had transpired which rendered it advisable to adjourn the election, which was done.

THE STEAM-SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—The "screw steam-ship *Great Britain*, Matthews commander, will be despatched for Australia on the 15th of August next, and is expected she will make a very rapid run. The agents have advertised that, if she does not make the run to Melbourne within sixty-five days, they will return forty shillings per ton of the freight-money paid on goods.

IRISH LIBEL CASE.—The case of Birch, of the late *World* newspaper, against the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* for libel, has terminated in a verdict for the defendant.

REGATTA AT BRIGHTON.—The three days' grand aquatic meeting at Brighton, commenced on Thursday; and, although circumstances rendered it necessary to defer a portion of the sport to the second and third days, the great schooner race for 120 guineas amply compensated the visitors for the postponement. The course was to start from a flag-boat off the Chain-pier towards the west, to a boat moored off Shoreham Harbour, out about five miles, to another boat facing the pier; thence to a boat off Rottingdean, and back to the Chain pier, three times round, making a distance of at least 32 miles. They came in as follows:—

	H. M. S.
Alarm	3 45 0
Sverige	3 47 0

The *Sverige* thus lost by two minutes in a distance of 32 miles, performed by the winner in 4h. 20m. Some minor rowing matches followed. Amongst the sport for Friday was a grand race for £100, in which the *Mosquito*, *Arrow*, *Wildfire*, and *Crest* were to compete.

LAUNCH OF THE CRESSY.—On Thursday the new screw steam-ship *Cressy*, 80 guns, was launched at Chatham Dockyard. She was designed and laid down in 1844; but recently it was determined to change her from a sailing to a screw steam-ship. There was a large concourse of spectators in the yard and the *Cressy* was christened by Miss Percy, daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Josceline Percy. The dimensions of the ship, according to the lloyd navy list, are length, 231 feet 3 inches; breadth, 58 feet; depth in hold, 24 feet 9 inches; burthen in tons, 2,752 tons. She is to have engines of 800-horse power, on Maudslay and Co.'s double piston-rod direct-acting principle. The *Mosquito*, an 11-gun screw steam-sloop, will be ready in about two months for launching, from the same dockyard.

MARSEILLES.—The *Fury*, 6, paddle-sloop, Commander Tatham, arrived at Marseilles on the 17th inst., with important despatches from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, relative to the Eastern difficulties, to which she awaits the reply from the British Cabinet. Lord Arthur Lennox was a passenger for England on board.

HEREFORD CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday morning, during a fearful storm, the fine old church at Hereford was struck by lightning, during the performance of the marriage ceremony. The edifice was only injured trifingly; but two women and two children present were struck by the electric fluid, and one of the children was much injured.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of about 150 constables of the B division of the metropolitan police was held at the Belgrave Hotel, Pimlico, for the purpose of taking into consideration what steps should be adopted in order to obtain an increase of pay. Mr Superintendent Gibbs endeavoured to persuade the men not to assemble, but they expressed a determination to take that course, in order to make known their complaints. It was eventually resolved that a memorial be presented to the Commissioners of Police, representing the propriety of an increase in their pay, and which it was agreed should be signed by every constable.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The hay-crops, although abundant, are unpromising for the interests of the growers. Along the whole distance from London to the western extremity of Herefordshire, and through the south-western part of Buckinghamshire, the floods in the lower lands have placed the crops under water, and be the weather ever so fine, the quality of the hay must be seriously damaged Wheat, through the same district, looks uncommonly well: we have seen heavier crops, but rarely more healthy-looking ones. Notwithstanding the heavy rains, there is very little beaten down; in fact, not only are the ears good, but the straw is strong. In the county of Hereford, the bearded, or Polish wheat, shows best. The barley (not grown in these districts largely) shows every appearance of an average harvest; they are all in full ear, and, like the wheat, keep well up their preponderance. Oats are unquestionably an extraordinary crop. There are a few fields—one particularly near Hickmansworth—that are worth going to see. Their uniformity of growth, and the quantity of ears on each stem, are promise of an abundant crop. Turnips are healthy, and in many instances an inch and a half high, and come up so abundantly that they will require great thinning. Mangel-wurzel and beet-root (not much cultivated in this district) are exceedingly healthy and abundant; in fact, there is every prospect, under God's will as to weather, of a good and abundant harvest.

THE FLOODS NEAR LONDON.—The most disastrous news has been received from nearly every town in the neighbourhood of London of the effects of the heavy rain that has recently fallen. Along the South-Western Railway very little is to be seen in the low lands beyond immense sheets of water, and thousands of hay-cocks floating on the surface. At Guildford, Chertsey, Woking, and Battersea, the water is several feet deep, and much damage has been done to the crops as well as the hay. On the Eastern Counties line immense injury has been caused to the sheep and lambs, and some of the crops have been destroyed. In Kent there has been a destruction of many thousand pounds worth of property.

NORTH DERBYSHIRE ELECTION.—Late on Tuesday night Mr. Evans, satisfied with the result of the first day's polling, retired from the contest. Mr. Thornhill, therefore, is duly elected.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

A conversation upon the Eastern question was commenced by the Earl of MALMESBURY, who expressed his impatience for the publication of the Government of their answers to the Russian circular notes. The Earl of CLARENDON said the papers connected with this subject would be laid upon the table of the House in a few days, whatever might be the result of the negotiations now going on.

The Transportation Bill passed through committee.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE, in presenting petitions from India, complaining of the salt monopoly, enlarged upon Indian grievances.

The EARL OF DONOUGHMORE called attention to the present condition of the system of national education in Ireland, moving, at the same time, for a copy of the resolution lately adopted by the Board of National Education, excluding the use of certain books of Archbishop Whately's from the schools under their management; and asked whether, in consequence of that resolution, any and what members had resigned their seats at the board? The Earl of ABERDEEN denied that any member had hitherto resigned his position and defended the national system, which he maintained to have worked well. He considered that an erroneous construction had been placed upon the resolution, which excluded only one book—the "Evidences of Christianity," and had not caused any change at the board. Lords MONTEAGLE, DERBY, and HARROWBY took part in a debate upon the subject, which resulted in the papers being ordered to be laid on the table.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. BRIGHT moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petitions of certain electors and inhabitants of the city of Peterborough, presented on the 1st of July, complaining of the interference of Earl Fitzwilliam, as peer of the realm, at the election in December last, and at previous elections. Mr. Bright read extracts from the petition, in order to show the extent to which the Fitzwilliam influence, by means of the Fitzwilliam property, had been maintained in the city. So paramount and crushing was that influence, that the electors would be content to allow that Fitzwilliam to return one representative, if they were permitted to return the other. Mr. Fitzwilliam seconded the motion, believing inquiry to be necessary for the vindication of Lord Fitzwilliam's character. The motion was agreed to, after some further discussion.

THE SUCCESSION-DUTY.

On the motion that the bill be read a third time, Mr. LIDDELL, the new member for Liverpool, opposed the bill. He complained of the inequality of the tax. Some property might pay four or five times in the course of twenty years, while other property might escape for fifty or sixty years. He mentioned a barony in which four successors to the property and title had died in a short time, recited statistical illustrations in proof of the hardships and inequality of which he complained, and spoke of the burdens already imposed upon land as an additional argument against the tax. On the motion "that the bill do pass," a proviso to the second clause was moved by Mr. SPOONER, which was negatived, after a discussion, by 138 to 100. An animated, but not interesting discussion next took place upon a motion by Mr. MALINS, to omit the clause relating to the Timber duty. The result was the rejection of the amendment by 112 to 77. Sir J. PAKINGTON moved another amendment, to insert certain words, neutralising the *ex post facto* application of the tax. The amendment was rejected on a division, by 134 to 93. Mr. MALINS moved another amendment, to protect title-deeds from being called for; which was rejected, on a division, by 146 to 110. A final division then took place upon the main question; and, at a quarter to eleven, it was decided, by 176 to 134, "that the bill do pass." The result was received with loud cheering from the Ministerial side.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill. Mr. HUME moved an amendment on the 22nd clause, to allow two native gentlemen to be included in the Legislative Council. Sir C. WOOD was of opinion that instead of making the introduction of natives compulsory, the system which had been commenced of giving them increased power, should be left gradually to develop, as the natives themselves advanced in capacity. Lord STANLEY wished to express his views, but did not consider that the amendment prescribed the best mode of accomplishing the object. Lord JOCELYN agreed with Lord Stanley. Mr. BLACKETT gave his support to the amendment; which was opposed by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, as perilous to the stability of our Indian empire, and by Mr. MANGLES, because he conceived the natives to be unfit for legislative duties. Mr. D. SEYMOUR condemned the course pursued by the Government as calculated to alienate the natives from the Government. After some further discussion, the House divided, and the amendment was lost by 168 to 39. The clause was then agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. ALCOCK moved that the third reading of the Assistant-Judge (Middlesex Sessions) Bill be postponed for six months; and Sir D. L. EVANS supported the amendment, and related various anecdotes of the "eccentricities" of the present Assistant-Judge. On a division, the bill was thrown out by 93 to 42.

Lord PALMERSTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the closing of burial-grounds in towns. The House adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill, and the Land Reserves Bill, passed through committee.

The General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill and the Coinage Offences Bill were read a second time, and the Metropolitan Buildings Act Further Amendment Bill a third time.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, after a prefatory statement of some length, introduced a bill in relation to the law between landlord and tenant in Ireland.

The Succession-duty Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House held a morning sitting, in which the LORD ADVOCATE moved the second reading of the Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Abolition Bill. He explained that it was intended to do away with an impost of six per cent, levied upon the Edinburgh householders for the support of ministers of the Church of Scotland in that city. These, to the number of eighteen, received salaries of £300, and it was proposed to reduce their number to fifteen, and their salaries to £500, and to raise the same in part by a municipal tax of three per cent; and the balance was to be taken out of the Consolidated Fund, which, however, was to be ultimately reimbursed by the falling in of the annuities. The measure, he stated, was calculated to do away with what had long been a rankling cause of irritation. Mr. J. B. SMITH contended that the church which these annuities endowed was no longer the church of the people, and he moved the second reading that day three months. Mr. HADFIELD seconded the amendment. Mr. MACAULAY supported the measure, chiefly upon considerations of the unpopularity of the impost as it at present existed, and of the outrages to which it had given rise; and he implored the House not to reject a bill calculated to promote peace in Scotland, and the welfare of the establishment in that country. Colonel Blair, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. E. Ellice, Mr. Miall, Sir A. Campbell, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. F. Scott contributed to a further discussion. The latter gentleman was still on his legs when the Speaker left the chair at four o'clock.—At six o'clock the House re-assembled, and was immediately counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in moving the second reading of the Vaccination Extension Bill (which had been sent from the House of Lords), stated its object, which was to render vaccination compulsory, under pecuniary penalties, and showed the unsatisfactory results of the voluntary system. The mortality from small-pox was greater in England than in almost any other country in Europe. Lord PALMERSTON expressed his approval of the bill, which was read a second time.

THE ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE-DUTY AND THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

On the order for the second reading of the Attorneys and Solicitors' Certificate-duty (No. 2) Bill, Lord R. GROSVENOR said that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would say that the present duty was retained merely for revenue purposes this year, and would promise to take the tax into consideration next year, he was willing to forego a division.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER could not give a pledge that in any future year he would propose the repeal of this duty, since there were many claims for relief from taxation, some of which were far more imperative. With respect to the state of the revenue on the 18th of April, he had calculated the surplus of the year at £495,000. Looking at the existing circumstances of the country and to the prospects of the harvest, if he were to frame a new estimate for the year 1853-4, he could not make a more favourable one. After allowing for the ascertained gains and losses, and the probable charges upon this surplus, the amount would be reduced to less than £150,000. Two demands were then made—one for the repeal of the Advertisement duty, amounting to £80,000; and another for the abolition of the Certificate-duty, producing an equal amount; and if both duties were repealed, the financial operations of the year would have to be carried on, not with a surplus, but with a deficiency. The Government thought the most prudent course was to repeal neither duty; but if compelled to choose between the two, and if the House should press the repeal of the Advertisement-duty, he had no hesitation in saying that he should prefer that alternative. He therefore declined to give any pledge on the subject of the Certificate duty.

Colonel SIBTHORP, Mr EWART, and Mr. MAGUIRE addressed the House; and, upon a division, the second reading of the bill was negatived by 136 against 102; so the bill is lost.

INSPECTION OF CONVENTS.

On the next order, for resuming the debate on the second reading of the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill, adjourned on the 22nd of June, the SPEAKER explained the state of the question before the House, namely, that the second reading of the bill having been negatived, the question was, whether the House would adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. PHINN, in favour of referring the subject to a Select Committee. A debate ensued, in which Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Drummond, and Sir J. Tyrell argued that inmates of convents required protection; and Mr. J. Ball, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Keogh, and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald contended that no cause had been shown for inquiry.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, the debate was adjourned (at the instance of Mr. Newdegate) until the 10th of August.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Parish Vestries (No. 2) Bill, the Spitalfields to Shoreditch Improvement Bill, and the Entails (Scotland) Bill, were severally read a second time.

The Land Revenues Bill was reported, with amendments.

The Coinage Offences (Colonies) Bill passed through committee.

The Transportation Bill, the Copyholds Bill, the Battersea-park Bill, and the Westminster-bridge Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The Colonial Church Regulation Bill went into committee, after a brief statement from the Archbishop of Canterbury, that the bill was rather permissive than legislative. Its main object was to empower the ecclesiastical authorities in the colonies to summon a convention (in which the laymen shall appear by representation), to form such rules and regulations for the conduct of the church as might be deemed necessary. A discussion then took place, in the course of which Lord MONTEAGLE, the Earl of HARROWBY, and the Earl of DERBY raised some objections as to the danger of those assemblies raising questions involving matters of faith and the supremacy of the Crown.

The bill ultimately passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House sat at twelve o'clock.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER withdrew the Saving Banks Bill for the present session, with a view to its re-introduction in the session of 1854. In giving security for deposits, he said that the Government would require ample control over those establishments.

The reserved clauses of the Landlord and Tenant Bill (Ireland) were agreed to in committee.

The Tenants Compensation (Ireland) Bill made some progress.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In the evening sitting, Mr. LAYARD gave notice of his intention, on the following day (Friday) to put a question to her Majesty's Government as to the state of the pending negotiations between this country and Russia, and also for the production of papers connected with the same.

In reply to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord J. RUSSELL said, that although the defective state of the Danube was partially owing to the neglect of proper precautions by the Russian Government; yet its present obstructed state had, in a great degree, arisen from natural causes, and principally from an immediate, owing to excessive rain, which was now subsiding. The correspondence which had taken place on the subject would be looked into, and if there was any portion of it of a nature fit for general inspection it would be furnished to the House.

Mr. BRIGHT called attention to the case of a cab-driver, as reported in the daily papers, who had been fined 40s. at the Bow-street Police-office, and committed to prison in default, because he had not 6s. to deposit before the measurement of the disputed distance. Although such things might happen in Turkey or Russia, he did not think that they ought to happen in this country. He wished to know whether the Home Secretary could afford any information on the subject. Lord PALMERSTON said he would certainly make inquiry into the matter. In the meantime he entreated the House to suspend its opinion.

Mr. BRIGHT moved that the General Committee of Elections should be instructed to select a chairman, and six other members to be the Select Committee on the petition from the city of Peterborough, upon the subject of the alleged interference of Earl Fitzwilliam, at the last election for that place. Lord H. VANE opposed the motion, upon the ground that the pending petition against the sitting member for Peterborough ought first to be decided.

Lord J. RUSSELL supported the motion, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

THE INDIA BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the India Bill, resuming the consideration of the clauses from the 23rd. Clauses up to 31 having been agreed to, the House resumed. The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

ADVERTISEMENT-DUTY.

On consideration of the Stamp-duties Bill as amended,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that, in regard to the Advertisement duty, it was the intention of the Government to defer to what they considered to be the wish of a real majority of the House.

Mr. BRIGHT then asked whether the duty was to cease upon the passing of the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said no; but a bill might be brought in and become law in the course of next week.

ADVERTISEMENT AND STAMP DUTIES.

The following is an abstract of the resolutions reported, amended, and agreed to, on Thursday night:—

1. That from and after a time to be specified, conveyance of any kind or description whatsoever, in consideration of any annual sum— £ s. d.

Where the annual sum thereby reserved, secured, or made payable, shall not exceed 20s. 0 2 6

And where the same shall exceed 20s., and shall not exceed £12, then for every 20s., or any fractional part of 20s., of such annual sum 0 2 6

And where the same shall exceed £12, and shall not exceed £24, then for every 40s., and for any fractional part of 40s. of such annual sum 0 5 0

And where the same shall exceed £24, then for every £5, and for any fractional part of £4 of such annual sum 0 10 0

2. That from and after a day to be named, the following stamp duty shall be charged and paid in lieu thereof:—

On any scrip certificate, the right or title of the holder thereof, to any share or shares in any joint-stock or other company, or any certificate declaring or entitling the holder thereof, to be or become the proprietor of any share or shares of or in any company, or otherwise than by deed or instrument in writing 0 0 1

That from and after the 5th day of July, 1853, in lieu of the duties now payable on advertisements, there shall be paid—

For and in respect of any advertisement contained in or published with any gazette or other newspaper, or other periodical paper, or periodical literary work 0 0 0

THE CHOLERA.—We learn from St. Petersburg, of the 9th inst., that cholera had increased in intensity. There were on that day 104 new cases. Letters from Copenhagen, of the 12th, state that the cholera was at that time increasing in intensity. A letter from Kalmar, in the island of Gothland (Sweden), states that this terrible disease had broken out there with great virulence. Many of the persons attacked died in less than two hours.

BUCHAREST, WALLACHIA, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY

BUCHAREST, WALLACHIA.

THE Russian army of occupation in the Danubian Principalities having fixed its head-quarters at Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, we present our readers with a Sketch of that city. Bucharest contains nearly 70,000 inhabitants: it covers an immense area, owing to the number of gardens with which it is interspersed. Seen from the summit of the Metropolitan Church of Bucharest, the city, with its many coloured roofs, its lofty towers rising from more than sixty churches and its verdant trees and glades mingling with the mass of buildings, presents a most picturesque appearance. The Metropolitan Church stands upon a hill commanding the city. Like all the other churches of Bucharest, it is surrounded by spacious cloisters the entrance to which is by two solid gateways, surmounted by towers, which formerly enabled them to carry on a protracted defence. In a building forming part of the cloisters of the Metropolitan Church stands the Hall of Assembly, in which the deliberations of the Boyards were held up to the arrival of the Russian army of occupation. The Metropolitan is the constitutional President of the Assembly, which consists of forty-three members. A few of the older Boyards take their seats in the ample and majestic costume, worn by them under the Turkish rule, they still retain their beards and voluminous kalpaks. The military chiefs of Wallachia take part in the deliberations, dressed in their uniforms, and wearing their swords. Bucharest no longer possesses a palace for the Wallachian Princes. A vast palace, formerly occupied by the Hospodars, was burnt down in 1812. The city contains luxurious baths, upon the Turkish model, a theatre, in which opera and comedy are performed, a museum devoted to natural history, and a public library. The streets, tortuous and of unequal width, are irregularly built and ill paved. The houses are, many of them, little better than barns of rotten timber. Edifices of a more pretending character are to be found; but the finest houses in Bucharest are wofully dilapidated in their exterior, notwithstanding their luxurious display of flowery ornament. An immense number of Jews inhabit Bucharest, who will, no doubt, make a rich harvest out of the Russian army of occupation.

The Hospodars of Wallachia used to be elected for life: they were chosen among the Boyards of the first class. By the convention concluded between the Porte and Russia, May 1, 1849, the Hospodars were only elected for seven years. The present Hospodar of Wallachia, Barbo Demitri Stirbey, was nominated on the 16th of June, 1849. The Prince Constantine Ghika is President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. A British Consul General, who also fulfils the office of political agent, Mr R. G. Colquhoun, resides at Bucharest. The population of Wallachia is about two millions and a quarter. The religion of the Greek Church is professed by the inhabitants of both Principalities.

KERTCH, SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

KERTCH.

KERTCH, a thriving port in the Crimea, on the straits of Yenikale, contains from 5000 to 6000 inhabitants. It exports large quantities of salt, wheat, salt-fish, and caviare. In its neighbourhood are the extensive ruins of the ancient town of Panticapæum, once the residence of Mithridates. The favourable position of the strait, uniting the Sea of Azoff with the Black Sea, attracts a numerous concourse of vessels to the roads of Kertch. The prosperity of Kertch has also been increased by the construction of a custom-house and a lazaretto on a large scale. In 1839 Kertch was declared the quarantine fort for Taganrog, and all ships visiting its shores were obliged to anchor under the walls of its lazaretto. From this time the Sea of Azoff was closed to all ships except mere coasters, and Kertch became the dépôt and port of this sea, as well as of the northern part of the Black Sea. If the reader will turn to the map which we published last week (p. 32) he will perceive at a glance the admirable commercial situation of Kertch.

PART OF DRESDEN, FROM THE RIGHT BANK OF THE ELBE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

RANDOM NOTES AND SKETCHES MADE ON THE WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY, 1853.

(SECOND LETTER.)

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, July 10.

THE railroad from Dresden to Prague lies, with slight exceptions here and there, along the course of the river Elbe; and a more beautiful country it is impossible to conceive. Having crossed the new bridge—half of which is devoted to the railroad, and the other half to ordinary traffic—a sharp turn brings us in a course parallel with the left bank of the river, along which the line has been laid. The stream, which soon

TOWER ON THE BRIDGE, AT PRAGUE.

becomes narrower and more rapid than lower down, is bounded on either side by abrupt walls of rock, in the material of which the space for the railway has been cut. It is very devious in its course, and opens up at every turn some new vista of grandeur or beauty. The mountain precipices on either side are generally covered with fir-trees; through the green masses of which sharp pinnacles of stone rear their heads, or stretch forth their gigantic arms. In many parts the base of the rock is skirted with small patches of alluvial soil, which have been put into cultivation, chiefly for vines and hops; and close to such plantations a cottage or two, and now and then a small village appears, its white-washed walls and slate roofs sparkling in the sun-rays. At intervals, a verdant dale slopes away upwards, between two mountain ridges; but these occasions are rare—the rocky mass maintaining its footing down to the very water's edge. The channel of the river is consequently narrower, and the stream bold and rapid. The barges employed in the conveyance of stone from the quarries situate some miles distant from Dresden, skim cheerily downward, but make slow progress on the return voyage, even when towed by three or four horses each. All along the towing-path, which lies between the railway and the river, we meet with crosses, and little figures of the Virgin and of saints, their faces looking towards the water. The accompanying sketch by S——, will give an idea of the character of the scenery that I have endeavoured briefly to describe.

We had to exhibit our passports at the station at Dresden before taking our tickets; being aware that another inspection of them would take place at Bodenbach, the frontier station in the Austrian dominions. Accordingly, the train having passed through a short tunnel by which this station is approached, we found ourselves under the eye and protection of the Austrian authorities. There is no mistake about the business-like manner in which they carry out their functions. A passport is no mere piece of paper or empty formulary in their hands: it is, in their eyes, a curious and precious document, which they treat with all the veneration a cognoscente would bestow upon an article of *vertù*. The train had scarcely come to a stand-still, when, before we could alight, a police agent, attended by a sort of side-de camp, both in uniform, opened the door, and demanded our passports. Being handed to him, he turned them over, examining the various *visées* with greedy eagerness; and we thought the business was over. Not at all. The little side-de-camp produced a bundle of printed forms, one of which he handed to each of us in exchange for our passports; after first sticking upon the latter a coupon, or docket, which he had torn from the said form, and duly numbered, for the purpose of identification; and we were told to apply, before starting again, at the *Polizei-Direction*. Half an hour's stay here, and a most tempting *restauration*, but no time for refreshment. First, there were the Custom-house officers to pay our respects to, who, after a brief interview, politely authorised the admission of such small matters as writing-case, &c., which we carried with us in our hands, the remainder of our luggage being *emballée* for Prague; and when this business was over, that of the passports had to be attended to. After all the accounts we had heard of the vexatious inquisitiveness lately indulged in by the Austrian authorities in passport transactions, we were a little anxious as to the nature and extent of the scrutiny we might be subjected to; but in the end we got off much easier than we had expected. Having stood amongst the crowd till it came to our turn, we presented our tickets. The official, having looked at the numbers and then at the passports, inquired, "What is your character? (by which we understood him to mean our position in life) and what is your age?" Having briefly satisfied him upon which points the important facts were duly endorsed on our passports, which were then returned to us.

Meantime, whilst the rest of the passengers were getting their passports put *en règle*, we had an opportunity of admiring the prettily-situated village of Tetschen, and the castle of the same name, which stand on the opposite side of the river, and of which S—— took a sketch from his seat in the carriage. This castle, which, with the village, belongs to the Count Thun, stands at the top of a bold rock. It has been a fortified place for ages, having been a point of some importance during the time of the Thirty Years' War, and again during the Seven Years' War. The castle, as it now stands, was finished in 1775, and was placed in a state of defence by Napoleon in 1813.

After passing this point the banks of the river become more open the hills less steep and further apart, forming a delicious valley, through which the river flows with a broader and calmer surface than previously.

The carriage into which we were transferred at Bodenbach was lighter and different in arrangement to those we had previously occupied. Instead of roomy and luxuriously padded seats, elbows, sides, &c., two in each carriage, we had a light carriage, something like the second-class carriages in Belgium, with a double set of seats, and a passage running down the centre, the door opening from the end; seats smaller, elbows mere painted wood, with cushioned tops, scarcely any other padding—altogether a very homely affair in one sense of the word, but not in the sense of the comfort of home. Probably, however, the light structure of the carriages has been wisely adopted, in consideration of the extraordinary difficulties of working the line from this point, owing to the sinuosities of the river, which the railway implicitly follows, and upon which curves of fearful abruptness are of continual occurrence; one particularly I remarked, skirting a point of high ground, round which our train wound its way for at least three parts of a circle, with a radius apparently of not more than half a mile. Of course the lighter the material of the train the better under such circumstances; and even with materials ever so light, any high degree of speed might be attended with disastrous consequences. But if it were not for these considerations the slowness of our progress for the remainder of the journey would have tried our patience beyond human endurance. The same may be said of a great part of our subsequent journey (on the following day) from Prague to Brünn and Vienna, which was a prolonged effort of pulling up, with whistle accompaniment, just as we have it upon an English railway

VIEW ON THE ELBE, BETWEEN DRESDEN AND PRAGUE.

when approaching a metropolitan terminus. Road guards are through out this one placed at closer intervals than upon any we had hitherto passed—not more, I should say, than half or three-quarters of a mile apart—who, standing by the doors of their little wooden sheds, dressed in uniform, or an undress frock of blue and white stripe, salute the train in military fashion as it passes.

The coals used are abominable in quality—a sort of brown anthracite; they are not coked, and the smoke, sparks, and dust which come from them, including very sizeable unconsumed particles, constitute a most fearful infliction upon all in the wake of the engine. The chimney or funnel is made differently to ours, like an inverted cone or bottle, partially closed at top, with the intention probably of checking the escape of the solid particles; but the contrivance only mitigates the evil, which—especially in hot weather, and under a broiling sun—is indescribably offensive.

At almost every stopping place—and there are thirty or forty between Prague and Vienna alone—there is a building inscribed *Wasser station*, and a syphon pipe for supplying the engine with water. At most of these places, however, the pipes seem to have run dry, for the water was poured into the engine in buckets, from a supply provided in a large cask. In short, it is quite evident that at present the railway system has not made great progress in Austria, and that it is pursued, in the cases where it is in operation, under considerable natural disadvantages.

As we approach Prague we leave the Elbe, and come upon the River Moldau, the aspect of which is somewhat different from that of the former river. And what can have happened all this time? The dear authorities have not seen our passports for at least four hours! Let the door at the end of the travelling caravan opens, and enters a very small, but pleasant-looking, portly gentleman, who, introduced by a gruff, who, lifting his hat from his head (a motion which his side-de-camp admirably, and we very indifferently imitate), begs the favour of an inspection of the precious document. He receives it with parental affection—docket it in his pocket-book—and another printed broadside in exchange—and, grinning from ear to ear, tells us—in German, French, and English—that we shall receive it back again at Prague, and to apply for it, "*Schnell—brod-de suite*—directly," on our arrival at the station. Accordingly, having first passed our baggage under inspection for the third time—(I was quite grieved to see so much valuable time wasted upon my humble wardrobe at the public expense), we proceeded to the *Police-Direction*, where we had an opportunity of observing the method in which this business is conducted. The first person we saw under examination was a farmer-looking man, who answered all the questions put to him very promptly, a gentleman in mousetachios posting up his answers in a large book, in his own particular page and column, and where, doubtless, every previous event of his life (for he was evidently belonging to this part of the country) was already duly recorded. Others followed; the interrogatories being put by a stern, consequential-looking police-officer, who kept his eyes all the while steadfastly fixed upon the person under examination. Amongst others examined was a middle-aged country woman, who, after replying to at least a dozen questions, paused for an instant at one which was put to her; probably she did not understand it, for she was a simple-looking body. In an instant the official's eye flashed suspicion; he repeated the question in a more authoritative tone, and blew his nose with a sonorous twang, to give her time to collect her thoughts; and so succeeded in eliciting a reply. When it came to our turn, our greeting was simply "When are you going away?" To which, having answered "To-morrow," our passports were carefully transcribed into the big ledger, by way of "opening an account" for us; and we were ushered to depart. And so for [illegible] hours. In every moment we entered our rooms at the Hotel de Saxe, we were followed by another suit only, who produced a piece of paper which we were required again to fill up with "the story of our life" including place of birth, of residence, religion, time of [illegible]. As for the poor passports, they were again demanded three several times between Prague and Vienna, although we travelled by the same train throughout. At one place, Bilsen, we fancied it was the railway-tickets we were asked for, and accordingly handed those papers. I shall never forget the look of astonishment and disgust with which the functionary spurned them, and exclaimed, in a tone of unmistakeable earnestness, somewhat approaching to insolence, "Passports!" At Gaussersdorf, the last station before reaching Vienna, the police-officer who visited us was disposed to be rather inquisitive. Not content with taking our passports, he began making inquiries as to our station in life, the object of our journey, &c.—were we *proprietaires* or *negociants*? and so forth. To all this we simply replied by pointing to the endorsement upon our passports already made by the authorities at Prague; and he went off with a sort of smirk, still poring over the documents as he carried them away with him.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the most finished performances at Covent-garden Theatre has been Donizetti's "Favorita." This fine work would appear to be an especial favourite with the composer, for in no other work has he bestowed greater pains in careful drilling of the choral and orchestral [illegible]. Originally produced at the Grand Opera in Paris in 1840, "La Favorita" was transplanted to her Majesty's Theatre in 1847, and to the Royal Italian Opera in 1848; but, notwithstanding the attraction of Grisi, Mario, and Marini in the cast, a most gorgeous *mise en scène*, and a perfectly admirable reading in 1848 the opera drew upon every to the treasury. It is difficult to account for the non popularity of "La Favorita." When it has been seen that Beethoven's "Fidelio," Rossini's "Moïse" (Zora), and "Guglielmo Tell," and Halévy's "Juive" have been financial failures—albeit artistic triumphs: and that Gounod's "Sapho" and Verdi's "Trovatore Corsaro" have been condemned, one is tempted to conclude no doubt will be [illegible] in advance in art in this country. "La Favorita" is Donizetti's masterpiece in the concerted pieces display a breadth and power far beyond all his former lyric productions; and some of the most delicious melodies that have ever emanated from Italian inspiration are to to be heard in the [illegible] opera; in which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. F de J.—All duly received, and since acknowledged by letter.

COLONSAY.—They shall have prompt attention.

DR. R., Jersey.—In the last game in our printed list of the game played by specials between the *Anglo Parisian* and *Wellesley*. It shall be re-examined.

W. B.—Of Kensington.—The game is drawn under such circumstances.

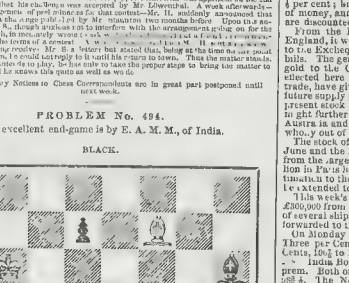
ARMADO.—We have not seen the statement to which you refer; but most hardly say that it has met a shadow of foundation. The facts are simply, Mr. Horwitz was applied, on the part of this event, that his challenge was accepted by Mr. Löwenthal. A week after wards, during the arrangements of preliminaries for that contest—Mr. H. suddenly announced that he had accepted a challenge published by Mr. Staunton two months before. Upon the re-monstrance of Mr. S., though unable not to interfere with the arrangement going on for the first-named match, he instantly wrote to ask Mr. Staunton to communicate to his opponent, both men of having received Mr. S.'s letter but stated that, being at the time on our point of leaving London, he could not reply to it until his return to town. Thus the matter stands. If Mr. H. can by any means so play, he has only to make the proper steps to bring the matter to bear at once; and he knows his quite as well as we do.

* * Our customary Notices to Chess Correspondents are in great part postponed until next week.

PROBLEM No. 494.

The excellent end-game is by E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in six moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

MR. STAUNTON gives his Q Kt to one of the best players in the Richmond Chess club.

(Remove White's Q Knight from the board).

(Scotch Gambit)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. K B to K K 8th	P to K R 3rd
2 Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Q B to Q R 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd (a)
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. P to Q R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
4 P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	18. R takes K Kt	B takes K B P
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q R 4th		ch)
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd	19. K takes B	Kt takes R
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. K R to K sq	P takes B (d)
8. P to K 5th	P to K sq	21 R takes Q	Q takes R
9 P takes P (in	Q takes P (e)	22 Kt to K 6th (e)	P to Q B 4th
taking		23. Kt to K t 6th	K to his sq
10 R to K sq (b)	K Kt to K B 3rd		(ch)
11 P to Q R 4th	I takes Q B P	24. Kt takes Q	K takes Kt
12. Q to her Kt 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th (c)	25 B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
13. B takes K B P	K to B sq	26. P to Q B 6th (f)	Q R to Q Kt sq
		27. Q to Q 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd
14. Q to Q R 2nd	Q to K B 3rd	28. Q to K 5th	
		And Black surrendered.	

(a) This may be done with safety when the adversary has no Queen's Kt

(b) Better, we think, to play at once taking the B. If then, White could securely retire his Queen to Q R 2nd.

(c) Notwithstanding White's next move, of P to Q R 3th.

(d) The obvious move for Black at this crisis was R to K B 2nd. If he had played so, White's reply would probably have been P to K 6th.

(e) Much better than taking the Queen off-hand.

(f) The best move to sustain the attack.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

By a communication just received from Major Jaenisch, we are informed that on the last of June the members of the recently-established Chess-club at St. Petersburg, celebrated the opening of their new and magnificent *locale*, which is in the centre of the city, by a grand dinner, under the auspices of the chief officials of the capital and several members of the *corps diplomatique*. Among the distinguished visitors present on this occasion we notice the names of Prince Gorousoff the elder and Mr. Petroff—the former of whom took up his abode from Moscow, and the latter from Warsaw, solely for the purpose of taking part in a ceremonial so interesting to every lover of Chess in Russia. During the sojourn of these famous players at St. Petersburg they contested many memorable games together, and against other amateurs of acknowledged eminence The best of these *parties* have been kindly placed at our disposal, and we shall give them, with comments, at opportunity serves, for the entertainment of our readers.

The following is one played between Mr. PETROFF and the PRINCE :—

(Centre Gambit.)

BLACK (Prince O.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Prince O.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. Q takes Q	R takes Q
2. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P	28. R to K 3rd	P to K t 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q B to Q B 3rd	29. R to Q B 3rd	K to K t 3rd
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	30. K to R 2nd	P to K B 5th
5. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	31. P to Q R 4th	P to K 6th (ch)
6. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	32. K to K sq	P to K R 5th
(c)		33. P to Q Kt 5th	P to K B 6th (g)
7. B takes Kt	Q takes B	34. P to Q R 5th	P to Kt 5th
8. P to K 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd (b)	35. P to K B 4th	P to K 7th
9. Castles	P takes Q B P	36. K to R 2nd	P to K 7th
10. Q Kt takes P	Castles	37. R to B sq	K to his 4th
11. K Kt to K sq	P to Q 3rd	38. R to K sq	P to K 8th
12. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q B to K Kt 5th	39. P to Q Kt 6th	P takes P
13. P to K R 3rd (d)	P to K R 4th	40. P takes P	P to Q Kt 2nd
14. Q takes B	P takes K P	41. P to Q Kt 7th	K to Q B 3rd
15. B takes Kt	P takes B	42. K to B 2nd	K to Q B 5th
16. Kt takes Q B P	Q Kt to Q B sq	43. K to Q Kt sq	K to Q B 4th
17. Kt to Q R 4th	B to Q 3rd	44. R to Q B 3rd (ch)	K takes P
18. Q R to Q B sq	K R to K sq	45. R to B 4th	R to K 2nd
19. Q R takes P	P to K 5th (c)	46. R to Q B sq	P to K 8th
20. Q R takes Q B P	R takes R		(queens) (ch)
21. Q to K R 3rd	R to Q B 3rd	47. R takes Q	R takes R
22. P to K t 3rd (d)	P to K B 4th (e)	48. K takes R	K to B 4th
23. Q to K B sq	R takes K t P (f)	49. R to Q 8th	K to Q 5th
24. K B P takes B	R takes K t	50. K to Q 2nd	K to K 5th
(ch)		51. R to Q sq	K to K 6th
25. P to Q R 4th	Q to K 3rd	52. K to K B sq	P to K 8th (ch)
26. P to Q 6th	Q to K 2nd	53. K to B sq	K to B 6th
		And Black surrendered.	

(a) This variation—presented hitherto only in Major Jaenisch's "Analyse Nouvelle"—is here excited fled, and with the best line of defence

(b) It is shown enough in the game of White and takes the Pawn with his Knight, Black must have won a piece by playing Q to K 2nd.

(c) The game now becomes extremely critical and interesting, and on both sides the play is exce lent

(d) The moves of Mr. Petroff throughout the excellent play of the pretty. It appears to us that, by pushing forward the Pawn to K B 4th, White must have obtained an irresistible superiority in a very few more moves.

(e) Black might have resigned at this stage. In such an end game Mr. Petroff is invincible.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LÖWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.—The conditions of this encounter we may now consider settled, since the only point in dispute between the belligerents is as to when the battle shall begin; and, as the question is to be referred to the decision of Mr. Lewis, here can be no longer any doubt of the match taking place.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russian forces has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation during the whole of the week. Notwithstanding the out and outs, the last as the vital some what warlike in the r tone, here has been a very steady market for the National Securities, in which, however, the amount of business actually transacted has been by no means extensive. Prices have advanced about ¼ per cent; but the rise must be chiefly attributed to the great abundance of money, and the low rate of interest at which good commercial bills are discounted in Lombard-street and elsewhere.

From the last accounts of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England, it would appear that rather large sums of money have been lent to the Exchequer to meet the dividends, and a portion of the deficiency bills. The general appearance of the crops, and the continuous export of gold to the Continent (in spite of the large purchases of grain lately effected here on French account), together with the activity in the corn trade, have given rise to apprehensions in some quarters respecting the future supply of gold. Of one thing we may rest assured, viz., that our present stock is more than equal to our commercial wants; whilst we in sight further observe that, such is the rapid extens on of our trade with Australia and the United States, my actual scarcity appears to us to be who.y out of the quest on.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of France declined, between the 9th of June and the 16th of July, not less than £2,229,000; scarcely, it is said, from the large purchases of grain abroad; but the new mode of valuation lately has compelled the authorities at the Mint to give out an increase to the effect tha., in nature, the re-delivery of coin for bullion will be extended to forty-two days.

This week's imports of the precious metals have amounted to nearly £300,000 from Brazil, and £46,000 from New York. Exclusive of several shipments to the Continent, £100,000 in gold and silver has been forwarded to the East and to Alexandria.

On Monday the Three per Cent Reduced were done at 98¾ ⅞, the Three per Cent Consols, 97¾ 98 to 98½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter Cents, 104¾ to 104½. Consols, for account, 97¾ 98 to 98½. India Stock was 270 India Bonds marked 1s. to 2s. 6d. per £100. Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. prem. Both on Tuesday and Wednesday Consols were tolerably firm, at 98⅞ ⅞. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 104¾ ¼ and the Three per Cents Reduced, 98¾ ⅞. India Stock, 270. On Thursday the market was by no means active, yet prices were higher. The Three per Cents, for transfer, were done at 98¾ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 99 ¼; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104¾ ⅞. Bank Stock was 223. Exchequer Bills improved to par and 1s. premium.

Russian Bonds have met a very inactive market, and the quotations have tended downwards. In other foreign securities a full average business has been done, at extreme prices. Brazilian Five per Cents have been officially marked 103 to 104; the Small Ditto, 102½; Buenos-Ayr Five per Cents, New, 89; Grenada Deferred, 9¾ to ¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 20¾ ¼; Portuguese Five per Cents, ex overdue coupons, 44; the Four per Cents, 31¾ to 32; Spanish Five per Cents, for the Account, 18¾ to 18¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94¾ to 95¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 46¾ ⅞, the Three per Cents, New Deferred, 22¾ to ⅞. Gold is now 0 18 per cent dearer in Paris than in London, 1 16 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London; but 0.42 per cent lower at New York than here.

Miscellaneous Shares have ruled tolerably firm. In prices, no material change has taken place.—Australasia Bank have been 80½; Chartered Bank of Asia, 4¾ to ⅝; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 10¾ ⅝; London Chartered of Australia, 14¾; London Joint-Stock, 38; Oriental Bank Corporation, 43; Union of Australia, 77¾ to 78¾. Australia Agricultural, 20¾ to 20½; British American Land, 6¾; Crystal Palace, 7¾ ⅝; New Ditto of Finance, 4 prem.; Australian Land, 2¾; North British Australian Loan, 1¾; Port Phillip and Colonial, 2¾ to 3; Scottish Australian Investment, 3¾; South Australian Land, 4¾ ex div. and ex bon.; Van Diemen's Land, 1¾; Western of Canada, 17¾; Hungerford Market Company, 12¾ ⅝; Waterloo, 4¾ to 5; and Vauxhall, 2¾. London Assurance, 34; Alliance Marine, 4¾; Atlas, 22½; County, 121; Globe, 12½; Imperial Fire, 17; Imperial Life, 19¾; Law Fire, 8¾; Law Life, 7½; London, 11; Pelican, 45; Rock Life, 88; Royal Exchange, 240 to 245; Sun Life, 1 discount, 1¾; Sun Fire, 2¾; Waterloo, 2¾; Westminster, 5½; East London, 1½; Grand Junction, 73¾; Kent, 84¾; Lambeth, 50; Phœnix, 3¾; Southwark and Vauxhall, 95; West Middlesex, 114 ex div.; Crystal Palace Deferred, 1¾; London, 11¾ ex div.; Ditto Navigation, 10¾; Regent's Canal, 78¾; Surrey Commercial Docks, 20¾; Canada Steam Navigation, 12; General Steam Navigation, 22¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 57; Ditto, New, 41.

The Market for Railway Shares has been very inactive. Paris and Lyons have been bought in at 38 prem., and Northern, 37¾. The Stock is scarce, and many of the Shares have been heavy loans. A large Bundle of the Shares in the Company held by the leading bankers. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday :—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 9¾; Bristol and Exeter, 101½; Caledonian, 44¾; Chester and Holyhead, 22¾; East Anglian, 8¾; Eastern Counties, 13¾; Eastern Union, 8 Stock, 8¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 73; Great Northern, 84; Ditto, A Stock, 26; Great Western, 60¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 78; Leeds Northern, 15¾; London and Blackwall, 9; London and North-Western, 116; Ditto, Fifths, 18¾; London and South-Western, 80¾; Midland, 72; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 10¾; North British, 3¾; North Staffordshire, 13; North and South-Western Junction, 12¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 30; South-Eastern, 72¾; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 13¾; West Cornwall, 8¾; West Midland, 12¾; Paris, 12¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 70; Ditto, Extensions, 12¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29; York and North Midland, 60¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 151; London and Greenwich, 14¾ ex div.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent, 10¾ ⅝; Eastern Union, Scrip, Six per Cent, 20¾; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 128; Ditto, Five per Cent, redeemable at Ten per Cent prem., 13¾; Londonderry and Enniskillen, Half Shares, 3¾; Midland Preference, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 8¾; North British, 11⅝; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, New Shares, 8¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103¾; York and North Midland, B, and 5 Purchase, 11¾ ex div.

FOREIGN.—Great Western of Canada Bonds (second issue), 1 ; Luxembourg, 7¾ ex div.; Madras, 9¾; Northern of France, ; Orleans and Paris and Lyons, 27¾ ex div.; Paris and Strasbourg, ; Sambre and Meuse, ; and Rouen and Havre, 10; Royal Swedish, 4¾; Sambre and Meuse, New Shares, 3¾; Sambre and Meuse, Scrip, 1¾; Namur and Liege, 3¾; Sambre and Meuse, Warrants, 1¾. It is understood that an amalgamation of the Paris and Rouen Railway Company with the Paris and Orleans Company will shortly take place.

MINING SHARES.—Cobre Copper, 1¾; Linares, 1¾; Mexican, 1¾; Real del Monte, 1¾; Royal Mexican, 1¾; Taylor's Australian, 1¾; Australian, 1¾; Colonial Gold, 1¾; English, and Australian Coal, per Smelting Company, 1¾; Great Nugget, 1¾; Scrip, 1¾; Ural, 1¾; Wheal Buller, 1¾; Mariquita, Mexican and South American, 7¾ ex div.; New Grenada, 1 ¼.

Friday Evening.

Consols have been fast to-day, and prices have had a downward tendency. The Three per Cents have marked 98¾ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 99¼; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104¾. Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are tolerably firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Fresh up to our market to-day the arrivals of bar... st wheat were on a very limited scale, and the show of samples of both red and white was extremely small. For all kinds of wheat of home produce the demand ruled steady, and, as some instances, Monday's prices were exceeded. The imports of foreign wheat have exceeded 4,000 quarters. The trade was free at 67s. of the late advance in the quotations. Floating cargoes were offered of Odessa at 44s., and 45s. has been large sold at extreme currencies. No English barley was brought forwards, and for that of foreign the demand was large, the whole of the trade ruled very firm, at last week's currency. In the value of malt no changes took place. Oats and flour sold readily, at late rates. In beans and peas no alteration has occurred.

ARRIVALS.—English, wheat, 3,961 mats, 1,316 qrs.; oats, 1,442 flour, 690. Irish: oats, 8440. Foreign: wheat, 1,600 qrs.; barley, 1,200; oats, 2,000; flour, 1,000 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto, white, 49s to 52s; Northumberland Suffolk, red, 44s. to 48s; ditto, white, 48s. to 52s.; rye, 30s to 32s.; grinding barley, 26s to 28s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto 32s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 58s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Scotch, 52s. to 56s.; Essex and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, 19s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 24s. to 25s.; tick beans, new, 30s. to 32s.; old, 34s.; grey peas, 32s. to 33s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 38s. to 40s.; boilers, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 45s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 40s.; Essex and Kent, 40s. to 42s. per 280 lb. *Foreign:* French, 37s. to 39s. per 280 lb. American flour, 24s. to 25s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The demand for linseed is brisk, and prices have advanced full ... Black ditto is quoted at 48s.; and Calcutta, at 50s. per quarter. Rape has risen 2s. per last; but Calcutta being worth 58s. per quarter. Canary and hemp are dull.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s. to 52s.; Baltic, crushing, 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s. to 48s.; mustard, white, 9s. to 12s. per quarter; ditto, brown, 6s. to 8s. per bushel. Foreign mustard-seed, 8s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per quarter. English tapeseed, new, 37l to 37l per last of ten quarters. Foreign ditto, 34l to 35l. Carraway seed, 24s. to 25s.; ditto, for exportation, 23s. to 24s.; dark beans, new, 30s. to 32s.; old, 34s. to 36s. per quarter. Canary, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. English clover seed, red, 42s. to 62s.; white ditto, 45s. to 64s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wholesome bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Average.—Wheat, 49s. 8d.; barley, 28s. 11d.; oats, 20s. 11d.; rye, 34s. 10d.; beans, 34s. 1d.; peas, 34s. 8d.

Duties.—Wheat, ... barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Flour.—Per sack: the demand is somewhat inactive. In prices, however, no change has taken place. Common second sorts, 34s. per 280 lb.; fine ditto, 36s. to 38s.; and seconds, 40s. to 42s.

Average.—The supplies brought forward this week have been very moderate; nevertheless, they have proved fully equal to the wants of the buyers. In some instances, the quotations have had a downward tendency. Fine yellow Barindoes has sold at 38s. to 39s. 6d.; low to good, 34s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; good to fine brown Jamaica, 33s. to 34s.; good to fine yellow Honduras, 35s. 6d. to 36s.; fine grainy ditto, 37s. 6d. to 38s.; fine grainy white Bengal, 34s. to 35s. 6d.; low to mid. white Bengal, 30s. to 32s. per cwt. Refined goods have ruled readily; brown lumps at 45s., and low to fine grocery, 46s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt. The references to the sugar trade will be found in our Liverpool and Glasgow letters.

Coffee.—Fine Plantation descriptions have been in good request, at an advance of 2s. per cwt. All other kinds of coffee have supported previous rates. Good ordinary native has sold at 44s. 6d.

Rice.—This article is in request, and somewhat dearer. Fine white Bengal has sold at 12s.; good, 11s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Most kinds of Irish butter move off slowly, at barely last week's advance in the quotations. In the value of foreign very little change has taken place. English is firm, and quite as dear. Fine weekly Bored, 86s. to 90s. per cwt.; fresh, 94s. to 96s. per dozen lbs. The bacon market is firm, and prices are a shade higher. Waterford sides, 54s. to 57s.; Limerick, 53s. to 55s.; Hanover, 60s. to 64s. per cwt. Lard, choice hams, and cheese are in steady request. Otherwise the demand is very limited.

Potatoes.—Only a fair sale to-day for purchase. P.K.C., on spot, 90s. 6d. ... 95s. 6d.; and, for the last three months, 96s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 38s. net cash.

Oils.—Generally speaking, the demand is steady, and prices are well supported. Linseed, 30s. 6d. to 30s. 9d. per cwt.; cocoa nut, 37s. to 37s. 6s. per cwt. British turpentine, 43s.; American, 42s. 6d.; sperm, 110s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s. to £5 0s.; clover ditto, £4 15s. to £6 0s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 8s. per load. Trade brisk.

Spirits.—A fair business is doing in rum, on higher terms. Proof Leewards, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; East India, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; and Jamaica, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d. per gal. Brandy is still unsettled. Sales of cognac, best brands of 1831, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 10d.; ditto, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; ditto, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 1d.; ditto, 7s. 10d. to 8s. 0d.; and fine 8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. per gal. Geneva, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per gal. Gunpowder and corn-spirits steady.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, yet prices have given way from ½d. to 1d. per lb. The quality advertised is upwards of 60,000 bales.

Country.—New potatoes are in good supply and steady demand, at from 3s. to 5s. per cwt. The imports from the Continent continue on a liberal scale.

Cattle (Friday).—Beasts, 1,600; Sheep, 13,000; Calves, 300; Pigs, 300. Trade inactive, 3s. to 4s. per stone lower. The plague has caused a total stoppage in the Foreign trade, and the Metropolitan Market is glutted with cattle. Only a few Foreigners were on sale, and these were sold at 3s. per stone. Scotch cattle were dull, and prices 2s. per stone lower. Inferior Downs were 2s. per stone lower. Calves were dull, and 2s. per head lower. Pigs were slow of sale, and 2s. per score lower.

Sheep (Monday).—Only a moderate supply of foreign stock has been on sale this week. Prices have ruled steady. Of English sheep, the supply has been large, and the demand heavy, at a fall of 2s. per 8lbs. The sale for calves was dull, and prices 2s. per 8lbs. lower. Pigs were in good request, at late rates.

Beasts (Monday).—Our market contained very few foreigners. Prices, however, were barely as high as last week. The plague has caused a total stoppage in the Foreign trade, and the Metropolitan Market is glutted with cattle. Only a few Foreigners were on sale, and these were sold at 3s. per stone. Scotch cattle were dull, and prices 2s. per stone lower. Inferior Downs were 2s. per stone lower. Calves were dull, and 2s. per head lower. Pigs were slow of sale, and 2s. per score lower.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Monday).—[illegible] 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse inferior ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. Calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scotch ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; small pigs, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. each. Total supply: Beasts, 2,800; sheep and lambs, 16,000; calves, 300; pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Tuesday).—[illegible] 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse inferior ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. Calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scotch ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; small pigs, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. each. Total supply: Beasts, 2,800; sheep and lambs, 16,000; calves, 300; pigs, 270.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 18.

Royal Artillery.—Col. P. M. Wallace to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Major-General Arbuthnot, deceased.—Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Fraser to be Colonel, vice Weldon, dead.—Major C. Hall to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Fraser, deceased.—Captain C. W. Younghusband to be Captain, vice Hall; First Lieut. H. L. F. Greville to be Second Captain, vice Younghusband. Second Lieut. G. J. Smart to be First Lieutenant, vice Greville.

BANKRUPTS.

B. BELL, Piccadilly, coal merchant. [illegible] and B. A. MOORE, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailors. [illegible] DRAPER, [illegible] corn dealer. J. A. COLE, Old Jewry, City, merchant. J. L. [illegible] BOLT, Mark-lane, wine merchant. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Essex-street, City, and Croydon, wine merchant. H. A. DRIVER, Mongate-street, Kentish Town, schoolmaster. [illegible] Hyde-park-gardens, and Brook-street, tailor. W. POWELL, Somerset-place Hoxton, spinner. S. CLARKE, Exeter and Torquay, Devonshire. Lieut. R. RIMMER, Southport and Seaforth, Lancashire, builder.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 18

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Henry Barkly, Esq., some time Governor of the county of British Guiana, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 19

Royal Marines' Second Lieutenant George Naylor to be First Lieutenant, vice William Hutchinson, cashiered.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

B. HARRISON, Chelmsford, Essex, grocer and tea dealer

BANKRUPTS.

J. EVANS, Hammond-court, [illegible] and [illegible] packet, R. THOMAS, Plymouth, Devonshire, [illegible] dealer. J. HOLLAND, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, draper. A. [illegible] Northfleet, Kent, [illegible] manufacturer. M. P. MARTIN, Wimborne, sheep salesman. [illegible] Bedford-row, [illegible] G. E. FINDER, York, grocer and tea-dealer.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Yaxborough Cottage, Southsea, Mrs. W. T. King, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at Stanstead Lodge, Leicestershire, the Countess of Forrers, of a son.

On the 18th inst., at Westover, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Corscombe Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. T. Boys Parris, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at St. Pancras New Church, Mr. Edwin Hammond, of No. 22, High-street, Camden-town, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. John Bayldon, of Arlington-street, Camden-town.

On the 14th inst., at Reide Haven Cornwall, by the Rev. S. Kingdon, M.A., the Rev. E. W. Mertt, B.A., of the Close, Exeter, to Ellen Burnet Kingdon, eldest daughter of the late Richard Kingdon, Esq., of Sarracent House, Bridgerule, Devon.

On the 15th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, assisted by the Rev. Charles Kingdon, M.A., Rector of Kilmington, Devon, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Kinloch, son of the late Captain George Kinloch of the Bengal Artillery, and grandson of the late Sir Francis Kinloch, Bart., of Gilmerton, N.B., to Emma Anne, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Hawtrey Hawtrey, of Marsh Court, Hants, and Louisa, his wife, daughter of the late Rev. Sir Henry Paul Seymour, Bart., of Hanford, Dorset

F I N E A R T S

"THE LOST PATH."—PAINTED BY R. REDGRAVE, R.A.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

dition fall, in proportion, down to drivelling idiotcy. Now, what is so remarkable in these children, is the total absence of what may be termed offensive or painful idiotcy—their lamb-like or bird-like gentleness and playfulness; and this is the result of the identity of the condition of their brains with those of the Simiad genus. In point of size and shape, their heads are identical with the cast of the head of an oran-outan in the writer's collection. Theirs are not malformed human heads, but Simiad heads on human bodies. Hence, these children are not educable, in the ordinary sense of the word. They may be taught to perform some slight feats, or to utter a few words in a parrot-like manner, but beyond this advancement is denied to them. Their heads are in circumference equal to the head of an infant one month old, but in coronal height much inferior. The relative sizes of the head of the boy, Maximo, to the head of an ordinary child two years and a half old is as follows —

	Aztec boy, 14 years.	Head of English child, 2½ years.
Circumference	16½ inches	19 inches.
Width of head from above ear to ear	4 "	5¼ "
Height of head from opening of ear to vertex	4¼ "	5¾ "
Length of head	4½ "	6½ "

Here, then, we see what I believe ordinary idiotcy rarely if ever presents—namely, perfectly-formed and very diminutive human bodies, with heads, in most respects, identical in form and size with the heads of the more gentle and intelligent of the monkey genus. Whether or not this descent was produced by influences operating immediately on these children before their birth, or is the result of a gradual deterioration of brain in their ancestors, I refrain from conjecturing. That these children have reached the zero of moral and intellectual inferiority, seems very probable. All the world ought to see them. Happily, their only deformity is covered with a thick crop of beautiful black hair.

"THE LOST PATH." PAINTED BY REDGRAVE.

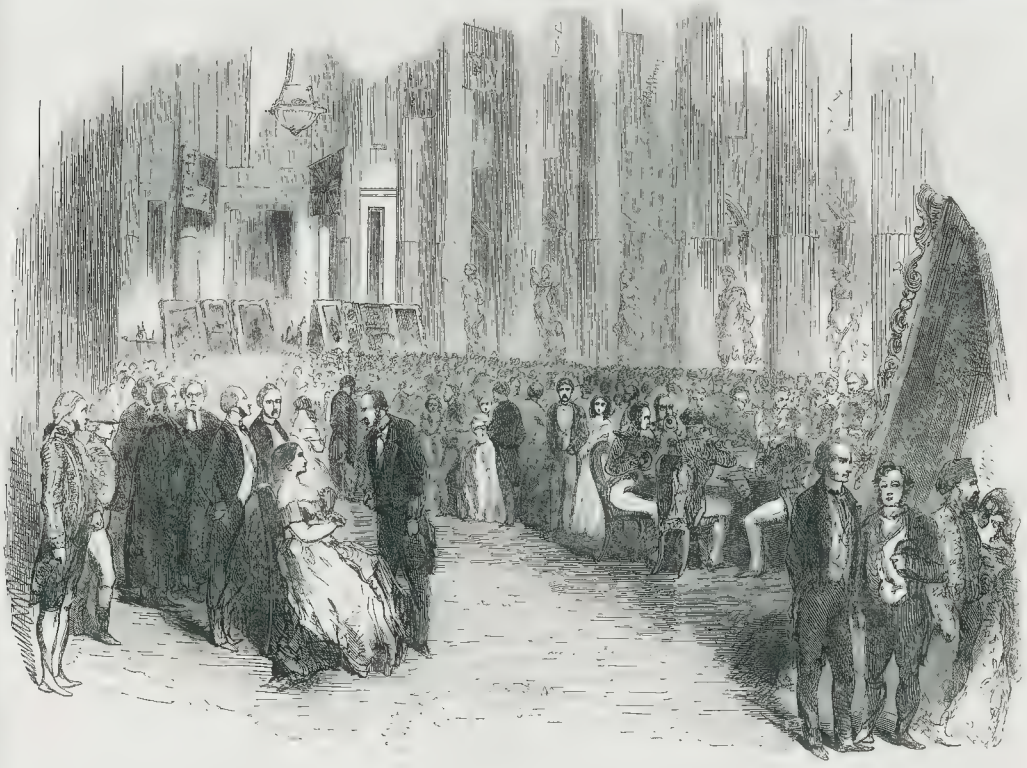
THIS is another version of the well-known nursery story of the "Children in the Wood;" or at least of part of their adventures: only that the "children" here are those of modern society, and of the upper class. They are brother and sister, and have lost their way in a wood, and severely wounded their feet by the way. The girl has taken her sock off, which is stained with blood. The countenances of both are lugubrious in the extreme; the boy still tries not to give way; but the young lady is weeping with pain and affright. The painting of this picture is most elaborate and careful; the leaves, flowers, and various minutiæ being picked out with the greatest nicety of detail. In this Mr. Redgrave somewhat follows the painstaking of the so-called pre-Raffaelite brotherhood; but he does not imitate their mannerism in other respects.

"LOGGIO, ON THE LAKE OF LUGANO."

PAINTED BY G. STANFIELD.

THIS is a charming spot, of which Mr. G. Stanfield has made a very agreeable picture. There is great breadth in the treatment; and the varied outline of the hills, and all the details of landscape-life, are very carefully and conscientiously produced. This picture is exhibited at the Royal Academy (No. 389).

"LOGGIO, ON THE LAKE OF LUGANO."—PAINTED BY G. STANFIELD.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



THE LORD MAYOR AND LADY MAYORESS' CONVERSAZIONE (LITERATURE AND ART), AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

LITERATURE AND ART.—CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The Mayoralty of Alderman Challis has been distinguished by a series of entertainments in which the desire to do honour to the representatives of literature, science, and the fine arts, has been gracefully displayed. The Lord Mayor has, on recent occasions, entertained the working educationists of the metropolis, the representatives of local Mechanics' Institutes, and the corporate authorities of the provinces. On Thursday se'nnight (the 14th instant), the whole of the magnificent state apartments of the Mansion-house were thrown open to the most distinguished literary men, artists, and scientific men now in the metropolis. The company also included many distinguished representatives of the world of fashion and of politics. The company were received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, in the Reception Drawing-room, and proceeded from thence to the Egyptian-hall, which was lighted with unusual brilliancy. Several valuable paintings were displayed in the Egyptian-hall—the works of Maclise, D. Roberts, Stanfield, Linnell, Sydney Cooper, and other artists. Among the pictures we may mention the "Spirit of Justice," by Maclise, which forms the subject of one of the frescoes in the House of Lords; Mr. Roberts's "Destruction of Jerusalem;" a small cabinet picture, by George Cruikshank, illustrating an incident in Dickens's "Life of Grimaldi;" and some choice and highly-finished specimens by Isabey, the French miniature painter. Statues, busts, and specimens of sculpture, by M'Dowell, Marshall, Foley, Baily, Adams, were also placed in suitable positions round the Egyptian-hall. Included in the objects of art should be mentioned some fine paintings upon porcelain, and some beautiful statuettes in biscuit, from the establishment of Mr. Alderman Copeland, in Bond-street, who also exhibited some reproductions of the old Wedgwood ware, which were greatly admired for their beauty of form and sombre depth of colour. The company was so numerous that there was some difficulty in keeping the circulation open; but the various objects of interest were so distributed as to prevent too great a throng in one place. Thus, the fine arts exhibited their attractions in the noble Egyptian-hall, and in the other apartments upon the same floor. Up-stairs, the educational models and apparatus filled a suite of rooms; and here the works of the pupils who have received, or are receiving, their education at the School for Teaching the Blind to Read, excited much interest. Many of the pupils were present, and the company had the opportunity of witnessing their successful efforts in reading, arithmetic, music, and other branches of instruction. These rooms also contained many new and excellent school-books and scientific models and apparatus, and were constantly filled by crowds of curious and admiring spectators. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and played a selection of popular airs during the evening. In the orchestra of the Egyptian-hall were a party of vocalists, who, under

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY'S NEW SCHOOLS, FOUNDED AT PINNER, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the direction of Mr. R. G. Wesley, diversified the entertainment by singing some of the chefs d'œuvre of operatic music.

Among the more distinguished visitors were the Duchess of Sutherland; the Duke of Argyll; the Bishops of Salisbury, St. David's, St. Asaph, and Llandaff; the Prussian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Greek Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, several high judicial dignitaries, a crowd of members of Parliament, and the celebrated musical composer, Spohr, who remained until the close of the *conversazione*. Consequence, also, among the company, from his blue ribbon and garbed knee, was Earl de Grey. Dr. Bowring was recognised with pleasure on his first public appearance since his return from China. Probably each of the London newspapers had its one or more representatives. Refreshments were abundantly provided, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Bicester were most courteous and assiduous in their attentions to their numerous and distinguished guests. It was computed that not less than 2000 persons were present, a large portion of whom were of the gentler sex. Shortly after midnight the band of the Coldstream Guards received from an ante-room to the Egyptian hall, which soon resounded with the inspiring strains of a quadrille or waltz. The dance was kept up with great spirit, and brought to a close an entertainment which will be felt to be a pleasant innovation upon the ordinary character of civic festivals, and a graceful tribute to the influence of those who, by means of Railways and the fine arts, mould the character and refine the taste of the age in which they live.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY'S NEW SCHOOLS.

On Wednesday the foundation-stone of the above Society's schools for the orphans and necessitous children of Commercial Travellers, was laid with the accustomed form by John Masterman, Esq., M.P., president of the institution. The estate purchased for the site is beautifully situated about thirteen miles from the metropolis, near the Pinner Station of the London and North-Western Railway. The preparations for the ceremony were made beneath a spacious tent, where the stone was placed; and at about three o'clock the official proceedings entered, the band of the Coldstream Guards playing an inspiriting air. Mr. George Moore, the secretary, came forward, and, having stated that Prince Albert was prevented by indisposition from performing the ceremony, as it had been the wish and intention of his Royal Highness, he requested Mr. Masterman, the representative of the banking and commercial interests of London, would under-take the task. The stone was then adjusted, the current coins of the realm were placed in it, Mr. Masterman spread the mortar with a silver trowel which had been presented to him, and the stone was lowered amid the cheers of the company. Mr. Masterman made a brief address. He said he knew that Prince Albert would have been present if it had been in his power, for he heard his Royal Highness express his consent to come. Every one knew that whenever there was an opportunity to do good for the country Prince Albert was always ready (Cheers). The weather that day was so suspicious that he thought a favourable augury might be drawn for the success of the institution, and he trusted that a long period would elapse before the coins which had that day been deposited should be disturbed (Cheers). Dr. Vaughan, the head master of Harrow School, then offered up a prayer; a hymn, written for the occasion, was sung by the children; which was followed by "God save the Queen." Hearty cheers were given for her Majesty and Prince Albert, and for the prosperity of the institution.

The company then partook of an excellent cold collation, supplied by Mr. Rich (Radley's Hotel), Bleeding Arms. After the toast of "The Queen," "Prince Albert," and "the Royal Family" had been proposed and acknowledged with cheers and cordiality, Dr. Vaughan, in a very tasteful and feeling speech, proposed "the Health of the Chairman." The Chairman acknowledged the compliment in appropriate terms; and in proposing "Prosperity to the Commercial Travellers' Schools," appealed in forcible terms for assistance to the institution, touched on the advantages to be derived from the spread of education, and spoke of the commercial travellers as a most intelligent and respectable class. The body consisted, he said, of 20,000, and he could not say how many children (A laugh). The toast was acknowledged by Mr. Cuffey, who said there were friends to the institution. The Chairman next proposed "the Health of Mr. G. Moore, the treasurer." Mr Moore acknowledged the compliment, and expressed a hope that the new Schools would be opened in twelve months. After the toast of the Ex-officio Trustees, Mr Masterman read a list of the subscriptions of the educational premises of the children, particularly of their advance in Scriptural knowledge. He then gave a satisfactory account of the subscriptions of the day. After some other toasts in connection with the institution, the company left the tent, every one present being much gratified with the proceedings.

The Schools will be, as the Illustration upon the preceding page shows, an important building. Accommodation has been obtained for the children now in the institution, to the number of about 130, in an old mansion situated at Wanstead. This building has been from time to time enlarged, and the Board of Management are now able, through the activity and liberality of the subscribers to the schools, to commence this larger edifice, according 300 feet in length and averaging 40 feet in width, with ample and healthy playgrounds attached, educational accommodation for 300 scholars, with dormitories for 200; residences for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, infirmaries, and every kind of official and ecclesiastical accommodation required by a first-class establishment. This extension of the benefits of the institution is a great work, and the Board of Management anxiously hope for the continued aid and kindness of the subscribers to enable them to accomplish the undertaking.

The architects of the new schools are Messrs. G. Ousely Lane, and Frederick W. Ordish. The style of architecture is Old English; and the materials red brick, with stone dressings. The plan consists mainly of a large central hall, divided into two school rooms, beneath which are the dining-halls. At each end of the hall are the dormitories; and in the wings are the Masters' and Mistresses' residences; above which are the infirmaries. Beneath the cloister-like arches is a space serving as a covered play-ground.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

STAMFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes.—Fifty sovs each.—Marguerite, 1. Red Rose, 2.
Stamford St. Leger.—Dove, 1. Cock Pheasant, 2.
Burghley Stakes.—Chief Justice, 1. Pantaloon, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Knight of the Whistle, 1. Cavan, 2.

WEDNESDAY

Assembly Room Stakes.—Black Swan, 1. Dove, 2.
Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Weathercock, 1. Marguerite, 2.
Gold Cup of 100 sovs.—Nutbrown Maid, 1. Pancake, 2.
Stewards' Plate.—Rackapelt, 1. Weathercock, 2.
Handicap of 5 sovs. each.—Black Swan, 1. Cock Pheasant, 2.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

Scarboro' Stakes.—Deformed, 1. Lady Vernon, 2.
Robin Hood Stakes.—Brown Brandy, 1. Caliph, 2.
Sherwood Handicap.—Italian, 1. Ryde, 2.
Nottingham Handicap.—Hungerford, 1.

FRIDAY

Portland Tradesmen's Plate.—Lady Chilton, 1.
Forest Stakes.—Nancy Malcomson, 1. Eventful Star, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Sharpsville, 1. Chief Justice, 2.
Burney Park Stakes.—Meteora, 1. Twinkle, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Calot, 1. Candlewick, 2.
Grand Stand Stakes.—La Juive, 1. Mary, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

DONCASTER STAKES

7 to 2 agst Bobbysaxe (t)	8 to 1 agst Lades (t)	25 to 1 agst Gaptah
7 to 1 — Jos Miller (t)	20 to 1 — Retail	
	25 to 1 — Ellington	
12 to 1 agst Autocrat (t)	16 to 1 agst Brevish (t)	25 to 1 agst Woodcote (t)
	6 to 4 bds. on Autocrat and Derwish for the Beatnick Memorial, both to run.	

CRICKET.—THE GENTLEMEN VERSUS THE PLAYERS.—This match was concluded on Tuesday, the gentlemen having with the greatest ease achieved a decided victory. Messrs Kempson and Martingall were each presented with a cricket ball, as honorary rewards for their bowling, by the Club. Gentlemen, first innings, [illegible]. Second innings, 37. Players, first innings, 42; second innings, 69. The gentleman thus won by sixty runs.

RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.—Russia is [illegible] show [illegible] of nine sail [illegible] off the island of Gotland. This [illegible] that with the red flag in [illegible] the blue flag and the war steam [illegible].

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches
July 15	29.303	69·1	52·9	56·0	— 6·1	90	S.W.	0·05
" 16	29.573	63·0	51·1	56·0	— 5·1	88	S.W.	0·18
" 17	29.822	74·4	53·1	63·8	— 1·3	80	S.W.	0·00
" 18	29.868	69·0	51·1	59·6	— 5·4	87	S.W.	0·14
" 19	29.803	70·1	56·7	59·4	— 1·5	77	W.N.W.	0·01
" 20	29.961	70·2	51·2	58·6	— 3·3	81	W.N.W.	0·11
" 21	29.713	70·6	55·7	59·8	— 2·0	88	S.W.	0·00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the second column are calculated to the 10,000th part, on the assumption that the standard of the air is represented by 1·0.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.44 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.85 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 16th; decreased to 29.56 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 17th; increased to 29.96 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 18th; decreased to 29.39 inches by 9h. p.m. on the same day; increased to 30·04 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 20th; and decreased to 29.71 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 21st. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 29.741 inches. The mean daily temperature of the 14th was 56·3°, and is the lowest mean daily temperature recorded on that day since the year 1841, when it was 54·9°. The mean temperature of the 15th was 58·0°, and is the lowest since the year 1838, when it was 57·2°; and the mean temperature of the 16th was 56·0°, and is the lowest since the year 1837, when it was 54·6°. During the period from the 14th to the 21st, the mean daily temperature was 1·6° below the average of the corresponding seven days during thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer was 74·4° (on the 17th); the lowest 51·1° (on the 18th); their difference, 23·3°, shows the range of temperature in the week. The range of temperature during the week was 19·6°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than seven-tenths of an inch.

Lansdown, July 22nd, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 16 the births of 1267 children were registered in the metropolitan districts; of these 716 were boys, and 651 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1239. During the week, 904 deaths were recorded; in the preceding week the numbers were 922; with in the last six weeks the weekly number has been raised by 105. In the corresponding years 1840-52—the average in each was 1004, which, corrected for increase of population, becomes 1164. The actual return is thus shown to be less than the estimate by 260. To zymotic diseases 226 deaths are referred (their average is 222). To diseases due to an atmospheric influence (average is 16); 37 to hooping-cough (its average is 26); 64 to diarrhœa (its average is 44); 47 to typhus (its average is 43); and 3 to cholera (its average being 741); but this average is swelled by the number of deaths from this disease in the corresponding week of the year 1849. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 42 (their average is 44). To tubercular diseases, 209 (their average is 186); of these, 1[illegible] to "consumption." To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 91 (the average is 109); of these, 12 are due to apoplexy, 8 to paralysis, and 46 to convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 31 (their average is 32). To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 87 (their average is [illegible]). To diseases of the stomach, liver, and the other organs of digestion, 25 (their average is 27). To diseases of the kidneys, and other organs of secretion, 22 deaths are referred (their average being 22).

BROMPTON HOSPITAL.—The Committee of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, are proceeding with the new wing of the institution with the less possible delay. The first half of the building, which has hitherto been opened for the reception of patients, affords room for ninety beds; another wing will be opened to 250—by the completion of the original design. The fund for commencing the second moiety of the Hospital, it may be remembered, was started by Mr. Henry Lucas, by the payment of £1000 for the purpose of securing which connected her name with the various charitable institutions of the country. A further sum of £1000, to the same cause, has been given by the Governor, place, given recently on Friday, 15th inst., by Garnett, Fabbinghi, Hurst and Co.'s, Clun Nove lo, Arthur Napoleon, and a host of others assisted; and the Queen's Institution of Mrs. Warner, were fully represented.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S ILLNESS.—A meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in the success of this institution was held on Wednesday in Upper Harley street—the Bishop of London in the chair—the objects of the society to afford[illegible] an asylum for the homeless and destitute children of the metropolis, where they might receive all the benefits of the [illegible] boarding art, admirably skilful and charitable men. Resolutions were passed to carry out the measure, and also three spiritual consolations which were not less important than medicine itself.

THE WELLINGTON CAR.—The Lord Chamberlain has given [illegible] that the funeral car of the late Duke of Wellington now in a temporary building in Marlborough House, will be publicly exhibited to the public, under the following regulations:—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, free. On Tuesdays and Saturdays, by tickets, from the office of Messrs. Gunter, 7, Berkeley street. Fridays, the doors to be closed. The first day [illegible] on Monday, [illegible] inst., and until the 1st of October next, the hours of admission will be from seven to ten o'clock.

NEW GENERAL RAILWAY TERMINUS.—Mr. Henderson (of the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co.) has had printed for private circulation, the description of a novel project for a "central terminus railway station," [illegible] Charing Cross, by means of a viaduct or structure over a portion of the Thames, on the principles of a suspension bridge, following as near as possible the course of the river, and occupying [illegible] commercial importance, complete scheme, the distance from Westminster Bridge to London Bridge.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. Julian Fane has been appointed first paid Attaché to her Majesty's mission at Vienna, in room of Mr. Frederick Lamb, appointed Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart. Mr. Fletcher Norton, unpaid Attaché at Naples, has been appointed second paid Attaché at Vienna. The Hon. Edward Vesey Boyle has been appointed second paid Attaché at Berlin. Mr. Will [illegible] has been appointed unpaid Attaché at Stockholm. Mr. Augustus Graham has been appointed Assistant Colonial Surveyor at Sierra Leone.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were among the company on Tuesday at the fashionable promenade in Kensington-gardens on [illegible] by the unexpected fineness of the weather. The display [illegible] in consequence of the sudden change from cloudy, pressing weather, to fine and vergant appearance, was thronged with the most respectable company on Sunday.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.—On Wednesday evening an entertainment was given, at the Thatched-house Tavern, to Mr. Henry, the newly appointed Governor of Jamaica, by gentlemen connected with the commerce of the island. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Hankey, jun. The Duke of Newcastle, as Chief Secretary of the Colonies, honoured the banquet with his presence. Among those present were Viscount St. Vincent, Mr. T. A. Hankey, Mr. Cave, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Beckford, the Hon. P. [illegible], Mr. Rose, Chief Justice of Jamaica, the Hon. Mr. Perreau, Mr. Keate, Governor of Grenada; [illegible] number of other influential gentlemen. Mr. Barkly, prior to his departure for Jamaica, received the honour of knighthood, with the decoration of a Civil Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. We understand that the mercantile of the city of London connected with the colony of British Guiana are preparing an address to Sir Henry, to have unanimously signed, to Mr. Barkly, expressive of their appreciation of his administration; and their regret at his retirement from an office which he has filled with so much ascendency and usefulness.

CROWN SUITS IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—The Attorney-General has given notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the procedure and practice in Crown suits in the Court of Exchequer, and for the payment of costs in proceedings instituted on behalf of the Crown.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The *Vimiera* has been engaged by the Government to take out the Australian mails, and will leave Deptford on the 5th August. The Sydney mail to proceed on Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, a second conflagration took place at 44, 45, 47, Princes street, Soho, the premises belonging to Cartell and Brown, oil-and-colour-men. The fresh damage was in the [illegible] also sustained by the neighbourhood of Rupert-street, &c.

MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor has issued invitations for a dinner on Saturday (this day) to her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished party of the nobility, members of the House of Commons, and other gentlemen and their ladies; and his Lordship will give a grand entertainment on the 2nd of August next.

THE CHOBHAM ENCAMPMENT.

PONTOON MANŒUVRES

VIRGINIA WATER will be recollected as having borne upon its unruffled bosom a model war-frigate, to amuse the noon-tide leisure of George IV., which was, however, merely child's play in comparison with the scene; which our Artist has pictured upon page 48, and words must be considered as one of the most effective manœuvres yet executed by the troops encamped at Chobham. It took place on Tuesday week, and the scene was fully described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 9, page 6; so that we shall only repeat such details as relate the action of the Illustration.

While the contest at the bridge was in progress, and shortly after eleven o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their illustrious guests, embarked in a gaily-decorated barge upon the lake, and drew near to witness the mimic strife. The Guards were suddenly seen standing like a long line of statues under the shade of the trees close at hand. A strong force of Sappers, in fatigue dress, proceeded to launch pontoons, and it was evident that while our Sir Lacy Evans was occupying the attention of the enemy on the left, and concentrating the defence upon Blacknest-bridge, Lord Seaton was preparing to carry over the men in another and easier direction, which had been left unguarded. The occupants of the Royal barge were in secret, and soon glided down the lake to witness the pontooning.

While the Sappers, like so many ants, were launching the pontoon, four companies of the Rifles, passing through the ranks of the Guards, were rapidly pushed across the lake on india rubber rafts of a new construction, and took shelter in the woods close to the edge of the water. The cannonade on the left, at Blacknest bridge, now became fiercer and feebler, until about noon it died away altogether; and the enemy, having discovered Lord Seaton's real intention, advanced to dispute his passage. Not a moment was now to be lost. The pontoons were completed, the remaining companies of the Rifle corps were thrown across, and formed up, though the ranks of the Guards, under cover from the south side of the water, and under cover of this fierce cannonade, which shrouded in smoke for some minutes the woodland, the stately brigade of Guards marched across [illegible] they had scarcely disappeared, when the Sappers, leaving the pontoons for a moment, returned with bundles of fern which they strewed along the planking, and then, their passage being thus rendered tolerably secure, came the three batteries. To these, safely ferried over, succeeded the Artillerists and the rest of Fane's brigade and of the cavalry made for the high ground on the north side of the lake by the Iron gate, while Sir De Lacy Evans's brigade proceeded in the same direction, the enemy being now withdrawn from the stoutly-contested Blacknest-bridge. The whole division then met, about two o'clock, on a fine piece of table land admirably adapted for reviewing troops, and called Smith's Lawn (represented in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week).

Some amusement was caused by the salute fired from the model frigate on Virginia Water when the Royal barge passed and repassed.

The troops were all changed in the course of Thursday last; and the new-comers had to put up with wretched weather on Friday and Saturday; indeed, the storms of rain and wind were so exceedingly heavy, that, had they continued, it was very doubtful whether the Camp would not have been abandoned—at all events, for the time.

The final arrangements for the infantry brigades are as follow:—The First Brigade, commanded by Sir Richard England, will consist of the 1st Royals, 38th and 88th Regiments. The Second, under the command of Colonel Lockyer (97th Regiment), comprises the 19th, 79th Highlanders, and 97th Regiment.

SATURDAY.

The drenching rain reduced the whole field to such a condition that it was with the utmost difficulty any communication could be kept up between the different regiments. The General Commanding-in-Chief, with Lord Raglan and a large party of the aristocracy, left town early this morning, for the purpose of being present at a proposed review of the new division. They were met on the ground by Lord Seaton, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Brigade Generals, and for a couple of hours they braved the weather on one of the elevated positions in the field. The arrangement was, however, found to be altogether impracticable; and, after being exposed to a heavy rain for some time, a hope of a review was given up, and the party returned to the whole party to Highlands, where they passed a couple of hours under shelter, and, after partaking of luncheon, returned to London.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

Sunday the warm sun and gentle breeze had an extraordinary effect on the appearance of the ground and the Line of Encampment. The clayey soil became hardened in an almost inconceivably short time; and what had been an unequivocal lake in the morning progressed to the condition of a mitigated swamp in the afternoon. The men of the different regiments were thus restored their usual appearance of smartness, and no one who observed the troops on their way to and from Divine service yesterday would have said that they had passed through three days of stirring hardships as a veritable campaign could have forced on them in the same space of time.

No field day took place on Monday, owing to the rain. A considerable number of persons went down to Chobham, [illegible] returned ungratified by the sight of any military display.

TUESDAY.

To day the troops paraded at half past ten o'clock, and at eleven, headed by Lord Seaton, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a brilliant staff, the whole division marched to the elevated ground known as Long Down, at the eastern extremity of the heath, which, though wet, was sufficiently firm to allow a magnificent series of evolutions to take place, and which were watched with intense interest by a large number of spectators. The manner in which the Royal Horse Artillery, under Captain Taylor, was worked, exceeded any thing we have before seen on the field; and the manœuvres of the Blues and the Scots Greys reflected the highest possible credit on the activity and discipline of both regiment.

WEDNESDAY.

This was one of the most effective field days witnessed since the commencement of the Encampment. The manœuvres lasted over five hours. The enemy were to be driven from a strong position; partially repulsed, and, forming under cover of a thickly wooded plantation, they were to treat upon the whole of their line. The evolutions are described as reflecting the greatest credit upon all concerned. Only upon one occasion, and that too their very last field day, did the troops of the late Camp go through so many and such varied manœuvres. From this fact we are inclined to form very high expectations of the field days which will be gone through with the forces now at the Camp. The Lieutenant-General seems determined to make up for the time lost by the bad weather. The Sappers and Miners are, we believe, to be relieved. They have been in Camp for upwards of [illegible] weeks; and the hard and [illegible] work which they have performed, in all weather, fairly entitles them to the same relief as has been accorded to the other portions of the Camp. The fresh companies of engineers will be employed in throwing pontoon bridges over the Thames at Chertsey.

THURSDAY

Was again a busy day in the Camp. Lord Seaton appearing resolved to take advantage of every fine day for exercising the troops. The whole division was under arms at eleven o'clock, and was subsequently inspected by Lord Hardinge in front of its encampment. The inspection over, the whole of the troops marched over the Queen's ridge, on the extreme right of the Camp; the enemy consisting of the same forces as before, with the exception of a fresh company of sappers, who had relieved the first company—being posted behind a hill, close to Col. Challoner's plantation. Here another series of beautiful manœuvres were carried out; and in the end the "Camp" troops retreated before the enemy. In marching past the head-quarters, one or two of the Scots Grey got into a quagmire, and their uniforms suffered in the extrication, but no other damage was done.

We are happy to learn that Brigadier Bentinck is progressing satisfactorily, and has been pronounced out of danger.

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—The Swedish frigate *Eugenia* returned to Stockholm last week, after performing a most successful voyage round the world. She has been nearly two years absent, and brings home an immense collection of curiosities, preparations, and botanical and zoological specimens. She came under Captain Virgin, has gained universal respect, both for seamanship and talent, and intends publishing a detailed and illustrated account of his interesting [illegible].

DELEGATES FROM NEWFOUNDLAND [illegible] members of the Assembly [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN. SATURDAYS ALES will be performed EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) with other Ballets nightly, and a Grand Divertissement every Evening. On SATURDAY next, JULY 30th, will be performed, for the FIFTY-SECOND TIME, the Ballet of LA SYLPHIDE. EVERY DAY WEEK, 3rd AUGUST.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC [illegible] (each (except Saturday). Stalls, 3s. [illegible] at half-after every day from 11 till 5. [illegible] Tuesday and [illegible]

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The Collection of LIVING ZOOPHYTES [illegible] 2nd, and other Nights. Admission 1s. [illegible] Part of the Performances will [illegible] Band, every Tuesday, at Half-past 3 o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling; Saturday, Sixpence.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Additional Picture [illegible] DIORAMA closed on [illegible] Admission [illegible] Acts of Australia. [illegible] Open from [illegible]

POULTRY SHOW.—The FIRST ANNUAL [illegible] Show of [illegible] Poultry, Pigeons, [illegible] Rabbits, will be held at the [illegible] Gardens, Regent's Park, on [illegible] Tuesday, 2nd August, at 12 o'clock precisely. Lord Portman in the chair. Tickets, 5s. each; on [illegible] Prizes, certain of the Silver Cups to be awarded by a [illegible] EDWIN ARNOLD, Secretary. Gloucester-place, New-road.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—The Institution, setting out for the Club of [illegible] to Margate to become an Orphan, by Election. Voluntary Contributions [illegible] from a Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education [illegible] Offices, 32, Poultry. [illegible] Wednesday, and Thursday, [illegible] Ironmongers' Hall, [illegible] Chairman. [illegible] Secretary.

COLLEGE of AGRICULTURE and CHEMISTRY, and of PRACTICAL and GENERAL SCIENCE, 37 and 38, Lower Kennington-lane, Kennington, near London.
PRINCIPAL—J. C. NESBIT, F.C.S., F.S.S.
The next [illegible] will commence on [illegible] Terms, and every information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the College, suitable to prepare youths for the pursuits of Agriculture, Engineering, Manufactures, and the Arts; for the Navy, the Military Academy, and for the Universities.
All [illegible] Messages of every description are promptly and accurately executed at the College.
[illegible] Lessons and other parts of [illegible] may be had on application to the Secretary.

DUBLIN AND IRELAND.
DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (available for a month) are now issued to the following stations:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Dublin (Custom House)	£6 0 0	£4 5 0
Holyhead, Liverpool, Bath, Bristol, Carlisle	5 15 0	4 0 0
Chester, Shrewsbury, Oxford, Tunbridge, Leamington	5 15 0	4 0 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, London	5 5 0	4 5 0
Peterborough, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	5 0 0	4 5 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield, Crewe	4 10 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 5 0	3 5 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Hanmer, Llangollen, Corwen, Bettws-y-Coed, the Lakes of Killarney, and back again to the station at which they [illegible]

A Book of 1851 Irish Tourist Tickets is entitled to have issued on [illegible] to Dublin, at very reduced fares, and to break the journey at any intermediate station in the county Wicklow, in Kildare, and the Liffey district, on the line between Dublin and Belfast, for the purpose of proceeding to Carlow and from Dublin to Galway for the Lower Lakes of Killarney.
Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a map of the Dublin Great Irish Tourist's Road, compiled from the latest authentic sources.
Full [illegible] and accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Offices, 82, Westland-row, Dublin. See also Bradshaw's Guide, page 125.

STEAM to AUSTRALIA.—The Iron [illegible] are [illegible] SYDNEY, 1,000 tons [illegible] YORK ASKEY, Commander, [illegible] Lade Locks and Solar Tie Wrought-iron [illegible] Cabin for passengers on Gravesend [illegible] Deck, with [illegible] Bulkheads, and [illegible] square. 18, Crosby, Liverpool; or 2 Vols., 6s. 6d. bound. [illegible] Gravesend. Parcels as follows:— [illegible] Second Class, 60 cubic feet ... ... 1s. 6d. ... ... 2s. 6d. ... ... 7s. 6d. For further particulars, and scales of [illegible] apply at the Office of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, [illegible] and to Messrs. CHARLES WATTS, Bristol; H. & H. church-street, London, of whom orders to view the ship may be obtained.

ROGNOR, SUSSEX.—A favourable resort of the late lamented Princess Charlotte and her [illegible] [illegible] Hotel, [illegible] Family, [illegible] quiet, and extremely [illegible] The Table of Fare has much honor of and is served [illegible] long the shore. All is so arranged as to [illegible] Bathing-place.

ONE SHILLING.—ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, by GEORGE WALTON, 3 Octaves, Grand Musical [illegible] on the plan of the Royal Art Union, with Iron Plate, Metallic Bars, Trichord Throughout, Check Action, Trichord Throughout, Check Action, Trichord Throughout, Check Action

THE CHOBHAM ENCAMPMENT.—PONTOONS AT VIRGINIA WATER. (SEE PAGE 47.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Last week, our report of the proceedings of this important meeting was continued to the close of the dinner on Wednesday. On Thursday morning the yards were opened at six o'clock. The entries in cattle, sheep, and pigs exceeded in number those of the Show at Lewes; and there was a general excellence of quality exhibited, though there were fewer extraordinary animals.

Short-Horns.—The first class contained eighteen animals, being a larger number than was shown at Lewes. Some very creditable animals were to be seen, but none of extraordinary merit. The first prize was justly awarded to No. 11, shown by Lord Berners. He is of a rich roan colour: he is closely allied to the far-famed blood of Mr. Bates. His head, loins, and hind-quarters are good, his flank heavy and well set.

In the class of young short-horn bulls eleven animals were shown, among which there were but five good ones; though the first and second prizes were carried off by two very good animals. The first prize was to Mr. Booth's white bull. The second prize was given to a fair, useful beast (Mr. Fletcher, of Mansfield), not equal to the first.

The class of short-horn cows contained some magnificent animals. The first prize was carried off by a perfect model of a cow belonging to Mr. Smith, of the Grove, near Bingham, Notts: she possesses in perfection almost every point and property that can be desired in a cow, and was shown in the condition in which all breeding animals ought to be shown. She is rather light in her fore-quarters. The second prize was awarded to Mr. Booth, for a roan cow of first-rate quality—remarkably good in many points, but disproportioned by fat. She is not very evenly grown, but her good points are prominent.

The class of short-horn heifers consisted of eight animals, varying much in quality and symmetry; but the most perfect animal in the yard was in this class. It was shown by Mr. Booth, and of course received the first prize. Nothing can be more level and equally proportioned. She is in very high condition. The second prize was also carried off by Mr. Booth, for a roan heifer, not so high in condition as the last, nor so symmetrical, but of first-rate quality.

The class of yearling heifers contained some very useful animals The first prize was carried off by a white heifer, belonging to Mr. B. H. Allen, Staffordshire. The hair is somewhat "sharp" and harsh, but in other points she is very good. The second prize was given to Mr. Stratton, for a roan heifer, with fine head and fore-quarters, and broad loin, but not firm; flank deep and good.

Herefords.—The first class of this breed was not well filled, though the good quality and symmetry of those that were shown made up for the deficiency in number. The first prize was awarded to Lord Berwick, for a remarkably fine well-made bull. His head and fore-quarters are very good, with the exception of a slight defect in the upper part of the shoulder. In Class 2, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Price, of Courthouse, Leominster, for a remarkably even, well-made bull, with very good deep hind-quarters, good flank, and very compact general form. No. 99 received the first prize for cows in milk or in calf; rather a large formed animal, of pretty good quality.

Devons.—Among the bulls, No. 130, shown by Mr. Wright, of Taunton, received the first prize, and is a very well-made beast. The second prize was carried off by No. 121, Mr Turner, of Barton. Among yearling bulls, Mr. Turner carried off the first prize.

The class of Devon cows was perhaps better than on some former occasions. The first prize was awarded to a very well-made cow.

Poultry.—The arrangements for the poultry were excellent. The pens were commodious, and the display of birds and their condition worthy of the preparations made for them. In the classes of Dorking fowls (which the judges unanimously allowed never to have been equalled at any exhibition in the kingdom) the two first prizes were taken by Captain Hornby; and the remainder divided between Mr. Leary, Lord Hill, and T. T. Parker, Esq. In Spanish classes, Captain Hornby again (two first prizes), Mr. Mappiebeck, and Mr. Adams. Cochin chickens, of which there were fifty entries, the prizes were awarded to Mr. Terry, of Aylesbury, Mr. Punchard, Mrs. Herbert, and Dr. Gwynne.

Horses.—The show on the whole was respectable. In Class 1, the Suffolks as usual bore away the palm—the first prize being awarded to a very fine, powerful, Suffolk four-year-old horse, No. 210, exhibited by Mr. S. Clayden, of Linton, near Cambridge, possessing fewer faults than any other horse in the show. The second prize was given to No. 227, belonging to Mr. W. Wilson, near Ipswich, a splendid specimen of a cart-horse, certainly and unquestionably the finest horse in the show; possessing immense strength, perfect symmetry, and great activity; but having one defect, which, though it might have robbed him of the first prize, yet, in our opinion, was redeemed by his otherwise golden virtues. His hocks showed the effects of the work he had done during the last three years, in the existence of thorough-pins, which, if they had appeared in a young horse, would probably have put him out of the pale of competition, but which, in a horse of six years old, simply operated as a weight in the adverse scale, outbalanced on the other side by splendid qualifications. There were other worthy specimens of the English cart-horse.

Class 2, for Two-year-old Horses for Agricultural Purposes, though less numerous than class 1, yet surpassed it in excellence. The first prize of £20 was awarded to Mr. John Ward, of East Mersea, near Colchester, for a most promising Suffolk horse; whilst the second prize was given to No. 238, also a Suffolk, the property of Mr. George Sexton, near Ipswich, a very near approach to perfection.

In Class 3, for Roadster Stallions, only ten were entered. The prize was given to a very neat-looking horse, possessing a good deal of symmetry, but with scarcely sufficient substance, but whose action was very superior.

In Class 4, No. 1103, a strong, neat pony, was worthy of the prize awarded to him; and there were some very pretty Shetland ponies.

Class 5, for Cart Mares and Foals, did not equal in merit the same class in many former shows. The first prize was given to a remarkably strong, compact, and useful mare, with a very good foal, No. 276, belonging to Mr. Henry Bailey, near Berkeley, Gloucester; whilst the second was awarded to Mr. T. B. Brown, for his four-year-old Suffolk mare of considerable merit, and with a very good foal by her side.

In Class 6, for Mare Ponies, the prize was awarded to No. 1105.

In Class 7, for Cart Fillies, there was but little competition. The first prize fell to the lot of No. 302, the property of Mr. T. B. Browne; whilst the second was gained by Mr. Owen, near Newbury.

The Sheep and Pig classes were numerous and satisfactory. The pigs were more numerous, but did not quite equal some of former years in quality and usefulness. The sheep have seldom been surpassed, and the class of long-wools has never been equalled at any former show.

Annexed is the entire list of Prizes.

SHORTHORNS.

Judges.—Messrs. John Grey, Charles Stokes, and John Wright.

Class 1.—Bulls, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. First prize of 50*l.* to Right Hon. Lord Berners, of Keythorpe-hall, Tugby, Leicester; second prize of 20*l.* to Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, Swindon, Wilts.

Class 2.—Bulls, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. First prize of 25*l.* to Richard Booth, of Warlaby, Northallerton, York; second prize of 15*l.* to William Fletcher, of Radmanthwaite, Mansfield, Notts.

Class 3.—Cows, in milk or in calf. First prize of 20*l.* to Henry Smith, of the Grove, Cropwell Butler, Bingham, Notts; second prize of 10*l.* to Richard Booth, of Warlaby, Northallerton.

Class 4.—Heifers, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. First prize of 15*l.* to Richard Booth, of Warlaby, Northallerton; second prize of 10*l.* to Richard Booth.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers. First prize of 10*l.* to B. H. Allen, of Longcroits-hall, Lichfield; second prize of 5*l.* to Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, Swindon.

HEREFORDS.

Judges.—Messrs. William Cox, Thomas Hartshorne, and John Williams.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. First prize of 40*l.* to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkill, Shrewsbury; second prize of 20*l.* to John Carwardine, of Stockton Bury, Leominster.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. First prize of 25*l.* to Edward Price, of Courthouse, Leominster; second prize of 15*l.* to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkill, Shrewsbury.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf. First prize of 20*l.* to John Monkhouse, of the Stow, Hereford; second prize of £10 to James Ackers, of Prinknash-park, Painswick, Gloucester.

Class 4. Heifers in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. First prize of 15*l.* to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkill, Shrewsbury; second prize of 10*l.* to Philip Turner, of the Leen, Pembridge, Leominster.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers. First prize of 10*l.* to Edward Price, of Courthouse, Pembridge.

DEVONS.

Judges.—Messrs. Philip Halse, E. L. Franklin, and Henry Trethewy.

Class 1. Bulls, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. First prize of 40*l.* to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; second prize of 20*l.* to Robert Wright, of Moor Farm, Taunton.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. First prize of 25*l.* to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter second prize of 15*l.* to Samuel Farthing, of Stowey-court, Bridgewater

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf. First prize of 20*l.* to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; second prize of 10*l.* to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 4.—Heifers in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. First prize of 15*l.* to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; second prize of 10*l.* to James Hole, of Knowle-house, Dunster, Somerset.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers. First prize of 10*l.* to James Quartley, of Holland-house, South Molton; second prize of 5*l.* to James Quartley, of Holland-house, South Molton.

WELCH BREEDS.

Judges.—Messrs. J. E. Jones and Thomas Hunt.

Class 1.—Bulls, calved before the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. No entry.

Class 2.—Bulls, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. The prize of 10*l.* to William Powell, of Eglwysnewydd Margam, Talbach, Glamorgan.

Class 3.—Cows, in milk or in calf. First prize of 10*l.* to Wm. Powell, of Eglwysnewydd Margam, Talbach, Glamorgan; second prize of 5*l.* to George Goode, of Croft Cottage, Carmarthen.

Class 4.—Heifers, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. The prize of 10*l.* to William Powel., of Eglwysnewydd, Glamorgan.

Class 5.—Yearling heifers. The prize of 5*l.* to George Goode, of Croft Cottage, Carmarthen.

OTHER BREEDS,

Not including the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, or Welsh Breed.

Judges.—Messrs. T. Hunt, J. E. Jones, and E. L. Franklin.

Class 1.—Bulls, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. The prize of 10*l.* to Nathaniel G. Barthropp, of Cretingham Rookery, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Class 2.—Bulls, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. The prize of 10*l.* to Samuel Burbery, of Wroxhall, Warwick.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf. The prize of 10*l.* to Captain Inge, of Thorpe, Tamworth, Staffordshire.

Class 4.—Heifers, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. The prize of 5*l.* to Edward Cane, of Berwick Court, Alfraston, Lewes, Sussex.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers. The prize of 5*l.* to W. C. Cartwright, of Aynhoe-park, Brackley, Northampton.

HORSES.

Judges.—Messrs. T. R. Colton, W. C. Spooner, and William Linton.

Class 1.—Stallions for Agricultural Purposes, foaled previously to the 1st of January, 1851. First prize of 20*l.* to Samuel Clayden, of Little Linton, Cambridge. Second prize of 15*l.* to William Wilson, of Ashbocking, Ipswich.

Class 2.—Stallions for Agricultural Purposes, foaled since the 1st of January, 1851. First prize of 20*l.* to John Ward, of East Mersea, near Colchester. Second prize of 15*l.* to George Sexton, of Thorrington-hall, Wherstead, Ipswich.

Class 3.—Roadster Stallions. The prize of 15*l.* to John Lister, of Addingham, near Otley, Yorkshire.

Class 4.—Stallion Ponies. The prize of 10*l.* to W. B. Reed, of Victoria-square, Clifton, near Bristol.

Class 5.—Mares and Foals for Agricultural Purposes. First prize of 20*l.* to Henry Bailey, of Walgaston Farm, near Berkeley, Gloucester; second prize of 10*l.* to T. B. Brown, of Hampen, Andoversford.

Class 6.—Mare Ponies. The prize of 5*l.* to W. B. Reed, of Clifton, near Bristol.

Class 7.—Two Years Old Fillies, for Agricultural Purposes. First prize of 15*l.* to T. B. Brown, of Hampen, Andoversford; second prize of 5*l.* to James E. Owen, of Hodcott, West Isley, Newbury.

SHEEP.—LEICESTER.

Judges.—Messrs. Hugh Aylmer, Samuel Bennett, and Henry Chamberlain.

Class 1.—Shearling Rams. First prize of 30*l.* to William Sandby, of Holme Pierrepoint, Nottinghamshire; second prize of 15*l.* to T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston Sandy, Bedfordshire.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age. First prize of 30*l.* to T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston Sandy, Bedfordshire; second prize of 15*l.* to William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire.

Class 3.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes of the same Flock. First prize of 30*l.* to William Sandey, of Holme Pierrepoint, Nottinghamshire; second prize of 10*l.* to William Sandsey, of Holme Pierrepoint, Nottinghamshire.

SOUTHDOWN, OR OTHER SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Judges.—Messrs. Edward Trumper, John Waters, and Edward Pope.

Class 1.—Shearling Rams. First prize of 30*l.* to Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge; second prize of 15*l.* to Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge

Class 2.—Rams of any other age. First prize of 30*l.* to Henry Lugar, of Hengrave, Bury St. Edmunds; second prize of 15*l.* to William Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton.

Short-Horns.—Class 3, prize £20. Mr. H Smith.

Short-Horns.—Class 1, prize £40. Lord Berners.

SHORT-HORNS.—CLASS 4, PRIZE £15. MR. RICHARD BOOTH.

SHORT-HORNS.—CLASS 2, PRIZE £25. MR RICHARD BOOTH.

CLASS 3.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes, of the same flock. First prize of 20*l.* to Henry Lugar, of Hengrave, Bury St. Edmunds; second prize of 10*l.* to Henry Lugar, of Hengrave, Bury St. Edmunds.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Not qualified to compete as Leicesters.

JUDGES.—Messrs John Abbot, Charles Clarke, and N. C. Stone.

CLASS 1.—Shearling Rams. First prize of 30*l.* to William Lane, of Broadfield-farm, Northleach; second prize of 15*l.* to William Garne, of Aldsworth, Northleach.

CLASS 2.—Rams of any other age. First prize of 30*l.* to William Slatter, of Stratton, Cirencester; second prize of 15*l.* to Edward Handy, of Sevenhampton, Andoversford.

CLASS 3.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes of the same flock. First prize of 20*l.* to William Lane, of Broadfield Farm, Northleach; second prize of 10*l.* to William Lane, of Broadfield Farm, Northleach.

PIGS.

JUDGES.—Messrs. John Clayden, William Hesseltine, and Henry Eddison.

CLASS 1.—Boars of a large breed. First prize of 15*l.* to Robert Crossley, of Holland-street, Miles, Platting Newton, Manchester; second prize of 5*l.* to Thomas Horsfall, of Burley Hall, Otley, Yorkshire

CLASS 2.—Boars of a small breed. First prize of 15*l.* to William Northey, of Lake Lifton, Devon; second prize of 5*l.* to John Moon, of Lapford, Crediton.

CLASS 3.—Breeding Sows of a large breed. The prize of 10*l.* to Thomas Craven, of Whetley-street, Manningham, Bradford.

CLASS 4. Breeding Sows of a small breed. The prize of 10*l.* to John Moon, of Lapford, Crediton, Devon.

CLASS 5.—Pens of three Breeding Sow-Pigs of a large breed, of the same litter, above four and under eight months old. The prize of 10*l.* to William James Sadler, of Bentham Furlon, Swindon.

CLASS 6. Pens of three Breeding Sow-Pigs of a small breed, of the same litter, above four and under eight months old. The prize of 10*l.* to the Right Hon. Lord Wenlock, of Escrick-park, Yorkshire.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

SHROPSHIRE, OR OTHER GREY AND BLACK-FACED SHORT-WOOLLD SHEEP.

JUDGES.—Messrs W T Hartshorne, W. Cox, and John Williams.

CLASS 1. Rams of any age. First prize of 20*l.* to John Gillett, of Brize Norton, Witney, Oxon; second prize of 10*l.* to Thomas Horton, of Haunage Grange, Cressage, near Shrewsbury.

CLASS 2.—Pen of five Ewes of any age, with their Lambs. The prize of 10*l.* to William Foster, of Kinver-hill Farm, Stourbridge.

CLASS 3.—Pen of five Shearling Ewes.—The prize of 10*l.* to William Foster, of Kinver-hill Farm, Stourbridge.

WELSH BREEDS.—CLASS 2, YEARLING BULL. PRIZE £10. MR. W. POWELL.

WELSH BREEDS.—CLASS 3, COW. PRIZE £10. MR. W. POWELL.

PONIES.—CLASS 4, PRIZE £10. MR. W. B. REED.

PONIES.—CLASS 6, PRIZE £5. MR. W. B. REED.

THE IMPLEMENTS.

Several implements were highly commended; but many of the prizes were deferred for want of a sufficient trial of the implements or those exhibited not coming up to the standard of excellence expected by the judges—Mr. Joseph Druce, Mr. J. V. Gooch, Mr. T. W. Grainger, Mr. Henry Hanman, Mr. Wm. Lister, Mr. J. H. Nalder, Mr. Wm. Owen, Mr. J. J. Rowley, Mr. Thos. Scott, Mr. Wm. Shaw, Mr. O. Wallis, and Mr. Wm. Woodward, who were assisted by the Consulting Engineers Messrs. Easton and Amos.

Although not selected as one of those implements with which the further trial is to be made, its action not being considered as yet sufficiently perfect, Atkins' automaton, or self raking reaping-machine, attracted great attention. By this machine the presence of a man on the platform to rake off the grain as cut is dispensed with, that operation being performed by a moveable iron arm, which rakes up the cut grain and presses it against a toothed plate, between which it is firmly held, until, swinging round a quarter of a circle behind, the rake separates from the toothed plate, and the sheaf is deposited at the side of the platform ready for binding. This machine is the invention of Mr. Jearm Atkins, of Chicago, United States, and is thus described by one of the exhibitors, Mr. Ransome:—

"This important and valuable machine, though at first sight it may appear somewhat complicated, is in operation exceedingly simple and easy of management. As its name implies, it is self-raking, thus dispensing with the man required to take off in most reaping machines. It cuts in the same manner as others. It is fitted with a reel, for the purpose both of inclining the grain towards the platform preparatory to being cut, and bringing it, when cut, on to the platform. The knife-bar is on the upper side, instead of being placed, as usual, flush with the back edges, in the middle of the blade, and as far forward as the angle of the cutting will allow. The back side, instead of being left straight, is cut zig-zag, and each alternate edge is levelled the other way and serrated. By this arrangement it is scarcely possible to choke, as the knife blade resting on the fingers, and the edges front and rear being in close contact with them, any matter accumulating upon the fingers will be picked off by the sharp points of either the front or rear edge of the knife. Sufficient corn for a sheaf having fallen on the board, round comes the long arm carrying the rake, and, pulling across the entire bed of the machine, collects the grain into a compact bundle against a sheet-iron plate, and then, with the sheaf in the grasp, the rake and iron plate immediately make a quarter turn round the back of the machine: the rake arm is caused to stretch out behind, relaxing its grasp, and the sheaf falls in the line of the horse-walk (out of the way of the horses) the next round, and the rake-arm takes a sweep round back to its work. With reference to the motion of the rake, it is the quickest at those points where a quick motion is most needed, viz., in sweeping the platform and while opening the rear of the machine for delivering the bundle. The main driving-wheel is large, being four feet in diameter, with a four-inch felloe, giving a steadiness of movement in passing over rough ground, and good support in soft. The grain-wheel, too, is two feet in diameter, and may be increased if desired. The frame-work is well braced, and stiffly supported and strengthened with iron wherever necessary. The gearing is compact and symmetrical, well boxed in and protected from dirt. The team is relieved of weight, and of the side draught by resting the hounds upon a pair of front wheels, making it also very convenient to turn a square corner, as will be learned by a little practice. The driver's seat is elevated and easy, giving him good command of his team, while at the same time he can watch the operations of the knife, reel, and raker, and, if necessary, instantly throw the machine out of gear, by the lever at his right side. The careful handling of the grain by the rake saves a small percentage over raking by hand. The height of cutting is regulated by a very simple arrangement, and the knife may be set close to the ground. The draught is comparatively easy for a pair of horses, and is not perceptibly increased by the raker, the team, however, ought to be changed every two or three hours."

Of course the great value of this machine consists of getting rid of the raker required by the other machines, a desideratum which there appears little doubt will, in the course of time, be effected.

Clayton and Co.'s Patent Portable Steam engine took the first prize of £5. The duty done by this engine has not, we believe, been equalled by any non condensing steam-engine hitherto brought before the public. The official statement made by the Society's engineers shows this engine to have burnt, during the trial, the very small quantity of 4·32 lb. of coals per horse, per hour. The patented improvements of this engine consist in a new method of heating the exterior surfaces of the cylinder and slide-box, thereby effecting a saving of fuel. The cylinder is placed in a jacket, the space between the two being filled with steam, while the outer surface of the jacket, by being placed in the smoke-box, is surrounded by heat of 400 degrees and upwards, thereby preventing any loss by radiation.

Annexed is the entire list of the Prize Implements.

Plough best adapted for general purposes. To W. Busby, a prize of 7*l.*
Plough best adapted for deep ploughing. W. Ball, 7*l.* prize
One-way or Turn-wrest Plough. Ransome and Sims, 7*l.* prize.
Paring Plough. J. Glover, 5*l.* prize.
Dynamometer. J. H. Nentall, 5*l.* prize.
Subsoil Pulveriser. J. and F. Howard, 5*l.* prize.
Machine for making Draining-tiles or Pipes for agricultural purposes. J. Whitehead, 10*l.* prize.
Instruments for Hand-use in Drainage. H. Winton and Sons, 3*l.* prize.
Heavy Harrow. W. Williams, 5*l.* prize.
Light Harrow. J. and F. Howard, 5*l.* prize
Cultivator, Grubber, and Scarifier. Ransome and Sims, 10*l.* prize.
Pair-horse Scarifier. R. Coleman, 5*l.* prize.
Drill for general purposes. R. Garrett and Son, 10*l.* prize.
Steerage Corn and Turnip Drill. R. Hornsby and Son, 10*l.* prize.
Drill for small occupations. J. Smyth and Son, 5*l.* prize.
Best and most Economical Small Occupation Seed and Manure Drill for flat or ridged work. R. Garrett and Son, 5*l.* prize.
Turnip Drill on the flat. R. Garrett and Son, 10*l.* prize.
Turnip Drill on the ridge. R. Hornsby and Son, 10*l.* prize.
Dropping Machine for depositing seed and manure. R. Garrett and Son, 10*l.* prize
Manure Distributor.—R. Garratt and Son, 10*l.* prize.
Horse Hoe on the flat. R. Garratt and Son, 5*l.* prize.
Horse Hoe on the ridge. J. and F. Howard, 5*l.* prize.
Mowing Machine for natural and artificial grasses. Not sufficient merit.
One-horse Cart for general purposes. T. Milford, 5*l.* prize
Portable Steam-engine, not exceeding six horse power, applicable to threshing or other agricultural purposes. Clayton and Co., 20*l.* prize.
Light Waggon for general purposes. W. Cronkill, 10*l.* prize.
Second best ditto. Hornsby and Son, 10*l.* prize.
Linseed and Corn-crusher. E. R. Turner and Co., 5*l.* prize.
Fixed Steam-engine, not exceeding eight-horse power, applicable to threshing or other agricultural purposes. Clayton and Co., 20*l.* prize.
Second best ditto. Harrett, Exall, and Co., 10*l.* prize.
Grinding Mill for breaking agricultural produce into meal.—Clayton Shuttleworth, and Co., 10*l.* prize.
Chaff cutter, to be worked by horse or steam-power. J. Cornes, 10*l.* prize
Chaff-cutter, to be worked by hand-power. J. Cornes, 5*l.* prize.
Turnip-cutter. R. Samuelson, 5*l.* prize.
Oil-cake Breaker, for every variety of cake. R. Garrett and Son, 5*l.* prize
Oil-cake Breaker, for thin cake. W. N. Nicholson, 3*l.* prize.
Most economical Steaming Apparatus for general purposes. W. P. Stanley, 5*l.* prize.
Churn.—Burgess and Key, 5*l.* prize.
Water Drill, to drill four rows of turnips with artificial manures on the flat. R. and J. Reeves, 10*l.* prize
Revolving Horse Hoe. R. Garrett and Son, medal.
Digging Machine. R. Samuelson, medal
Draining Level. H. A. Thompson, medal.
Seed cleaning Machine. J. Gillam, medal.
Patent straw shaker. H. Brunsmead, medal.
Draining Plough, improved. Fowler and Fry, medal.
"New Implement" Bean cutter. Ransome and Sims, medal.
Improved Haymaking Machine, with double action. Smith and Ashby, medal
Turn-wrest, or shallow ploughing, and combination as a moulding plough. J. Comins, commended.
Sub-Pulveriser, for its lightness of draught. R. Read, commended.
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Four-horse Grubber, for cultivating light soil. C. Hart, commended
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 635.—VOL. XXIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

THE PAST AND FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PRIOR to the discussions which have recently taken place in Parliament the British public knew but little of the affairs of India. The ideas of most people upon the subject were vast, but vague. They took but little interest in what they so imperfectly understood; and devoted far more attention to French politics, which scarcely concerned them at all, than they bestowed upon the affairs of an empire, the most splendid in the world, and whose well-being was intimately associated with that of Great Britain. The recent and still pending debates upon Sir Charles Wood's bill have somewhat enlightened the public mind. The fearful importance of the subject begins to be understood. The designs of Russia on Constantinople have still further excited the attention of reflecting men. Russia is no friend of our dominion in the East. Wherever disaffection against our rule has been excited in the councils or armies of the native Princes, the intrigues of the agents and emissaries of Russia have been palpably discernible. The loss of India—by our own neglect or misgovernment, or in consequence of the secret machinations or open hostilities of Russia or any other power—would be one of the direst blows that could be inflicted upon England. All these things are more keenly felt than they were a few months ago; and India has at length assumed her proper place in the estimation of that great people, who are responsible to God and man for the good government of one hundred and fifty millions of their fellow-creatures.

In our Journal of the 14th of May last we briefly sketched the leading facts of the history of British rule in India. We now return to the subject, to show in greater detail the actual relations between England and her dependency, that our readers may more fully comprehend, not only what Sir Charles Wood's Bill attempts to do, but what it leaves undone. It will, we think, be seen that the reforms proposed by the Government are safe and useful, as far as they go. They do not exhaust the subject, but at all events they oppose no obstacle to their own extension, nor attempt to settle the mightier questions that are certain to arise ere British statesmen can be entitled to say that they have done their best and their utmost for the people of India.

The East India Company was originally established solely to prosecute trade. It soon had to defend its factories by force of arms; and, taking advantage of internal dissensions, formed alliances with native Princes against their personal enemies, and thus, in detail, conquered the whole territory. The oppressive and intolerant reign of Aurengzebe shook the territory of the Moghul Empire to its foundations; and his death, in 1706, precipitated the catastrophe. His provincial governors established independent kingdoms, and arrayed themselves with the Royal insignia of the Musnud. In 1739 Nadir Shah quitted Delhi, and in 1756 Clive won the battle of Plassy, which virtually made us masters of the richest and most populous division of the empire, which had been broken up into the following six principal states:—1. The Nizam. 2. The Mahratta Confederacy. 3. Mysore. 4. Oude. 5. Bengal. 6. The Rajpoot States. The victory of Lord Clive was followed by the grant of the Dewany of Bengal, by Shah Aulum. And in this manner the East India Company took its rank among the sovereigns of India. Since the days of the hero of Plassy, this corporation has advanced from conquest to conquest, and now claims to be Lord Paramount, securing its power by a standing army, which costs about twelve millions annually.

The political Government of India is of a very mixed and complicated nature, and is frequently termed a double Government, divided betwen the Court of Directors and the Board of Control To these are attached a Secret Committee in London, and a host of administrative functionaries throughout Hindostan. The East India Company received its first charter of incorporation from the Crown; and in no period of its history has it ever exercised a perfectly independent sway; the authority committed to it having always been limited in duration, and renewable from epoch to epoch. Till 1708 it was a corporation of mere traders; but in that year the Courts of Directors and Proprietors were regularly constituted In 1726 the Company was permitted to construct Mayôralty Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and a Court of Quarter Sessions; while an appeal was directed to the three Presidencies, to be heard before the President and Council. In 1753 European courts of justice were established. The Regulating Act was passed in 1773, and took effect in India during the following year. Its chief provisions appointed a Governor-General in Council, and a Supreme Court of Judicature. In 1784 the Board of Control was established, for the purpose of supervising the proceedings of the East India Company, restraining its acts, and directing the main principles of Indian policy; but it was not till 1788 that the relative position and power of both were adjusted. During four years they were jealous rivals, disputing the authority of each other; but from that date to the present day the Board of Control has been really absolute. The Directors are elected by the holders of proprietary stock; and, out of thirty, who constitute the entire body, six annually go out of office by rotation. The salary of a Director is only £300 per annum; but the patronage of each averages from £13,000 to £14,000, and £4000 has often been spent in canvassing the constituency, which numbers about 2000. The election is determined by proxy and ballot. The Secret Committee of the India House is always composed of the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Senior Director. It is their business to receive despatches from India, which they are not allowed to read, but are compelled to send unopened to the Board of Control; and they forward desparches to India prepared by that Board, as instructions sanctioned by themselves, however much they may disapprove of their substance. In fact, the Secret Committee, as Mr. Sullivan has truly remarked, is "a screen," behind which the Board of Control retires when it dreads publicity and exposure.

The Board of Control consists of a President and two Secretaries. The salary of the President is £3500 a year—to be raised to £5000 by an amendment agreed to by the Government in the debate of Tuesday evening last. The President shares the official patronage of the India House, and is allowed to expend secret-service money at his discretion, for which he is wholly irresponsible; and in a single year the amount has exceeded £100,000. In this respect he is far more privileged than the

RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

MOSQUE OF THE LATE SULTAN MAHMOUD CONSTANTINOPLE.—BOUYOUK-DERE

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is limited to £10,000 a year; and is, moreover, obliged to swear, at the end of every twelve months, that whatever was expended was absolutely necessary for the public service. The President alone can make war or peace; and the real truth is that he wields, with scarcely any check, the power of an irresponsible autocrat, to whom the Directors are subservient. Lord Ellenborough has avowed frankly that the President is an absolute Dictator. He gave the following statement in evidence:—"The President of the Board of Control can now overrule the Directors; they can now do no more than express an opinion; they have, in fact, no authority. I know that when I was at the Board of Control I conducted the government; there is no doubt about that." The President enters office and retires from it with his party. He is not required to know anything of India; but by an amendment introduced into Sir Charles Wood's bill, he is to be assisted by a political and permanent secretary. Since 1820, the average tenure of office for each President has been less than two years; in the last twelve months there have been three changes; so that an ignorant man has no time to learn his business. It is to such incompetency that the welfare of 150,000,000 of people has been hitherto committed. The fact is, that all the real business at Cannon-row is entrusted to the clerks, whose situations are permanent, whatever Ministry may rule in Downing-street.

The Indian branch of the Administration is conducted by a Governor-General and Council, with Governors and Councils at Madras and Bombay; a Governor without a Council for Bengal; and another for the north-west provinces. The Punjaub is managed by a Board of Administration; Scinde and British Burmah, by individual Commissioners. The civil government of Bengal costs £439,970; of Bombay, £130,000; and of Madras, about the same sum. The north-west provinces, where there are no Councils, are civilly governed for rather less than £10,000. The Board of Administration for the Punjab figures for £54,000; and Scinde is managed for £10,000. The salary of the Governor-General is £24,000, and he is allowed £53,252 for his annual visit to the upper provinces. The military salary of the Commander-in-Chief is £8000, and as a Member of Council he receives £10,000 per annum—though, as he lives a thousand miles from the Council Chamber, he rarely enters it after having gone through the ceremony of being sworn into office. At the minor presidencies, the salaries of the Commanders-in-Chief are one-half of the preceding sums.

The local government in India is administered by covenanted and uncovenanted servants. The former include 6000 European officers and 800 civilians: all these are appointed by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and hold the Company's covenants. The uncovenanted servants are natives, whose remuneration is trifling, while their duties are laborious; and, whatever may be their merits, they can never rise above a subordinate condition. This injustice had often been protested against by such high authorities as the late Duke of Wellington, Sir Thomas Munro, and Sir John Malcolm: and when the charter was renewed in 1833, the Imperial Parliament inserted a clause which was designed to put an end to this exclusive system. It ran thus:—"That no native of such territories, nor any natural born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the same Company." We are informed by Mr. Sullivan that, "when the merits of this clause were discussed in Parliament, Lords Lansdowne and Ellenborough, Messrs. Wynne, Grant, and Macaulay, all dwelt upon the necessity of opening to natives all offices for which they might prove themselves to be qualified; and Mr. Grant, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, distinctly declared that, under the clause alluded to, natives would be eligible to a seat in the Council." From 1833 to the present hour that clause has remained a dead letter, not one native having been raised to the covenanted service. The Court of Directors dreaded the clause as fatal to their patronage, and interfering with what they seem to consider the reversionary rights and vested interests of their sons, nephews, and cousins. When Sir John Cam Hobhouse was President of the Board of Control he gave a writership in the Company's service to the adopted son of the late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, born a Brahmin of the highest class, but who was converted to Christianity. His qualifications were undoubted, or Sir John would not, it is fairly to be presumed, have conferred the appointment. The Directors remonstrated, and thus opposed the clause to which we have referred. The President of the Board of Control had the weakness to yield, and thus impliedly threw a censure on the Act of Parliament. Another case has occurred. A native surgeon, named Chickkerbutty who had received an excellent medical education, came to England to complete his studies, and was declared eminently qualified by competent judges to practise as a surgeon and physician. He was strongly recommended to the Court of Directors for an appointment in the covenanted service, but his claims were rejected.

When it is desired to evade justice, it is easy to invent plausible pretexts, which satisfy those who never look further than the surface of things; and, accordingly, the Directors have contended that men of colour are of a low intellectual organisation, and unfitted for superior offices, either military or civil. It is, however, an undoubted fact, that this unworthy imputation was never uttered during our early struggles for dominion, and that under Lawrence and Clive, when we came into collision with French troops, the British Sepoys were commanded by a native general, Mahomet Issoof. In his Indian despatches, the late Duke of Wellington spoke in the highest terms of the natives employed under him in the public service. "He speaks (says Mr. Sullivan) with the highest admiration of the civil administration of Poorneah, the Regent of Mysore, of the diplomatic talents and integrity of Gorind Rao, of the military qualifications and strict integrity of Bisnapunt; and the names of these individuals will go down to posterity in his pages. And yet Poorneah, who had been the principal minister of Hyder and Tippoo, and who ruled Mysore for eleven years in a manner that called forth the admiration of the Duke of Wellington, would, for want of 'moral qualities,' be debarred from holding a higher office under our Government than that of judge of a county court; and Bisnapunt, who had commanded armies under those princes, and who commanded 3000 horse in such a way as to call forth the highest praise of the Great Captain, would be placed under the youngest European Ensign, and be ineligible to a higher command than that of a company of Sepoys." The civil departments of the covenanted service are filled up by nominees of the Directors educated at Haileybury, and who are sent out to India at an age when they ought still to be *in statu pupillari*. Their utter incompetency is no bar to their appointment, for that would be a serious limitation to lucre of patronage. The late Mr. Empson, when Professor of Law in Haileybury College, was examined before the Select Committee of Parliament in 1832, and stated that "there certainly has been felt to be in the College a moral obligation on the part of the professors to send out young men who are not qualified to go. I have, unfortunately, much to my suffering, acted upon it. Young men, imperfectly qualified, go out, and remonstrances come from India, that the College does not answer its purpose." How does this occur? From the circumstance that all youths who are nominated to the College have a right to be passed after a residence of two, and, at the most, of three years, however obtuse or uninformed. It is to this favoured class that all the lucrative appointments are given, from which the natives are excluded. These grievances are specially felt in the judicial departments, where causes are decided by men utterly ignorant of the language of the witnesses, and where the effect of oral evidence, as tested in a tribunal in this country, is almost nugatory, since it must be communicated to the judge through a translation, and thus loses its saliency and point.

Such is a rapid outline of the machinery of the Government by which our Eastern empire is administered at home and in India, and, if a fair estimate be made of its merits and demerits, it must be conceded that more extensive reforms are needed than those which are now under the discussion of the Legislature.

The true extent of the capabilities of India are unknown to the people of England; and those best acquainted with them declare that we have only yet scratched the surface of its industrial wealth. It is, apparently, an inexhaustible mine of treasure. We gained it by the sword; we can only retain it by justice.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—BOUYOUK-DERE.

THE portion of the environs of Constantinople pictured on the preceding page, is at this moment a locality of unusual interest, for here and at Therapia are the summer residences of most of the Ambassadors. The traveller who enters the Bosphorus from the Black Sea, after passing four white castles or batteries, shining on either side in deep contrast with the green hills, and deeper hued cypresses above and around them, arrives at the Bouyouk Déré, or Bujukdereh (the great valley), as the Turks call this splendid spot. Here stands the palace of the Russian Embassy, to which spot the thoughts of the Turkish population of Constantinople revert sometimes with fear and misgivings, and at other times with deep indignation. In the centre of the View is the celebrated Mosque built by the late Sultan Mahmoud. A battery extends along the water's edge in front of the Mosque. The building on an eminence to the left is the residence of the Russian Ambassador. It occupies the most commanding situation in the city, and can be seen from the waters of the Bosphorus on all sides

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The excursion of the Emperor and Empress to the Eaux-Bonnes and the Pyrenees, is definitively abandoned for the present. Two causes are stated as leading to this decision—the one political, it being suspected that the attitude that Russia is disposed to take is less favourable to a pacific conclusion than the accounts of the last fortnight or three weeks promised; the other personal, relating to the supposed condition of the Empress: but which of these be the real reason, or if both combine, we cannot positively ascertain. It appears that her Majesty purposes, shortly, going to Trianon, which is to be prepared as one of her summer residences, and where she intends passing much of the remainder of the season.

It is said that the Queen Marie Christina purposes going to Claremont to visit the Queen Marie Amélie. All the boxes of the Court at the different theatres have been placed at her disposal, and she has, on several occasions appeared in them. She receives all the members of the *Corps Diplomatique* at the Malmaison, where the Princess Mathilde has been to visit her; but the *ex-roi* Jerome and the Prince Napoleon have hitherto abstained from going to offer their *hommages*, to avoid giving countenance to the report of the marriage between the latter and the daughter of the Queen.

The *roi* Jerome, who purposed passing, as usual, a portion of the season at the *établissement des bains* of Frascati, at Havre, has countermanded the preparations made for the excursion, and goes instead to the Château de Meudon, in the neighbourhood of Paris, which residence has been lent him for the season by Louis Napoleon.

Already are the preparations for the 15th of August commencing in the Place de la Concorde, which, with the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, the Arc de Triomphe, and the *quais* from the Pont Royal to the Pont de Grenoble, are to be the theatre of the fête. A new mode of illumination, the most magnificent description, invented by M. Alexis Godillot, and approved by M. Achille Fould, Minister of State and M. Visconte, architect of the Imperial Household, is, we are told, to be adopted for the Arc de Triomphe, on this occasion.

A project is said to be entertained for the erection of a new Opera House, on a scale and with improvements and inventions such as no Opera, or any other house, assuredly has yet displayed. The building in question is to be constructed on the ground now occupied by the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères; the entrance on the Boulevard des Capucines. The *salle*, by some arrangement, the secret of which has not been confided to us, is to be *elastic*; that is to say, capable of being enlarged or diminished at will; the boxes are to be furnished each with a *salon* and a balcony, opening on gardens filled with flowers. Such is the plan proposed for this tenth wonder of the world. It is not yet settled, so the report affirms, whether this gigantic project is to be accomplished by the State at its own risk, or by a company, to which the Government accords the concession.

The Variétés is most actively engaged in preparing for representation "Les Trois Sultanes," the long-expected piece in which Mdmes. Ugalde, Arène, and Deinschnux, are to take the parts of the heroines. M. Jules Sandeau is preparing a rival and successor for Mdlle. de la Seiglière; M. Paul Foucher, the piece we spoke of some months since, on the subject of Mdlle. Aissé; and M. Scribe is also occupied on a new work.

Algeria, resolved not to be behind-hand in civilisation, has completed a magnificent theatre, and an excellent operatic *troupe* has just left Paris, under the management of M. Duprat, to open the scene there.

We hear from Paris that a communication has been made by the French Government to the British Cabinet, inviting it to join in taking steps of a decided character in case the Russian Government do not evacuate the Ottoman territory. It is distinctly perceived by the French Government that the Russians have an immense interest in gaining time, so long as they are actually in occupation of the much-coveted Principalities. The period of the year is approaching when the French and English fleets will have to abandon their anchorage in Besika Bay, and when operations in the Black Sea on the part of the combined fleets will be impossible.

It was reported on Wednesday on the Paris Bourse that the English steamer *Cavadac*, which arrived on that morning at Marseilles from Constantinople, brought intelligence that the Sultan had accepted the propositions of the Ambassadors, and that the Eastern question might be regarded as settled. This announcement produced a general rise. The Three per Cents opened at 78f. 40c., and advanced to 78f. 70c., at which they closed for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 109f. 40c.

The Court of Cassation on Saturday pronounced judgment upon the appeal of Count Alfred de Césiloguen, Dr. Flandin, and MM. Virmaitre and Planhol, four of the "foreign correspondents," against the decision of the Tribunal of the First Instance, confirmed by the Imperial Court, convicting them of sedition upon evidence obtained by breaking open letters confided to the Post-office. The venerable judges of the tribunal of the last resort have quashed the conviction as illegal. It is now, therefore, decided by the highest judicial authority in France, that no authority whatsoever has the right to violate the sanctity of the Post-office upon mere suspicion, and that the Prefect of Police especially has not, under any circumstances, the right to break open letters. The judgment orders the fines paid by the prisoners to be returned to them. The result of this trial has agreeably disappointed public expectation. It is the most cheering symptom of a return to regular and legal government that has been seen since December 2, 1851.

The *Gazette de Languedoc* has received a second warning, for having, in the form of an article addressed to "Monseigneur le Comte de Chambord," published a manifesto professing to declare, in the name of a collective number of individuals, that they look to the Count de Chambord as the saviour of France.

ITALY

There is considerable agitation in the Roman States, in consequence of the fear of a famine. There has been a short wheat harvest in Tuscany; and accounts from Ravenna, in the Roman States, state that the scarcity has engendered a bad spirit in the population. The municipality of Faenza has resigned *en masse*; that of Imola threatens to follow the example. The people will not allow corn to be removed. The pro-Legate of Bologna has forbidden the exportation of corn.

The Austrian police are said to be on the track of a projected insurrection in Central Italy. The mission of Count Rechburg in Lombardy is acknowledged to have completely failed, and the Austrian authorities are again executing the decreed confiscation with rigour.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has commuted the sentence of M. Guerazzi and the ex-Ministers, his companions, to perpetual exile. M. Guerazzi has accepted the commutation of his sentence, and is about to leave Tuscany, it is said, for the United States.

AUSTRIA.

We hear from Vienna that a conspiracy has been brought to light; 47 persons, some of them students, have been arrested

The Government has published a decree, prohibiting Austrian labourers going into Switzerland. Nevertheless, it is thought that the differences between Austria and Switzerland will soon find a satisfactory settlement; some persons even mention the conditions of the proposed arrangement. They are to the following effect:—Austria insists on the expulsion of the refugees, and demands a pension for the 22 Lombard Capuchins

The education question is warmly discussed in Austria. The Minister, Count Thun, is reaping the fruit of his want of foresight in entirely emancipating the Catholic Church To reward him for his complaisance, the Ultramontane party is now doing all in its power to overthrow his new educational system, and to return to that which prevailed before the year 1848

Advices from Smyrna state that M. Kosta is still in safe custody in the French naval hospital there. The Austrian frigates *Novarra* and *Bellona* having arrived at Smyrna, the American sloop of-war *St. Louis* immediately left the harbour.

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople has demanded the liberation of M. Kosta, which the Austrian Minister at Constantinople has curtly refused.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, July 18, states that conferences have taken place between the Ambassadors, of a character which promises a speedy settlement of the dispute between Russia and Turkey. A later despatch, of the 20th, from Constantinople states that the concessions made by the Porte to Russia, under the advice of the Ambassadors of the other great powers, were of such a nature, that the question was considered as all but terminated. A note has been transmitted to St. Petersburg embodying these concessions, which are however accompanied with the condition that the Danubian Principalities shall be immediately evacuated by the Russian army Unless Russia accepts this condition, it is believed that the English and French fleets will enter the Dardanelles. It is considered probable that Russia, to gain time, will temporise and protract the negotiations by demanding that her right shall be admitted to retain possession of the provinces until Turkey shall have reimbursed Russia all the expenses she has been put to in consequence of the occupation, and that the complete settlement of the question will be delayed in consequence of the necessity of referring from one distant capital to the other.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has refused to recognise the interference of France and England, and insists upon communicating directly with the Porte. The Emperor has, however, accepted the mediation of Austria, and it is current report that to the Austrian internuncio at the Porte (M. Bruck) belongs the honour of originating the propositions which are supported by France, England, and Prussia, and acquiesced in by the Porte. A day or two must necessarily elapse before we can receive definite information of the Czar's decision upon them. That decision, the *Morning Post* declares, will be regarded as constituting the test of Russian sincerity in professing to desire peace, and in abandoning intentions of permanently occupying the Principalities. An attempt to protract negotiations will be taken as the sign of an intention to out-manœuvre the Allied Powers by holding the Danubian provinces till the setting-in of winter prevents maritime reprisals; and, in such case, will be the signal for a "terrible" interposition. This semi official article, however, concludes, as it commences, with professions of belief that the difficulty is at an end

From the advices from Constantinople allude to the activity of negotiations and the frequent conferences between the Turkish Ministers and the European Ambassadors. Turkish fanaticism is still excited in various parts of the empire, but it has been limited to partial squabbles which excite no importance The Turkish forces are being concentrated at Shumla and they are engaged in fortifying Pravadi, a town between Shumla and Varna. Instructions have been sent to Omar Pacha, ordering him to destroy the bridges over the Danube. That General is said to have written, that if he does not cross the Danube his troops will dose with cholera. In Asia three points of rendezvous have been selected. At Batoum 15,000 men are stationed, at Trebisonde the same number, and at Erzeroum 40,000

Moldavia and Wallachia bear witness to the complete supremacy which the Russians have assumed in the Principalities. The native authorities in the two provinces still carry on the public business by order of the Russians, but they cannot be considered free agents. As to the Hospodars, they appear resigned to their fate, and to fancy that the moment has at length arrived when they are to change their Russian troops still continue to march into the provinces, and about 25,000 men are now distributed in the two Principalities. On the 10th a considerable park of artillery and a pontoon corps left Jassy for the south. On the 13th, Prince Gortschakoff went to Tekush, on the Sereth; but it was expected that his head-quarters would in a few days be removed to Bucharest, which city the vanguard only reached in the afternoon of the 16th. All fear to prevent there is no Russian garrison in Jassy, the troops being encamped outside the city. The Moldavians are of opinion that the present energetic and evidently long prepared concentration of the Russian military power is more than a simple demonstration; and that, consequently, even if satisfaction is formally given, the invading army will not soon repass the Pruth.

Letters from Odessa of the 14th announce that new regiments of the Russian army continue to arrive at Bessarabia and in the Crimea, where there is an intention of forming a camp. The diplomatic agency has been attached to the head-quarters of the expeditionary army.

PROTEST OF THE SUBLIME PORTE

The Sublime Porte has protested against the occupation of the Principalities by Russia. We select some of the most important passages:—

The Sublime Porte has just learnt officially that the Russian army has passed the Pruth, and that it has entered Moldavia, with the intention of likewise occupying Wallachia. This movement, made without its concurrence, upon an integral part of its empire, has necessarily caused it no much pain as surprise. It is painful to it to see the inhabitants of its loyal and tranquil provinces exposed to all the chances of military occupation. It is difficult for it to reconcile such an aggression with the pacific declarations and friendly assurances which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has so often reiterated. It is still more difficult for it not to be astonished at an operation which strikes at the principles established by the Treaty of 1841. * * * * * * *

It is moved by the official communications [illegible] Sublime Porte has made to the Great Powers, that she does not hesitate to give sufficient assurances, capable to dispel the doubts [illegible] have led to the dissensions relative to the rights, to the spiritual privileges, and to the other immunities which thereunto belong, and in the possession of which the Greek Churches and the Greek priests are placed by his Majesty the Sultan. Far from thinking of withdrawing any part whatever of these privileges, or even of restricting their enjoyment consecrated by use, his Imperial Majesty glories himself in confirm ng them publicly, and, faithful to the maxims of justice and clemency, places them in a position of safety from all prejudice by means of a solemn act confirmed by his hatti-cherif.

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If the Court of Russia persists in founding the demand to consecrate, by a document obligatory towards the Porte, the privileges of which it is question on the treaty of Kainardjé, it must be observed that the promise contained in the first part of Art. 7 of that treaty, relative to the protection of the Christian religion and its churches, is as general as any and that degree of importance attributed to it by Russia can scarcely be founded in it, still less especially in favour of the Greek religion.

However this may be, if the Sublime Porte cannot, to protect the Christian religion and churches, it is then only that it would be time to remind it of its promise by quoting that treaty, and it is no less clear that this new proposition cannot be founded upon that treaty, inasmuch as the privileges and immunities of the Greek religion have been granted (octroyé) by the Sublime Porte without the demand or intervention of any one whomsoever It is, in fact, a point of honour for it to maintain them at present and in the future, and a duty imposed upon it by its system, full of solicitude for its subjects. The firmans which have recently been promulgated, and which confirm the privileges and immunities of all religions, publicly testify to the firm intentions of the Sublime Porte in this respect, in such manner that without the slightest doubt a foreign intervention is not at all required for the purpose. Only, whereas the Court of Russia, what-

ever may be the motive, has conceived suspicions with regard to those religious privileges, and as the Greek religion is that of the august Emperor, and of a great portion of his subjects, the Sublime Porte, moved by these considerations, and also from deference to the amicable re asons which still exist between the two Powers, does not retire before the resolution of giving sufficient assurances to his subjects. But, if a Government contracts, on the rights and privileges which from its own movement it has accorded to the churches and priests of a nation of so many millions of souls submitted to its authority, exclusive obligations with another Government, it would be to share its authority with that Government; it would be nothing less than the annihilation of its own independence.

The treaties concluded between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia, concerning the two principalities, do not authorise in any manner the sending of troops by Russia into these two countries; and the article relating thereto, which is in the Sened of Ittefa Limani, is subordinate to the cases of the breaking out of internal disturbances; which is by no means the case in the present instance

The fact is that the aggressive proceeding on the part of Russia cannot in principle be considered in any other light than a declaration of war, giving to the Sublime Porte the incontestable right of employing military force in return. But the Sublime Porte is far from wishing to push its rights to the extreme. Strong in the justice which regulates its policy towards the Powers, it prefers reserving them in the expression of its spontaneous return of Russia to a line of action more conformable to its declarations.

It is with a view to remove every obstacle to that return that it declares that the powers that signed the treaty of 1841 would not give their consent to such an aggression, it has given them an explanation of the circumstances, and meantime maintains an armed attitude for its defence

"In conclusion, it repeats that his Majesty the Sultan is always desirous of meeting any founded reclamation of the Court of Russia, of which he has already given proof more than once, and is ready to redress any grievance concerning the religious affairs of which his Greek subjects might have cause to complain; that that reparation has been made as regards the Holy Places; that that question has been solved to the satisfaction of Russia, and that the Sublime Porte does not hesitate to offer more explicit assurances to confirm the arrangement which has been made to the satisfaction of all parties.

"Constantinople 2 (14 July), 1853 (8 Cherval, 1269)."

AMERICA.

The steamer *Lady Eglinton* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning in eleven days from Quebec, with telegraphic accounts from New York to the 16th instant.

The New York Crystal Palace was opened on Thursday, the 14th instant, in presence of an immense assembly. The President and Gen. Scott were present.

Mr. Buchanan has accepted the appointment of Minister to London.

The Canadian Parliament, before their adjournment, did a good session's work. The following is a summary of the acts passed:—

A decimal currency has been established. The grand trunk railway has been organised. Four hundred miles of the road will probably be finished before the 1st of January. An Ocean Steam Navigation Company has been incorporated, and the two pioneer vessels have already made the voyage. An increase in the representation of the province from which very salutary results are anticipated—has been carried. A law for Binding the settlement of wild lands has been added to the statute-book. Increased security has been given to municipal debentures in Upper Canada by the Consolidated Loan Fund Act. A measure providing for the better treatment of lunatics has been adopted. All religious sects have been placed on a footing of equality as regards the celebration of marriage. The Legislative Council, as at present constituted, has been formally condemned, and the way paved for an elective Senate

A Canadian Protestant deputation lately waited on Lord Elgin, with a petition couched in strong language, claiming the protection of the Government against such outrages as that upon Gavazzi; and received a reply in which his Excellency observed, that "in view of the scenes which lately occurred at Chalmer's Church, it was doubtful whether Jacques Cartier, could be again visit Quebec, would think that the country had benefited by the expulsion of the Iroquois and the introduction of the Irish."

The intercourse between Germany and the United States is rapidly extending. Two additional mail steam packets are about to run between Bremen and New York, in conjunction with the steamers *Washington* and *Hermann*. For years past the German emigration to the United States has been going on, and is even more remarkable than Irish emigration to the same country. Once a month the United States mail steamers convey from 300 to 400 passengers, and thousands of well-to-do Germans have, within the last few years, been carried to the great Western Republic.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Trieste, where the steamer *Bombay* arrived on the 26th of July, at two p.m., the receipt of 111 hours from Alexandria:—

The Indian mail has arrived at Alexandria with dates from Rangoon to the 4th of June, Calcutta to the 16th of June, Bombay to the 20th of June, and Hong Kong to the 7th of June.

From Burmah the intelligence is that no advance is to be made on Ava unless our troops or civil servants are molested; and our present position there is to be maintained. Many officers have died.

Trade in India is dull, owing to the season of the year Exchange at Calcutta on London, 2 1/4.

The barque *Lauriston*, on her passage from Shanghai to Hong-Kong, struck on Turnabout Island, and was totally lost. The crew and passengers were all saved.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO HULL.—Her Majesty's promised visit continues to be the general topic of conversation in most circles, and curiosity is naturally desirous of knowing when she will arrive. We cannot at present relieve this popular anxiety, as nothing at all definite is yet known. As a matter of course all sorts of capricious rumours have been afloat, but no reliance can be placed on any report until her Majesty's determination has been official y announced.—*Hull Packet.*

A MIDLAND CRYSTAL PALACE.—A project, originating with Mr. Samuel Beale, deputy chairman of the Midland Railway Company, has been started, with the intent of erecting, in Sutton Coldfield Park, a public edifice, after the plan and for similar purposes as those of the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and, moreover, there appears to be every probability of its success. It is proposed that the corporation of Sutton should convey, as a nominal rental, for 999 years, 200 acres of land, the same being a beautiful tract of several thousands, on the condition that the corporation of Birmingham should erect an ample and magnificent building for the reception, accommodation, and amusement of the people of Birmingham and the surrounding districts, and as a repository for the exhibition of specimens of the manufactures and artistic works of the midland counties; the property to be vested in the corporation of Birmingham, the inhabitants of Sutton enjoying the same privileges as those of Birmingham. A deputation was appointed to confer with the inhabitants of Sutton, and to put the matter clearly and definitively before the corporation of that town and the public generally.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company have most liberally transmitted to the College a collection of the specimens of the raw products of India in aid of the public museum for the promotion of scientific and industrial researches. The following donations have been recently presented to the fund for the purchase of philosophical apparatus for the use of the institution:—The Earl of Craven, £10; Lord Ashburton, £10; Lord Overstone, £10; Charles Geach, Esq., M.P., £10; the Rev. Dr. Warneford, £21; Mr. James Griffin, Athol House, £20; Mr. Samuel Haines, Chad House, £5.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.—Six vessels have taken their departure from Liverpool for the Australian colonies during the week. On Saturday the *Goldfinder* and the *Tasmania* cleared out—the former with 376, and the latter with 440 passengers. The *Tasmania* will be succeeded by the *Ascot*, a new vessel. She is now on view at the Salthouse Dock. There are now three ships loading at Liverpool for Adelaide, of an aggregate tonnage of 1502; seventeen for Melbourne, 9888 tons; one for Moreton Bay, 1369 tons; one for Port Phillip, 1040 tons; and six for Sydney, of an aggregate tonnage of 3 9.

DEVONSHIRE.—CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A singular discovery of the ruins of an old house took place last week at Rilla Wood, in the parish of Buckfastleigh. A party of miners driving an adit in the side of the hill, came against the solid masonry of a house. It is several feet under the surface, on which trees are growing. They are excavating around the walls to ascertain the size of the building. It is about a mile from the old Cistercian Abbey at Buckfastleigh.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill passed through committee

The following bills were read a second time, viz:—The Resident Magistrates (Ireland) Bill; the Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill; the Sheep, &c., Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill; and the Public Libraries (Ireland and Scotland) Bill.

The Registration of Meetings Bill, and the Stamp Duties Bill were severally passed through committee.

The Customs Duties Bill, and the Dublin Parliamentary Registration Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Burgh Harbours (Scotland) Bill, the Elections Bill, and the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill, were severally read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

SOUTH SEA STOCKS, &c., COMMUTATION ACT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to the speeches of Mr. Disraeli and Sir F. Kelly, made on the previous day; denying that there was any intention to offer to the holders of South Sea Stock any better terms than those which they had already declined, or that he desired to have granted to him the unlimited power to negotiate with them. The whole scope of the resolutions was nothing more than a new offer to those holders of Stock who were by law disqualified from accepting the option last offered to the other holders of Stock by the act of this session, of the same identical terms which those others had thought proper to decline. He admitted that he was disappointed in the amount of Stock commuted under the act of this session; but he attributed the want of success in a great measure to the delays interposed in carrying his measure through the House. That it was a total failure he denied; for, although it had not been carried to the full extent he had anticipated, yet as far as it had gone, it had commuted a certain amount of those stocks with a positive advantage to the national exchequer.

SIR F. KELLY hoped that the bill to be founded on those resolutions would contain a clause restraining trustees from commuting trust property without the concurrence of the parties beneficially interested.

Mr. J. B SMITH opposed the course proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer

After some discussion, Mr. DISRAELI protested against the conclusion that the failure of the right hon gentleman's scheme was to be attributed either to the state of the weather or the state of the Continent, for it was condemned *ab initio* by all all those who were most conversant with the subject. He was decidedly opposed to the resolutions.

The committee then divided, and the second resolution was carried by a majority of 117 to 1:

The third resolution was then agreed to, and the House resumed. The report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

ASSESSED TAXES BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the Assessed Taxes Bill, for the purpose of introducing some amendments which had been proposed by various hon. members, and which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had agreed to

The bill passed through committee; and the House resumed.

The Stamp Duties Bill was read a third time and passed

At the evening sitting, Lord J. RUSSELL, on moving the adjournment of the House until Monday, said that he would on that day state the proposal of the Government in regard to Jamaica.

Mr J. SHELLEY intimated his intention of abandoning his motion for the prosecution of Mr. Mure, the late member for Plymouth, for bribery.

THE CASE OF PHILLIPS, THE CABMAN

In reply to Lord D. Stuart, Lord PALMERSTON justified the decision of Mr. Henry, the magistrate at Bow-street, in the case of the cabman Phillips, who had been committed to prison, not because he had not the money for the measurement of the ground, but because he objected to the measurement altogether. He (Lord Palmerston) had looked at the map, and he thought that the charge made by the cab-driver was too high.

In reply to Mr Bowyer, Lord J. RUSSELL said that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure for the regulation of hackney cab fares.

Thomas Towler, a witness before the Clitheroe Election Committee, was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for wilful prevarication.

INDIA BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of various hon. members, upon the third reading of the Government of India Bill.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A Special General Court was held yesterday, in the Court-house, for the purpose of further considering the bill now before Parliament, entitled "a Bill to provide for the Government of India." Richard Bilton Reed, Esq., the chairman, briefly stated the resolutions which the Directors had agreed to, and which would be submitted for the approval of the General Court. They were that the Court thought it inexpedient to offer any further opposed on to the bill before Parliament, although they regretted that the objections to its details, by the Court had not been met with proper consideration. The fact that the powers of the Board, in their control in the management of the affairs of India, were substantially unchanged. If the Upper House came to the same view as that of the Lower House, the Court felt it would be their duty to defer to the pleasure of Parliament, at the same time pledging themselves to use their best endeavours for the interests of the proprietary. The chairman then moved that the resolutions be agreed to. Mr. Stewart Mackenzie thought it would be desirable that the Court should adjourn until Wednesday next; which was seconded by Sir E. Colebrooke. Mr. Alderman Salomons addressed the Court at some length, and made some severe remarks upon the conduct of the Directors. After a protracted discussion, the adjournment was agreed to; and the Court adjourned until Wednesday

CLITHEROE.—The committee have decided that Mr. Aspinall was not duly elected for this borough—bribery and treating having taken place by his agents.

CANADA.—The Chief Justice of Canada, Sir James Stuart, died at Quebec on the 16th inst. Amongst those named as his successors are Mr. Justice Rolland, the Hon. Henry Black, and the Hon. Hyppolite Lafontaine

THE SOUTHAMPTON MAIL PACKETS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship *Iberia* left on Thursday with her mail for Peninsula, Malta. She took with her £4000 in specie for Lisbon, about thirty passengers, amongst whom were Admiral Quesada and Assistant Commissioner General Dalrymple), and a general cargo

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—At a Court of the Mercers' Company, held on Thursday, M. Dellie was appointed French master to St. Paul's School

We have to announce the death of Lieutenant-General Sir William Ware, C.B., Colonel of the 94th Regiment. Sir William entered the army in 1809, and served in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1813. By his death the Colonelcy of the 94th is placed at Lord Hardinge's disposal.

MEETING OF CABMEN AND PROPRIETORS.—On Friday a general meeting was held at the Cranborne Hotel, for the purpose of taking into consideration their present position. Mr. Colter presided, and explained at considerable length the operations of Thursday. He congratulated the meeting upon the concessions made by the House of Commons the preceding night; they were of a very encouraging character, and led to the belief that more would be granted now that so much inconvenience was felt by the public. Several persons subsequently addressed the meeting, but nothing was added to the arguments advanced on form er occasions. A subscription was entered into to render assistance to the men at present out of employment.

FIRST DIVISION IN THE CAB STRIKE.—On Friday the United Committees of the Hackney Cab Proprietors, after a very long discussion, decided upon the important question as to whether they should return or not to-day (Saturday); a majority appearing in favour of *not returning*. The proposition of bring ng out the cabs was supported by the original committee; but they were beaten by the committee appointed at the meeting which took place at the National Hall.

METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE.—On Thursday a memorial was presented to Sir Richard Mayne, in Scotland yard, from the constables of the D division, and also from the T division, requesting an increase of pay on account of the dearness of provisions. The committee of the City police had a meeting on the same day, for the purpose of adopting a petition to obtain an increase of pay. After some discussion, it was determined to present the petition to the Chief Commissioner, D. W. Harvey, Esq., and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—The North London train, on passing through the Minories portion of the Blackwall Railway on Thursday afternoon, got partly off the rails, and three platelayers, who had been working at the spot, and who were standing against the parapet wall to let the train pass, were unfortunately thrown under the engine, and two of them killed. The third escaped with some bruises. None of the passengers received any injury.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—An official gentleman in Paris has received a letter from Bucharest. It says:—"We have not less than 75,000 Russians close to the town. They are fine-looking fellows, but we should wish to see their backs turned towards us."

The Funds were very heavy on Thursday, but with very little variation on the prices of Wednesday.

SPAIN.—The Cabinet has adopted, and the Queen approved, the resolution that the railroads already sanctioned by her Majesty shall be forthwith constructed. The Northern line has been begun, and the works are being carried on with great activity.

TURKEY.—On the 16th the fleets of Great Britain and France remained in Besika Bay. Admiral Hamelin has arrived on board the *Pluton*, and taken command of the French fleet. The latest accounts from Constantinople state that the armaments continued with the same activity. The contingents of Tunis and Tripoli, calculated at 20,000 men were expected. Abbas Pacha had placed at the disposal of the Sultan fourteen ships of war, 15,000 men, and a sum amounting to 25,000,000 of piastres.

A letter from Smyrna of the 18th says, that "the arrest of a Hungarian refugee at Beyrout, which took place recently, nearly gave rise to events as deplorable as those of Smyrna. The refugee, his wife, and his children, embarked on board the Austrian steamer the *Lloyd's*. The Captain immediately signified that he had arrested him and would convey him to Trieste. The Hungarian protested; and then appearing to submit, he withdrew to a corner, and waiting until he saw that he was not watched, threw himself into the sea. A boatman picked him up and conveyed him to the Consulate of the United States. There proving by his passport that he was entitled to American protection, he was received. Thanks to the energy of the American consul, the wife and children of the Hungarian, whom the captain wished to keep on board, were restored to liberty, and arrived at Smyrna yesterday (by the French steamer."

THE INDIA MAIL.—MARSEILLES, 27th inst.—The *Valetta* arrived here at four o'clock, p.m., in forty-seven hours.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—PLYMOUTH, Friday.—The General Screw Shipping Company's packet *Queen of the South* arrived this morning. The Constitution, with one or two exceptions, had been received at the Cape with every expression of gratitude, and General Cathcart and Lieutenant-Governor Darling are restoring order on the borders, and promoting content within the colony.

Wool was being brought in to Port Elizabeth in larger quantities than ever before observed. The *Calcutta*, due at the Cape on the 18th June, was not there on the 21st. There was no intelligence at the Cape of the *Argo*, from Southampton; the *Antelope*, from Liverpool; or the *Adelaide*, from the Australian colonies, with gold dust valued at £ 0,000.

THE GREAT LONDON SUMMER POULTRY SHOW.

THE private view of the London Summer Poultry Show took place at the Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, on Tuesday evening, previous to its opening to the public on Wednesday. The central portion of the building, which is so well known to the public in connection with the Smithfield Cattle Show, is divided into three avenues, and they are chiefly occupied by the Cochin-China, Spanish, and Dorking classes. The former class consists chiefly of chickens of the present year, and they are pronounced by the judges to be the most magnificent specimens, for their ages, that have ever been exhibited. There is, however, a class of birds which fair to outvie even the Cochin-China breed. They are a pen of Brama Pootra fowls, aged only eighteen months, which, not only with regard to the superior quality of their flesh, but from the quantity of meat they possess on the breast, are considered superior to the Cochin-China. The cock in this pen weighs 10½ lbs., although only eighteen months old; and the average weight, when in their prime, is from 12½lbs to 15 lbs. Captain Hornby, R.N., has carned off most of the prizes in the Spanish and Dorking classes. The most extraordinary prohibitory prices are appended to some of the specimens. In one instance, the owner of a pen of Cochin Chinas has the modesty to ask the enormous sum of £1000 for his specimens. Captain Hornby, R.N., on all his pens, has the sum of £500 appended, while £200 and £100, is a common sum demanded. In the geese and duck classes there are some most extraordinary specimens. The following is the list of the principal prizes:—

SPANISH FOWLS.—Class 1. Captain Hornby, R.N., first and second prize; J. W. Tomkins, jun., Esq., Captain Hornby, R.N., first and second prize; J. W. Tomkins, jun., Esq. Class 2. J. G. Ramsden, first prize; Captain Hornby, second and third prize. Class 3. Captain Hornby, R.N., first prize; Mrs. T. T. Parker, second ditto. Class 7. Joseph Jennens, first prize; Mrs. Mills, second ditto; John Fairlie, third do. Class 8. Daniel Anull, first prize; Miss Wilcox, second do.; John Fairlie, third do.

COCHIN-CHINA. Class 9. T. H. Potts, first prize; Lord Berwick, second do.; Charles Punchard, third do. Class 10. Lord Berwick, first prize. H. M Sparham, second do.; Henry Gittus, third do. Class 11. Charles Punchard, first prize; John Fairlie, second do. Class 12. W. B Mapplebeck, first prize; Charles Punchard, second do. Class 13. John Harrison, jun., first prize; Charles Punchard, second do.; John Fairlie, third do. The prizes in other classes were awarded to Mr. Adkins, Mrs. Herbert, Capt. Hornby, and other amateurs.

Mr G. C. Adkins, of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, was successful in carrying off the champion Prize Cup; and Mr. Castany, of Leadenhall-market, the prize awarded to dealers.

Wednesday was the first day on which the Exhibition was thrown open to the public. The attendance was rather limited a fact which was attributed, in a great measure, to the combined movement, or, rather, non-movements, of all the cab-proprietors and drivers of cabs. Among the company we saw Lord Ranelagh, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, &c.

Taking the collection as a whole, it is much more varied and numerous than its predecessor

We observed many persons previously noting down the numbers of lots preparatory to the sale of prize and commended birds, which took place on Thursday, and we are glad to find that the attempt to establish a Poultry Show annually has been so successful. Much credit is due to the committee and the secretary, for the arrangements which they have made.

BETTING-HOUSES BILL.—The bill for the suppression of betting-houses has been published. It provides that no house, &c., shall be kept for the purpose of the owner or occupier betting with any person visiting there, or declared to be gaming houses within 8 and 9 Vict., c. 109. The penalty for keeping or assisting in keeping such a place is £100, or committal to the common jail for six months, with or without hard labour. The penalty for persons receiving money on condition of paying money on event of any bet shall be £50, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for three months. Money so received shall be recoverable from the party receiving it. The fine is not to extend to stakes due to owner of horse winning a race. Persons exhibiting placards, or advertising betting-houses, are to be subjected to a penalty of £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for two months. Penalties and costs to be levied by distress. One half of each penalty to be paid to the informer, and the other to go to the use of the parish. Persons convicted of keeping betting-houses may be suspected betting-houses. Commissioners of police may authorise superintendents of police to enter and search suspected houses. An appeal is given to Quarter Sessions. The provisions of the bill extend to the United Kingdom.

IRISH RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The number of visitors flocking to Dublin to witness the Exhibition, is telling most favourably on the traffic returns of all the principal lines of railway. The Great Southern and Western receipts for the past week, as compared with the like period of 1852, show an improvement of £1100; on the Midland Great Western, the increase is £650; on the Dublin and Belfast Junction, £500; on the Dublin and Drogheda, £600; and on the Dublin and Kingstown, £500.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—A bill to amend the laws relating to Friendly Societies, brought in by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fitzroy, has been printed. It provides that Friendly Societies may invest their funds otherwise than as required by 15th and 16th Vic., c. 115. Societies availing themselves of this provision are not to invest any further portion of their funds with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. Societies not already having an account with the Commissioners, after passing of the act are not to invest funds with Commissioners; but when their assurances do not exceed £200, may deposit all their funds in savings banks.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—A return to the House of Commons has been printed, which gives some facts with reference to the library of the British Museum. The estimated total number of volumes now in the library is 458,110. At the end of 1848 the number was estimated at 438 000 volumes. According to the printed returns, the additions amounted to 58,110 in the next four years, to which must be added parts of volumes, when bound, at 3,000 per annum, amounting in all to 12,000, and 5000 volumes during the current year.

THE LONDON POULTRY-SHOW: PRIZES.

1. MR. THOMAS POTTS'S COCHIN-CHINA. 2. MR. TERRY'S COCHIN-CHINA. 3. MR. FRANK REDMOND'S SILVER-LACED BANTAMS. 4. MR. FOX'S BLACK BANTAMS. 5. MR. RAWSON'S GOLD-LACED BANTAMS. 6. MR. POTTS'S WHITE POLISH FOWLS. 7. MR. ADKINS'S BLACK-BREASTED GAME.

OPENING OF THE NEW BLUE-COAT SCHOOL, AT NOTTINGHAM.

THIS excellent institution, after an existence of a century and a half, has been removed to a new School-house, which was opened, with an interesting ceremony, on the 19th inst. The new premises are built upon the rising ground opposite the top of York-street, and form a very conspicuous object from the Mansfield-road. The building in style is Elizabethan, and consists of school-rooms for the boys and girls, and of a dwelling house for the master and mistress. The portion intended for the School is situate on the Mansfield-road side, and looks down upon a spacious play-ground, which is extended as a sort of basement story under the Schools, and thus provision is made for the recreation of the scholars in wet weather. The Boys' School, which is situate immediately above the covered portion of the play ground, consists of a room forty-two feet long by about twenty feet in width, well lighted, spacious, and handsome. The desks and other furniture are new and massive, and at the same time extremely elegant. On the walls are suspended lists of those charitable individuals who have contributed to the School funds. On the story above the Boys' School is situate that for the girls, 21 feet by 19; the committee, or class room, occupying the remaining portion of the floor. The house is a very convenient one; is three stories high, and contains two sitting-rooms, a commensurate number of bed-rooms; as well as a kitchen, sculleries, &c.

OPENING OF THE NEW BLUE-COAT SCHOOL, AT NOTTINGHAM.

The architect is Mr. T. C. Hine; and the builders, Messrs. Dennett, who appear to have done their work remarkably well. In the gable end, over the entrance into the School, is preserved space for a clock. Higher up is an elegant little belfry. In the turret on the Mansfield-road side, is placed a slab, bearing the following inscription:

Blue-coat Charity School, founded A.D. 1706 by voluntary contributions, and further endowed with lands and tenements by

Charles Harvey	A.D. 1711
Jon Labray	1718
William Thorpe	1720
Gilbert Beresford	1747
Joseph Pecke	1723

was removed A.D. 1853 from the School-house on the High pavement to this building.

Erected A.D. 1853. T. C. Hine, Architect.

In niches in front of the building are statuettes of a boy and girl clad in the school dress, carved from white Caen stone by a mason named Stonehouse. Underneath each figure appears a scroll bearing the appropriate inscription, in old characters, "Excelsior." On the day of the opening of the School, a procession started from the old school-house on the Pavement, through a dense crowd of spectators. The procession was headed by a large banner; and during the latter part of its progress by an excellent band. Then came the children, some bearing flags and banners, while others attended their respective bowers. Of these, upwards of thirty were borne in the pageant; and inside of not a few were deposited busts of the Queen, representations of blue-coat boys in their full dress, &c.; while in those of the girls appeared gaily-dressed dolls. In the construction of the bowers were employed flowers, evergreens, pictures, eggs, gaily-coloured crowns, coronets, balloons, &c. The prevailing colour everywhere was of course *blue*; while, nestled among the flowers and foliage, appeared such inscriptions as "The Bible our Rule of Faith," "God save the Church of England," "Church and State," "God save the Queen." "Success to the Blue coat School," &c. The play-ground had, of course, been suitably prepared for the occasion; flags were suspended from the windows of the School; while festoons of evergreens and flowers completely encircled the square, and surrounded a lofty pole erected in the centre, around which also garlands were wreathed up to the very top. Among the company who in great numbers had assembled to receive the procession, were the Rev. J. W Brooks (Vicar of the parish), Miss Brooks, Mr. J. Hadden, Mr. F. Braithwaite, Mr J. Braithwaite, Mrs. and Miss Braithwaite, Mr. Gimson, Mr. Hawkridge, Mrs. T. Bishop, Mrs. Hannay, Mr. C. Hannay, Mr. T. C. Hine (the architect of the building), Mr. Turner, Mr. W. Goodacre, Mr. T. Cokayne. By the kindness of the trustees, the workhouse children were admitted within the inclosure; while, surrounding it, occupying every position from which a view of the place could be obtained, from the top of the neighbouring factory downwards, was stationed a dense concourse of spectators. After the procession had passed completely round the yard, the children and their attendants halted in front of the School. Mr Brooks then gave out a metrical version of the 116th Psalm, which having been sung by the children, he said a number of appropriate collects. He then proceeded to address them, and, in the name of the trustees, he bade them a hearty welcome to the New School. Mr. Brooks regretted the absence, through illness, of his friend, Mr. Almond, who had so long presided over the affairs of the institution. The inconvenience of the old school-house had been long felt and acknowledged, and it was a great matter of rejoicing to the trustees, as it was also to himself, that they had been enabled to provide so excellent a house as the one they had now assembled to open. Let them give thanks to God for His mercy in sending them funds for the purpose. He was glad to know that they had with the new School a spacious ground for recreation, an advantage wanted and very often lamented in the old school. Mr. Brooks then proceeded to remind them, that although the school they now looked upon was new and possessed of the utmost strength and firmness, the time would come when it would first require repairs, and then would either decay and fall away, or in order to prevent that would have to be taken away. He drew an analogy between this and the earthly tabernacle each of them inhabited, and called to their remembrance the fact that although at present they were young and strong, the time would shortly arrive when this would be the case no longer. He therefore exhorted them to pay the utmost attention to matters calculated to fit them for those eternal habitations to which if faithful they would be called. In conclusion, Mr. Brooks expressed his entire satisfaction and concurrence with the course of study pursued in the School, especially on account of the fact that the Holy Scriptures proved the basis of the whole. He quoted a Prussian authority to show that the substitution of philosophic for religious teaching in that country had been the cause of great injury, not only to the eternal, but also to the temporal interests of the people. He expressed his hope that, in this country, the plans of the secular educationists might never be carried into effect; and he entreated all to pray that the instruction furnished in the new School might, with the blessing of God, make many virtuous citizens, men useful in their generation, and at the same time train them for a blessed eternity. Than this the trustees either in this or coming generations could not have a better reward (Applause). The psalm "Deus Miseretur" was then chanted by the children; after which Mr. Goodacre proposed, and Mr. Cokayne seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr Brooks. Mr Hawkridge, as one of the old scholars, then proposed three cheers for the School, which having been duly responded to, "God save the Queen" was played and sung, and the proceedings terminated. In the evening an excellent tea was provided for the children in the School.

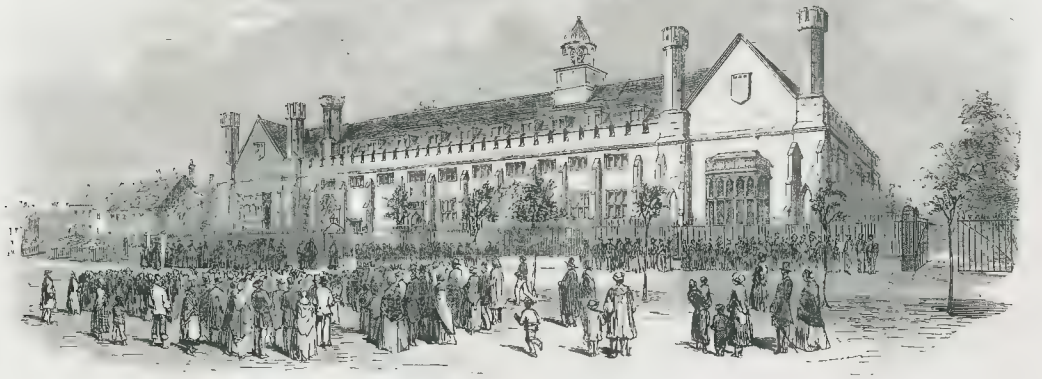
TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. J. S. WELLDON, D.C.L., HEAD-MASTER OF TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION.

THE Grammar-school, founded by Sir Andrew Judd, at Tonbridge, having extended its sphere of usefulness through three centuries, it was resolved to commemorate the interesting event on Tuesday last with an appropriate ceremony. As a fitting commencement, the pupils of the school presented their highly-respected head master with an elegant piece of plate, bearing the following inscription:—

Presented at the Tercentenary Commemoration, July 26, 1853, to the Rev. J. S. Welldon, D.C.L., Head-master of Tonbridge School, as an acknowledgment of the respect felt for him by those, then under his tuition.

This pleasing tribute is of silver: the base represents a brook, in



THE TONBRIDGE SCHOOL TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION.

which are water-lilies, very neatly executed; from the centre rises a mound of earthwork, with small creeping plants, and two storks, nicely modeled. From the centre springs a cluster of bulrushes; above which rise a cluster of leaves, whence springs the base for the glass dish, which is formed by wavy bands.

On Tuesday, the Company of Skinners, Governors of Tonbridge School, held their annual visitation at the School-house; and, it being the 300th anniversary from the date of the charter in 1553, it was celebrated with a solemnity worthy of the occasion. A sermon, in commemoration of the foundation, resulting from the benevolence of one of the great merchants of London, citizen and skinner, in the earliest days of the Reformation. The proceedings of the day commenced by the assembling in the School-room of the governors, governor, master, and scholars, as well as a numerous body of old scholars and gentlemen of property and influence in the town and neighbourhood. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury participated in the proceedings of the day, accompanying the procession from the School to the parish church, in which the service was performed, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Primate. At the conclusion of the service, the Clerk of the Skinners' Company rose in the church, and read the will of Sir Andrew Judd, bequeathing an annual sum of money to several parishes in the immediate vicinity, to be expended in providing weekly distributions of bread, and an additional donation of cloth, on the occasion of the annual visitation, to needy householders.

The company, to the number of 200, partook of a déjeûner given by the head-master, the Rev. Dr. Welldon; and then returned to the School-room for the distribution of prizes, when, in addition to the usual recitations, the rev. head-master read a concise history of the masters of the School from its foundation. The scholars availed themselves of the opportunity to present to Dr. Welldon a piece of table-plate—which we have engraved upon the previous page. In the evening the Governors entertained a party of nearly 100 at dinner, in the library of the School; the Master of the Court of Governors, Mr. E. H. Burnell, being in the chair, supported by the Marquis Camden; Mr M. Smith, M.P.; the Rev. Sir C. Hardinge, Bart., Vicar of Tonbridge; and the following distinguished scholars of the School, viz., the Hon. J. Byng, the Rev. I. J Saint, Rural Dean; the Rev. H. Woodgate, Bampton Lecturer; the Rev. C. Girdlestone, and many others. The meeting was rendered interesting by the good sense and taste which characterised the speeches of the Chairman and his guests, and by the spirit of harmony displayed by all present.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A BEGINNER, Hurstmonceaux.—The price of "The Practice of Photography," by F. H. Delamotte, is 6s. 6d.

WAVERLEY.—The sketch sent is from a letter of the Old Pretender, which is very common

J. G. N. El Dorado Company, California.—Declined.

M. A. M., Naples.—The Heads of the Month, by Kenny Meadows, are published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1848.

L. G. R., Bristol.—We have not space.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.—The price of the commission of First Lieutenant in the Rifle Corps is £700.

R. R.—By the new Income-tax Act, sec. 54, persons who have made insurance, or contracted for a deferred annuity, on the lives of themselves or wives and persons who are liable to have annual sums deducted from their salaries to secure deferred annuities for their wives or children after their death—are to be allowed an abatement of duty in respect of the annual premiums paid or the annual sums deducted. See the statute 16 and 17 Vict., c. 34, s. 54.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 31.—10th Sunday after Trinity. Ignatius Loyola died, 1556
MONDAY, August 1.—Slavery in the British colonies ceased, 1834.
TUESDAY, 2.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704. Arkwright died, 1792.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Bank of England incorporated, 1722.
THURSDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1806
FRIDAY, 5.—Fenelon born, 1651. Lord Howe died, 1799.
SATURDAY, 6.—Imprisonment for Debt abolished in England, 1844.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
10 19 / 10 46	11 30 / 12 0	This	0 36 / 0 58	1 5 / 1 23	1 40 / 2 0	2 9 / 2 40

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—SARDANAPALUS will be performed EVERY EVENING during the week (Wednesday excepted), when MACBETH will be repeated for the FIFTY-SECOND TIME. With other Entertainments, according to the bills of the day.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening at Eight o'clock except Saturday visits, at which can be secured at the Box-office every day from Eleven till Four; and, by permission, A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock. A View of the Localities, MEALS de LACE from Montanvert has been added to the Illustrations. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Additional Pictures will precede the DIORAMA illustrating the OCEAN MAIL, including the Overland Route to Bombay, Ceylon, the Cape, Sydney, and the Gold Fields of Australia. Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s.; 2s. 6d.; and 3s.—Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The Collection of LIVING ZOOPHYTES, MOLLUSCA, FISH, and other Marine Animals, is now OPEN to Visitors. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Mall, every Saturday, at Four o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling; Monday, Sixpence

ZULU KAFIRS.—In consequence of the increasing interest excited by this extraordinary and pleasing EXHIBITION, arrangements have been made by which visitors will be allowed to see this interesting Tribe daily, from 12 till 5 o'clock. Admission, 1s. The performance in the Theatre will take place at Half-past Two and Half-past Four. Reserved Stalls may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.—St George's Gallery, Pall-mall corner, near Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park.

ORATIONS will be DELIVERED by J. B. GOUGH, the great Apostle of Temperance in America, as follows:—
EXETER-HALL, on TUESDAY, 2nd of AUGUST.
WHITTINGTON CLUB, WEDNESDAY, 3rd.
EXETER-HALL, THURSDAY, 4th.
WHITTINGTON CLUB, FRIDAY, 5th.
Admission, 5s., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each. Doors open at Half-past Six o'Clock, p.m. Tickets to be had at 337, Strand

CHELTENHAM GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.—
HEAD MASTER—E. S. Humphreys, LL.D
SECOND MASTER—H. M. Jeffery, M.A.
MODERN MASTERS—Joseph FEIS
HEAD MASTER'S ASSISTANT—C. B. Heigstocke, B.A.
With a numerous Staff of Assistant and Visiting Masters.
A Department of PRACTICAL SCIENCE, under eminent Professors, has lately been added to this School. In connexion with the Government Department of Science and Art, and endowed with Exhibitions in the Government School, Jermyn-street.
The School has also several Scholarships at Oxford.
The next Session commences on the 1st of August, on which day all pupils are required to be present.
E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., Head Master.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSION to SOUTH WALES. On MONDAY, the 8th of AUGUST, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the PADDINGTON STATION, at 8 a.m., for Carmarthen (calling at Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, Bridgend, Port Talbot, Neath, Swansea, Llanelly, and Pembrey); and also at the following Stations on the Line of North Railway, Reading, Slough, Hirwain, and Aberdare; returning to Paddington from the above Stations on Wednesday the 17th August. The public will thus have an opportunity of visiting Chepstow Castle, Tintern Abbey, on the River Wye, and the magnificent scenery of the Vale of Neath. Parties visiting Neath can avail themselves of this opportunity, by taking Tickets to Pembrey, from whence steamers ply to that watering place. Fares there and back:—

	First Class.	Closed Carriages.
Chepstow	10s.	11s. 6d.
Newport or Cardiff	12s.	13s. 6d.
Bridgend, or Port Talbot	20s.	16s. 6d.
Neath, or Swansea	22s.	17s. 6d.
Llanelly or Pembrey	25s.	20s. 0d.
Carmarthen	28s.	22s 6d.
Resolven, Glyn Neath, Hirwain and Aberdare, on the Vale of Neath Railway	24s.	20s 0d.

The Excursion Tickets are not transferable and are only available for the Excursion Train. Tickets may be obtained previously, at 27, King-street, Cheapside; 269, Strand; 25, Regent-street (corner of Jermyn-street); and at the Paddington Station; at which places handbills of further particulars may be obtained.
Paddington Station, July 23, 1853.

STEAM to AUSTRALIA.—The Iron Auxiliary Screw Steamship SYDNEY, 1463 tons, 300 horse power, will be dispatched direct for SYDNEY HARBOUR ASKEY, Commander: to load in the East India Docks, and follow the Victoria. This fine vessel will positively be despatched from the Docks on the 6th of AUGUST next, and embark her passengers at Gravesend on the following day. She is fitted up with ample bathhouses, and every convenience for passengers, of which she will only take a limited number. She is found on the most liberal scale as regards the dietary and steward's department, and carries an experienced surgeon. Fares: Chief Saloon, 70 or 80 guineas. Second Saloon, 45 to 50 guineas. Freight of goods as per agreement. Parcels as follows:—

Not exceeding					
1 lb. in weight, or	1	cubic foot	.. .. ..	1s 0d
1 cwt.	2	"	.. .. ..	1s. 6d.
1 ton	4	"	.. .. ..	2s 0d.
..	..	"	.. .. ..	7s. 6d.

For further particulars, and copies of dietary scales, &c., apply at the Office of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, 69, Lombard-street; or to CHARLES WALTER, jun'ior, 17, Grantchurch-street, London, of whom orders to view the ship may be obtained

VOLUME XXII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, now ready, price 21s., elegantly bound in cloth; or, stitched in an elegant wrapper, price 16s.—The whole of the Volumes from the commencement may be had in complete sets, bound and gilt, price £20 18s. 6d.; or, stitched in paper covers, £16 5s. 0d.; or any Single Volume can be had separate. Single Copies of any of the back Numbers are charged 1s. each, one month after the date of publication. Portfolios for preserving the Numbers (which may thus be read without fear of injury before binding), 4s. Reading Cases, 2s. Covers for Binding the Volumes, 2s. 6d.—Office, 198, Strand.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lectures—By J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on PHOTOGRAPHY. By Dr. BACHHOFFNER, on CALICO PRINTING by VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. The LANCASHIRE SEWING MACHINE, as used in the Queen's Household, daily. On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at Four o'clock, and every Evening (except Saturday), at Nine, the FIRST PART of an HISTORICAL PICTURE, on the THAMES, by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq. Open Mornings and Evenings. Admission, 1s. Schools and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

On Saturday next, AUGUST 6th, will be published

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
CONTAINING
LETTERS AND SKETCHES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE
AND THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES,
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS AND ARTISTS

Among other Illustrations will appear a Panoramic View of Constantinople; Portraits of the Emperor and the Sultan; the Passage of the Pruth; numerous Views on the Danube and the Bosphorus; the Castles and Forts of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea; Sketches of Russian and Turkish Cavalry and Infantry; Views in St. Petersburg and Constantinople; Turkish Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery; Sketches of the Peasantry and People of Moldavia and Wallachia, &c. &c.

THE GREAT CAB STRIKE.

The Number will also contain, among other Illustrations, Scenes in the Streets and Railway Stations during the Great Cab Strike; Incidents and Scenes in the Burmese War; the Chobham Camp by Moonlight; the Flamingoes and Antelope at the Zoological Gardens; the Artillery Camp at Landguard Fort, Ipswich; the Archæological Association at Rochester; the Paper Mache Village for Australia, &c. &c

With this Splendid Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be presented,

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS,
A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING OF
THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD,
DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.

THREE weeks ago a European war seemed imminent. A week ago the hopes of peace predominated. At present the warlike symptoms are again in the ascendant. Throughout all Christendom one fact is patent—that no one wishes for war except the Russian fanatics, who look upon the Czar as divinely appointed to expel the Mahometans from Europe. It may be doubted whether the Czar himself shares the feeling of his people. He has evoked the war-demon to serve a purpose; but it does not follow that he will go to war now that he finds the sword of combined Europe is ready to support its opinion. Every bully is, of necessity, a coward. The policy of the Czar is procrastination. We attach no faith to the assertion so eagerly received both in Paris and in London, that he is willing to negotiate upon a basis that will leave the independence of Turkey intact. We may depend upon it that his object is not to end the dispute, for the longer it lasts the better he will be satisfied. What he desires is to humiliate and to injure the Turkish Empire. If a war against all Europe is too hazardous or impracticable, he will pursue the same objects by a different method. Nothing will stop him but a firm determination on the part of England and France, that there shall be no further negotiation on the subject until he shall have withdrawn his armies to his own side of the Pruth. It is plain that he has no such intention at present, and that he will not remove except on compulsion. He evidently calculates upon retaining possession. All his arrangements are adapted to that end. He has already usurped a large portion of the civil as well as of the military Government. His principle is that every hour in which he so acts is for him a success and for Turkey a danger. Procrastinations are his victories; and if Great Britain and France allow him to procrastinate, his object will be attained, and theirs will be defeated. We attach little credit and no importance to the various rumours and reports which are conveyed to Paris and London by the electric telegraph, purporting to reveal the Czar's intentions. Nothing more positive in relation to them than are contained in the facts of the occupation of the Principalities can possibly be known for several days; and these facts are grave enough to demand vigorous action on the part of the Allies. Any want of firmness manifested at the present moment by Great Britain or by France, though it might possibly postpone a war for a twelvemonth, or even for a longer period, would not prevent it, and would in all probability render it more sanguinary and protracted. It would be much easier to restrain and punish the ambition of the Czar at the present moment, when he is palpably in the wrong, and when the whole of Europe is against him, than it would be at a future time, when emboldened by success and impunity he might attempt a still more gigantic aggression. Though it is always time to stop the beginnings of evil, no time is so good as the present.

THE cab-owners and cab-drivers of the metropolis, aggrieved by an act of the Legislature, have taken the remedy into their own hands. On Wednesday morning last this vast city was deprived of the greater portion of its means of locomotion. The cab-drivers unanimously struck work, and a population of upwards of two millions suddenly found themselves cabless. The inconvenience and annoyance that ensued may be readily imagined. To men of business, and to in-coming and out-going passengers by railway, the grievance was a severe one. Happily for the persecuted public the day was fine, and the misery of such pelting showers, as those with which we have of late been too familiar, was not added to the other distresses, which the savage conduct of Cabby inflicted upon an unoffending people. Cabby thus lost the spice of his anticipated revenge; but the scenes which occurred at the various railway stations and elsewhere, were sufficiently painful to administer largely to the bad feeling which prompted this unparalleled strike.

London has, in consequence, presented an unusual, and, in many respects, a much improved appearance. Streets and thoroughfares that formerly exhibited a squalid, uncomfortable, and disreputable aspect, were observed to look wider, longer, cleaner, and more respectable. The improvement arose entirely from the absence of the cab-ranks that formerly encumbered the way. No longer having public stables in their midst, the great highways of the metropolis ceased to be offensive to the eyes and to the noses of the public. We hope the knowledge thus acquired will not be forgotten by the Legislature; and that, in the amendments which are to be made in the new Hackney Carriage Act, a clause will be introduced forbidding the open and public cab-stables and litters which have hitherto been a disgrace to this metropolis.

The omnibus proprietors, some of whom are cab-proprietors, also took advantage of the cab-strike, to raise their fares twenty-five per cent. They also have threatened a general strike, if certain demands which they make are not immediately acceded to. We hope, too, that their conduct will not be forgotten; and that the Legislature will, when it next meddles with the subject, take them also under its care. Bad as our cab system has been, our omnibus system has been little, if any, better. Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh possess omnibuses, constructed upon a wholesome principle—clean, comfortable, and roomy. But in London, omnibuses, though not quite so dingy and dilapidated as the cabs, are so narrow, that few ladies who value decency care to enter them, and to force their way amid the projecting knees of the passengers. The narrowness and incommodiousness of these vehicles is an evil that must be remedied. The arbitrary and sudden increase of fares to which the combined proprietors at present resort whenever any great attraction, such as the Exhibition of 1851—the Duke's funeral, in 1853—or the Epsom races every year—is one of many grievances. The omnibus proprietors will have themselves to thank for the Legislative interference which is certain to be the result of their threat and of the great cab-strike of Wednesday last.

The cab-owners and drivers cannot be allowed to set the law at defiance, and to incommode an enormous and busy population. Their grievance was redressed upon certain conditions, which conditions they failed to fulfil when they deserted the streets for four-and-twenty hours. It remains a question for the consideration of the Law-officers of the Crown, and for the Commissioners of Police, whether every license now held by cab-owners and cab-drivers throughout London has not been forfeited by the strike. Upon that point we at present offer no opinion, but we may safely predict that every offender will have been proved to be possible, that if such be not the state of the law at present it will immediately be made so by a short and summary Act of Parliament. Of course if the owners and drivers of public vehicles cannot profitably carry on their business under the recent act, it is their undoubted right to retire from it. But had they been wise, they would not have resorted to so desperate a remedy as that which one class has adopted, and another has threatened. The inconveniences to the public can be but temporary, whilst the loss to themselves will be permanent. Already means have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of such an annoyance, and it may perhaps be found that some great Cab and Omnibus Company will seek and obtain the authority of Parliament and sweep away all the old proprietors as effectually as the London and North-Western Railway Company extinguished the old stage-coach proprietors. This is the consummation to which things are tending; and if, hereafter we shall have clean and comfortable cabs, in lieu of dirty, crazy, and jolting ones—strong horses in lieu of broken-kneed and broken-winded hacks—and civil drivers in lieu of extortionate bullies, we shall have to thank the promoters of this memorable strike for a boon which they never intended, but which will be none the less agreeable on that account.

By their conduct the present race of cab-owners have deprived themselves of all sympathy. It has been generally admitted within the last fortnight that the new law, in some important particulars pressed rather severely upon them. If they had urged their grievances, in a respectful and legal manner, before the only tribunal which has the power to redress them, the British public—that prides itself upon its love of fair-play—would have supported them in their attempt to obtain a re-hearing. Their demand for back-fares after a certain distance was felt to be just; and if they had required extra fares after ten or eleven o'clock at night, or before six or seven in the morning, the public voice would have been in their favour. These concessions, and perhaps some others, may even yet be obtained; but they may rest assured that sixpence a mile and no more will be the future price of cab conveyance in the metropolis. The wisest thing they can now do is to show penitence, and return to their business, and trust to the Legislature to remedy any injustice that may have been inadvertently committed against them. If they choose to continue in their present courses they will find, when it is too late, that they have deprived themselves of the means of subsistence, and that the public want has been efficiently supplied by more responsible, and more respectable persons.

THE COURT.

We announced last week that her Majesty was progressing as favourably as could be desired through the malady which she had unfortunately contracted from the youthful Princes and Princesses of the Royal family. The following satisfactory bulletin was issued on Saturday, since which no further announcement has been published:—

The Queen has passed through the measles in the most favourable manner, and her Majesty is now convalescent. No further bulletin will be issued. OSBORNE, July 23, 1853. JAMES CLARK, M.D. HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Thursday week, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness was received by Her Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen. The Duchess and Prince Ernest returned to London on Saturday.

On Saturday Count Werthern Beichlingen, Grand Chamberlain, arrived at Osborne, from Weimar, with letters for her Majesty, announcing the death of the late Grand Duke, and the accession of his Royal Highness the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

On Sunday Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales attended Divine service, which was performed by the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were also present.

On Monday the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, attended by Mr. R Ormsby Gore, arrived at Osborne from Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses, previously to their departure from London, received a visit from the Duchess of Kent.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, rode on horseback to West Cowes. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred took walking exercise in the grounds.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, took walking exercise. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice took a drive in the Royal grounds.

On Thursday the Queen took an airing, and drove out in the afternoon with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice.

The Hon. Mary Seymour has succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maid of Honour in Waiting

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited the Duchess of Kent, on Saturday, at Clarence House. The Duchess and the Princess Mary, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, honoured Mr. Albert Smith's "Ascent of Mont Blanc" with their presence on Saturday afternoon.

The Countess de Neuilly visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Monday, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's

The Duke of Rutland has sailed in his yacht from the Southampton waters, for a cruise off the French coast.

The Marquis of Winchester has arrived in town within the last few days, from a brief tour of the German Spas.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

SUCCESSION-DUTY BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, Lord St. LEONARDS opposed the motion in a speech summed up in the declaration that the income tax was a far preferable tax; and that the bill would lead to litigation, carry discomfort into every family, and finally work its own condemnation. The Earl of WINCHILSEA in vehement terms denounced the bill. He contended that whether they considered this bill on the grounds of justice, of oppression, and cruelty, or as a source of litigation, it was one of the most obnoxious, detestable, and odious measures that had ever been placed upon the statute-book. The noble Earl also declared that these were, indeed, strange times, when the bold barons of England submitted to such measures; and that the Government was in the hands of harpies.

The House then went into committee, when clause 1 passed unopposed.

On clause 2 the Earl of DERBY proposed an amendment, the object of which was to exclude from the operation of the bill all property now under settlement, and to deprive the measure of its retrospective effect. If the object of the measure were to cut down the great estates, a better instrument could not have been provided for that purpose. The Earl of ABERDEEN proved that the late Government contemplated the imposition of some such tax; and pointed out that it was intended, on a point of detail, to damage an entire system of financial legislation. The Earl of HADDINGTON and the Duke of CLEVELAND supported the amendment; which was opposed by Earl GRANVILLE, the Duke of ARGYLL, and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who said that the fortunes of the great landed proprietors rested upon the prosperity of the whole country, and would be most benefited by measures that increased that prosperity. The committee then divided, and the amendment was rejected by 105 to 68—majority, 34.

The remaining clauses passed without formal opposition.

[The division was a decided muster of the forces on both sides: and the effects of the struggle were as much out of doors as within, for as many were kept away as were induced to attend and vote. Strange faces were seen in the House. Our foreign Ministers, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and noblemen who have long retired from the public gaze, for one reason or another, were there to assist at the triumph or downfall of Government. The whippers-in themselves were baffled in some instances by the unfamiliar aspect of the Peers they had evoked. A Ministerial majority was expected, but neither side had calculated on the so conclusive. The bill is now safe.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

At the early sitting, on the order for the committal of the Entry of Seamen Bill, Sir J. GRAHAM gave a short summary of its provisions, which he described as greatly adding to the inducements to seafaring men to enter the navy, contributing to their comfort and increasing their pay. After a short discussion, chiefly with reference to flogging in the Royal Navy and the alleged backwardness of men to enter that branch of the service, the bill passed through committee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

In the evening, the House having again resolved itself into committee upon the Government of India Bill, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved a new clause, the object of which was to empower the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to tender their advice and opinion on the effect of orders issued to the Government of India, and to enter a protest, if they deem it expedient to do so—such protests to be recorded. Sir J. HOGG opposed the proposition, on the ground that the exclusive responsibility, in matters respecting which the President of the Board of Control was authorised to issue orders to India, through the instrumentality of the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, rested with the Government of the day; and, where the responsibility rested, there should rest the power. Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether the power of recalling the Governor-General of India was to be left to the Court of Directors? Sir C. WOOD replied, that it was not proposed to deprive the Court of Directors of the power of recalling the Governor-General. Upon a division, the clause was rejected by 72 against 30.

Mr. HUME moved a clause, extending the qualifications of electors of the directors to all persons having £500 East India Stock; also to all holders of company's papers to the value of 10,000 rupees; also to every civil and military servant who has served the Company for twenty years in India, and who shall have retired from the service. Mr. LOWE and Sir C. WOOD objected to the clause, which was negatived by 74 to 54. One or two other amendments were proposed and negatived; and the Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

The House then went into Committee upon the Burials (beyond the Metropolis) Bill, and the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill.

Several bills were read a third time and passed. In one of them the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill, on the motion of Lord NEWPORT, a clause was inserted prohibiting any persons from using dogs for draught along any turnpike road in England or Wales. The House adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The General Health of Towns (No. 2) Bill passed through committee. The Parish Vestries Bill was read a second time, after a division. The Bankruptcy Court (Scotland), and the Public-houses (Scotland) Bill, were read a third time. The Courts of Common-law (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after speeches from Lord BROUGHAM and the LORD CHANCELLOR. This is the bill introduced into the Lower House by Mr Napier and Mr. Whiteside, which effects vast improvements in the mode of procedure in the Irish law courts. The Customs-duties Bill was read a second time. The Missionary Bishops Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House, at the early sitting, having resolved itself again into a committee upon the Government of India Bill, Mr. J. PHILLIMORE moved to insert a clause, the object of which was to constitute a tribunal to take cognizance of disputes between the Government of British India and native Princes, giving an appeal from such tribunal to the Privy Council. After a short debate, the clause was negatived.

Mr. BRIGHT moved a clause to provide for the transaction of the business of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors in one and the same building. He dwelt upon the enormous expense attending the home establishments, which the adoption of his proposal would diminish, by facilitating the reduction of the staffs, while, by affording the means of carrying on the business of the two departments by word of mouth, it would curtail the amount of "stupid" correspondence between them. Sir C. WOOD said, if the establishment of the Board of Control were altogether retrenched, the saving would not exceed £20,000; but as the principle of the double establishment had been sanctioned by the House, there must be two establishments. The clause was rejected, upon a division, by 74 against 61.

Mr. SMITH moved a clause, enacting that the fixed salary of the President of the Board of Control shall, in no case, be less than the salary paid to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and that only one of the Secretaries to the Board shall be capable of being elected to a seat in Parliament. He insisted that a permanent Secretary to the Board of Control would be much better than two political secretaries. Mr. W. WILLIAMS was opposed to the clause, which, however, was carried, on a division, by 118 to 28.

Mr WISE next proposed a clause transferring a portion of the Addiscombe patronage from the Board of Directors to the Governor-General. On a division, the proposition was negatived by 101 to 39. The committee then reported progress, and the House adjourned till six o'clock.

At six o'clock the House met again, and was almost immediately counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE CABMEN'S STRIKE.

Sir R. INGLIS drew the attention of the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Fitzroy), to the fact that there had not been a single cab upon the stands of London on that day. He wished to ask whether the hon. gentleman was not now prepared to consent to the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider the cab fares which ought to be paid by the public? Mr. WALPOLE understood that the great hardship of which cab proprietors complained was that they could not charge upon the return fare. Mr. FITZROY said that the principle of arbitrarily fixing the sum to be charged per mile for cab conveyance was not for the first time laid down in this bill. The hon. gentleman added:—

On consideration of the different compensations made to the proprietors of cabs in the shape of lower charges for licenses, and taking into consideration the lower cost of materials generally, and of provender for several years past, it certainly did appear to me, after the closest calculation, and examining the estimate put before me by the representatives of the trade, that a sixpence a mile would be amply remunerative within certain limits of the metropolis. With respect to that estimate, I have seen no reason whatever to change my opinion. I have taken every opportunity to inquire of the drivers and proprietors of cabs what were the probabilities of this change working well for their interests and the interests of the public; and they have, with hardly an exception, told me that within the crowded parts of the metropolis sixpence a mile would be amply remunerative. I have left the cab proprietors I was aware that the license given by the bill to use hackney carriages had been abused—that it had been worked to its greatest possible limit—that persons had taken cabs quite six miles into the country, and then discharged them without the payment of any return fare. I stated that I would do everything in my power to find a remedy; but it must be obvious that I am placed in a worse position for effecting this arrangement by the foolish step taken this morning by the cab proprietors. I told a deputation on Monday that I would propose a clause which would give them an increase of remuneration for distance, if you hire a cab and discharge it at a distance exceeding four miles from the place where it was hired, and within a certain radius, you shall give an extra sum for the whole hiring. I think, besides, it might be possible to make a change as to the distances to which cabs may be desired to go, and that they should not be compellable to go more than five miles from the General Post-office, instead of six miles, as at present provided by the act. These two provisions I am prepared to submit to the House, and with these arrangements I am sure it will be the feeling of the House that the trade should be perfectly satisfied. All I can say is, that before the strike was contemplated, I put these propositions before the deputation, and I am exceedingly sorry and annoyed at what has taken place, because it greatly increases the difficulty of providing a remedy.

On the motion that the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill be read a second time, Colonel SIBTHORP said, that great inconvenience had been occasioned to the public, especially to persons coming up to town, in consequence of the cabs having been withdrawn from the streets. He hoped the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, would strictly watch the movements of those connected with the public vehicles in this great town. He admitted that there were many highly-respectable persons connected with the cabs and other public carriages used for the convenience of the people in the streets of London; but he must say that he was daily witnessing conduct on the part of the drivers of the most offensive description. He had more particularly noticed it in the neighbourhood of Temple-bar and Regent-street. He had seen those drivers standing three and four abreast across the pavement, to the great obstruction of foot-passengers along what should be a thoroughfare, and using language of the most gross character, to the utter disgust of the unprotected people passing near them. It was the imperative duty of the Government to suppress this public nuisance; and he implored them by no means to give way in this contest with such a race of people. The blame had been hitherto attached to the driver; but he denied the justice of that imputation. He had heard that the great bulk of the cabs belonged to a comparatively few persons, who derived the utmost farthing they could from the poor creatures who drove their cattle, and who often got nothing at all for their labour. He trusted that the Government would, in some manner, see that the labourer should be properly paid, and that they would visit upon the proprietor those penalties which had hitherto been too often visited upon the drivers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the bill before the House had reference to the reduction of the duties on hackney carriages, and had nothing whatever to do with the regulation of cabs. The bill was then read a second time.

The Duties on Horses Let for Hire Bill was read a second time.

The Lunacy Regulation Bill having passed through committee. On the order for going into committee upon the Lunatic Asylums Bill, Lord D. STUART called attention to a case which had occurred in a lunatic asylum at Colney-hatch, in which a sudden conflict between two dangerous lunatics had resulted in the death of one of them. Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. FITZROY gave explanations respecting the occurrence, there should then was then gone into committee on the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, after considerable discussion.

The order for the second reading of the Factories Bill was discharged, Mr CORBETT pledging himself to introduce the bill next session.

The Government of India Bill finally passed through committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The County Courts Further Extension Bill was, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, read a second time, after a statement from the noble and learned Lord that he did not intend to proceed further with the measure in the present session.

SUCCESSION-DUTY BILL.

This bill was read a third time, after a speech from the Earl of CLANCARTY in opposition to it. On the motion that the bill do pass, Lord ST. LEONARDS laid upon the table a protest against the measure, with a view to its being entered upon the journals of the House. The bill then passed.

The Missionary Bishops Bill was read a third time and passed. Several other bills upon the paper were forwarded a stage

The Earl of CLANCARTY complained of certain returns relating to the working of the national system of education in Ireland not having been laid on the table, although they had been ordered by their Lordships some months back.

The Earl of ABERDEEN could not account for the non-production of the papers; but the Government had no objection whatever to their production. He believed that the national education was the greatest blessing which had ever been conferred upon Ireland.

After some remarks from the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of Donoughmore, and Lord Redesdale, the matter dropped.

The Bishop of SALISBURY moved for some returns regarding the revenues of his Bishopric, and entered into explanations respecting some allegations made against himself upon the subject. The returns were ordered.

In reply to the Earl of Waldegrave, the Earl of CLARENDON said that there was no intention on the part of the Government to reduce the squadron on the coast of Africa.

Their Lordships soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The third reading of the Eastern Union Railway Bill was carried by a majority of 88 against 64; Sir G. PECHELL having moved that it be read a third time that day three months, considering the measure as nothing more nor less than one of confiscation.

SOUTH SEA ANNUITIES DISSENTIENTS.

The House then went into committee upon this bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed the following resolutions:—

1. That provision be made, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for paying off the proprietors of the capital stocks of Old South Sea Annuities, New South Sea Annuities, Bank Annuities (1726), and 3 per Centum Annuities (1751), mentioned in an act of the present session, chapter 23, in respect of which assents to commute shall not have been signified according to the said act, and also for paying to the South Sea Company a principal sum equal to the amount of the trading or capital stock of the said company, or the part thereof the interest or annuity on which shall not have been commuted or exchanged, according to the said act, or any act to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

2. That the South Sea Company shall be permitted to commute, within a time to be limited, all or any part of the annuity or interest on their trading or capital stock, payable in respect of shares in such stock standing in the names of the Accountant-General of the Courts of Chancery of England and Ireland, respectively, and of the Accountant in Bankruptcy in England, and in the names of trustees and others disabled from voting in the General Court of Proprietors of the said company, into or for any one or more of the stocks and securities authorised to be created and issued by the act of the present session, chapter 23, and the £3 per Centum Annuities, and New £3 per Centum Annuities, created under the acts of the seventh year of her Majesty, chapters 4 and 5, commonly called and known as £3 5s. per Centum Annuities (1844), such commutation into or for the said stocks and securities authorised to be created and issued by the said act of the present Session, to be upon the terms and subject to the conditions upon and subject to which the like commutation was authorised under the said act, and such commutation into or for the said £3 5s. per Centum Annuities (1844), to be upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury may see fit and shall provide that the assent of the said company to any such commutation shall be signified to the said Commissioners of the Treasury within such time as may be limited by such Commissioners for that purpose.

3. That the South Sea Company shall also be permitted, upon signifying their assent within such time as may be limited by the Commissioners of the Treasury for this purpose, to commute, upon the same terms, and subject to the same conditions, all or any part of the annuity or interest payable in respect of such further amount of their said capital or trading stock as may be authorised or required by Parliament to be invested as a guarantee fund for their administration of private trusts, in case they should be authorised to undertake such administration by any act to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

Mr. DISRAELI said it was most unwise, at the end of the session, to attempt to push up a scheme in order to enable the Government to enter into new speculations, which were founded on calculations as imperfect as those on which their first proposals rested. They were now asked to grant to the Government an unlimited discretionary power for settling the terms in which future commutation should take place, which would leave our finances in a state of uncertainty and doubt. The Government were fairly warned what would be the effect of the proposals, and he thought it would be impolitic to accede to the present resolutions unless the committee were informed more clearly what their intentions were in regard to the intended commutation.

In reply to Sir H. Willoughby, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would venture to state, that, instead of there being any loss, there would be a considerable gain to the Consolidated Fund by the proposed arrangement

After a short discussion, the first resolution was agreed to.

On the 2nd resolution being put by the Chairman, Mr. J. B. SMITH objected to it; on the ground that parties who had received one offer and refused to accept it, should not have another made to them. If the resolution passed, it would place future Chancellors of the Exchequer in considerable difficulty; for holders of stock would not be disposed to avail themselves of the first proposals of the Government, because they would look forward to some other opportunity being afforded them to make a better bargain. The only right course to adopt was to pay off the parties in money, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer must raise in the best way he could. Mr. J. M'GREGOR supported the resolution. Sir F. KELLY opposed it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to reply, but had not proceeded beyond a few sentences when four o'clock arrived, and the House then stood adjourned until six this evening.

At the evening sitting, in reply to Mr. Spooner, Lord J. RUSSELL said that no commission had as yet been issued for inquiry into the state of Maynooth, but that it would issue in a short time

In reply to Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord PALMERSTON entered into an explanation of the case of a culprit who, at the Middlesex Sessions, had pleaded guilty at the head of the Assistant-Judge, and, in consequence, had his sentence of ten years' transportation increased to fifteen years' transportation. The propriety of such increase of punishment the noble Lord warmly justified, and said that as Home Secretary he could not remit a single day of such sentence.

INDIA BILL.

On the order of the day for the consideration of this bill as amended, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved a clause, the effect of which was to abolish the salt monopoly in India.

Sir C. WOOD opposed the clause.

After a long discussion the House divided, when the numbers were—For Sir J. Pakington's clause, 117; against it, 107: majority against the Government, 10. The clause was then added to the bill.

The Chairman then reported progress.

In committee on the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill, a clause was moved by Mr. LOWE, altering the recent act, by enacting that, where more than two persons are carried in a cab licensed for two, 6d. shall be paid for each person in excess for the whole hiring; which, on a division, was agreed to. Another clause, authorising the driver of a cab to charge 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile, if required to drive beyond the circumference of a circle the radius of which shall be four miles from Charing cross, provided he be discharged beyond such circumference, was likewise agreed to. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and the remaining business of the House was disposed of.

THE FLOODS AT BRECON.

AMONG the "Tremendous Thunderstorms and Floods" which recently devastated South Wales were the destructive visitations of the upper part of the valleys of the Wye and the Usk, with the entire course of their various tributaries, the Irvon, the Ithon, and the Honddu. "Throughout the whole of that extensive tract of country (says the *Hereford Times*) a storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, rendered more destructive by the bursting of a waterspout in North Breconshire, has done immense mischief. Twenty-two bridges have been more or less completely destroyed; and, not only has the maternal damage done by the loss of cattle, the injury to crops, &c., been very extensive throughout part of West Herefordshire, South Radnorshire, most parts of Breconshire, and the adjoining parts of Cardiganshire and Glamorganshire, but we regret to have to add that not less than eight persons have perished by the floods—a loss of human life, we believe, perfectly unparalleled in this district, and calculated to make the 9th of July, 1853, sadly memorable for many years to come." At Brecon, the destruction of property has been of fearful extent; and, by the aid of an artist resident in that town, we are enabled to present our accompanying series of illustrations of the catastrophe by which the picturesque old place has been devastated. The event was briefly recorded in our journal of the 16th inst.; but we append an outline of the ravages of the flood in the localities of the annexed Engravings.

The storm commenced on the night of Friday the 8th; about one o'clock on the morning of the 9th, heavy rain fell and and continued for about two hours. At four o'clock the rivers Tarall and Usk were much swollen. The Honddu, the rise of which is never preceded unless it be a very high flood indeed, was not much changed at that time. By five o'clock, however, the water had gained the street at Watergate and rose rapidly over the Watergate-bridge; the upper parapet of which fell, and a very heavy body of water flowed over it towards Kensington and Watergate. This was met in the bottom of Ship street by a rush of water down Market-street, and in less than ten minutes the whole of the street was under a depth varying from three to nine feet.

Our limit will only allow us to select such portions of the account of the devastation as relate to the places illustrated. Between Upper Chapel and Cwmanwd, near Brecon, there were two bridges over the river, at the only out of that number withstood the wreck—viz., the upper and lower bridges at Cwm-cy-dy * * * * * * The rush of the mighty waters continued with unabating fury to Cwmanwd. The bridge here was blocked up with the timber which came with the water, and the torrent in consequence spread over the road, threatening to overwhelm the neighbouring cottages. The inhabitants narrowly escaped with their lives. The bridge, unable to support the heavy weight of water, yielded, and was carried away; trees at every height being added to the mass. The parapets of the Forge bridge gave way; the weir at Mr. Handley's mill was swept along with the current; the weir at the Rock and Castle shared the same fate; a stretch of walling between the road and the river fell; and the vast sheet of water found an uninterrupted channel along the road for some distance.

A Correspondent of the *Hereford Times* states:—"The greatest devastation was committed on the banks of Honddu, and (speaking of those places within a short distance of the town) the first fury of the flood was spent on Cwmanwd-bridge, a neat wooden structure recently erected by the county, the old bridge having been a few months back destroyed by a very heavy flood; this little bridge was instantly destroyed, and the cottages adjoining inundated, the inmates having barely had time to secure their own safety. The next spot on which the force of the stream was directed was the Forge-bridge; the immense body of water here failed not long to level the building, but the parapet walls, the principal part of the abutment, and all the masonry except the mere shell of the arch, were ruthlessly swept away. Gathering force as they went, the waters successively demolished the weirs at Priory-mill, Rock and Castle, and Street Factory. Beyond Street-bridge, a whole series of slight buildings attached to the backs of those houses abutting on the stream were carried off, as were also some extensive workshops, occupied by Mr. Watkins, plumber, and Mr. Jones, skinner. (This scene of devastation is shown in the lower Engraving upon page 60). The Castle-bridge had one of the piers thrown down, and the last bridge of all—the pretty little Honddu-bridge, fell before the watery avalanche, as shown in the fifth Sketch."

The terrible devastation is thus described in the *Hereford Journal*:—"The river Honddu, which rises in the Eppynt mountains, and runs on the north-west side of the town, rapidly flooded: the water of a deep muddy colour, and carrying on its surface indications of the violence with which it had visited the district through which it passed, and swollen beyond the capacity of its banks to contain the infuriated waters, rushed forward with irresistible force, tearing up the very foundations of the bridge crossing the stream at the bottom of Ship-street. The superstructure, of course, was blown up, and fell in with a loud crash; and, the *débris*

THE FLOODS, AT BRECON, SOUTH WALES.

THE FLOOD IN SHIP-STREET.

VIEW UP THE USK.

partially blocking up the course of the water, the neighbourhood, in a few minutes, became flooded to the depth of some feet, spreading terror throughout the town. The inhabitants of many houses only escaped by flight, or by ascending to the upper stories of their dwellings; thence, in many instances, to see their little all either swept away by the raging waters, which foamed and madly broke over the ruins they had made, or utterly destroyed by being saturated and buried in mud."

The Six accompanying illustrations, from sketches by Mr. Teale, of Brecon, show the devastation of the floods. We have, 1, a View down Ship-street; 2, a View up the Usk, with the remains of the house of Mr. Evans, grocer, after the flood had subsided: 3, the Inundation of the Honddu Mill, and the bursting of the bridge, which caused so much damage as the foot of Ship street; 4, Wreck of Cwmanwd-bridge — a melancholy picture of desolation, after the rush of water had subsided; 5, the devastation in progress, and the flood carrying away the houses; 6, the torrent carrying away the rear of the premises of Mr Watkins, plumber and glazier, and Mr. Jones, skinner and destroying his shop and stock.

INUNDATION OF HONDDU MILL.

REMAINS OF CWMANWD BRIDGE.

DEVASTATION OF THE FLOOD — HONDDU BRIDGE DESTROYED.

THE FLOODED RIVER HONDDU CARRYING AWAY THE BUILDINGS ON ITS BANK.

THE SPINNERINN AM KREUZ—VIENNA IN THE DISTANCE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

RANDOM NOTES AND SKETCHES MADE ON THE WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY, 1853.

(THIRD LETTER.)

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, July 10.

YOUR readers will, probably, think that they have had enough of the history of passports in my last letter, and I only re-enter upon it in order to give them some exact information upon the working of police regulations which have recently been much discussed, and which, from not being thoroughly understood, has often led to serious *desagrémens*. Since my arrival here, I have heard several complaints of the vexatious manner in which these regulations are conducted, and which, though not in all cases strictly enforced to the letter, certainly give to every man dressed in a little brief authority the power to annoy, if not absolutely to interrupt the progress of, the traveller, if he takes the whim to do so. I believe, also, that in the case of an Englishman there is still a good deal of spleen lurking in the bosoms of the Austrian people, and particularly those connected with the police and army; and that they would be very ready to take advantage of the slightest informality or omission in his papers to interdict his passage -if merely for the pleasure of showing their power and seeing his vexation.

You will perceive from this that the bland feeling with which I contemplated the probable operation of the Austrian passport system from a distance has been a little disturbed. I will confess it; and add that although we have met with no positive check or interruption in our progress, the effect of the constant *surveillance* and repeated inspection to which we have been subject has been really depressing to the moral feelings. It has been such as to make us fancy that in passing through the Austrian territories we were positive intruders—only tolerated by special grace and favour; and liable at any moment, at the mere *sic volo sic jubeo* of any functionary, to summary ejectment. Yet such is not at all the case, as one's own common sense, and the slightest consideration of the laws which regulate communities ought to tell us. It is, on the contrary, the fact that I have as perfect a right to travel unmolested and unimpeded along the highways of Austria, as along those of my own or any other country. The principle of the common right to the use of public roads has been acknowledged from the earliest times, and frequently asserted and confirmed by judicial decrees; and it was upon parity of reasoning that in the treaty of Vienna it was expressly conditioned that all navigable rivers should be considered as public highways, and open in common to all nations. Not to load your columns unnecessarily with authorities upon the subject, I will merely refer to a case cited by Vatel in his "Droit des Gens," wherein the Emperor Sigismund solemnly confirmed a decree made by the Bourgrave of Nuremberg, in which it was asserted as a principle of natural right that public highways throughout the world were for the common use of all nations; and then cite a few observations by the great jurist himself ("Droit des Gens," liv. ii., chap 10), which I would humbly recommend to the attention of the Austrian Government. Vatel says:—

> Property in the territory cannot take away from other nations the right of travelling over the earth for the purpose of intercommunication for the affairs of commerce, and for other just reasons. The ruler of a country can only refuse a passage through it upon particular occasions when it would be prejudicial or dangerous to permit it. He ought, in short, to permit it for legitimate occasions, at all times that it leads to no ill-consequence to himself, *and he cannot legitimately attach onerous conditions to a concession which it is obligatory upon him to grant*, and which he cannot refuse if he would fulfil his duty, and not abuse his right of property.
>
> The right of sojourn within, as well as passage through, the territory is asserted upon the same grounds.
>
> The ruler of a territory cannot, without particular and important reasons refuse either the passage through, or residence within, his dominion to strangers, who demand it for just occasions; and although other nations and other men in general may be obliged to defer to his will in these matters, he will not the less be guilty of a breach of his duty if he refuses without proper grounds; he will, in so doing, merely abuse his territorial power.

Without entering further upon the nice question of international law, I will merely point to the above extract from a writer of unquestioned authority, and leave it to others to consider how far a system of repeated interruptions, and accompanied by formalities, at the expense of time, attention, and some personal trouble; how far a too strict enforcement of arbitrary regulations, the intricacies of which must necessarily be unknown to the majority of strangers, may come "onerous conditions," within the meaning of which Vatel says rulers of states would not be justified in imposing upon foreigners

TETSCHEN ON THE ELBE, OPPOSITE THE BODENBACH RAILWAY STATION.

VIEW ON THE MOLDAU.

as the price of the enjoyment of an undoubted natural right. The Emperor of Austria may "do as he likes with his own," but the law of nations imposes limits to his "tricks upon travellers." But, independently of all consideration of personal inconvenience and annoyance, the strictness of *surveillance* carried on in Austria has a depressing influence upon the spirits which, though more keenly felt by the new comer, without doubt permanently influences the *morale* of the resident population. The effect of this depressing influence is not palpable to the eye of a stranger frequenting any of the *cafés*, or other places of public resort. An habitual reserve prevails everywhere. Conversation, even amongst intimates, and when upon the most indifferent subjects, is carried on in a suppressed tone, the eye instinctively looking warily around when any word upon which the slightest reference to political or local matters might be hinged is used. One illustration of the extent to which this feeling is carried will suffice. Yesterday we were walking through the town with a gentleman, who, amongst other remarkable places, said he would point out the spot in the square opposite the War-office where the lamp-post had stood upon which the unfortunate Count Latour was hung, at the first outbreak of the insurrection of 1848. "But do not stop or appear to remark the place," said he, "as the guard are close by, and soldiers are constantly lurking about, and any symptom of our taking an interest in the locality might lead to unpleasant inferences, and perhaps to our being watched." Accordingly, he merely indicated the fatal spot by striking it with his umbrella as he passed; and we passed on too, merely taking a furtive glance at it. The lamp-post no longer exists: on the entrance of the Imperial army, under Windischgrætz, it was assailed by the pioneers, and hacked down in the course of a few minutes.

Perhaps it is partly attributable to the police regulations above treated of, which have tended to exclude the Austrian population from the civilising influences of association with the wide world; but, to whatever cause attributable, most certainly they have much yet to learn on the score of politeness to foreigners. If there be one thing which more than another is indicative of ill-breeding, it is the habit of rudely staring at strangers. Yet, and as we have unfortunately since our arrival in Austria; we could not have been more so if we had been on a visit in the Sandwich Islands or at Kamschatka. And they do not confine themselves to staring; they carry the r rudeness to the length of whispering together about you, every now and then remarking upon your dress, appearance, and what you have to eat; and then taking a particularly long look as you or they leave the room. This is the case more particularly with the military. I am happy to say that we have borne all this with philosophical composure hitherto; not even condescending to appear to be cognisant of the circumstance, nor even of the presence of the offenders, except by occasionally taking a very cool survey of them, as one would of a picture on a wall, or a cast in the street. Upon the whole, however, I attribute the conduct complained of more to ignorance than to any bad feeling or intention.

Prague is certainly a fine city, situated most picturesquely on the two banks of the river Moldau. The view from the famous old bridge is particularly grand—the buildings rising up on both sides, in grades, one above the other, along the sides of the hills, which have a precipitous fall. Interspersed are the domes and spires of several fine churches; and, crowning the whole, is the Hradschin—the palace of the Bohemian Kings, and which is now occupied by the ex-Emperor Ferdinand. It is an extensive building, but of an unpretending style of architecture: the stone of the exterior is whitewashed. We paid a visit to the place, in order, chiefly, to see the window in the council-chamber, out of which Slawata and Martinitz—two unpopular members of the Imperial Court—together with their secretary, or minion, Fabricius, were ejected (1618) by the armed nobles assembled in council, after the issuing of their offensive edicts against the Bohemian Protestants, which may be said to have been the first act of violence in the Thirty Years War. The height of the window is upwards of eighty feet from the ground; but there happened, fortunately, at the time to be a dunghill underneath, upon which the two obnoxious nobles, and their still more obnoxious secretary, alighted, and so they escaped unhurt. Two stones mark the spot of this remarkable adventure. The view of the town and country from the window aforesaid is magnificent in the extreme. The Cathedral, or Dom Kirche, which is dedicated to St. Vitus, stands within the enclosure of the Hradschin. It was commenced in the middle of the fourteenth century, but was never completed; it moreover suffered severely from the attack of the Swedes, in the course of the wars of Frederick the Great during the Seven Years War; upwards of 215 balls having struck the roof, and 1600 the end of the church The traces of these ravages are plainly visible to this day. Nevertheless, it is externally a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The interior is massive, heavy, and over laden with ornamentation. In it, amongst other monuments and relics, are to be remarked a fine mausoleum in white marble, erected by Rudolph II., as a monument to himself and several other Kings and Princes of Bohemia; and the chapel and shrine of St. John Nepomuk, or Nepomucene—the latter of solid silver, and weighing, it is said, 37 cwt. Accompanying is a View of this Cathedral, and of part of the Hradschin. The round tower in the centre is an old prison, the scene of many fearful atrocities in the old feudal days. Fifteen fathoms beneath the floor of this tower is a dungeon, into which wretches, sentenced to perpetual seclusion, were let down by a rope.

We paid a passing visit to the Church of St. Nicholas, a stately building, with a dome tower at one end; rather over-decorated in the interior with painting and gilding, and colossal statues of saints, in wood, painted white and unsmelled. After this, we found ourselves, with a crowd of about a dozen other strangers, and as many more of the towns folk, soliciting admission to the Monastery of Strahow, belonging to the Premonstratensian monks; the library in which is reputed to be one of the handsomest apartments of the kind in Germany, and which is, moreover, enriched by two autographs of Tycho Brahe. After some five minutes' pause, beneath a burning sun, a portly old *frère*, who could hardly stand on his legs, appeared at the door: but was evidently alarmed at the numerical force of the crowd assembled in search of admission. "Za vell! au vell!" he exclaimed; and was for shutting the door in our faces; but, eventually, his experienced eye made a selection of the travelling lot, who generally pay for civilities of this kind, and admitted them, calling upon them, at the same time, to aid him in shutting the door against the others. As a sight, the affair was hardly worth the trouble of getting to it. The old *frère*, after hobbling along through the ante-room, into the library, went to the window nearest to the latter, and produced the two most precious documents enriched with the sign-manual of the great astronomer; which being duly inspected, we took our departure.

The Palace of Wallenstein is a building of historical interest—though, through neglect, in a splendid state of decay. Some of the most curious portions of it are the grotto, built in imitation of stalactites, where the great General used to take his shower-bath; and a small room, at the opposite side of a covered terrace, where he used to smoke and play cards. The latter is now occupied by the stuffed skin of the horse which carried Wallenstein at the battle of Lutzen; and on the wall hangs a portrait of Wallenstein, with an inscription on the back, ending—"Ergo obut sugre, 25 Feb., 1634," a punning reference to the name of the little village where he was assassinated. The palace is still in the family of the hero of the Thirty Years War, and the grand reception saloon on the first floor is now being repaired and re-decorated.

All the places described are in the smaller quarter of the town (called *Kleinseite*), which is situate on the left bank of the Moldau; for the larger portion, comprising the Altstadt and Neustadt, and where most of the hotels are, being situate on the right bank. The two banks are connected by two bridges—one of them, a very old one, begun in 1328, and finished in 1607; the other, a suspension-bridge of iron, a work undertaken by private enterprise, and completed about ten years ago. The old stone bridge is said to be the largest in Germany, being 1700 German feet in length. It has either eighteen or twenty-eight statues of saints, of large dimensions, rather clumsily executed, and some of which have fallen to decay, being minus hand, or head, or foot. Amongst them is one of "St. John Nepomuk," whose silver shrine I have already mentioned, and who was thrown over this very bridge into the river, by order of King Wenceslaus IV. (1383), because he refused to reveal the secrets of the Queen, confided to him as her confessor. The legend states that sparks of fire were seen to flicker over the water where his body lay, until it was found; and now the spot on the bridge where he was thrown over is marked by a sort of double cross, set with stars. There is an old tower at each end of the bridge: one of which, that on the Altstadt side, was, in 1648, the means of defending the city from a sudden invasion of the Swedes, through the bold and determined conduct of a Jesuit scholar, aided by three soldiers, who, just at the critical moment, lowered the draw-bridge, and defended the port till the citizens and students of the University came to their aid. The tower on the Kleinseite, however, is the more picturesque of the two—both intrinsically, and in regard to prospect which lies beyond it—including the bold frontage of the Hradschin, the Dom Kirche, and the dome of St. Nicholas's Church.

The nearer we approach the capital, the slower goes the train, and the longer the stoppages at the stations. Half an hour was a very common interval; and at Lundenburg, where the branches from Olmutz, Breslau, and places beyond fall in, we were detained upwards of three-quarters of an hour. It was dark when we arrived, and broad daylight before we started again. Meantime, several heavy trains, of thirty and forty carriages each, came up; many of them open, and filled with a living freight of all tongues and nations. The endless variety of their dress, and the confused Babel of their jabber, produced in the grey dawn a most remarkable effect. After the departure of each train, silence again prevailed, which was only broken by the early notes of birds from the trees adjoining, the cackling of geese, and the croking of frogs, with the addition of an occasional warning scream from the railway whistle.

All the way from the point last mentioned, or about sixteen or twenty miles from Vienna, the country is a dead flat, and evidently at a very low level; a great portion of it being cultivated, the remainder marshland, covered with fir-trees. As we passed through it, however, owing to the recent floodings of the Danube, there were vast tracts of country which presented the appearance of an immense lake, in which were small islands and tufts of trees. The district cannot be a healthy one, and it appeared to be but thinly inhabited. One village we saw close to the line, and which seemed to be built in a swamp, for it was but the thatched roofs only appeared above the surface of the ground; and the cottages in which were perched together so closely that opposite neighbours must have been within arm's-length of one another.

The distant outline of the Carpathian range, and then the tall pointed spire of the Cathedral are seen for nearly an hour before we enter the Vienna railway station. Here the luggage is again examined but this time by the town authorities, for *octroi* dues.

Vienna is, as it were, a town within a town, with a belt of country between. The city itself is very small, and can never be larger; being, in extent and number of houses, not one-eight of the whole town, including the suburbs. Between the latter, and surrounding the city on all sides, is a fine glacis, covered with grass and planted with trees, which is now used as a promenade. The Imperial Palace is within the city; the Imperial stables just without the city, on the other side of the glacis, and opposite the Palace. The best hotels are within the city; and these are the most convenient for a visitor who wants to be near everything worth seeing

The public buildings are of a very stately character; and even the hotels and residences houses are built upon a scale of magnitude, and with a lavish use of material, which cannot but astonish every stranger. In the Hôtel Munsch, where we put up, and now the best in the place, are I know not how many hundred rooms—it is quite a little town of itself. It is built of stone; the walls at the basement being at least seven feet thick, and those of the third and fourth floors five feet: the walls between rooms about three feet. The stairs are wide—entirely of stone; the ceilings to all the rooms vaulted; the flooring and doors alone being of wood. As a rule, all the other houses in the town are built upon the same principle, a little modified as to dimensions, perhaps; so that such a thing as a house being burned down is here almost unknown. The windows and doors are double everywhere; the former with the intention of keeping out heat as well as noise. An Englishman, on going into the coffee-room of the hotel on a broiling summer day, will be astonished to see all the windows closed, and will probably rush to open them for the sake of air. He will soon find, however, that the external air is many degrees hotter than that within; and be told that it is for this reason the inhabitants keep their windows closed. For my own part, I confess there is something to be said on both sides of the question. The residents always keep their windows shut up, except quite early in the morning and late in the evening. The room is undoubtedly cooler in consequence; but the air is tainted in a way which, to any one not accustomed to it, is most oppressive—producing headache and drowsiness. Upon a balance of evils, I recommend braving the heat for the sake of the air.

There are no *tables d'hôte* here, as in other parts of Germany, and in Belgium and France—an evidence of the unsociable character of the population, who, made up of all sorts of stocks, seem to have very little nationality in common. The dinners *à la carte* are rather a venture for a stranger; but, if you order a good dinner, at a fair price per head, you will not be disappointed. *Bière* and beer houses abound in all parts of the town, and are all day crowded. The beer, both local and that of Bavaria, is excellent—sound, genuine, refreshing; without the sharpness of our pale ale, nor is it so heady as that of London or Edinburgh By the way, "Munich Ale," as it is called here—is in error when he states that smoking is not permitted in the streets. It was prohibited temporarily some time ago: but now is permitted again, and indulged in freely, not only in the streets, but in the parks, the public walks, and even in the gardens of Schönbrunn. Talking of Schönbrunn, which is to the Volksgarten, a place of fashionable resort near the palace, where there is, on certain days of the week, a concert *al fresco*, conducted by young Strauss, who succeeded to the post upon the death of the celebrated father, and who is said to be a worthy son of a worthy sire. On these occasions, Coleman, and Captain—some sipping coffee, others promenading—all smoking. Admission, 12 kreutzers (about fivepence English).

The Cathedral, which stands in the midst of a fine open place, is indeed a noble ecclesiastical pile, and a most stately object, and conspicuous for many miles round. The interior, though not dispiring that light, rich tracery which abounds in some of our cathedrals—is spacious, and wears an aspect of grand solemnity. Roberts has recently exhibited at the Royal Academy a picture of the interior, which has been greatly talked of late years, and since Murray's "Red Book" was compiled; it no longer bears the representation of the Austrian eagle, the tiles being arranged in lozenge patterns, red and green alternately, with a white band between. This Cathedral was built between the middle of the fourteenth and the latter end of the fifteenth century; but it stands on the site of a church built in 1147, some remains of which still exist; and the outer walls are covered with ancient monumental tablets, some of which belonged to the former edifice. In early times this spot was in the centre of a vast forest, called the Wienerwald—one of the trees of which still remains, in a recess in the walls of an old house, some say 800 years old, supposed to have belonged to the layer of the said forest. Nothing but the trunk remains, if even any particle of that; for it has been so completely studded with nails, driven in by the wandering apprentices of Vienna, when setting out on their travels, that it appears but one mass of curiously wrought iron; and is appropriately called the *Stock-Eisen*, giving the name to the street or *platz* in which it stands. It is fastened to the wall by a hoop of iron, with a padlock, which an ingenious locksmith made for the purpose, by running it in a circle, so that it has hitherto been found impossible to pick it. This is a chance for Mr. Hobbs, if he would like to try his hand!

One of the most picturesque views of Vienna is to be obtained from a hill about two miles out of town, on the road to Mödling and Brühl. There stands a curious Gothic cross, known as the "Spinnerin am Kreutz," erected in 1547, and to which a curious legend attaches. The story is that the cross is erected to commemorate a fair damsel, who vowed, when her lover went to the wars, that she would sit upon the spot where it stands, every day till he returned—a vow which she religiously kept, till one day her lover, returned from the wars, actually found her there. . . . sends you a Sketch of this curious Monument, with Vienna in the distance

Every one here—at least all those who express any opinion at all upon political affairs—are very anxious as to the policy the Austrian Government may eventually adopt in the Russo-Turkish question. Although what that policy may turn out to be is as yet a matter of uncertainty, there can be no question as to what it ought to be, if Austria respects herself and the feelings of her subjects. She has nothing to gain by assisting the overgrown power and overweening ambition of Russia—but much to risk. True, out of pique against the Porte for the asylum afforded by her to the Hungarian refugees, she may be induced to join with the Czar in some act of hostility; but let her beware of the success of the Hungarian integrity of Turkey shall fall, where will be the Austrian frontier provinces, where Hungary itself? Besides, the Austrians hate the Russians most cordially, and *vice versa*: there is no sympathy between them in sentiment, or religion, or in purpose. It may be supposed that Austria might feel under some obligations to befriend an ally who lately did her such service in time of need; but there is no pretence for such an assumption. What Russia did in Hungary, she did as much for her own interests as for those of Austria; for the success of the Hungarian cause would have been the signal for a rising in Poland. Moreover, the Emperor of Austria has already paid to the Russian Czar the full amount of the contribution agreed upon for the aid afforded.

All that has passed in politics has, I am assured, had a great effect in changing the state of society here; implanting jealousies and suspicions, and breaking up old friendships; severing communities into factions and parties; so that Vienna is no longer the gay and dissipated capital it used to be. As a consequence, all the shopkeepers complain that trade is very bad.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A case of specimens of Swedish porphyry from the Royal quarries at Elfdal has arrived in England. They include fifteen distinct varieties, some of great beauty. They have been presented to the Crystal Palace Company by Mr. Charles Henry Edwards

A letter from Munich states that the Bavarian Government has decided that no executions shall for the future take place in public; but in the interior of prisons, in the presence of magistrates and witnesses appointed for the purposes.

A piece of land, containing about twenty acres, situated at Hornsey, has been purchased for the purpose of forming the site of a new cemetery for the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary, Islington.

Advices from Warsaw represent Prince Paskewitsch to be in so bad a state of health that, in the event of war, he would be unable to take a command.

George Smith, one of the Frimley gang, the person who turned Queen's evidence, died in East Grinstead workhouse last week.

A railway to Cintra from Lisbon is in contemplation. It is proposed to carry it to Belem along the Tagus, which is to be embanked. This will be of great utility, as the northern side of that river is getting rapidly choked up.

A new gold-field has been discovered at Kilmore, about sixty miles from Melbourne; and it is alleged that tin ore exists in great quantities, and in its most valuable form, in the Ovens gold-district.

The following gentlemen were elected at Harrow on the 23rd inst. to the scholarships vacant on the Lyon and Neeld foundations:—Lyon scholars: 1. Br. W. H. Stone; 2. Mr. R. D. Wilson. Neeld scholar: Mr. E. W. Sergeant

The foreign papers arriving at Warsaw and St. Petersburg are almost entirely out to pieces; and the public can only receive the news through the Russian papers.

Last week a donkey, grazing in a meadow upon a farm at Moulsham lodge, attacked a child about ten years old, and lacerated its arm, tearing off a considerable portion of the flesh.

On Sunday week, while two boys, of ten and twelve years, were at play at the North Cliff, in Camborne, Cornwall, they fell over, and were both killed.

The young men of Edinburgh have petitioned Parliament in favour of an extension of Mr. Ewart's Public Libraries Act to Scotland.

The Hon. E. B. Bligh has issued an address to the electors of Canterbury, stating that as he has been appointed to fill an important diplomatic office at Berlin, he shall not solicit their suffrages at the next election

The Prince of Prussia and suite arrived at the Hotel d'Angleterre, at Ostend, on Saturday week, from Weimar, viâ Erfurt and Prague. The Prince intends to remain some weeks for the advantage of sea bathing.

Copies of despatches from Commander Phillips of the *Polyphemus*, reporting the destruction of the Barracoons of Don Crespo, on the African coast, last Christmas day; and the burning of the town of Sherbar, on or about the 18th of January last, have been printed.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been attacked with measles. The Duchess is convalescent.

The Baltic fleet of Russia, consisting of 37 sail, left Cronstadt in the morning of the 16th, to manœuvre in the Gulf of Finland. The Breeding Grand Duke inspected it previous to its departure.

By a letter from Rome, dated July 12, we learn that the health of his Holiness is daily becoming more precarious. He is suffering from a severe attack of asthma and general debility.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday states that the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Blackburne, and Baron Greene have resigned their seats at the Board of National Education

The Board of Guardians of St. Luke's have given public notice that they have formed themselves into a sanitary committee, with a view to put in force the powers given them by the Nuisance Removal Act.

The establishment of the mail-packet communication between England and the west coast of Africa, is likely to develop an immense trade with that part of Africa, particularly in palm oil.

Throughout the recent important negotiations about Russia and Turkey, M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been labouring under a very painful affection of the eye.

On the site of Smithfield Market—about to be removed—a square, or small park, is to be laid out for the health and pleasure of the citizens.

Five thousand miners and colliers at the Dowlais Iron Works (South Wales) struck work on Friday week, for an advance of 10 per cent on their wages.

The Austrian camp, about to be formed at Turas, in Moravia, in the month of September, is to consist of 40,000 infantry and 11,000 cavalry.

The Archæological Association has been holding its meetings during the past week at Rochester.

On Wednesday the new Vaccination Bill was issued. From the 1st of August next children are to be vaccinated within three months of the birth, or parties to be liable to penalties.

A violent thunder storm, accompanied by heavy rain, took place in London between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning. It then subsided a little, but broke out again with extreme violence about half past five.

On Tuesday evening the Surrey Gas Consumers' Association entertained Mr. Sheriff Croll, at the Bridge House Hotel, and presented him with a piece of plate for the valuable services he had rendered to the company.

At a recent meeting Mr. Chapman, formerly judge of the Supreme Court in New Zealand, stated that New Zealand possesses more native literary and scientific, than any other British colony.

The express train between Oxford and London very nearly met with a serious accident on Monday. The crank-axle of the engine broke, but fortunately no damage was done to the passengers.

On Monday last a handsome chased silver tea and coffee-service was presented to the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., principal of Bonchurch College, and late second master of King's College School, by 123 of his late pupils, as a testimonial of their esteem.

A new cemetery is in course of construction at Bradford, Yorkshire, on a large scale, and will be situated on the top of one of the highest elevations near the town, commanding a magnificent prospect.

The Governor and the *Gonfaloniere* of Faenza has been fired at and stabbed, it is feared mortally; and an agent of the police, named Cuccaccio, has been murdered at Imola.

Mr. Leicester Viney Watson, whose name was mixed up in the affair of the Keswith grenades at Rotherhithe, was arrested on Friday week at Coblentz, on his way to Switzerland.

Mr. Leicester Viney Watson, recently elected, has stated that he does not intend to defend his return for the borough of Chatham.

The machine manufactory at Bukau, near Magdeburg, in Prussia, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss is estimated at 150,000 thalers.

A deputation, on the subject of the City new cattle market, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Tuesday, at the Home-office. The deputation consisted of Mr. Taylor (chairman), Mr. Hall, Mr. Jersey, Mr. Thwaites, the City Commercial Traveller, and the City architect.

It is said that the Emperor of the French is about to raise Dr. Conneau to the dignity of senator. Dr. Conneau shared the imprisonment of Louis Napoleon at Ham.

The balance of the defence fund of the Rev. Dr. Newman has been handed over to the new Roman Catholic University in Ireland, with the exception of a few hundred pounds given to one of the religious houses in this country. The balance amounted to £5000.

Numbers of foreigners are now attracted to Brussels by the fêtes in preparation for the marriage of the Duke de Brabant. Among other amusements, bull-fights are to be organised, similar to those in Spain.

The Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House was closed on Friday last, until Monday, the 3rd of October, when it will be reopened for the public.

A company has been formed in Saxony for constructing a railway from Dresden to Tharandt, and for subsequently continuing it to Freyberg.

Some members of the medical profession have combined for the purpose of starting an "Anti Advice Gratis Society," the precise object of which is stated to be the organisation of the profession against all unpaid or ill-paid hospital, poor-law, and army and navy appointments.

The cholera is increasing at Stettin, and cases have occurred at Dantzic. Fears are entertained that it will spread rapidly in the latter place, and in the Baltic provinces generally.

A committee of the House of Commons, recommend that it is most desirable that legislative measures should be introduced without delay by Government, for rendering the adoption of an efficient police force on a uniform principle imperative throughout Great Britain.

Sir James Walker Drummond, Bart., and his bride, arrived at his romantic seat, Hawthornden, Midlothian, on Friday week, from the south, when the honourable Baronet was welcomed by public rejoicings from his tenantry.

LONDON WITHOUT CABS.

ON Wednesday morning, probably for the first time since the first introduction of hackney-carriages, the streets were cleared of those vehicles, the several cab-stands, or rather the drivers and their masters, had joined in "a strike," and not a cab was to be seen. Hitherto, a cab-stand might be deemed perennial; day and night it existed; but ubiquitously it disappeared on Wednesday morning, in consequence of the act of Parliament which came into operation a few days since. "Cabby" complains, not so much of the lowering the ratepf charge per mile to 6d. instead of 8d. as the abolition of back fares; and the compromise desired is said to be that this back fare may be charged for distances of three miles beyond some fixed spot after nightfall. "Cabby" complains that by the new system he starts from an ever shifting centre to an ever-receding point of distance, and may be compelled to travel any anywhere, at any time, six miles from himself. Cabby seems nothing settled, even if it be nothing more than the restoration of that indefinite fixture known during the last half century as "the place where Hicks's Hall formerly stood." He objects to being taken from Waterloo-bridge to Dulwich at two o'clock in the morning for 2s. 6d., or from Tottenham-court-road to Southal

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for 5s. 6d. So the cab proprietors gave their men notice simultaneously not to call at their stables after Tuesday; and on Wednesday morning the sun rose on a city without cabs. The first to feel the inconvenience was the traveller by early railway-trains into and out of London—who found himself three or four miles from everywhere, with a leather trunk, a hat-box, a carpet-bag, fish rod, umbrella, and waterproof coat to carry. As the day progressed, the desire for cabs became more urgent—people found themselves at a full stop without knowing why. The railways suffered the greatest possible inconvenience. At every station piles of luggage waiting conveyance, and mobs of jeering bystanders advising the calling of a cab that would not come, confronted the impatient traveller. At none of the railways was the inconvenience more felt than at the London and North-Western. Train after train brought an accumulation of luggage, and each hour added to the harassing of impatient passengers from all parts of the country. Fortunately, the day was fine; and the appliances of a railway are so multifarious that they can be expanded to meet almost any possible emergency. Cabs being altogether wanting, the railway authorities, by going a step lower in the scale, were enabled, in some measure, to meet the contingency. Spring vans for the accumulation of heavier luggage, light carts and even wheelbarrows for the immediate urgency of single passengers, were pressed into the service; and, by the active employment of all the officials, the difficulties were considerably diminished. The privation was variously met by the public: to the railway traveller with a carpet-bag it was a grievance to laugh at, and he handled lightly; but, to the traveller who had his family and their appurtenances, the inconvenience was "no joke."

A meeting of cab proprietors was held at the National Hall, Holborn, on Wednesday, to consider what steps should be taken under the circumstances. The principal of the Hasp Cab Company was in the chair. The chairman addressed the assembly, and pointed out the oppression and injustice of the bill which had just become law; and told them that it was utterly impossible for them to live under that law if carried out in its stringency.

Mr. Beadle moved, as the first resolution, "That for any distance within and not exceeding two miles the fare shall be one shilling."

Mr Merredew moved as an amendment, That the fare for the first mile be 1s., exceeding one mile, and under two miles, 1s. 6d.; two miles, and under three, 2s.; three, and under four, 2s. 6d.; for every additional mile, or fraction of a mile, 1s."

After a rather disorderly discussion, the original motion was put and carried.

The following resolutions, after some further conversation, were then put, and carried by acclamation:—

For any distance exceeding two miles the rate of 6d. for every mile and for every part of a mile over and above any number of miles computed, and in like manner for every fractional part of a mile for any distance above four miles from the General Post-office.

When more than two persons shall be carried in or upon any hackney carriage, a sum of sixpence to be paid for each person, in addition to the other fares

When two or more persons shall be carried in or upon any hackney carriage, with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage to be paid by the hirer, in addition to the fare.

That the right of appeal be granted against the summary award of a police magistrate.

A large subscription was entered into, and £200 at once put down. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and a pledge unanimously given to keep the cabs at home on Thursday, and to place full confidence in the committee which had been appointed.

A second meeting was held on Thursday, in which a determination to continue the present strike was exhibited both by the proprietors as well as the drivers of cabs; and it was also stated that the omnibus proprietors were about to join the movement.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. FITZROY, M.P.

The following letter has been forwarded to Mr. Fitzroy on behalf of the proprietors, and a deputation of their body waited upon that gentleman on Thursday afternoon, to support its suggestions:—

SIR,—The committee of the Metropolitan Hackney Carriage Proprietors, who have frequently had the honour of seeing you upon the subjects of the Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) Act, beg most respectfully to inform you that they have been requested by a large meeting of their fellow tradesmen to convey to you the views of the trade, and also to submit some suggestions as they believe would enable them to carry on their trade with credit to themselves and with satisfaction to the public.

As to Fares.

For any distance not exceeding two miles, the sum of 1s., and no hackney carriage should be compelled to work at 6d. per mile, except within a circle of four miles from some central point.

For every mile, or part of a mile, beyond the distance of four miles from such central point, 1s. and for which sum the hirer shall be entitled to return to such point of the circle as the carriage shall have first passed.

When more than two persons shall be carried in or upon any hackney carriage a sum of sixpence for each person in addition to the fare shall be paid for the whole hiring.

Personal luggage, contained in carpet-bags portmanteaus, or hat-boxes, to the extent of 56lb. should not be charged for the carriage of luggage of other descriptions shall be made subject to an agreement, which shall be legal and binding.

When hored by time, 2s. shall be paid for the first hour, and 6d. for every fifteen minutes, or any portion of fifteen minutes beyond.

Alterations as to Discipline.

Clause V.—line 4—To erase the words "both" and "outside."

Clause VI.—after line 5, to add the words, "except when the hirer or driver shall require the distance to be measured."

Clause VIII., line 3. That the words "if required" shall be inserted after "deliver," and the penal clause (17) shall be altered accordingly.

As to Appeal.

That an appeal from the decisions of either Commissioners of Police or Magistrates to a superior court shall be allowed in all matters of dispute arising out of the working of this or any other act related to the discipline of drivers.

That as the Hansom cabs can in no way participate in the increased fares permitted by this act, the proprietors shall be allowed to fix such rate of fares as they may deem expedient, provided that such rate of fares shall be distinctly established inside, and that such rate of fares shall not be altered without the week's notice being given at the proper office.

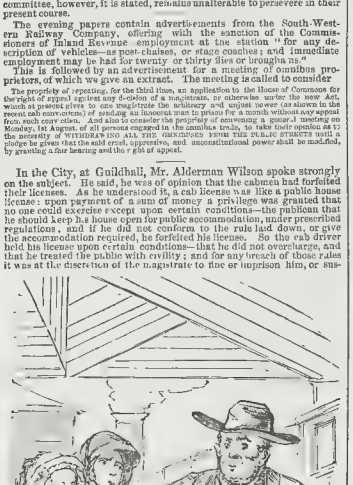
The result of the interview with Mr Fitzroy was not of a favourable character as regards the above suggestions. The determination of the committee, however, it is stated, remains unalterable to persevere in their present course.

The evening papers contain advertisements from the South-Western Railway Company, offering with the sanction of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue employment at the station "for any description of vehicles—as post-chaises, or stage coaches; and immediate employment may be had for twenty or thirty flies or broughams."

This is followed by an advertisement for a meeting of omnibus proprietors, of which we give an extract. The meeting is called to consider

The propriety of repealing, for the third time, an application to the House of Commons for the right of appeal against any decision of a magistrate, or otherwise under the new Act, which at present gives to one magistrate the arbitrary and unjust power (as shown in the recent cab convictions) of sending an innocent man to prison for a month without any appeal from such conviction. And also to consider the propriety of convening a general meeting on Monday, 1st August, of all persons engaged in the omnibus trade, to take their opinion as to the necessity of WITHDRAWING ALL THE OMNIBUSES FROM THE PUBLIC STREETS until a pledge be given that the said cruel, oppressive, and unconstitutional power shall be modified, by granting a fair hearing and the right of appeal.

In the City, at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Wilson spoke strongly on the subject. He said, he was of opinion that the cabmen had forfeited their licenses. As he understood it, a cab license was like a public house license: upon payment of a sum of money a privilege was granted that no one could exercise except upon certain conditions—the publican that he should keep his house open for public accommodation, under prescribed regulations, and if he did not conform to the rule laid down, or give the accommodation required, he forfeited his license. So the cab driver held his license upon certain conditions—that he did not overcharge, and that he treated the public with civility; and for any breach of those rules it was at the discretion of the magistrate to fine or imprison him, or sus-



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pend his license; and the commissioner of police had the power to take the license away entirely. This had been done already in many instances; and it was his opinion that the present combination came under the head of misbehaviour, and that the licenses should be suspended, if not withdrawn entirely.

HER MAJESTY AND THE FLEET.—With her Majesty's convalescence is intimately connected the revived rumour that there is to be a review of the magnificent fleet at Spithead, and that it is likely to take place next Tuesday. It is confidently stated that the fleet will be more powerful than any ever assembled at that memorable station; and the minds of nautical men recur, for an adequate comparison, to the famous review when the Allied Sovereigns visited England in 1814. It is reckoned that no fewer than 27 ships—including 5 bearing more than 100 guns each, and mounting 1424 guns in all—will manœuvre before the Queen.——It is also said that the Royal visit to Ireland will take place about the 22nd or 23rd of August, and that her Majesty's stay will extend to a week or ten days; but it is not intended that, beyond a day's excursion in the county of Wicklow, the Royal trip will go further than the Irish metropolis. The Duke of Newcastle, it is believed, will be the Secretary of State accompany the Queen

A NEW START IN GERANIUMS.—The movement this year is destined for a white ground flower, which, besides top petals, as rich as any we have, and of a fine satiny texture, has three lower ones broad enough to show, with a beautiful spot in the centre of each, after the fashion of *Nonsuch* and *Oculatum*. The size of the flowers above rather than below average. Four, five, and six in a truss, which looks noble and elegant. The habit is good, foliage rich and of good colour; and, as a whole, the appearance is far more beautiful than anything we possess with a white ground, while it is strikingly novel. There is no doubt it will be the parent of a new race, and in time beat itself by its offspring, but it will be some time before anything will surpass the original; and all who have seen it, admit that it would be the most striking of all the light flowers in the most *recherché* collection. It is to be named Lady Paxton.—*Glenny's Quarterly Review.*

ROBBERY BY A POLICEMAN.—A police-constable, named Alfred King, belonging to the Wilts constabulary, has been privately examined before the magistrates, and committed to take his trial as the forthcoming Devizes Assizes, for breaking and entering on Sunday, during Divine service, the dwelling-house of Mr. Fulford, grocer and draper, Barford, and stealing therefrom the sum of £16 2s.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. R., PHILIP, SIGMA, and OTHERS. We must refer you and other correspondents who have sent Solutions of Problem No. 492, to the author's mode of effecting mate, which is given in the present Number

RUGBIENSIS.—They are not difficult enough. Concentrate your attention upon composing one position about four moves deep, and after you have again and again submitted it to examination, send it to us.

DELTOID.—If you will favour us with an address it will save us a good deal of stence.

ISAIAH TOR.—You can demand another Queen for every Pawn which reaches his 8th square.

W. H. T. of Box, R. W.—They shall be regarded as in the next Number

H. T. & F. P. You will find the terms of the match between Messrs. Löwenthal and Horwitz in the August number of the Chess-players' Chronicle. We cannot afford space for them.

BATH DUO and OTHERS.—The beautiful Problem, No. 494, admits, unfortunately, of a common-place solution in three moves. We shall save the author a Solution next week.

CANADIAN.—What reception any Englishman would meet with who had the temerity to visit France or Germany for the purpose of begging subscriptions to wager against the chief player of either of those countries, and while on such an incredible mission employed himself in insulting and vituperating all who were not disposed to countenance and support him, is what we dare not venture to predict; but you may be assured his stay would neither be very long nor very agreeable.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 493, by W. B. of Leamington; Jack of Shrewsbury, Devaron, J. P. L., of Wandsworth, J. W., Dereven, J. N., Mr. Jellyby, Agnes, H. P. L., Gregory, W. P. S. S., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 492, by Dereven, Hollandia, J. P., J. T. W., Philip, Tiro, W. H. P., H. B. of Isleworth, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 492.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 5th	Q takes P (ch), or (a)
2. B to Q B 2nd (dis. ch.)	Q to K 4th (ch), or (b)
3. B to K 4th (ch)	K takes Kt
4. K takes Q.—Mate.	

(a) 1. K to his 4th
2. B to K B 2nd (dis. ch.) Q to K Kt 4th
3. B takes Q (ch) K to his B 3rd
(If K to B 5th, then R to D 5th—Mate.)
4. Kt to K 4th Mate.

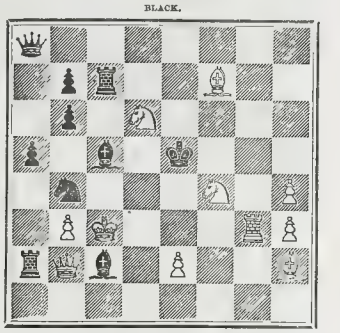
(b) 2 K to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 5th (ch) K to Q 3rd
4. B to Q 7th.—Mate

In this problem, Black has other ways of playing for his first move; but none by which he can delay the Mate.

PROBLEM No. 495.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

The two following are by Mr. THOMAS, one of the best players of Halifax.

No. 834.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at K Kt 8th, Bs at K B sq and Q Kt 6th, Ps at K 4th and Q 3rd.
Black: K at K B 5th, Q at Q R 3rd; Ps at K Kt 5th and 6th, K 4th, Q 8th, and Q Kt 4th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 835.

White: K at K Kt 6th, R at Q Kt 8th, Bs at Q Kt 7th and Q R sq; Ps at K B 5th, K 2nd, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q Kt 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 4th, Q 3rd, Q B 4th, Q R 4th and 7th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 836.—By E. M. H., of Hull.—"*Undone.*"
White: K at K R 3rd, R at K 6th, Bs at Q R 2nd, Kt at Q B 7th; Ps at K B 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 2nd
Black: K at Q B 4th; Ps at K R 4th and 5th, K B 4th, and Q B 5th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The next mails for Australia will be forwarded by the *Ventura* sailing vessel, under a contract with the Postmaster-General. This vessel sails from Plymouth on the 5th August next, after the arrival at that place of the north mail; and all letters and newspapers for South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, reaching Plymouth previous to her departure, and not addressed to be sent by any other vessel, will be forwarded by her. The packet rates of postage will be chargeable on letters by the *Ventura*, but no charge will be made upon newspapers. The mails will be made up in London on the evening of the 4th August, and at Plymouth on the morning of the 5th. Those postmasters whose instructions direct them to send their letters for Plymouth by cross post, will of course forward the correspondence intended for these mails in the same manner.—General Post-office, July, 1853.

THE AMERICAN CRYSTAL PALACE.—By the arrival at Liverpool, on Thursday, of the *Lady Eglinton*, in eleven days from Quebec, we learn that the New York Crystal Palace was opened on Thursday, the 14th inst., in presence of an immense assembly. The President and General Scott were present.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

IT is difficult to recommend such articles of ladies' dress as may meet the requirements of the variable weather of the present season. One day very light dresses are necessary; next day, and sometimes even on the evening of a hot day, an entire change is indispensable. But, as light colours are fashionable, there are materials to be found which unite the light colour with the advantage of being a little thicker and warmer. For instance, nankeen is much sought after for the country, as it is not very liable to become creased, nor to be torn by briars during a rural walk. To make it somewhat stylish and tasteful, it is ornamented in front with plain lacings of wool, all of the same colour, in three rows on each side of the hem in front, upon which are placed small bells or buttons of wool also. The colours preferred for these lacings or braidings are garnet, green, or red-current colour. In place of these lacings are sometimes worn three rows of festoons of the same colour; and the sleeves are similarly trimmed on the inner side and behind. White *piqué* has the same advantage as the nankeen. It is worn festooned also; and the dress buttoned up to the neck with basquines, made rather longer than formerly. Jaconet is in high favour, as are also stamped foulard dresses. They are made of two kinds—one with small patterns for half-dress, with *volants*, or plain; and the other with large patterns, used for dressing-gowns.

To guard against the chill of evening, Turkish vests are made to put on after dinner, over a light dress. These vests or jackets are rather short, and have no waist. They are generally made of taffetas, lined with Florentine; they are worn black, and may, for the sake of elegance, be braided in the same colour; and a single thread of gold may be added. These jackets may also be worn of lighter colours, appropriated to the colours of the dress. Those of pearl grey lined with pink are charming, and assort well with almost all the light colours of the season. For dresses for hot days white muslin has an incontestable superiority. It is worn plain, with a large hem on the edge of the petticoat; the body plain, with basque trimmed with bands, festooned or embroidered. A coloured ribbon is also passed into the hems, or the puffings, or *boullonnés*. To complete these summer dresses, light ornamental articles are worn over them; as mantelets of lace, with narrow velvet, trimmed

MISS GREENFIELD'S CONCERT, AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

with two volants of lace. Shawls of black lace are also gracefully effective upon a white dress; white shawls are also made in imitation of guipure.

Gumbrelles are very useful articles, and they begin to take rank amongst what is fashionable. Hitherto, they have been made in silk, mostly plain, or with some coloured patterns. Last year some lively patterns were added; this year, they are worn made of lace. We have remarked two—one of white guipure, lined with blue; the other of black lace, lined with cherry-colour. It must be understood that all these gumbrelles have the form called *marquise*.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dress of white muslin, with small bouquets spread over the ground, of the same colour. Corsage *à la vierge*, mounted to the shoulders upon a wrist (*sur un poignet*), and tied at the waist by a wide taffetas ribbon, blue or pink; canezou of same muslin, large, without waist, with volant; the front and the head of the volant, as well as the sleeves, ornamented with a *bouillonné* of ribbon the same as the band; small cap of guipure, with a similar ribbon, to correspond with that which ties round the neck; a collar of lace. Bonnet of crape, ornamented with flowers placed upon the poke. Dress of foulard and canezou, with pattern, and four volants on the petticoat; the fifth being formed by the one which is placed at the bottom of the pardessus. The sleeves are large, and slit inside up to the top, which is finished, or is lost in a jockey; to the elbow they are tied back by ribbons.

The little girl wears a nankeen dress, with ornaments in coloured velvet, forming a knot at the back of the body; bonnet of Italian straw or leghorn, with feathers; pelisse of black taffetas; and dress of plaid poplin.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

GRAND CONCERT AT STAFFORD-HOUSE.

A GRAND morning concert took place on Saturday last, at Stafford-house, by the kind permision of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, for the benefit of Miss Elizabeth T. Greenfield, the negro vocalist. Many distinguished vocal and instrumental artists gave their assistance on this interesting occasion; among whom were Miss Rosina Bentley, Madame Dreyfus, Mr. Sims Reeves, M. Bottesini, M. de Valandère, and the Lavenu*ire*, under the direction of Mr. Jules Benedict. The concert, which was held in the principal drawing-room, commenced at three o'clock, at which time the room was full. A raised platform at the west end of the room was occupied by the artists and the instruments, the company, nearly all of whom were in full morning costume, being seated in rows of chairs and couches, as in the pit of the opera. The concert was a natural and not ungraceful sequence to the public and distinguished reception given at Stafford-house to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her friends.

Among the airs sung by Miss Greenfield were:—"I know that my Redeemer liveth:" "Home, sweet home;" the "Cradle song," by Vincent Wallace; and a new song, composed for her by Mr Chs. Glover, entitled "I am free." The artistes acquitted themselves admirably, and were much applauded. Between the first and second part of the concert, tea, coffee, ices, fruits, and other refreshments were handed round; and at the close, the picture-gallery, the south drawing-room, and all the state apartments, as well as the gardens, were thrown open to the company, who spent some time in examining the magnificent collection of pictures, and the many rare and costly objects of art which are collected in the *salons*.

Among the company were the following distinguished personages, in addition to the Duchess of Sutherland—Lord Grosvenor and Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Ladies Lascelles, Prince Czartoriski, Madame Bunsen, Mdlle. Bunsen, the Marchioness of Aflesbury, the Ladies Pelham, Viscountess D'Alté, the Marchioness of Hastings, the Dowager Lady Ashbrook, Lady Caroline Murray, Lady Jane Walsh, Miss Walsh, the Lady Mayoress and family, Lady Anne Dashwood, Lord Frederick Hay, Lady Thomas Hay, the Hon H. Powis, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cowper, Sir John Walsh, the Hon. Mrs Shaw Lefevre and the Misses Lefevre, Miss Hope Vere, Mr. and Mrs. Monckton Milnes, Mrs. Alexander, Major and Miss Price, Miss Howard, Mrs. Henry Villebois, Miss Talbot, Miss Trafford, Mrs. L'Estrange, &c.

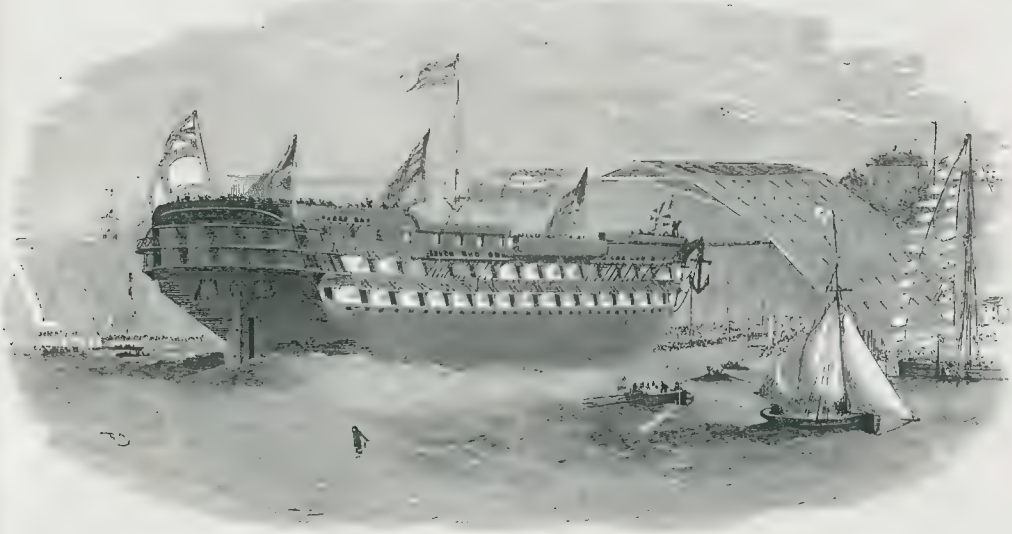
TESTIMONIAL TO M. JULLIEN.

THE departure of this indefatigable *entrepreneur* for the United States has been chosen, by his very numerous friends and admirers as a fitting occasion for presenting him with a very gratifying testimonial to his merit. The presentation took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday morning, in the presence of some hundred persons. The gift consists of a superb baton such as is used by musical conductors. It is valued at two hundred guineas. The stick itself is ebony wood, and is mounted with rich [illegible] of different designs [illegible] with [illegible] serpents, [illegible] next is a circlet of [illegible] and the whole is surmounted by a [illegible] of sixty guineas. Upon a neat escutcheon is engraved the following inscription:—

BATON PRESENTED TO M. JULLIEN.

Presented to M. Jullien
By the Members of his Orchestra,
The Musical Profession of London,
And 5000 of his Patrons, Admirers, and Friends.
July 11, 1853.

This very elegant Bâton has been manufactured by Messrs. Cherrill, of Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell.



LAUNCH OF "THE CRESSY" SCREW STEAM-SHIP, AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, CHATHAM.

LAUNCH OF THE "CRESSY."

Thursday week, the 21st instant, this noble 80-gun screw steam-ship was launched from her Majesty's Dockyard at Chatham, in the presence of an extensive circle of naval and military officers, the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, and numerous parties from London. The *Cressy* was designed, in 1844, by the Chatham Committee on Naval Architecture, consisting of Messrs. Red and Chatfield and the late Mr. Creuze. Within the last twelve months it was decided that the *Cressy* should be changed from a sailing to a screw steam-ship; and her form of body, which is fine abaft, rendered it an easy task to adapt her for a screw propeller, without its being requisite to increase her length—which has been the case with the greater number of ships built expressly for sailing, when it afterwards became desirable to convert them into screw steam-ships. The *Cressy* was entirely built under the superintendence of Mr. F. J. Laire, Master-Shipwright at Chatham Dockyard, and is of the following dimensions —

Length over all	.. ..	251 ft. 2 in
Length between perpendiculars	..	198 5
Length for tonnage ..	.. .. ..	162 1⅞
Breadth, extreme ..	.. .. ..	50 0
Breadth for tonnage ..	.. .. ..	54 4
Breadth, moulded ..	.. .. ..	53 6
Depth in hold ..	.. .. ..	21 8½

Burden in tons, old measurement, 2637 80 94.

She has engines of 400-horse power, on Maudslay, Sons, and Field's double piston rod direct-acting principle.

At twelve o'clock the gates of the dockyard were thrown open, and the public admitted to witness the launch. At half-past twelve Miss Percy, daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Josceline Percy, was conducted to the bow of the vessel, where she broke a bottle of wine on the bows, at the same time naming the *Cressy*, and wishing success to the vessel. In three minutes afterwards, Miss Percy, with a chisel and silver-mounted mallet, after two sharp blows, cut the slender cord that appeared to hold the splendid ship, and at the same moment the *Cressy* glided majestically over the ways prepared for her into the Medway, amid the cheers of the numerous spectators; the band of the Royal Marines and the Dockyard band playing "Rule, Britannia."

MEMORIAL OF THE DARDANELLES, AT CASSIOBURY, HERTS.

MEMORIAL OF THE DARDANELLES.

In the delightful gardens at Cassiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, near Watford, are preserved two granite balls, which were fired from the Castle of Abydos, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, into the *Endymion* frigate, in 1807. Beneath one of the stony missiles is the following inscription:—

These shots of granite, from the ruins of Alexandria, were fired from the Castle of Abydos, on the Asiatic side of the entrance of the Straits of the Dardanelles, into the *Endymion* frigate, commanded by the Hon Captain Bladen Capel; when the squadron under the command of Sir John Duckworth entered those Straits, in the year 1807. The larger shot weighs upwards of seven hundredweight, and was fired at the distance of a quarter of a mile: the lesser killed and wounded fifteen men.

The pedestal of masonry upon which the shots are placed is covered with ivy; and between the two shots is a sculptured head in stone. The diameter of the largest shot is about 23 inches.

BRIGHTON REGATTA.

THE grand aquatic meeting at Brighton commenced on Thursday week and, although the bad weather on Friday rendered it necessary to defer a portion of the sport to Saturday, the Great Schooner Race for 120 Guineas amply compensated the visitors for the postponement. The course was to start from a flag-boat off the Chain-pier towards the west to a boat moored off Shoreham harbour, out about five miles, to another boat facing the pier; thence to a boat off Rottingdean, and back to the Chain-pier, three times round, making a distance of at least 52 miles As the last rounding of the west boat, the *Sverige* hoisted her balloon jib. She had previously set her foretopsail, which the *Alarm* had not nor did she make any alteration during the match. This additional canvas now began to do its work, for she ploughed through the water in rare style, and was evidently creeping on her competitor. They came in as follows:—

Alarm	.. ..	3h. 45m.
Sverige	.. ..	3 47

The *Sverige* thus lost by two minutes in a distance of 52 miles, performed by the winner in 4h. 30m. At the termination of the match she had re-

THE BRIGHTON REGATTA.—THE START FOR THE SHIPOWNERS' PRIZE.

duced the distance rather more than two minutes. If we may venture an opinion, it would be that the *Sverige* had not sufficient canvas for her build, which was evidenced when she increased it. We can imagine what the effect of the addition of a foretopsail and balloon jib would have been on the *Alarm*, and we may draw the inference that the latter is the superior vessel.

The next match was for Four-oared Galleys, not to exceed 30ft. in length. First bont, £15; second, £7 10s.; third, £4.

Arrow (Mr. J. Nottidge), Ramsgate	.. .. ..	1
Lelia (Mr. T. Tutt) Hastings	.. .. ..	2
Surprise (Mr. A. Farrell), Hastings	.. .. ..	3

Three others started, but were not placed.

The contest between the first and second boats was a very severe one. In returning, opposite Regency-square, they were bow and bow for some boat's lengths; but the Ramsgate men pulled faster than their Hastings competitors, and won by some distance.

After the sailing, the cliffs were thronged with carriages and promenaders, the afternoon being fine. There was a display of fireworks from the Chain-pier in the evening; but the weather had changed, and a drizzling rain marred the pleasure. There was also a concert at the Pavilion, which was attended by about 500 persons.

As we have already stated, on Friday the weather was so bad, that the sports were postponed to Saturday, when the Regatta was resumed under the most favourable auspices—the weather being delightfully fine with an abundance of sport.

The first was the race for the Hotel-keepers' Prize of £50, with £50 added by the Regatta Committee.

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Arrow	109 ..	T. Chamberlayne.
Ellen Thynne ..	68 ..	E. L. Thynne.
Aurora	60 ..	Le Marchant Thomas.

The start took place at 11.40, with a fine steady breeze from S.W., and smooth sea. A l were very smart in setting their sails; the *Aurora* getting her topsail first set, and making a short board on the starboard tack; the others on the port tack. All had to go about before rounding the western spot boat; before reaching which, the *Arrow* went to windward of the *Aurora*, which had for some time kept abreast of the *Wildfire*. At the western boat the *Wildfire* were first round, at 11 h. 46 min. 30 sec., the *Arrow*, at 11 h. 49 min., and the *Aurora*, at 11 h. 51 min. After going three times round the course, the race concluded as follows:—

Arrow	.. ..	4h. 44m. 15s.
Wildfire	.. ..	5 1 0

The next race was the Second-Class Prize, for the Shipowners' Purse of 50 guineas; for 15 tons and under 30:—

Yacht's.	Tons.	Owners.
Merlin	7 ..	— Bertram.
Emetic	22½ ..	Major Martin.
Phantom	25 ..	S. Lane.

The start took place at 12h. 55m., over the same course, but only twice round. This was won by the *Phantom*, beating the *Emetic* by 0m. 5 sec.; the *Merlin* being "nowhere."

Of the other races, the following are deserving of a passing notice:—

The Skiff Match was won by J. Tull's *Sylph*; Waight's *Kraker* being second.

For the Pleasure Luggers' Prize, J. May's *James* was first; and B. Bent's *Albion* second.

Second-class Pleasure-boats.—B. Kent's *Royal Frederic*, 1; C. Payne's *British Lion*, 2.

In the Oyster Smacks' Race, Bockridge's *Claude* was 1; and Grigg's *Navarino*, 2.

The Regatta dinner took place in the evening, at the Ship Hotel; H. P. Tamplin, Esq., the High Constable, in the chair. It was very largely attended; and the usual toasts on such occasions were done an ple justice to.

The accompanying Illustration represents the start for the Shipowners' Prize of fifty Guineas, won by Mr. Lane's *Phantom*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

A very lowering morning ushered in the Goodwood Meeting, and threw over it an air of dulness which not even the abundant programme of sport could altogether dispel. The company, which scarcely reached a numer.cal average, was composed chiefly of gentlemen—the patrons, amateurs, and professionals of the turf. Only a few ladies appeared upon the Grand Stand. The front row of the building reserved for the exclusive occupation of the Duke of Richmond, we observed the noble proprietor, who, we rejoice to learn, is nearly recovered from his recent indisposition, several members of his Grace's family, and the distinguished guests who are participating in the Hospitalities of Goodwood House during the meeting, formed a numerous party. The arrangements for the day were as follows:—

Craven Stakes.—Ireland's Eye, 1. The Little Savage, 2.
Match, £100.—Bybia, 1. Gavotte, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with £50 added.—Farmer's Boy, 1. Himalaya, 2.
Match, £200.—Petrel, 1. Jullien, 2.
Ham Stakes.—Alemble, 1. Sortie, 2.
Trafalgar Stakes.—Sittingbourne, 1. Umbriel, 2.
Match, £50.—Whittington, 1. Game Pullet, 2.
Levant Stakes.—Bay Colin, 1. Egmont-dale, 2.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each.—Ilex, 1. Sackbut, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

As though to recompense the racing world for the disappointment caused by the cheerless state of the weather on Tuesday, this morning opened all smiles and sunshine, and tempted many a Londoner to taste the fresh air upon the Sussex hills. The special and ordinary train from London-bridge conveyed during the morning troops of racing amateurs to Chichester and Drayton road station; from whence to the course—a distance of five miles—visitors usually proceed by public or private vehicles.

The Goodwood Stakes—to which, next to the Goodwood Cup, the great.st interest attaches—was the most important of the day. A large amount of money had been invested on it, and, contrary to expectations, Adine, an outsider, cut down the favourites, and bore away the prize, to the great delight of the fielders, who thereby netted a considerable stake The attendance on the course and on the Grand Stand and enclosures was very numerous, and the extreme fineness of the day enabled the ladies—of whom there was a brilliant assemblage to display their elegant summer costumes in the reserved portion of the enclosure at the extremity of the Grand Stand. The racing details are annexed:—

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, for fillies. Mayfair, 1. Exhibition, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50. Cheddar, 1. Jessamine, 2.
Goodwood Stakes.—Adine, 1. Trifle, 2.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, for colts.—Eulogist, 1. Vanderdecken, 2.
New ards' Cup.—Longhow, 1. Nabob, 2.
First year of the Great North and South of England Biennial Stakes.—Marsyas, 1. Scythian, 2.
Drawing Room Stakes. Nutpecker walked over.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Vaultress, 1. Maidstone, 2.

THURSDAY.

Produce Match. Empress Catharine, 1. Whittington, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Cineas, 1. Cobnut, 2.
Handicap Stakes.—Lascelles, 1. Umbriel, 2.
Two-year-old Bentinck Memorial Autocrat, 1. Dervish, 2.
Goodwood Cup.—Jouvence, 1. Hervine, 2.
Four-year-old Bentinck Memorial.—Voodle, 1. Harbinger, 2.
Three-year-old Memorial.—Sittingbourne, walked over.
Molecomb Stakes.—Andover, 1. Mincemeat, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Cobnut, 1. Catherine Hayes, 2.
Duke of Richmond's Plate.—Black Swan, 1. Corybantes, 2.

FRIDAY

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Whittington walked over.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Adine, 1. Ambrose, 2.
Rous Biennial Stakes.—Boisrdo, 1. Quince, 2.
Chesterfield Cup.—Satyr, 1. Zingara, 2.
Nassau Stakes. Mayfair, 1. Nicoline, 2.
Nursery Stakes.—Vixen, 1. Lady Bird, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Torment, 1. Hex, 2.
Cowdray Stakes.—Canteverta, Dear Me (dead heat).
March Stakes. LeyLourne, 1. Heriot, 2.

CRICKET.—SUSSEX (WITH G. PARR) v. ENGLAND.—This match (begun on Monday) was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, in favour of England by 197 runs. Score:—England, first innings, 138; second, 227. Sussex, first, 50; second, 78. There were 5000 or 10,000 spectators on the ground during the three days. The proceeds are for the benefit of Lillywhite, sen., who now "quits the field."

REGATTA AT KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.—The Royal St. George's Club Regatta commenced on Tuesday. The principal race was for a piece of plate, value 150 sovereigns. The following yachts started for the prize:—*Volante*, 48 tons; *Cynthia*, 50; *Coralie*, 26; *Irish Lily*, 79; and *Minerva*, 55. The race was admirably contested. It was won by the *Volante*, beating the *Irish Lily* and the others by 8 m. 17 sec. The second prize of 50 sovs., was won by the *Onda*, 20 tons.

MUSIC.

BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The preliminary prospectus for the Festival at the extraordinarily fastrising town of Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has been issued. This interesting musical celebration, which is under the especial patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, will take place on Wednesday, Aug 31, and Thursday and Friday, Sept 1 and 2, in the new edifice St. George's Hall. The Earl of Harewood, the Lord-lieutenant of the West Riding, is the President; and the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, the Earl of Carlisle and the Earl of Zetland (Lord-Lieutenants of the East and North Ridings), are also among the patrons. Mr Costa will be the conductor of a magnificent orchestra, which includes all the players in the Royal Italian Opera band, with additions from the Philharmonic Society. The choruses will be selected from the numerous choirs and choral societies in Yorkshire and Lancashire, under the drilling of Mr. W. Jackson, of Bradford. The principal vocalists are Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Sunderland, Miss Freeman, and Madame Castelian; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Signor Gardoni, Signor Tagliafico, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Winn, and Herr Formes. Mr. J. L. Hopkins, of the Exeter hall Sacred Harmonic Society, will be the organist. The scheme of the performance is full of interest. On the first morning, Mendelssohn's oratorio "St Paul" will be given; on the second, Handel's "Messiah;" and on the last morning a MS. Credo, by Mendelssohn, presented to the Festival Committee by the executors of the composer, will be heard for the first time in this country. Costa's "Baptismal Anthem," performed at Buckingham Palace, on the 28th ult., at the christening of Prince Leopold, will also be given; besides gleanings from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and "Haydn's "Creation." At the three evening concerts, symphonies by Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven; and overtures by Weber, Auber, Rossini, Herold, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven, will be executed; and the vocal selections will be from the most popular operas of the French, Italian, English, and German masters.

MUSICAL DOINGS

A concert was given at Sadler's Wells Theatre last Monday, for the benefit of the unemployed chorus singers of her Majesty's Theatre. The programme included the names of Signor Piccoli, Signor Gassier, and Herr Ganz, as conductors. The Napoleon, the boy pianist; G Collins, Inanzini, Bottesini, and Mr. John Thomas, as instrumentalists; and Mdme. Angri Mdlle. Favanti, Signor and Mdme. F. Lablache, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Allen, Wilbraham, Miss Bassano, Miss Stabbach, Miss Julia Harland, Mrs. A. Stone, Miss R. Isaacs, Mrs. G. Tedder, and Burdini, as vocalists.

Signor Guglielmi gave an evening concert at the Beethoven Rooms on Wednesday, aided by Mdme. Angri, Mdlle. Doria, Mdlle. Cesarini, Signori Gardoni and F. Lablache, M. Lefort, Mdlle. St. Marc, Piatti, Rotiesini, Bazzini, Ilyle, Ayrton, Mateo Mattei, and Arthur Napoleon (juvenile pianist), Piatti, Pilotti, Benedict, Herr Ganz, &c.

Our Paris letters mention that M. Corti is making engagements to re-open the Italian Opera House, in October; and amongst the artistes named are Madame Frezzolini, M. and Mdme. Gassier (of whom much is expected), Gardoni, Ronconi, Fazzolini, &c.

New York papers record the doings at the Italian Theatre of Madame Stefanoni, Madame Bertucca, Salvi the tenor, Marini the basso, Rovere the buffo, Lossi, Benevantano, Bagnoli, &c.

Madame Clauss, the pianist, Mdlle. Agnes Bury, Madame Donna, and Herr Hobert, were engaged at the first Gentlemen's Concert, at Manchester, last Monday, under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé

The Grand Opera, in Paris, will here-opened in a fortnight, with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots."

Dr. Bexfield's oratorio "Israel Restored" was performed at the Music-hall, Leeds, under the composer's direction.

MUSIC IN IRELAND.—We learn that Mr. Harris, the spirited manager of the Dublin Theatre, intends to produce a new opera by an old composer—the veterna Signor Lanza, now in the 83rd year of his age, and celebrated as the teacher of Braham and other eminent vocalists, as well as the author of the best methods of singing. The maestro will, we understand, himself conduct the performance for three nights; his daughter, Miss Lanza, will appear in some of the theatre, undertaking the part of the heroine. The title of the opera is "Hamet and Zelena." A public rehearsal of the music having tested its merits, the highest expectations are entertained of its success. The getting-up of the piece is conducted to Mr. Levy.

BRIDGWATER MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—On Monday the members of this society gave a grand concert and pic-nic at the residence, on the Quantock-hills, of Sir Peregrine Acland, Bart., brother of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere. There was present a large assemblage of the *élite* of Bridgwater, Taunton, Weston super-Mare, Minehead, &c. The concert commenced at four o'clock, and the vocalists and company assembled in a deep glen, at the bottom of which, by the side of a stream, was placed the pianoforte. About 40 pieces of music were performed. The first piece sung was "A fair and holy love," by Donato; followed by "Here, in cool grot," by Lord Mornington; "When the west with evening glows," by Mendelssohn; "Hark! hark! the lark," by Attwood, &c. Several duets were remarkably well executed, and their effect among the hills was truly delightful. The day's entertainment concluded with the pic-nic.

WARMINSTER ATHENÆUM.—On Thursday (last week), the anniversary fête of the Warminster Athenæum was given at Longleat with great éclat Upwards of 4000 persons were present, and the delightful park and gardens were, by the kindness of the Marquis of Bath, thrown open to the holiday-keepers. The band of music were provided by the committee; lectures on popular science were delivered; and the entertainments concluded with a grand display of fireworks after dusk. The company were ably addressed upon the advantages of literary institutions, by Mr Henry Danby Seymour, M.P., who occupied the chair, and felicitously illustrated the great value of the Warminster Athenæum, and the many interesting associations prompted by the celebration of its anniversary in the historic domain of Longleat: for which enjoyment the company gave three hearty cheers for the noble owner—the Marquis of Bath.

CAN THE AZTECS SPEAK?—The human oddities called by their exhibitors "The Aztec Lilliputians," suggest a most interesting problem to the philosophic mind. Though not dumb, they have no language; and, though full of spirit-, and speaking loudly enough when told to do so, they scarcely at any time speak of their own accord. The words they then give utterance to are not their own personalities, acquired since they have been under the care of their present guardians. Mr. Waterton in a paragraph copied into the *Times*, doubts whether it is possible for the Aztecs to understand a word they say or sing, and still be unable to utter a vernacular language. Yet it is perfectly certain that they do present the anomaly. We were distinctly informed by their intelligent exhibitor that they do not speak to one another, and that they are unable to utter a word in any other tongue than the English, of which they do not speak more than forty words. But, understanding perfectly that which they are told to do, they do it promptly if they will, and still be unable to utter a vernacular language. Yet it is perfectly certain that they do present the anomaly. We were distinctly informed by their intelligent exhibitor that they do not speak to one another, and that they are unable to utter a word in any other tongue than the English, of which they do not speak more than forty words. But, understanding perfectly that which they are told to do, they do it promptly if they will, and still be unable to utter a time The explanation of this curious phenomena, as given by the exhibitor, on the authority of the Spanish Velasquez, is—that, while the Aztec children were in the worship of silence, as a priests in the pagan city of Iximaya, they were kept isolated from the people, and from the other members of their own caste never spoken to, and never permitted to speak. This worship of silence was a worship common to the Egyptians of old, and some of the remote Asiatic tribes at the present day, appears to be the description of worship which the Mayan Indians pay to these Aztec Lilliputians. Their dumbness is their sanctity; their being adored in silence, and prevented intercourse with other human beings, is the origin of their dumbness. Such, at least, is the solution of the problem which is given at the Hanover-square Rooms, and upon which we pronounce no opinion of our own. It has been said by some who have examined them that the nervous system of the Lilliputians, the organs of speech are in a state of torpor, and act only under powerful stimuli whence it has been argued that they have an insufficient nervous system. But this reasoning does not appear to accord with their quickness of vision, their celerity of movement, and their animated demeanour. It is interesting to know whether this torpidity approaches to atrophy of the nerves, or whether the stimulus of unremitted attempts at education will awaken the latent power of clothing ideas with language. In every respect these little beings present plenteous matter for contemplation to every one who will regard them as they deserve to be regarded—seriously, and with careful scientific scrutiny

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—His Majesty has awarded Captain Duckett, author of a German Technological Dictionary, the "gold medal for science and art," as a mark of his approbation of that officer's laborious undertaking.

PRESERVATION OF HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.—A numerous meeting of artists was held in the Flaxman Gallery, University College, on Saturday last, to consider the benefit to be taken by the artists to preserve Hampstead-heath and the neighbouring grounds in their present order, for the purpose of art study, and with this view to urge their acquisition by the public. Sir William J. Newton took the chair, and was supported by Messrs Stanfield, R.A., Cockerell, R.A., Cruikshank, Fye, Lucy, Fripp, Edds, (Carl) Haag, Pickersgill, &c. Some resolutions, favourable to the above object, were adopted; and a petition to her Majesty founded upon them having been also adopted, the following resolution was carried amidst cheers:—"That the meeting, looking upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert as the patron and encourager of arts, do urgently request his Royal Highness to take charge of the petition and present it to her Majesty."

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The subscribers who looked forward to the second performance of Donizetti's "Favorita" last Saturday night were doomed to another disappointment; the excuse put forward on this occasion being Mario's "indisposition." In the substitution of Rossini's "Otello" for "La Favorita," whether as regards composition or execution, there was nothing to regret. Nothing on the entire European lyric stage can approach the terrible grandeur of Tamberlik's "Otello." His acting, whilst unsurpassed by in breadth, vigour, and earnestness, is even exce led by his singing, producing, in fact, effects on his auditory which not even Rubini nor Duprez, in their best moments, was ever able to accomplish. In the duo with *Iago*, sustained with such irony and maliciousness by Ronconi, the house was roused to a burst of enthusiasm at Tamberlik's searching notes—the altitude of which from its chest is quite a phenomenon. Grisi's *Desdemona* is admitted to be one of her best assumptions, although it is not the "gentle" heroine of Shakespeare; being a southern virago, in fact, quite capable of encountering the Moor in his fiercest mood. Lagliaccì's *Elmiro* (Brabantio) falls from comparison with Lablache, no great fault, therefore, of the former gains taking artist. Whilst Lucchesi and Mdlle. Belini are on the establishment, it is astonishing how Madame Coati and Signor Stagelli could be permitted to massacre the music of *Emilia* and *Rodorigo*.

PRINCESS'

A new farce has been produced at this theatre—a slight dish after the more substantial feast of "Sardanapalus." It is from the French, and called "Chesterfield Thinskin," a part acted by Mr. Harley, and exactly suits that him—that of a nervous, fidgety individual, who stands on punctilios, of which he is himself scrupulously observant, and who threatens the duel wherever they happen to be neglected. The performer was amusing, and the piece well received.

ST. JAMES'S.—GERMAN PLAYS.

In venturing on English drama, the German company challenge competition, and naturally awaken natural envy. To the general merits of Herr Devrient's *Hamlet*, acknowledgments, however, have been gratefully rendered; but a new candidate has found greater difficulty. On Friday week Herr Ganz made his first appearance as the representative of *Othello*: and, as such, stands high in the estimation of his countrymen. Differing as it does in costume, conception, and general business of the scene, we are not the less inclined to admit its merits. The whole tragedy was performed in a more subdued key than usual on the English stage; with, in fact, a familiarity of tone proper to the domestic drama. In the third act, however, full vent was given to the passion, and Desdemona proved that he possessed tragic power with great stage skill. *Iago's* poison having taken effect, he becomes suddenly hoarse, and the words distil from him decidedly and with painful effect. We may remark, that the whole of the fourth act was differently cast from our stage version. It commenced with *Othello's* epilepsy—never presented on the English boards—*Bianca* having an interview with *Cassio* to return the handkerchief; and thus the full grounds for *Othello's* jealousy are exhibited, and his conduct justified in the manner originally designed by the poet. The concluding closescene before *Emilia* and *Desdemona* is also restored, with the pathetic tale of Barbara and the Song of the Willow, which Fraulein Fuhr chanted in low and despairing tones, that extorted tears from the sternest. We felt a truth of what sore Lave asserted, that Shakspeare is better understood in Germany than in England. Here was a proof of it. Equal proof, also, was given of good taste in the omission of the Roderigo murder-scene, which always on the English stage excites both horror and laughter. Fraulein Fuhr, in the character of the gentle wife, rewarded us much of Miss Faucit. The grace and significance of her acting in the last scene now-a-days unequalled It should also be remembered that the addition of the closet-scene adds to the importance of the character, and an opportunity for effect not enjoyed by English actresses. The rôle, indeed, is evidently on our stage sacrificed to the *Iago* and *Othello*; actors, doubtless, having undertaken the reduction of the play. This duty on the German stage has been left, as it ought always to be, to the poet, who, as translator and stage adapter, has thus done justice to Shakspeare and the actress, as well as to all the other performers

On Monday, "Fiesco" was performed for Herr Devrient's benefit. This play is not actable, as not only defining a certain stage of Schiller's mental and artistic development, but anticipating one of his later forms. The character itself is an elaborate dramatic portrait, wonderful for the skill with which by the distribution of light and shade, a part without stage elements of interest is rendered superbly effective. Much of its success is owing to the contrast between the assumption of *Muley Hassan*, the Moor of Tunis, performed by Dessoir Never was more versatility shown than by this actor. Who would identify this exceedingly comic assumption with the dignified Moor of the preceding evening? To those who recollected how dull and *preachy* the whole play of "Fiesco" was, when performed lately at Drury lane, it must have been a matter of great surprise to witness the manner in which it was mounted: produced by the German manner of acting the parts. It is clear that English actors as much need the traditions of the German stage for the due performance of German dramas, as German artists require those of the British theatre, in order to give the full effect to their marvellous versions of Shakspearian tragedy. Preference, however, for either is simply an affair of taste, and admits not of dispute. It should, therefore, be exempt from criticism.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

SATURDAY

A VERY brilliant field-day took place on Saturday, in which the whole of the troops were engaged. A great number of spectators were present, availing themselves of that rare atmospheric phenomenon, a fine day. The day's proceedings passed off with great éclat.

MONDAY.

This was a grand drill day for all the troops. The details are somewhat varied to other field days, and the two divisions—the cavalry and the artillery—went through various evolutions, and then returned to the Camp.

TUESDAY.

A very numerous muster of visitors came down to Chertsey, though they were doomed to utter disappointment in regard of witnessing any military evolutions. All the men remained in their respective cantonments, and prepared themselves as well as they could, by a long day's rest, to undergo the fatigues of the next day's pontooning at Runnymede.

WEDNESDAY.

This was an important day in the history of the Camp. Lord Seaton marched his division to Runnymede, threw a pontoon bridge over the bend of the Thames there, fought a sham battle in Magna Charta Island, and, the enemy having been defeated, the bridge was taken up and returned by Staines to the Camp. An accident took place on the pontoon bridge just as the last field battery was crossing it, by which two horses were drowned. The bend of the river at this point has a depth of nine or ten feet, and the team drawing one of the guns became unmanageable, the six horses, gun and all, tumbled in, sweeping with them several of the Sappers. The men escaped with a ducking, and four of the horses were cleverly rescued, but the two wheelers, weighed down by the carriage, could not be saved.

The number of visitors was immense, not only at Runnymede, but also at Chobham, where several thousands of persons patiently waited in the rear of the troops to the Queen's arrival. There were present the Duke of Atholl, the Duke of Leeds, Earl of St. Germans, Earl of Cardigan, Lord Overstone, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament, with their families.

THURSDAY.

This was all but a holiday at the Camp—the men resting after the work of the previous day—the bare marching to Runnymede and back being about fifteen miles.

It is rumoured that the break-up of the whole Camp will take place on the 20th of August next, though many of the officers confidently assert that it will be carried on till the middle of September

Amongst the novel objects of interest, combined with the portability necessary for military encampment, is a mode of obtaining pure water at the Camp. A filter of porous stone (we believe Ransom's patent) is placed over the mouth of the tub, which is then filled from a reservoir with water, which permeates through the stone to the interior, and thence is conveyed, by a conduit pipe, through the barrel: at the exterior of which it terminates in a tap, by which it may be drawn off in any quantity, the filter being always charged with pure water, rendered delightfully cool by the refrigerent body around it

SAVE-ALL WATER-TAP.—A great proportion of the water supplied to the poorer districts of large towns is absolutely wasted. This is part calurly the case with public taps in yards and courts. From negligence of one sort or other, more than half the water is lost. Frequently the taps are "left running" all night. A water-tap and box for public places is suggested, that would entirely prevent waste It consists simply of an ordinary tap, fitted at the side with a lever and *weight*. When the weight is raised, it falls into its vertical position, and shuts off the water.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading	Thermometer: Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Inches.
July 22	29.700	67·0	59·0	61·6	— 0·2	91	S.W.	0.01
" 23	29.685	72·4	61·7	67·1	+ 3·5	70	S.W.	0.09
" 24	29.804	72·0	54·4	60·4	— 1·5	86	S.W.	0.04
" 25	29.758	72·6	52·1	60·8	— 1·1	77	W.	0.00
" 26	29.725	67·4	54·3	59·3	— 2·6	87	S.W.	0.07
" 27	29.926	71·1	53·2	62·3	+ 0·2	86	S.W.	0.00
" 28	29.738	71·0	58·0	60·9	— 1·3	95	S.W.	0.30

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29·79 inches at the beginning of the week to 29·57 inches by 3h. p.m. on the 22nd; increased to 29·64 inches by 9 p.m. on the 23rd; decreased to 29·48 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 25th; increased to 30·01 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 27th; decreased to 29·86 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 28th; and increased to 29·86 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29·810 inches. The mean daily temperature has been below its average every day from the 16th to the 26th (with the exception of the 19th, when it was slightly above), the mean defect being 2·2° daily. The mean temperature of the week was 61·0°; being 1·0° below the average of thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer during the week (74·0°) and the lowest (51·7°) both occurred on the 23rd: the r difference (22·3°) shows the range of temperature during the week. The least daily range of temperature during the week was 8·0°, on the 22nd; the greatest, 22·3°, on the 23rd; and the mean for the week, 15·1°. A thunder-storm occurred on the night of the 27th, accompanied by heavy rain. Rain fell to the depth of 0.85 inch during the week.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, July 29, 1853.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 23, the number of births registered in the metropolitan districts was 1060: of which 543 were boys, and 517 were girls. The average number in the eight corresponding weeks of the years preceding 1853 was 1026. The number of deaths registered in the week was 971. The estimated number deduced from the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, and corrected for increase of population, was 1126—the actual mortality is less, therefore, than the estimated by 155. During the week 2 persons died from the effects of intemperance, (their average is 3·67); of these, 2 were due to small-pox (its average is 18); to diarrhœa, 72 (its average is 100); to cholera, 8 (its average is 88), and to typhus, 31 (its average is 40). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 30 (their average is 43). To tubercular diseases, (their average is 137): of these 148 are due to consumption (its average is 18 in excess of its average). To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 94 (their average is 116): of these, 28 are due to convulsions, (which is 16 less than its average). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels (their average is 29). To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 102 (their average is 77): of these 46 are due to bronchitis (in excess of its average by 24). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 70; and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 36 deaths are attributed.

CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION REFORM.—The City of London Municipal Reform Association has issued an address, stating that within the last few weeks more than 4000 bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and trad esmen have been summoned to take up freedoms whereby to continue their respective pursuits within this commercial capital of the world, and that 10,000 more are under a similar liability. The parties so situated are earnestly urged to co-operate and appeal to the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the present state of the corporation. The association is, in fact, a Municipal Reform League for the correction of all abuses in the corporation.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—On Saturday last the clerks of this bank received a quarterly ten per cent upon their salaries for the last year. It is only a few days ago the directors of the Sun Fire Office did the same to their *employés*; and we are informed it is in contemplation by the Joint Stock Banks of the City generally to grant out the principle, as the profits have been so unprecedented in banking during the last six months.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Saturday last the Lord Mayor gave a splendid banquet at the Mansion house to her Majesty's Ministers and three hundred guests. Among those present were Lord Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount and Lady Palmerston, Lord and Lady John Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., Count Walewski, the Austrian Ambassador, Baron Brunnow, Marquis Wagram, the Marquis d'Azeglio (Sardinian Minister), Viscount Canning, Viscount Hardinge, &c., &c. The usual loyal and general toasts were given, and a very pleasant evening passed by the company.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—In the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, Alderman Wire inquired if it were true, as reported, that 10,000 summonses had been issued against tradesmen within the last month, for not having taken up the freedom of the City; and the reply was, that no such summons had been issued since 1st April. Seven summonses to the number of 4023 had been issued from March to the 29th of April; of that number 414 had taken up their freedom; 764 had been allowed time; 698 had claimed exemption; 1092 were many of them dead, removed, or did not attend; and 165 belonged to the privileged parish of Christchurch. The cost of the freedom is £6 3s. 8d., of which £3 3s. goes to the Government.

THE ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This old established society on Tuesday held another of its shows at the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, which was well attended. On one occasion the flowers were as nearly as possible exhibited on the spot selected for that purpose, and included some excellent specimens of Cape heaths, roses, stove and greenhouse plants, verbenas, carnations, hollyhocks, picotees, cut flowers, fruit, &c. An extra military band was in attendance, and performed several pleasing and popular airs

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—On Thursday Sir J. Hamilton, Bart., presided at the Literary Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, over the interesting occasion of the presentation of the prizes to the pupils of this excellent institution who had distinguished themselves during the past year in the prosecution of their studies. The scene was one of much interest, and will have the effect of stimulating the youthful aspirants to increased exertion.

UPPER INDIA RAILWAY.—On Thursday a meeting of the scripholders in this company (the object of which is to make a line from Allahabad to Delhi—was held, when an agreement, approved by the East India Company and the Government, was presented by the East Indian Railway Company, by which the whole line of railway from Calcutta to Delhi, a distance of 990 miles, will be under one management, as approved. The total capital will amount to £7,000,000. Of which 4,000,000 is to be found by the East Indian Railway Company, and 3,000,000 by the Upper India Company.

HYDE-PARK IMPROVEMENTS.—The department of Woods and Forests have caused an improvement to be effected in the equestrian ride in Hyde-park, known as Rotten-row. This important and much frequented portion of the park has been widened to nearly double the former width, the entire distance from the bridge opposite Albert-gate to the south-eastern entrance to Kensington gardens. This equestrian ride now extends, in a straight line, the whole distance, and is of equal width; from Hyde-park-corner to Kensington, a distance of 2 miles and a half, and presents a very noble appearance. In order to effect this improvement, it has been requisite to include a large number of fine trees, which will not be removed. They extend for a considerable distance down the centre of the ride, and cause it to have a very rural and picturesque appearance.

THE SEWING MACHINE.—The Lancashire Company that has taken this machine in hand has opened offices on No. 2, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, for the two-fold purpose of gratifying scientific curiosity, and selling single machines at the lowest possible cost to those desirous of availing themselves of them. Mr. C. Jenkins, the inventor, shows its action; and, with amazing rapidity, it stitches away with a precision and evenness perfectly marvellous. There appears to be no sort of work which it will not perform. Any part of a garment (but the button-hole), boots, socks, and sail-cloths, are each and all—whether fine or coarse, plain or ornamental work—taken by this willing automaton, and equally well performed.

FIRE AT THE ROSEMARY BRANCH TAVERN.—On Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered under the stage of this well-known summer out-of-door establishment at Islington. On its discovery every available assistance was afforded, but unfortunately without effect; and before a sufficiency of engines arrived, the whole building was in a burning mass. Under the pit flooring were seven horses of value; and, although the most strenuous exertions were used, not one could be saved: several valuable dogs were also destroyed. In two hours the destruction of all the property was complete; which, it is to be regretted, was not insured. How the fire originated is not at present known.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

GENERAL ORDINATIONS.—Arrangements have been made by the following prelates for general ordinations during the present year:—Sunday, Sept. 18—Bishop of Lichfield, at Eccleshall. Sunday, Sept. 25—Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester; Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln. Bishop of Chester, at Chester; Bishop of Llandaff, at Llandaff; Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough. Sunday, Dec. 18—Bishop of Bath and Wells, at Wells; Bishop of Lichfield, at Lichfield; Bishop of St. David's, at Abergwilly; Bishop of Chichester, at Chichester; Archbishop of York, at Bishopsthorpe; Bishop of Exeter, at Exeter; Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon; Bishop of Oxford, at Christchurch; Bishop of Salisbury, at Salisbury; Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. Smith, to a Minor Canonry in Chester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. C. Borlon, to Hartley, Suffolk; the Rev. G. T. Kingdon to Pyworthy, Devon; the Rev. E. J. Phipps, to Stansfield, Suffolk; the Rev. F. A. L. Wood, to Devizes, Wilts; the Rev. H. P. Thomas, to Nash-cum-Upton, Pembroke; the Rev. J. Moore, to Kelvernstone, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Taylor, to Croxton Keyrial, near Grantham; the Rev. M. O. Normon, to Barby, near Melton Mowbray. *Vicarages:* The Rev. P. S. Ashworth, to Tibberton and Bredicot, Worcestershire; the Rev. J. M. Cox, to Misterton, Somerset; the Rev. E. Haf, to Little Cawthorpe, near Louth; the Rev. E. H. Lorne, to Cobham, near Gravesend; the Rev. J. Griffiths, to Wigfenhall St. Mary, near Lynn. The Rev. Edmund Leachman, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Chaplain to the Hospital of St. Luke, Middlesex.

The *Windermere*, which left Geelong March 2nd, has arrived, but the quantity of gold she brings is not known

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the Government Loan Commissioner has shown a more pacific tendency than in the previous week indeed, most parties in the City regard the Eastern question as virtually settled—the money business transacted in it is rational seeming to have been comparatively small; nevertheless, the value of Consols has been mostly supported

The shipments of bullion to the Continent have continued on rather an extensive scale. The authorities at the Mint have been compelled to issue a notice of a further extension in the period of the re-delivery of coin for bullion; and it is presumed here that the supply will be to the extent of nearly £500,000 sterling. The Bank of England has continued to decline of late, even though we have had large imports from Australia and the United States. According to the last return, it was £18,038,348—or £39,826 less than in the previous week. It has been intimated that, should bullion continue to flow out, the Directors of the Bank of England will make money dearer. That we shall be compelled to forward large amounts abroad, to pay for the foreign grain and flour, does not admit of a doubt, as it is evident that home produce will fall considerably beneath our wants. Any material accumulation of bullion is, therefore, not to be anticipated. From Australia and America we shall, no doubt, continue to draw large sums for the all-important reason, that our trade there is rapidly extending itself. The primal ar arrival of bullion has been 877 293 dollars from New York.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were done at 99⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅜; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅝; Long Annuities, ending January, 1860, 9⅛; Bank Stock was 220, India Bonds marked 2is to 28s.; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. There was a moderate business passing on Tuesday, at the above quotations. On Wednesday Consols were 99⅝, both for money and the account. Bank Stock was 220 to 220½; India Stock, 256 to 258. The amount of stock "accepted" at the Bank of England is now £1,703,344; at the South Sea House, £1,191,297.

In Consol Market, on Thursday, was extremely inactive, and prices were about one quarter per cent lower than on the preceding day. The Three per Cents were chiefly dealt in, at 99⅝, both for money and time. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 99; and the New Three and a-quarter per Cents, [illegible]

[illegible] Market, on Friday, was extremely inactive, and prices were barely supported. Consols left off at 99⅝ for money and time. The Three per Cent Reduced, 99⅜; Long Annuities, 9 5-16; Bank Stock, 220; India Bonds, 2is to 28s.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 2s. prem. Bank Stock, 220 to 222. The Portuguese financial agent has given notice that he has succeeded in converting upwards of £2,000,000 of Stock. The Portuguese Committee have arranged the amount of certificates which they intend issuing to represent the unpaid interest. The Five per Cent Bonds of 1841 will be issued at £100 each, with a coupon for part of 2il 10s. for every £100 Stock. The Four per Cent Bonds of 1845 will have £21 in certificates, and the Three per Cents of 1848, £1 10s. For every £100 [illegible] there will be certificates issued for £3 10s. for two years' interest.

The Foreign Exchanges are still very unfavourable to the country, and we learn that very small portions of the Australian gold now find their way into the Bank of England, the greater part of it being sent direct to the Continent. Money for commercial purposes has been in good request, yet the demand has been freely met, at from 3½ to 3¾ per cent per annum for the best paper.

Miscellaneous Shares have been in moderate request. In prices, very little alteration can be noticed. Australasia Bank have been done at 31¾ to 32; British American, 61; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 28¾ to 29; Commercial of London, 35; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 10¾; London Chartered of Australia, 17¾; London Joint-stock, 23; Union of Australia, 29¾; Union of London, 31¾; Universal Australian Agricultural, 3¼ to 3⅝; Crystal Palace, 7 ex new; Ditto, of France, 5 to 6 prm.; Netherlands Land, 3¾; Peel River Land and Mining, 4¼; Scottish Australian Investment, 2¾; Van Diemen's Land, 16¾ to 17¾; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Waterloo, 4¼ to 5½; Vauxhall, 2¼; Albion Insurance, 98; Atlas, 22¾; County, 121; Globe, 142 to 144 ex div.; Law Life, 56; Ditto Fire, 42 ex div.; London, 81; Pelican, 45; Provident Life, 41; Rock Life, 8⅜; Royal Exchange, 240 ex div., Victoria, 5⅜; Berlin Waterworks, 2¼; East London, 128; Grand Junction, 73¾; Kent, 84¾; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; West Middlesex, 113¾ ex div.; London Docks, 124¾ ex div.; St. Katherine, 93¾ ex div.; Southampton, 39; Victoria, 62¾; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 116; Do., 114¾ ex div.; City Navigation Bonds, 103; Hudson's Bay, 22¾; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 77; Do. New, 4¼; General Screw Steam Navigation, 2¾; and General Screw Steam, 3⅞ to 4.

Owing, in some measure, to the setting, the Railway Share Market has ruled very inactive, and prices have, in some instances, been almost nominal. The principal dealings have been in London and North-Westerns, Lancashire and Yorkshires, Great Westerns, York and North Midlands, Midlands, Dovers, and Great Northerns. The total "calls" for August are only £267,131, of which upwards of £90,000 is by foreign railways.

The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Eastern Counties, 13¼, Great Northern, 87¾; Ditto, B Stock, 135¾; Great Western, 80¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 107; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78¾; Ditto, West Riding Union, 91; Leeds Northern, 15¾; London and North Western, 119¾; North E., 55½; South Eastern, 72¾; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 13; West Cornwall, 9¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 69¾; York and North Midland, 69¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland Bradford, 107¾, Royston and Hitchin, 131, Wear Valley, 32¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian (£10) 10⅞; Eastern Counties, No. 1, 1¾ prem.; Great Northern Redeemable at ten percent prem., 11⅜; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 8¾; Great Western Redeemable, at Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 10⅜; Ditto Irredeemable, Four per Cents, 99¾; Midland, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 5¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17¾; South Eastern, 9⅝; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 13⅜, York and North Midland H. and S. Purchase, 10.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 3; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1¼; Grand Central of France, 1¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8¾; Hamilton and Toronto 8 per Cent, 108¾; Luxembourg, 1; Ditto, Dividend, 1¼; Ditto, Canal, 1¼; Northern of France, 8⅝; Ditto, Bonds, 14¾; Paris and Lyons, 20¾; Paris and Orleans, 37¾; Sambre and Meuse, 9¾; South Eastern of France, 2½; Upper India Scrip, 5 prem.; Zealand, 3¾.

All Mining shares have been heavy, and prices have given way. On Thursday, Agua Fria were done at 2¾; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 2¼; Linares, 9¾; Ditto, New, 1¼; and United Mexican, for the account, 4.

Friday Evening.

In the early part of the day, Consols were steady at 99⅝; but, several sales having taken place, the price declined to 99⅜, with a very inactive market. The Three per Cents Reduced have been 99¼; and the New Three-and a Quarter per Cents, 101¾. Exchequer Bills have been ex 3s. to par, at 4s. discount to par. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are very dull.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week, constwise, has been somewhat on the increase. Fresh up-to-day the receipts of that grain were very moderate; hence, the show of samples was by no means extensive. For all kinds we had a very inactive demand, and Monday's improvement in the quotations was hardly supported. The imports of foreign wheat have exceeded 20,000 quarters, chiefly from the westward. Good red Baltic parcels sold at full prices. In other kinds only a limited business was doing. There was a moderate inquiry for floating cargoes of wheat and beans, at previous rates. No Egyptian barley was brought forward, but the supply of foreign was large. The trade ruled dull, and prices had a downward tendency. Malt was in fair average supply and moderate inquiry, at late rates. The show of oats being on the increase, the coal trade was dull, and prices gave way from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour sold at last week's currency.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1850; malt, 940; oats, 4080 flour, 660 Irish: oats, 3770. Foreign: wheat, 21,130; barley, 14,310; oats, 10,750; flour, 4040 sacks, 8400 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, re l, 48s to 53s; ditto, white, 52s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 53s; ditto, white, 52s to 56s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 25s to 31s; distilling ditto, 32s to 34s; malting, 32s to 37s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 55s to 56s; brown ditto, 46s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 57s to 60s; Chevalier, 61s to 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 24s; potato ditto, 23s to 27s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto, white, 20s to 24s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto old, 39s to 42s; grey peas, 32s to 36s; maple, 36s to 39s; white, 38s to 41s; pollers, 42s to 45s; potatoes, Yarmouths, new, 65s to 80s; Scotch, 70s to 90s; Suffolk, 30s to 40s; Rochfords and Yorkshire, 30s to 42s, per 19th lb. *Foreign:* French flour, 37s to 42s per sack; American, 23s to 29s per barrel.

Seed Market.—The sale for linseed is steady, at very full prices. Black Sea, on the spot, is worth 45s 6d., and off the coast, 46s. 6d. per quarter. Parcels from Alexandria are worth 47s. 6d. The best Calcutta rape is firm, at 56s. per quarter. Cakes support the late advance. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s. to 59s.; Baltic, crushing, 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s. to 49s.; hempseed, 30s. to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 12s. to 14s. per cwt. Brown seed-lees, 8s. to 11s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 15s to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £8 5s. to £10 0s. per ton. Rape cakes, £5 to £5 5s. per ton. Canary, 45s. to 47s. per quarter. English clover seed, red, 45s. to 60s.; white do., 44s. to 64s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s. 10d.; barley, 29s. 4d.; beans, 34s.; peas, 31s. 6d.; rye, 33s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 6d.; rye, 33s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 48s. 1d.; barley, 29s. 3d.; oats, 20s. 5d.; rye, 33s. 8d.; beans, 33s.; peas, 32s. 5d.

Duties.—Wheat, is.; barley, is.; oats, is.; rye, is.; beans, is.; peas, is.

Arrivals of cattle up to our market have to report very limited demand. Prices, however, are supported. Common sound oxen is worth 3½d. per lb. The stock in the Cattle Market is now 27,417,000 lbs., against 24,100,000 ditto at the corresponding period in 1852. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 24,918,000 lbs., leaving 2,499,000 ditto, the same time last year.

Sugar.—The demand for nearly all kinds of raw sugar has been in a sluggish state; nevertheless, the quotations are barely so low as to induce a prime. Fine yellow Barbadoes has changed hands at 32s. 6d., low to good ditto, 31s. 6d. to 32s.; good to fine yellow Mauritius, 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; low to middling, 28s. 6d. to 30s.; good to fine brown, 31s. to 33s.; fine white Bengal, 30s. 6d. to 32s.; low to good, 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; good to fine grocery, 33s. to 34s.; grocery Madras, 28s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods have commanded full prices, viz., from 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. per cwt. Crushed steady. The total deliveries to the 23rd instant were 3,646,616 cwts., against 3,421,520 ditto in 1852.

Coffee.—The market has been firm throughout the week. In the general quotations scarcely any change has taken place. Good ordinary native Ceylon, 45s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Tea.—All kinds have changed hands on a fair extent at the quotations. The white Bengal is worth 19d. per cwt.

Rice.—We have had only a moderate sale for Irish butter, at barely the quotations. Foreign parcels are firm. English steady, at 90s. to 105s. per cwt. for the weekly London and No. 0 Is. per dozen lbs. for fresh. Bacon is in request, at late rates. Hams [illegible] heavy, sale to 68s. Limerick, 64s. to 66s. per cwt. In the value of other kinds of provisions scarcely any change has taken place.

Tallow.—A steady business is doing in this market. P. Y. C., on the spot is quoted at 43s. 3d., and 43s. 6d. for delivery during the next three months, 3ls. per cwt. Town tallow, 39s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 10½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Sperm oil has been quite nominal, and we have had no upward tendency. Cocoa-nut and palm have ruled dull, but rape is in demand. Linseed, 29s. 6d. to 30s. on the spot.

Spirits.—The sale for rum is very firm, at extreme quotations. Brandy is active, and [illegible] Geneva has ruled somewhat dull.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 0s. to £5 5s.; clover ditto, £5 0s. to £6 0s.; and wheat straw, £1 16s. to £2 2s. per load.

Wool.—About 28,000 bales of wool have now changed hands at the public sales; but there are yet 32,000 pieces to come forward. Prices have ruled 1d. to 1½d. per lb. below those obtained at the previous auctions.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably good; nevertheless, a large business is doing, at [illegible]

[illegible] Cassop, 12s. 3d.; Denham, 12s.; Hough Hall, 17s.; Kinlet, 17s. 6d.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17s. 3d.; Belmont, 17.; Lambton, 17s.; West Hartley, 16s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The accounts from the plantations are by no means favourable, yet [illegible] since our last week's prices. The duty is called £100,000. Mid. an. East Kent pockets, 130s. to 140s.; New Kent, 120s. to 130s.; Weald of Kent and Sussex, 110s. to 120s.; Farnham, 130s. to 140s.;

THE GOODWOOD RACE PLATE.

THE three superb prizes which have been run for during the week at Goodwood, are very interesting episodal compositions from English history: and the personages and incidents are characteristic and appropriate to the occasion for which they have been selected and designed.

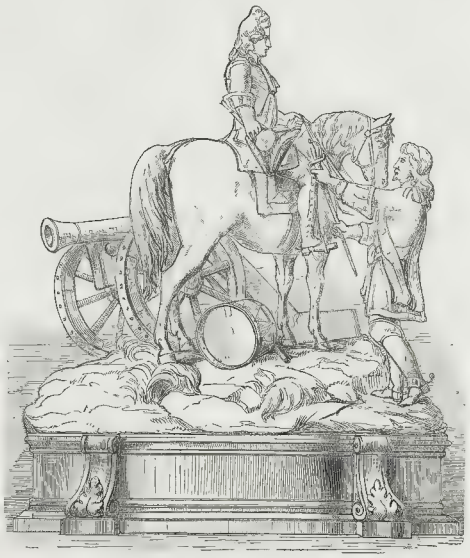
The first of the three groups is a picturesque illustration of the old English sport of Hawking, in the reign of Henry VIII., in the account-books of whose 20th year a goshawk and two falcons are priced at £2, and five falcons and a tersil at £6. The incident selected by the designer, Mr. Alfred Brown, is the gallant Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, presenting a beautiful hawk to the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. This group has been beautifully executed in silver, by Messrs Hunt and Roskell.

The second of the groups is from the chivalrous reign of Edward III., and represents the incident in which originated the escutcheon and motto of the Prince of Wales. The episode is thus related:—At the battle of Cressy the old King of Bohemia, who was blind, upon hearing that the French had lost the day, ordered his horse to be tied to the horses of two French knights, and then threw himself into the midst of the English army, where he was killed. It is said that the Black Prince took the feathers out of the helmet of the king, and that the Prince of Wales's escutcheon then first contained the three feathers and the motto, "Ich Dien." The group consists of three figures—of the King of Bohemia and the two knights. The aged and blind King is in the centre mounted, wearing in his helmet the plume now known as the Prince of Wales's Feathers. The two knights are preparing to mount their horses to fulfil his request. The action of the men and horses is appropriate and spirited, and the story is well represented. The group has been designed and modeled by Baron Marochetti, and beautifully manufactured in silver by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

The third group, designed by Mr. Cotterill, illustrates the surrender of Marshal Tallard to the Duke of Marlborough, at the Battle of Blenheim: the Marshal is presenting his sword to the victorious Duke; the accessories are broken cannons and weapons strewed upon the ground. The portraiture and costume of the figures, and the anatomy of the horse are excellent. The capture is thus narrated:—Marshal Tallard after having in vain applied for succour from the Marshal de Marsin, who, with the Elector of Bavaria, commanded on the left of the defeated army—was swept away in the flight of the French cavalry; and, being surrounded by the fugitives, was taken prisoner, near a mill, behind the village of Sonderen, not far from the Danube, by M. de Bornenburg, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the troops of Hesse, and Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Hesse-Cassel. The Marquis de Montperoux, General of Horse; MM. Teppeville, de Tilby, and de la Valière, Majors-General; M. de la Messlière, St. Ponange, de Ligonais, and other officers of note, were likewise made prisoners, and tendered their swords to the English Commander. This group has been ably executed in silver, by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

GOODWOOD CUP.—THE EARL OF SURREY PRESENTING A HAWK TO THE PRINCESS MARY.

STEWARDS' CUP.—THE BLIND KING OF BOHEMIA



CHESTERFIELD CUP.—SURRENDER OF MARSHAL TALLARD TO THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The twenty-third meeting of this association commences its sittings at Hull on Wednesday, the 7th of September. The first general meeting will be held on the evening of the same day, at eight o'clock; when the address will be delivered by Mr. W. Hopkins, M.A., F.G.S. The secretaries for the meeting are Mr. Henry Cooper, of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, and Mr. Bethell Jacobs, President of the Hull Mechanics' Institute. The committees of sections will meet daily from the 8th to the 13th September inclusive.

HOLYROOD PALACE.—Sir William Molesworth has agreed to an arrangement of a character very favourable for the public, with reference to the opening up of Holyrood Palace. One most important part is that the Palace will be open every Saturday without any charge. Improvements will also be made on the grounds; and, altogether, the alterations on the present system will be hailed as a great boon by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, as well as by strangers visiting the city.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The magnificent hotel, now in course of erection by the directors of this company at their station at King's-cross, is rapidly drawing towards completion. Some idea may be formed of what this hotel will be when finished, when it is stated that it will be five stories high, 150 feet long, and 64 feet wide, exclusive of vaults and the necessary outbuildings.

ORPHANAGE AND ASYLUM FOR IDIOT CHILDREN, AT BALDOVAN, NEAR DUNDEE.

WE are glad to perceive that the sympathy of the public with the privations of idiotic or defective children is extending itself to Scotland, where an Orphanage or Asylum for the reception of this hitherto neglected class was founded with Masonic honours on the 7th inst. The project of the erection and support of this admirable institution originated in the enlightened zeal and benevolence of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., of Inverquharity, who, with his lady, has for several years taken a lively interest in the progress of the efforts now making to train the feeble minds, and otherwise to ameliorate the condition of the fatuous and imbecile. The site of the Asylum is on the grounds of Baldovan (the residence of Sir John Ogilvy), about four miles from Dundee, on the bank of a small stream called the Dighty, which runs within sixty feet of the front. The house will be sheltered by rising grounds presenting precipitous fronts of rock—from the north and east winds.

The front of the building comprises matron's apartments, a large gymnasium, and class-rooms for each sex. At the back are dining-rooms, lavatories, and commodious culinary offices. The upper floor contains four large and lofty dormitories; also six smaller bedrooms for boarders, with baths and every possible convenience. On this floor, also, are bed-rooms for the matron and domestics. Water is laid on to the top of the house; and every possible care has been taken to ensure perfect ventilation and drainage. The building is to be constructed of rubble stone, with Caen stone dressings; the roof covered with red and black plain tiles. Over the foundation-stone was placed a brass plate, with the following inscription:—

The Foundation Stone of this Building, erected by Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy, as an Asylum for the Treatment of Defective Children, was laid on the 7th day of July, 1853, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland; John Whyte Melville, Esq., of Bennochy, Deputy Grand Master Mason, officiating, assisted by all the Lodges in Dundee. Architects: Messrs. Coe and Goodwin, London. Builders: Charles and Alexander Cunningham of this parish.

The style of architecture which has been chosen for the Orphanage harmonises well with the picturesque site; being what is technically known as half-timbered. The walls are to be of squared rubble work with Caen stone dressings; the eaves will overhang *à la cottage ornée*, and have ornamental supports. The internal arrangements have the approval of the benevolent Dr. Guggenbühl, who has seen the plans.

The architects are Messrs. Coe and Goodwin, of London—the same gentlemen who designed the Dundee Infirmary; Messrs. Cunningham, of Downfield, have contracted for the mason-work; and Mr. Bower, of Mains, for the wright work.

A Bazaar and Fancy Fair were appointed to be held at Baldovan House, on Thursday last, in aid of the Orphanage funds.

We are happy to add that her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert have signified their intention of bestowing their patronage on this excellent institution.

ORPHANAGE AND ASYLUM FOR IDIOT CHILDREN, AT BALDOVAN, NEAR DUNDEE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 636.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1853. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s. { WITH LARGE ENGRAVING, GRATIS.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

We do not know whether the word Revolution, in its ordinary sense of political change, can justly be applied to the series of extraordinary events that are now taking place in the old and effete empire of China. Yet, although our information at present is but scanty, imperfect, and contradictory, sufficient seems to be known to prove that a vast social, if not political, regeneration of that country is at hand. A populous region, hitherto almost hermetically sealed against the rest of the world, is about to be laid open to the influences of Christianity, and of the fertile ideas of Western Europe. The artificially stunted tree is to be allowed to shoot up; and the system of nature is to replace to some extent, not yet clearly discernible, the antiquated and artificial system which has so long held the Chinese in tutelage and imprisonment, and prevented the legitimate development of their race. The rebellion under TIEN-TEH has held head too successfully against all the forces that the Emperor could bring against it, has achieved too many victories, and has established itself too firmly over the best parts of the Empire, to permit the world to doubt the fact—even though our acquaintance with the details is not of the most reliable kind—that the old Chinese policy, both internal and external, has received a shock from which it cannot recover.

The Christian character of the rebellion, of which mention was made in this Journal on the 4th of June last, has been confirmed by all recent letters and despatches from China. The rebels having taken possession of Nankin, and holding, by this means, the key of the Empire, Sir George Bonham, Governor of Hong-Kong, and British Plenipotentiary in China, proceeded up the Yang-tse-Kiang in April last, in her Majesty's ship *Hermes*, to announce to TIEN-TEH the neutrality of the British Government. This was prudent and wise policy. It is no part of the duty of Great Britain to uphold any established Government against the wants and wishes of the native population, even although such a Government should be more reasonable in its conduct towards us, and more desirable in itself, than the Tartar dynasty of China has ever proved. In proceeding up the river, Sir George Bonham had abundant evidence that the revolution—or insurrection, whichever it may be—partook largely of the iconoclastic character. The waters were strewed with the fragments of images and idols, which the insurgents had broken up. The Plenipotentiary sought and obtained an audience with the Chief; and in a document bearing his signature and those of other British *attachés* to his mission, which is published in the *North China Herald*, that reached Europe by the last mail, &c., gives TIEN-TEH the title of "His Majesty," and claims protection for British trade and for British subjects in every part of the Empire where that personage may penetrate. Sir George also procured some of the religious books which are circulated by and held sacred among the rebels, from which it appears evident that Christian ideas, although rude and corrupted, have taken possession of their minds. Whether the form of Christianity be derived from the Jesuits, or from the Protestant missions, it is impossible to state. Neither of them has much reason to boast of the proficiency of their pupils; for the Christianity of TIEN-TEH and his followers possesses little of the pure and holy spirit of the Gospel, but much of the spirit of persecution and wickedness. Elsewhere will be found a *fac-simile* of the papers which have for years past been circulated among the Chinese by the Protestant missionaries of England, with a view to the dissemination of the great truths of Christianity in a manner likely to excite and retain the attention of the natives. But, from all we can learn of the sentiments and opinions in the camp of TIEN-TEH (the Prince of Peace), he "preaches peace with warlike meanings;" and has embraced Christianity only to disfigure and pollute it. The "Triad societies," of which the original object was the expulsion of the Tartar Emperors, and the Tartar race, and the establishment of a native dynasty and government, have nursed the rebellion, and supplied it with its armies. A spurious kind of Christianity has been engrafted upon this root; and the result is, not only the rebellion, but an explanation and defence of it, in the shape of a politico-theological and poetical manifesto, entitled "the Trimetrical Classic." Each verse of this curious document consists of four lines, and each line of three words. It recapitulates the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, with occasionally a perversion or misinterpretation, which would be ludicrous were the consequences not so important; and adds to this a short summary of Chinese History since the birth of Jesus Christ until the year 1837. At that period "a younger brother of Jesus Christ," bearing the name of HUNG-SEW-TSEUEN, appeared in China, whose mission was to subdue the "King of Hell." In this mission he is declared to have succeeded, and to have ascended into heaven; leaving his ulterior object—the expulsion of the Tartars and the establishment of Christianity—to be accomplished by his successor, TIEN-TEH, the present leader of the rebel forces. The mission of HUNG-SEW-TSEUEN is described in the following lines literally translated from the "Trimetical Classic:"—

God has sent his Son
With orders to come down into the world,
Having first studied the classics.
In the Ting-Yew year (1847)
He was received up into heaven,
Where the affairs of heaven
Were clearly pointed out to him.
The great God
Personally instructed him,
Gave him odes and documents,
And communicated to him the true doctrine.
God also gave him a seal,
And conferred upon him a sword,
Connected with authority,
And Majesty irresistible.
He bade him, together with the elder brother,
Namely Jesus,
To drive away impish fiends,

WALLACHIAN PEASANTRY AND TROOPS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

With the co-operation of angels.
There was one who looked on with envy,
Namely, the King of Hades;
Who displayed much malignity,
And acted like a devilish serpent.
But the great God,
With a high hand,
Instructed his Son
To subdue this fiend.
* * * * *
Having overcome the fiend,
He returned to heaven,
Where the great God
Gave him much authority.

The mission of TIEN-TEH is described in a similar style:—

In the Mow-Shin year (1848)
The great God came down into the world;
Where he married His Son
How to sustain the weight of Government.
God has set up His Son (Tien-Teh)
To endure for ever,
To defeat corrupt machinations,
And to display majesty and authority.
Also to purge the world,
To divide the righteous from the wicked;
And consign them to the misery of hell,
Or bestow on them the joys of heaven.
Heaven manages every thing,
Heaven sustains the whole:
Let all beneath the sky
Come and acknowledge
The new monarch.

The actual amount of Christianity in the mind or purpose of the leaders of the Chinese rebellion may be judged of from these extracts. It must be stated, however, that, if their creed be correct, their morals are described by the English in China to be purer than those of the Chinese in general; and that, with the exception of their ferocity in war, they may stand in favourable contrast with the Tartars and Buddhists, against whom they are fighting. In this respect, however, their practice, though rejected as true Christian doctrine, differs in no perceivable respect from the conduct of more decided Christians in other parts of the world.

The people of Europe, distracted as they are with the fears of more important events at home, yet look forward with daily increasing interest to the progress and termination of this rebellion. They see in it the large possibility of good to the whole human race. If TIEN-TEH succeed, he is likely to prove a more enlightened and enlightening Potentate than the successive Emperors of the present Tartar dynasty have ever shown themselves to be. He claims to be the representative of the native Chinese—a race who, in all ages, of which we have any record, have exhibited patience, industry, and ingenuity, and who in more recent times have proved in themselves the possession of curiosity and enterprise sufficient to cross the Pacific and to help to colonise California. If imbued with Christian ideas, as there is every reason to believe, he will, of necessity, attempt to break down the barriers which have so long shut up this remarkable country and people from the great world around them. Even should he not succeed, the narrow escape of the present Emperor will, perhaps, teach the alien rulers of the Chinese to rely more upon the people, and upon the righteousness of humanity than they have hitherto done. In either case, events seem rapidly ripening towards great changes. The Far East, we cannot doubt, will, soon or later, be emancipated from the semi-barbarous and utterly unsocial policy which, in the pride and ignorance both of rulers and of people, has for long ages prevailed amongst them. Even the spurious Christianity of TIEN-TEH, and the "Trimetrical Classic" will operate for good. It will open the eyes of the multitude to blessings that have been long denied or concealed, and will lead the people in due time to strive for a fuller and purer comprehension of that true religion which civilises and refines the world.

THE MOLDAVIANS AND WALLACHIANS.

MODERN travellers are struck by the resemblance of the Wallachians of the present day to the traits of the Dacian captives sculptured in marble on Trajan's Column at Rome. The people are proud of their noble origin, traceable to the Dacians and the Romans; and the memory of their ancient prowess and condition, and their traditions, faithfully handed down and cherished by the poorest for a period of eighteen hundred years, still exercise an empire over them which cannot fail to make them impatient under the ignoble yoke of Russia.

The regions now divided under the names of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania, formed the kingdom of those terrible Dacians so frequently mentioned in the odes of Horace. They were descended from the Scythians, or Sarmatians, and were, at one period, so formidable to Rome, that Domitian accepted the terms of a disgraceful peace, dictated by Decebalus, one of their Kings. Trajan, to revenge this defeat, twice led his victorious legions to the shores of the Danube. The Dacian kingdom fell under Roman sway, and Roman colonies took possession of the territory so long plunged in barbarism. Up to the third century the country was governed by one of the Roman pretors, but when an invasion of Goths and Huns fell upon Dacia, the Emperor Aurelian recalled his colonies, and the country fell a prey to various races of barbarians. The name Wallach is declared by the Wallachians to be a modern appellation, only known to history since the twelfth century, and applied to them by foreigners alone. The people of the Principality call themselves Romanu, Romanu; they call their country Wallachia, "Tsara Roumaneska," Roman land. The Wallachian arms consist of the Roman eagle, to which a cross has been added. M. Demidoff adds:—

If, in the last place we look at the masculine and robust physiognomy of the population, bearing an incredible resemblance to the Transteverin of the present day, if we search into their language, their games, their festivals, we shall find undoubted traces of the glorious origin to which the Wallachians lay claim.

M. Demidoff is distinctly of opinion that the people of Wallachia are the representatives of the Dacians and Romans, and that the Slavonians who came into the country as conquerors constitute the nobility of the land. The belief that the Wallachians are descendants of the Roman colonists sent by Trajan into Dacia derives some further confirmation from the fact that the Wallachian language is apparently derived from the Latin. According to Thunman not less than one half of all the Wallachian words are Latin. The Wallachians are not confined to Wallachia; but also inhabit Moldavia and some parts of South-Western Russia. The higher classes in the Middle Wallachian provinces show themselves inclined to adopt European civilisation, but the lower classes are an ignorant and idle race, depraved by the tyranny of their Turkish masters. Instances of premeditated murder rarely occur; with but few exceptions this crime is committed in drunkenness, wine in Wallachia being very abundant and cheap. The laws punish murder with death, but capital punishment has fallen into disuse, and sentence of death is commuted to perpetual labour in the salt works. The religion is that of the schismatic Greek Church, as it is called by the "orthodox" Russians. It does not appear to hold any great empire over the minds of the people, but they observe its outward forms, and particularly the austerities of fasting, with scrupulous exactness. The people attend Divine service with every sign of respect, and the number of churches in Wallachia and Moldavia bear witness to the ardent zeal with which outward worship is honoured. Education is so well attended to, that in a few years there will be but few who cannot read and write. The annual tribute paid to the Porte by Wallachia amounts to 1,400,000 piastres, which is in future to be paid to the Russian Commander-in-Chief. The monies current in Wallachia and Moldavia are the Russian silver rouble, the golden ducat, the Austrian zwanziger, and the Turkish piastre, aspre, and para.

The various castes composing the population are divided into three classes—the Boyards, the Wallachian husbandmen, and the Tsigans or Gipsies. The Boyards are the possessors of the soil; but they are for the most part poor and embarrassed. Exclusive masters of all public offices, exempt from all the burdens of the State, these proud noblemen have given themselves up to luxury, which has undermined the fortunes of the whole class. M. Demidoff gives the following graphic description of the Wallachian Boyards:—

Nothing can be more elegant than their personal state and retinue, which is always son ewhat theatrical; but if we remove from the presence of the chief of the house, and throw a glance at the tribe of tattered and idle retainers, at his equipages, too numerous to be elegant, at his vast and dilapidated mansion, we are struck with the melancholy and wretchedness lying beneath this appearance of luxury. The refined manners of the master, the gracious air and talents of the women of his family, the facility and correctness with which the languages of Central Europe are spoken by them; the taste, the tact, the very frivolity of the conversation—everything combines to show that this society is equal to the most distinguished in Europe; but, beyond the door of the drawing-room, a filthy and repulsive crowd of idle servants and gipsies, scattered about the ante-rooms, and sleeping on the very staircase, remind you that you are in Wallachia, and that all this civilisation has not shaken off the muddy crust which envelops it, and deprives it of all its lustre.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

ALL the world is flocking hither to be present at the Fête of the 15th. Hardly a soul is coming to life awakening, for the moment, from the effects of the moral chloroform so unsparingly administered to it every year to keep its existence in suspension till the return, real or supposed, of the modern French, the foreign and diplomatic aristocracy of the Faubourg St. Honoré, and the aristocracy of wealth and commerce of the Chaussée d'Antin; that of the Faubourg St. Germain can now hardly be considered to count in the Lying and moving world of amusement, occupation, and display. Lodgings are letting; railroads are discharging vast cargoes of foreigners and provincials; *cafés* become perfect Babels; *cochers de fiacres* enrich themselves with the sums of which they cheat those innocents—*à tout Seigneur, tout honneur*; however, they are not nearly so bold or so expert at this game as their London *confreres*. And the most beautiful and striking portions of the capital are being rendered unsightly and untidy masses of scaffolding, litter, and paving-stones, for a fortnight before and a fortnight after this grand affair of a few hours, which is expected to cost the bagatelle of a hundred thousand pounds, taken from the pockets of a people who never fail to swear or jeer at all such *national* demonstrations: witness the fête of last year, in which *les illuminations* were called *les humiliations* by the *people*, for whose especial edification and divertissement they were supposed to be displayed. No one, be it fully understood, likes to amuse him or herself better, or *pire*, of which they are justly so fond and so proud, in a state of disfigurement, disorder, and confusion perfectly disgusting to behold, for at least a month—exotic feelings of anger and ridicule, instead of pleasure and admiration; and we are fully persuaded that the policy which supposes that the working classes find in these fêtes a distraction which serves to keep them in good humour, is one of the most mistaken notions of modern times.

A *Napoleonienne* banquet is to take place at the Jardin d'Hiver, on the 14th, in order to keep the guests free for the fête of the following day. It is to be presided over by M. Belmontel, who last year held the same post on a similar occasion, at the Thermes, the suburb immediately outside the barrières de l'Etoile, de Courcelles, &c.

The walls of Paris are plastered with immense bills, depicting in a huge woodcut the attractive horrors of the bull-fights at Bruxelles, which excite so much curiosity and attention here, that the administration of the Northern Railroad is said to be in treaty with those of Belgium to organise monster pleasure trains, to enable the Parisians to profit by these edifying and humanising diversions.

On Sunday a grand dinner was given at the Palace at St. Cloud, to the Queen Marie Christine of Spain, at which the Prince Jerome and his son, the Princesse Mathilde, the Duc de Blangares, &c. In the evening the troupe of the Théâtre Français performed "Le Mari à la Campagne."

The *ci-devant* Jerome and the Prince Napoleon have broken the ice, by visiting the Queen at the Malmaison. Some persons are still of opinion that there is more truth than is generally supposed to be in the report o the alliance in that quarter. The young lady selected by rumour as the bride-elect of the Prince, is extremely attractive, and possesses qualities which are likely strongly to influence his choice. However, we must add, that this idea is extremely partial, and we suspect the e is little cause for its foundation at present. The Empress has presented to M. Auguste D'Avilla a splendid medal, bearing her effigy, as a proof of her approval and acceptance of the dedication of a volume of re-hashed poems of which he is the author. The Prince Napoleon intends, it seems, to give a course of receptions during the winter, to which all the principal heads and persons of letters are to be invited. The report has gone about, as such reports never fail to do on such occasions, that a general amnesty was to be declared on the 15th instant. It appears that the fraternisation of the rumour consists in the fact that the Minister de la Justice is preparing a *travail* for a certain number of partial pardons, or commutations of punishment, but nothing more.

The *correspondance particulière* of the *Independance Belge* states a project of the Duc de Nemours in visit Frohsdorff, and half promises its readers the perusal of two letters on the subject, one written by the Comte de Chambord himself. It also states the intention of that Prince shortly to visit England.

As the final crisis of the Eastern negotiation approaches, some misgivings are felt upon the Paris Bourse as to its pacific termination. The explanations given by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords on Tuesday night (*vide* Supplement), respecting the proceedings of the Russian Government in the Danubian provinces, produced an unfavourable effect on the speculators at the Bourse. The demand of the British Government for explanations as to the extraordinary and oppressive conduct of the Russians in the Principalities will, it is thought, convince the Emperor that the time is past when the mask in which he has hitherto shrouded his policy can still be worn.

It is admitted in Paris that the moderation of Lord Aberdeen has been productive of good, while, perhaps, the French Cabinet has not so easily obtain. While it may still be a question open to discussion, or to doubt, whether, in the event of war, Austria and Prussia would take a decided part with England and France against Russia, yet the adhesion of those powers to the policy of resistance to the aggressive designs of the Emperor Nicholas is of the utmost value, and it is not denied by the French Government that that adhesion is chiefly, if not entirely, owing to the conciliatory spirit in which Aberdeen's Cabinet has conducted the negotiations up to the present moment, and perhaps to the personal influence of that noble Lord. The Emperor of Russia up to a comparatively recent date, could not believe that a common action was possible between the Governments of France and England, or indeed any other question; and this belief very probably led him too far to easily recede. It is positively asserted in the political circles of Paris, that all hesitation or evasion, or delay, on any pretext whatever, will be taken by the European Governments as a refusal to accept the propositions of arrangement, which form a middle term between the demands of one and the concessions of the other, and to evacuate the Danubian Principalities. The belief is general that the English Government is unanimous in its resolution to resist the encroachments of Russia; that it has duly and maturely weighed all the consequences of that resistance; that though most earnestly desirous of maintaining peace, it will not shrink from that resistance, even should war be the consequence; and that it is well aware that if war were the consequence it would be general. The attitude taken by France is equally decided.

The Prefect of the Basses Pyrenees has been officially informed that the journey of the Emperor and Empress to Pau has been postponed, and will not take place this season.

Letters from Brest state that a certain activity is displayed in the arming of vessels.

The French Government have instructed their Consul-General at Bucharest to remove his flag.

DENMARK

The Danish Government have caused a bill, or draft-project, to be published, containing some modifications, unfavourable to popular liberty, of the Constitution now in force; but this bill is to be submitted to the discussion and vote of the Chambers when they re-assemble, and it has not been promulgated by Royal authority.

We receive from Copenhagen alarming reports of the ravages of the cholera. From the 24th to the 26th ult. there were announced 393 new cases, of whom 132 died, making altogether 4184 cases, with 2174 deaths. In one of the newspapers the proposition is made in order to find space where the sick can be brought out of their wretched damp hab tations, chiefly cellar lodging, and better bestowed for medical attendance, that the houses of those should be taken who have deserted the town. The number of these is estimated as high as 30,000. their lodgings are known by the windows being coloured throughout on the inside with whitewash. The most frequent passengers in the streets are the carpenters' people carrying home the coffins; omnibuses convey full loads of corpses to the burying grounds, where hands are insufficient to dig the graves, and clergy are wanting to read the burial service. Last Sunday, 170 coffins were lying in one churchyard, exposed to the broiling sun, and had lain there since the Thursday previous. The Council, which was held last Saturday, under the presidency of the King, to take into consideration what measures could be adopted to stay the plague, arrived at no satisfactory conclusion or resolution. The people attribute this to the incapacity of the Ministers, who, doubtless, have enough to engross their attention in their own political embarrassments. The lower orders divide their day between work and funerals; the rackets are to be heard rollicking in taverns, and shouting, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." The rich have applied within the last few days to the number of 14,000 for passports to leave the place; the Hereditary Prince has his consent, and has resolved on staying in Copenhagen to serve as an encouragement and an example. A committee has been formed for preventing the extension of the cholera; they cause all the wretched inhabitants of still more wretched tenements to be brought into better dwellings, and feed and clothe them: the police have dispersed a number of "rookeries" or poor lodging houses—the women and children are found in almost all cases destitute of body and bed linen. The committee has already received 20,000 rix-bank thalers in contributions.

The people of Hamburg which town has hitherto escaped a visit from the cholera are bestirring themselves to send medical and pecuniary assistance to Copenhagen.

PORTUGAL.

By the *City of London* steamer we have dates from Lisbon to the 30th ult. We hear of the renewal of negotiations, and the probability of an arrangement between the Government and the Bank of Portugal, but no hope was entertained of an understanding with the foreign fundholders while Portugal failed to recognise the claims of its creditors. The railroad contract, approved by the Lower House, ran some risk of rejection by the Upper Peers. The Cortes were expected to close about the 8th inst. The grape disease continued to spread, and was likely to become a serious affair for a country like Portugal, which depends so much upon its wines. A public meeting had been called upon the subject for the 1st inst., at the office of the Lisbon Commercial Association.

AMERICA.

By the United States mail steam-ship *Pacific*, we have advices from New York to the 23rd ult. It is stated that the appointment of Mr. J. A. Dix as Minister to France is not to be confirmed for the present, owing to strong representations from the Southern States.

Letters from New Mexico announce the withdrawal of the Mexican troops from Medilla Valley, by an order from the Government. The citizens of Santa Fé had petitioned Congress for the removal of the Indians from that State.

The coroner's inquest on the persons killed in the Gravazzi riots at New York to the 23rd ult. is stated to be concluded, but the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. The result caused great excitement in Montreal. A court-martial had been commenced on the officers and men engaged in the affair.

We have been permitted to make the following interesting extract from the letter of an Englishman now in South America. It is dated "Iquique, 10th June." He crossed from Navy Bay to Panama, which he describes as the most detestable journey he ever made. He says:—

The Americans are making a railway between the two places, and have got the first eighteen miles finished. The difficulties have been tremendous, as it goes through a swamp. They piled it with piles from twelve to eighteen feet deep, and then laid the rails on the top of the longitudinal tie-beams. They are now doing it up with the roof [illegible] and further on; and in course of time it will become a good [illegible]. One of their great difficulties has been to get men, as the strongest do not stand it above two months on the average. It was said, at one time, that every foot finished had cost a man's life; but I was told that the total number of lives lost did not exceed 4000. They ship them away to New York as soon as the climate affects them, to give them, as the superintendent told me, "a chance for their lives."

I have been up at the Lantena with Mr. South (the place where the nitrate is principally worked), and we remained there three days examining the nitrate grounds; they are of extraordinary richness: and I should pronounce them inexhaustible. The cost of making the nitrate, and extracting it afterwards, is the roughest that can be conceived, and for every ton they get they waste ten.

Besides personally examining the grounds, I am of opinion that they have not been deposited from a salt lake; but my experience is not sufficient to enable me to form an opinion how they have been formed, except to say that there is not the smallest evidence to support the opinion that they are of volcanic origin.

The mines in this province are very rich, but the high price of labour prevents them being worked to any great extent at present.

I like this place very much, but the inhabitants of this coast are almost all poor, and many of them are deep in debt. If they get money into their hands they never purchase cards (that is all sport). Gentlemen were pointed out to me at Lima that have lost £20,000 in one night; and it is nothing uncommon for a working man to lose £100 at one sitting.

Much as Australia and California have been praised, I doubt if a man will do better there than here, provided he remains steady. Seven men are each getting £1 per day, loading nitrate for us; and the lowest wages are 7s. to 10s. per day; while living is not higher here than in England, with the exception of clothes.

The young men sent out by the commercial houses in England are, with rare exceptions, deep in debt, though they have large salaries; and extravagance among all classes is the order of day.

CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15th, 1853.

The change that has taken place in the tone of moral society in this country in the last three years is greater than those who have not been resident here can form any just conception of. The sudden and great development of its abundant mineral wealth brought quickly to its shores a numerous and most heterogeneous population, amongst whom were men of loose principles who considered fraud in business transactions smart and clever, who frequented the gambling-tables (which by day and night were never closed), and who, in short, indulged in all kinds of licentiousness. For a time large accessions of *exprèses* from the Australian colonies, and of most abandoned characters from Spanish America and other parts, continued to pour in, and as there was new and unformed municipal state of the city they had free scope for the display of their ruling passions; they quickly plunged the better portion of the community into consternation at the audacity and frequency of their robberies and murders. The judicial executive was unable to meet the evil; so the citizens, taking the matter into their own hands, formed themselves into a Vigilant Committee, and by the steadiness and earnestness of their purpose, and the activity of their operations, quickly purged the country of the band who had almost taken possession of it.

From that time society has been settling down to the order and moral tone of olden countries; and at the present day gambling, although left untouched by any legislative enactment, has almost died out—being confined almost exclusively to those whose profession it is, and to people from Spanish American parts. Substantial stone and brick churches are being raised in all parts of the city—public libraries and reading-rooms are established—lectures on literary and scientific subjects are frequently delivered—debating societies (not political) have their meetings—and extensive provision is being made for the support of public schools and charitable institutions.

We have been in great measure led to these remarks by a kind of epidemic mania for duelling that has broken out upon us during the last two weeks—outraging public opinion, and setting order at defiance. This barbarous and absurd practice was at one time so common and ridiculous, and cast such a stigma upon California, that it was made a law of the state that all concerned in duelling should be disfranchised, and disqualified from holding any office in the state.

This law, and the death, in a duel, about a year since, of a Mr. Gilbert, the editor of the *Alta California*, who commanded the respect and

term of his fellow citizens for his talents and moral worth, put a check this barbarous practice, till the spell was broken last week by a hostile meeting between Dr. Gwin, Senator, and Mr. M'Corkle, Representative of this state at Washington. They met a short distance from this city, with rifles at sixty paces; and, after delivering ineffectual shots, plantations were entered into; they found out that the one did not mean this, and the other did not intend that; that they had been altogether misunderstood; so they returned home very ridiculous, and of course very dignified. Three days after, another meeting was arranged between Mr. Nugent, editor of the *San Francisco Herald*, and Mr. Brenham Hayes—the subject an offensive "leader." They met also at rifles, but at twenty paces. They both fired without hitting; but, as they "meant mischief," at the second fire Nugent's arm was shattered, and the ball traversed the muscles of his back. He has since been in a very dangerous state, but to-day his physicians report favourably. The next day a third meeting occurred between two young men who came to this country together, and who had been friends for years—a silly love quarrel and a challenge. They met with army revolvers; the second shot Mr. Toby mortally wounded Dr. Crane in the abdomen, and he was taken home to die. To-day there are rumours of two other duels.

Public feeling is disgusted with these criminal and barbaric doings; and it is felt that our community is disgraced in the eyes of the civilised world

Our population is steadily on the increase. By the last quarterly custom-house returns, the number of passengers who have entered this country by sea are as follows:—Men, 16,405; women, 2924; children, 727; making a total of 19,856. Of this number, 12,756 have left during the same interval, so that we have an increase of 7131.

This year's overland emigration has not yet commenced to arrive: by the eastern papers we learn that, according to the most reliable information, the number will far exceed that of the two previous years, and will not be less than 60,000. The above emigrants are said to be chiefly agriculturalists, who are bringing over the plains, with their families, their horses, herds flocks, and farming implements.

The French population in California is also much on the increase. Of the arrivals last quarter, 1293 have been French; and, according to the *Echo du Pacifique*—one of their journals in this city—there are not less, this time, in this country, than 32,000; and that, before the end of the year, that number will be increased an additional 8000.

Probably this city contains 5000. They are engaged in all occupations. They are bankers, physicians, speculators in land, importers, wholesale merchants, retail-dealers, mechanics, and day-labourers. They are from all parts of France, from Paris, from the North, and the South, and from Alsace. They preserve all the characteristics of their country—they live together, have their own cafés, restaurants, estaminets, and hotels. They learn our language very slowly; probably because very few of them intend to make California their permanent home. They do not avoid the error of comparing this country, the growth of only 3 years, with their own, the growth of a thousand; and, as they see the comparison is very much in favour of the latter. With the exception of Tahiti, the French have no foothold of their own on the Pacific; but, they have no inconsiderable commerce, and San Francisco is fast becoming the head and depôt of this commerce. The French almost monopolise some professions here—such as the importation of wine, fine cookery, wig-making, and gardening. They have in the largest public-house in the city, and are well represented in the others. They have a theatre with a good troupe, which they support well. They have a benevolent society, which has expended large sums of money, and done much good; and they have two newspapers, which are well conducted; but, unlike the German population, of whom we shall speak in another letter, they take but little interest in local or city politics from the fact, we presume, of their not amalgamating with the people.

Our report of the mines for the past two weeks is again most encouraging. From north to south the mines are doing well, and in many localities are taking out immense quantities of gold. The numerous other companies that have already been completed, or are now fully finished, will render an immense track of auriferous earth available. Gigantic operations are on foot to facilitate the working of the other fields, which have been lying untouched for want of water. The extent of virgin earth now being worked is as large as it has been within the last two years. As fast as the diggings in one are exhausted, new ones are discovered in some other locality.—M.

CHINA.

Letters and papers from China confirm the telegraphic announcement, reported in our last, of the fall of Nankin; and add that Amoy has been taken by the insurgents, whom, it seems, our Plenipotentiary has to recognise as reigning authorities. We have also increased, though still insufficient and perplexing, information of the religious characteristics of the revolution, which forms the subject of an article in another column. The great insurrectionary movement of the disciples of Tsing-wang, which is interpreted to mean "the Prince of Peace," has already been effectually met by the Imperialist troops, and on any point on which the Mandarins and the Mantchoo authorities have not attacked they have been routed and overthrown. Upon the Mantchoo Tartar troops the rebels make war with great ferocity, and many thousands of them have been slain. The general rise pursued by the middling and trading classes, which are so numerous in China seems to be to barricade themselves in their houses, and to take no part in the contest until it should be more clearly seen which side is likely to come off victorious. Upon the rivers and in the other maritime cities the Imperialists had still some hold, because the insurgents appear to be inferior to them in their war junks, or means of water communication. But Amoy had fallen into the power of the rebels on the 19th of May, after a severe combat, and a subsequent attempt of a Chinese admiral to retake the place was repulsed with loss.

For the present everything is paralysed by uncertainty and terror. While the fertile district of Fokien trade is for a time suspended, and an outbreak was anticipated at Canton, which may be productive of still more serious consequences. The next mail will be looked for with great interest.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BRIGHTON RACES. WEDNESDAY

Trial Stakes.—Snowdon Dunhill, 1. Pharold, 2.
Second Year of the First Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Sittingbourne, 1. Sapphire Dayes, 2.
Nursery Stakes.—Pantomime, 1. Adune, 2.
Marine Plate.—The Heriot, 1. Puritan, 2
Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Cyrus, 1. Sine-qua-non, 2
Railway Plate.—Tortoiseshell, 1. Mrs. Nutting, 2.
Crown Plate.—Maidstone, 1. Himalaya, 2.

THURSDAY

Grand Stand Plate.—Hungerford, 1. Sandhurst, 2
Second Biennial Stakes.—Tomboy, 1. Antigone and Musician ran a dead heat for second.
Brighton Cup.—Arioste, 1. Harbinger, 2
Second Biennial Stakes.—King Tom, 1. Student, 2.
Pavilion Plate.—Madame Landeau, 1. Hambletonian, 2
Sussex Plate. Nightshade, 1. Jessamine, 2.

FRIDAY

50 Sweepstakes.—Andover walked over
Garret Stakes.—Surprise, 1. Abdallan, 2
100 Plate.—Andover, 1. Quince, 2
Brighton Club Stakes.—Allneston, 1. Garforth, 2
100 Plate.—Maidstone, 1. William Rufus.
Brighton Club Plate.—Sylphine, 1. Vauliress, 2
Cheltenham Stakes. Surprise, 1. Farmers' Boy, 2.

CRICKET.

ELEVEN OF ENGLAND v. TWENTY-TWO OF ZINGARI.—This match was concluded on Tuesday, thus:—England, first innings, 89; second, total, 159. Zingari, first innings, 200. Winning in one innings.

FOUR OF ALL ENGLAND v. FOUR OF SURREY.—This exciting and novel match was played on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Oval, Kennington, where a large number of persons had assembled to look at what is rarely of a first-class single wicket match. It will be seen that England won by eight runs. England, in their first innings, made 61; and the second only 1·8 for all, 32. Surrey, in their first innings made only 14; and in the second, 10. in all, 24.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—On Monday the above boat-race took place, over the usual distance. There were six competitors, and they came in as follows:—Evans (Tower), 1; Kilsby (Bankside), 2; Barrett (Old Barge House), 3; Jubbington (Horsely down), 4; Barrett (Old Barge House), 5; Davies (Battersea), 6.

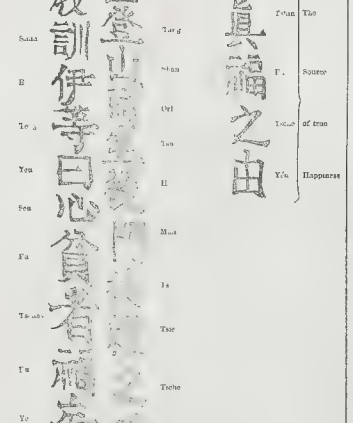
ROWING.—CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—On Wednesday the gentlemen (Mr. James Paine, Mr. Rippingale, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Edge), contended for the honorary distinction bestowed by having to row bridge Mr. J. Paine was the winner; Mr. Rippingale, 2; Mr. Nottidge, 3; and Mr. Smith, 4.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent (Mr. W. Bramston, Blomfield terrace, Paddington), with the accompanying Illustration of the means by which the texts of Christianity have for many years been promulgated by Protestant missionaries in China.

Mr. Bramston states that, when in China, he was daily at the house of the late Rev. Dr. Morrison, and at that time they were busily engaged in taking texts from the Bible, printed in Chinese characters, with a picture on one side to call the attention of the Chinese, similar to one here engraved. These were pasted up and circulated at Macao, Canton, and Honan. Some of the lithographs were executed by Mr. Bramston. The printing-press was removed from Macao to Canton, on account of the Portuguese Governor prohibiting the printing at Macao, as it was contrary to their faith that the Holy Scriptures should be made known amongst the people. Many thousands of texts were printed in this manner. It was simply the Word of God that was circulated in this way, and it was generally gladly received. Sometimes the late Mr. Morrison (eldest son of Dr. Morrison) and Mr. Bramston went far into the interior for a walk with a little money (small Chinese coins) in their pockets to insure a good reception from the people: in this way they distributed many hundreds. Mr. Bramston has accompanied the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff in the same manner, at Macao, without the city, among the poor at a place called "the Campo," giving away St. Paul's Epistles and other portions of God's Word.

In addition to the Picture, we have Engraved the title and two commencing lines of the Bible text (St. Matthew, c. 5, v. 1. 2), printed in Chinese characters, with the pronunciation affixed.



1. And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain: and when he was set, his disciples came unto him:
2. And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,
3. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven.

AUSTRALIA.

We have received the following letter from a Correspondent, describing "The Choicest Spot in the Colony:"—

St. Kilda, Melbourne, March 1, 1853.

My dear Fairybody.—When I last wrote, I had not time to say much about this place, and as I am now unable to go out, in consequence of a dust-storm, which has been raging for hours, I will try to give you some idea of our colonial comforts. I am living about three miles from Melbourne, in the bush, and in sight of the bay. The situation in Fairyland would be delightful; and it is certainly pleasant in quiet weather, particularly after rain. I go down before breakfast and dip in the sea, call for the milk on my way home, sweep out the sitting-room, breakfast with appetite, and walk into Melbourne, feeling little fatigue. As I am on my feet all day, I sometimes ride out or in, or do both (as I call each one). The house, for which we pay four guineas a week, consists of three rooms and kitchen. It is unfurnished, and has not a shelf, cupboard, or other convenience. It is built of uprights and rough palings; the inside *walls* papered; the ceilings of the sitting-room and bed-room canvassed, and not papered. The roof is made of rough palings; and in the daytime the sun shines through the chinks, and at night the moon; and in wet weather the rain converts the whole into a large watering-pot. I have not grown under its influences, but never was better in health, though I feel a hundred different currents of wind about my bed, and have had to turn out sometimes and erect an umbrella to sleep under.

To-day caps anything I have seen. While I am writing three or four lines, the dust accumulates on the paper so thickly, that it is not easy to read the writing (you will say, "it is not easy to read it *without* the dust!")—the floor, table, and everything in the place has the same quantity of dust upon it as is usually seen on the roads about London after a very windy day in summer. It is blowing a hurricane of hot wind; and were it not for the too evident grittiness of the atmosphere, you might think, on going to the window, that you were in a London fog. I have breakfasted with difficulty, by spreading a newspaper over the things, pulling out my bread and butter, &c., snapping off a bit, and popping it back under cover as quickly as possible. Another newspaper over my head shoots down the sand in a shower around me, while eddies of it are flying in all directions, bringing to mind Miss Landon's definition of dust—"mud in high glee"—and making one wish she were here to enjoy it. The dust-storm was preceded by a hot air last night, loaded with locusts, moths, queer-looking flies of all kinds, spiders, earwigs, and various other visitors, in addition to the usual companions, or intruders into what used to be called an "Englishman's castle"—as the shape of house-flies, fleas, yellow bluebottles, bugs, lizards, musquitoes, tarantula-spiders of the size of sixpenny crabs—which spiders are said to be very venomous—rats, mice, daddy-longlegs, whopping grasshoppers, and many other delicacies. Even when we have no wind, the dust is abominable, except immediately after rain; and the whole place was evidently not long since under the sea, and ought to be there still. You go out for a walk, after a good scrubbing, with your socks and hinds clean; having indulged in the expense of a clean shirt: you return with every wrinkle in your face full of black sand, and your socks so caked that you may hear the lids grit as they open and shut. How the ladies manage to look so cleanly I don't understand; but cleanliness is a comparative matter, and probably what we call clean shirts, &c., would in England appear much dirtier things than the linen in which *Sir John Falstaff* was so charred. I have not yet made my appearance in society here, but some of my friends have, and one of them was at a grand farewell party the other evening, given by a Mr. G——, who has amassed a large fortune, and returns to England by the *Blackwall*. My friend's description of the company does not make me anxious to go out. He tells me that the young ladies were of a very primitive character, and conversation an unknown accomplishment amongst them; but, after several trials, he detected in obtaining a common beauty's opinion of Melbourne.

"Do you not find this place dull?" he asked.

"No," replied the maiden; "not dool, but doosty!" This was his only nugget for the night.

Seven p.m. The hurricane has continued, and blown down several buildings in Melbourne, most of the shops having been closed. "Canvas Town" is a wreck of squalid rags. We can see one shop in the bay, which has had her foremast, almost and part of her mizen, carried away since morning, and no doubt much other mischief has been done. I have just been in the sea, and found the sand and water quite warm; and the wind, though abated, is still hot. The bush was on fire last night, and it is said that, had we not had rain, the bush fire would have been very extensive.

I have hitherto been describing St. Kilda, the "choicest spot in the colony;" and, if you wish further particulars of the town itself, I need only tell you to multiply the vermin and dust by ten, and you will not have a bad idea of Melbourne. Two hours' rain, however, converts the whole of the dust heap into a huge bog, extending to St. Kilda and all around Melbourne. The eagerly bookmakers who describe the place in such glowing colours, ought to be compelled to sleep this rainy night in one of the miserable tents in Canvas Town, or rather to amuse themselves pulling the wet tents with a tea-cup. The town has some respectable buildings, and some of the streets are good; but a large part of it be puffed-place is more like the lower end of Waterloo-road, London (or what it used to be), than any place I have seen. All new comers are stunned by the state of things, and many a time has Mrs. Chlaholm been heartily wished in a place where I suppose is even more disagreeable than this. There are already in my line who lack employment; and great fears are entertained with respect to the winter, when tents and make-shifts will be no longer available. Still, persons find full employment at very high wages, as almost everybody is building land and building. Owners of land and houses are coining money. Land which cost £1 an acre is now selling at £25 a foot, and £50-houses are realising £1000 per year. Money-making consoles and reconciles everybody to the rough, dirty mode of life, and the "gentry" of the place seem quite unconscious that they are living in a dirt and semi-barbarism. A sense of perfect freedom and independence, however, makes up for many wants; and I suppose I shall gradually become as unconcerned about this brick-field kind of life as my neighbours. The reward of industry is much more certain and speedy than in spending, bequeathed England; and, with all the defects of this place, a man with a head on his shoulders is a fool to remain struggling for life in a mother country which has heaped wealth on her idle children, and leaves the coarse crumbs to those who labour for her. But in coming here the poor man will find her affection still pursuing him through her agents: so far from providing even temporary shelter for those who are to create a demand for her productions, and help to enrich her, she exacts from the friendless and too often destitute adventurer, before he can throw his limbs down to sleep, a rent of 6s. a week for a few feet of sand and bog whereon to pitch his tent or erect his miserable pole and rag! For what are called "Government emigrants," some slight provision is made; but of the thousands of men, women, and children suddenly poured into this dust-hole, no more appears to be thought than of so much more dirt added to the heap; and, in fact, here, as in England, people must and do express not by the aid, but in spite of Government.

I have not time to say more now, except that I am very well, and that I am always yours sincerely,

F. B. F.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July 14, 1853.

At last the New York Exhibition is opened. "Better late than never" says the old adage; in this case, however, later would have been better. Not half the articles are in their places, and the greater part of that half not even in the Building; it will be fall six weeks before the Exhibition assumes that appearance which it should have presented on the morning of the opening. Many are the excuses and explanations to account for the delay, and loud and deep are the complaints of exhibitors. It still remains to be proved whether the undertaking will be successful or not. The enthusiasm of to-day seemed more on behalf of the President than the Exhibition; and when the speechifying and the ceremonies were over, and groups of inquiring minds promenaded around the Building, now stumbling over a packing-case, or having to return to disengage some portion of dress detained by unfinished carpentry, and in their walk, occasionally discovering some work of art strangely upsetting its head in a quarter where least expected—they seemed disappointed, and disposed to consider that great plans were due somewhere.

Early in the morning trumpets were sounding, calling out the various troops of militia and volunteers, and bands were playing and escorting their particular regiment to the appointed rendezvous. At the corner of every street soldiers—both horse and foot—were seen hastening to join their comrades; flags were run up to the top of the Liberty-poles, as well as to the flagstaff which surmounts almost every hotel; the "Stars and Stripes" were hung out of windows all over the town with as much advertisement stuck on in some form or other, for Jonathan has always an eye to business); the sashes were thrown up, and ladies endeavoured to find some amusement in anything that might occur for two or three hours, to while away the time till the President approached.

About nine o'clock the regiments had formed, and commenced marching to the Battery; each regiment perfectly independent, and, having its own band, proceeded along the Broadway as soon as ready. First, a cavalry regiment, the band playing some lively air; then a foot regiment, and so on.

While all these preparations were going on in New York, the Committee of Reception, having chartered the steamer *Josephine*, proceeded, with some favoured guests and military and naval officers, to the Jersey shore to receive the President from the authorities of Jersey city, and convey him to New York. The boat was decorated with the United States flag, and flags of the separate states, and presented a very gay and lively look.

The President embarked at the Cunard Steam-ship Company's dock, a portion of which was set apart for the purpose. In the same dock lay the steam-ship *Arabia*, the British and American flags flying from her masts. The officers of the *Arabia* were not behind in their attentions to the President, but vied with brother Jonathan to do him honour. The sailors of the *Arabia*, under the command of Mr. Hockley, her chief officer, ran out from the shore to the *Josephine* a long gangway, which was covered with carpeting, and a hand-rail on each side decorated in good taste with signal flags. This compliment to the President was highly appreciated, and elicited favourable remarks on all sides. The cannon boomed in the distance; music heard indistinctly, intermingled with shouts, announced the approach of the President; the firing became more rapid, the bands more distinct, until, at five minutes past nine, the President arrived on the dock, and immediately embarked. The *Arabia* fired a salute of 21 guns, and paraded all hands on deck; cannon from all the wharves and docks within sight or hearing, kept up a continued fire, which, joined to the cheering and shouting, was perfectly deafening.

The *Josephine* steered down the bay, to enable the President to have a good view of the magnificent harbour of New York, as well as to give the vessels in the river an opportunity of saluting and cheering him. As the President approached Castle-garden, the scene was animated and beautiful beyond description. Let the reader imagine the effect produced by forests of shipping decorated with flags, the rigging alive with human beings, and the decks of those vessels sufficiently near to catch a glimpse of the President, crowded with the democracy of the Empire City. The vessel neared the shore; and the President, standing in the fore-part of the vessel, exposed his head to the sun by continually bowing to the "sovereign people." The bands played "Hail, Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "The Star-Spangled Banner," &c.; and amidst firing, cheering, and music, the President of the United States was welcomed to New York by the Mayor, Corporation, and city authorities. In Castle-garden the President received the congratulations of the Mayor, and responded in a speech of a thoroughly national tone and feeling, which elicited the uproarious applause of all present. He then reviewed the troops drawn up on the Battery, after which the procession formed and proceeded along Broadway towards the Crystal Palace.

The President was mounted on a fine black charger, which, though very old, is a noble animal. This horse carried General Pierce through the Mexican war, and is, as may be supposed, a great favourite. The fact of the President being on horseback in a great measure disappointed the people on the line of procession. It was expected, and, indeed, announced that he would be in a barouche drawn by six greys; but he preferred proceeding on horseback, and did so at the head of the procession, in many cases passing by before any person in his immediate neighbourhood was aware of his approach. All along the route flags and streamers were flying from every available point. The windows were filled with well-dressed ladies, who testified their delight by waving their handkerchiefs. The Astor House Hotel was very tastefully decorated with national flags. Immediately after the President had passed this point, the rain came down in torrents, and soon drenched the procession to the skin. The effect on the people in the streets was perfectly magical: they did not go away, they vanished; where they went, and how they went, remains a mystery. Some gentlemen offered the President an umbrella, but he refused, saying:—"He should not melt, he could stand the rain as well as any of them!" The most curious part of the incident was, that half a mile further on there had been no rain at all; and, on the President's arrival in the neighbourhood of the Crystal Palace, the people were perfectly astonished to see him and all in the procession wet through.

The President having arrived at the Exhibition, it was thought advisable that he should take some refreshment; and, in true republican style, he and the gentlemen accompanying him entered a saloon opposite the Crystal Palace. During his stay in the saloon some thoughtful person procured him a change of linen, and before entering on his duties in the Exhibition he availed himself of the kindness. While the proceedings outside were so interesting, it must not be imagined that nothing of interest was going on in the interior. Platforms were erected, on which seats were placed to accommodate those who, either by position or favour, were fortunate enough to secure an invitation. The whole of the interior management, however, was very bad, and I can say, with very great truth, they manage these things better in England. The tickets not being numbered, and no account taken of the quantity issued, they who arrived first obtained the best seats; and, thus, on a front seat might be seen a shopkeeper of "Broadway," and three or four seats behind a Minister of State. On the floor, in front of the platform, seats were placed in any way it suited the occupiers to fix them; and by the time the President and his suite arrived, the way was so blocked up, that it was with difficulty they could reach the platform. By dint of great exertion, however, a way was cleared sufficient for the President to pass through; a chair, of course awaited him; but not so fortunate were the naval officers who accompanied him. All the seats being filled, these gentlemen, the only persons on the platform in uniform, were compelled to sit on the floor.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON, BY BARON MAROCHETTI, IN THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.

The doors of the Exhibition were opened at ten o'clock, and the proceedings announced to commence at one; but, owing to unavoidable delay, in consequence of the rain, the President did not arrive till two o'clock. While waiting for the President, the public had an opportunity of observing the decorations. The dome was very much admired as to form, but the style of decoration is anything but pleasing, all is hard and harsh; positive colours and violents contrasts meet the eye on all sides, and bespeak a want of education in this department of art. A few years ago, however, this was not much better understood in England, as Mr. Owen Jones can testify. Around the galleries the same style of decoration is used as at the London Exhibition—the scarlet cloth behind the railing, the names of the departments in white letters on a crimson ground, and so on. The general effect is much the same as the Great Exhibition on a small scale—something like looking at the Great Exhibition through the wrong end of an opera-glass. The chief objects in this Exhibition—or, rather, the more prominent objects, are—the statue of Washington, by Baron Marochetti; "Christ and the Apostles," Thorwaldsen's great work; and the London favourite, Kiss's "Amazon." Many other works of great beauty I have had a peep at as they stand half unpacked, and others will, no doubt, be added to the list. General Scott, with his arm in a sling, showing he had not recovered from his fall in the street, was a prominent object on the platform: he rose to pay his respects to Lady Ellesmere, and as he walked back to his seat was loudly cheered.

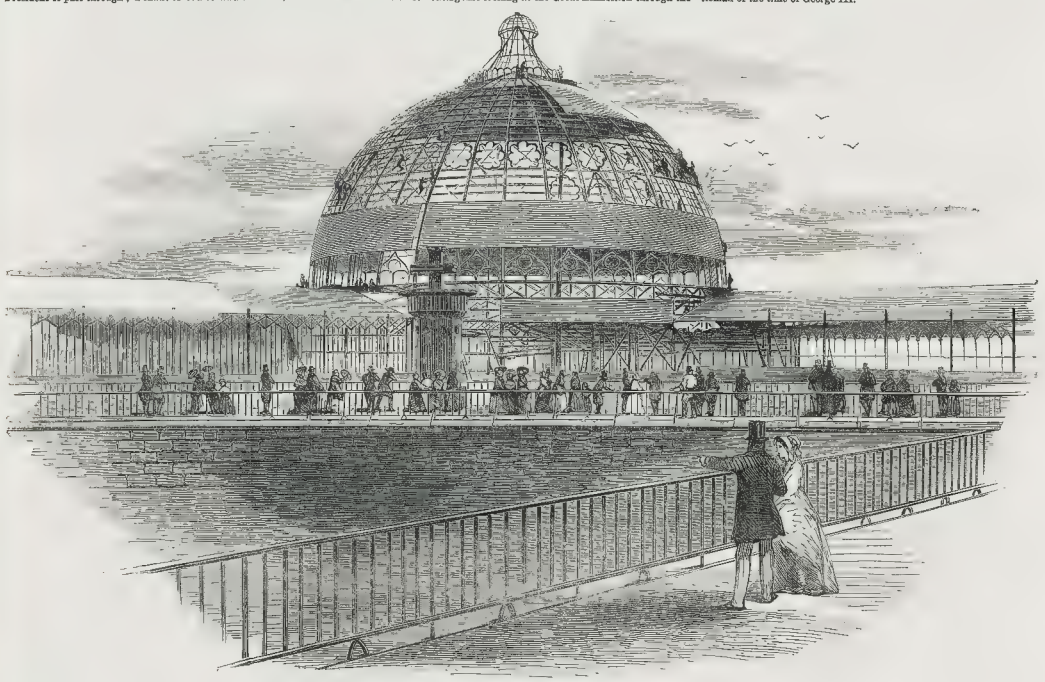
It was now two o'clock, and all eyes were directed towards the principal entrance. The President approached silently and quietly, with his suite; when, on arriving within a few feet of the platform, he was recognised, and heartily cheered, but not with such a spontaneous burst as our Queen elicits on such occasions. On his arrival on the platform, the band which commenced playing immediately on his being recognised, continued playing to enable the President to rest a little. He seemed thoroughly fatigued, and looked very unwell; occasionally he pressed his hand on his forehead, as if in great pain. He was dressed in deep mourning for his only son, whom he lost some time ago by a railway accident. A prayer was then offered by Bishop Wainwright, the President holding his hat in his hand, and bending forward towards the Bishop in a most devout manner. After the prayer a hymn was sung by the New York Harmonic Society, to the air of the Old Hundredth Psalm. The Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, the president of the Crystal Palace Association, then addressed to the President in an eloquent speech. The President replied; and the conclusion was the signal for general cheering. Cheers were also called for, in favour of various persons whose names I could not catch, and were responded to with more or less enthusiasm.

A general rush then took place on to the platform, to shake hands with the President, and his friends had great difficulty in preventing him from being seriously hurt. However, with great exertion, he was conducted off the platform, highly delighted, I have no doubt, to escape so easily. In the scuffle many mounted the reporters' table, which was placed in front of the platform. The table, with at least forty people on it, at last gave way, and came down with a crash, causing a temporary alarm. Fortunately, no one was hurt; and, the President having retired, the people gradually dispersed some to different parts of the Building, and the greater part making their way either home or to some refreshment-room, having been in the Building from ten to four o'clock. At no time were there more than 5000 persons in the Exhibition; although there were, probably, 10,000 outside, to see the President. On his return, the President entered the barouche drawn by six greys, and was driven off at a rapid pace to the Astor House, escorted by a company of Dragoons. Thus ended the inauguration of the New York Crystal Palace.

[In our next Number we shall engrave the interior of the Crystal Palace during the opening ceremony; which want of space compels us to omit this week.]

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.
BY BARON MAROCHETTI.

This fine Statue of Washington occupies the post of honour under the centre of the dome of the Crystal Palace, and stands on a temporary wooden pedestal, crowned with crimson cloth. It fully sustains the still growing reputation of the sculptor. The grandeur of the general effect is remarkable. The easy manner in which Washington sits the horse, and the calm and yet powerful expression in the features of the great man, all tend to stamp it as a triumph of art. No trappings, tassels, or useless ornaments deck the horse or rider: the plain sword hangs negligently by his side; and with the exception of the pistol-holsters, and the epaulettes on the shoulders of Washington, there is nothing to distinguish him from a private gentleman of the time of George III.



THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

THE EAST SUFFOLK ARTILLERY ENCAMPMENT, AT LANDGUARD FORT.

THE EAST SUFFOLK ARTILLERY.

THE training of this fine Militia Regiment was closed on the 26th ult., by the inspection of the corps, by Colonel Gordon Higgins, R.A. The history of the regiment is remarkable, as showing the result of careful training, with good materials, and competent instruction.

This regiment was on the Light Infantry establishment at the training of 1852, which lasted three weeks, during which time the men had not arms placed in their hands. This year they assembled on the 1st of July, as an Artillery corps, composed of 564 of all ranks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shafto Adair. With the exception of the Adjutant, Captain Love, not one of these officers had been in the regular service, and not above ten or twelve of the non-commissioned officers and privates. They reckoned in their ranks two gunners of the Royal Artillery. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff generally passed the months of May and June in acquiring Artillery drill at Woolwich or other stations.

The spot selected consists of a spacious sweep of greensward to the north-west of Landguard Fort, Ipswich: from the traces still remaining it formed the site of an encampment fifty years ago. Surrounded by a belt of marsh land, the site is approached from the shore opposite the harbour by a roadway, and by a bridge constructed with planks. Having crossed this, the spectator was at once introduced to the Camp. On the right, was pitched the tent of the Colonel-Commandant, Shafto Adair; on the left, the tent of Captain Love, the Adjutant. The next row of tents was appropriated to Major Pytches and the other officers; in the rear another row afforded accommodation for their servants. Next was the encampment of the bulk of the regiment, which consisted of two long rows of tents, running parallel with each other, and consisting of the right and left wings. In the rear, on the west, stood the hospital and surgery tents; on the south, was the tent appropriated to the guard; whilst midway was a large oblong building, in which the business of the canteen was conducted. In the immediate vicinity, the camp kettles upon a series of fires blazing in a long trench, served as the kitchen. The Camp on the southern edge was lined by a double row of sentinels; two also being posted upon the bridge, already described; and on their immediate right stood four brass six-pounders. The scene was animated and picturesque—with the long rows of white tents tipped with red dotting the green sward at regular intervals—the Union Jack floating from various points, the piles of carbines at the entrance of the several tents, the old fort in the immediate foreground bristling with cannon, the rural scenery in the rear stretching as far as the eye can range, and the beautiful ocean reflecting from its surface the bright blue sky of summer. With these auxiliaries the Camp at Landguard Fort was even more picturesque than that at Chobham.

On the 1st of July the regiment encamped, and, under their guns, prepared to lead a soldier's life under canvas. They had never inhabited tents, nor cooked their own food at the camp fire. Their previous training in Ipswich had scarcely been long enough to familiarise them with their officers or comrades; and for more than one-half of the period of training the peninsula on which Harwich stands and the German Ocean, was scourged with hurricanes and deluged with rain. The soil, however, was porous and dry, and the commanding officer had provided the tents with cocoa-nut fibre mats, in place of straw.

Of the twenty-five days previous to that of inspection, two were occupied in distributing arms and clothing: two were lost through the inclemency of the weather; and four Sundays intervened. These eight entire days were to be deducted from the total, leaving but seventeen days in which to acquire a knowledge of manual and platoon exercise, of company drill, and of manœuvring in battalion, as well as of the management of heavy ordnance.

On the day of inspection the manœuvres commenced with the general salute, followed by marching past. Line was then re-formed for manual and platoon exercise. On the intelligence that the enemy had landed, the line was formed into close column, and the camp was quitted for the field.

The column next deployed into line and advanced, covered by the skirmishers and field-guns on each flank. Finding the enemy in force, the line retired by the right of division, forming a square on the leading division, and receiving the gunners of the abandoned field-guns, bringing with them the side-arms, linchpins, &c., of the spiked guns. The column of march being re-formed, took ground to the left, and again advanced in column, forming square; line was re-formed, covered by skirmishers and the field-guns as before, ending with a charge, driving the rear-guard of the enemy into their boats, under a heavy fire of guns and musketry.

The inspecting officer declared himself highly gratified and surprised at the proficiency and steadiness of the regiment.

In the afternoon, the regiment assembled on Parade in Landguard Fort,

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM, BY MOONLIGHT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and proceeded to man the Eleven Gun, or Beaulieu Battery, with two detachments selected from each company. These were put through their drill by the instructors, and afterwards commanded by the Lieut.-Colonel, and directed by the regimental officers and non-commissioned officers of this branch of training. The inspecting officer expressed his approbation, observing that ammunition for real practice alone was wanting to secure the efficiency of the regiment.

This plain statement shows what has been effected by a single regiment, under competent instruction. True it is that this corps has shown itself to be of the soldierly breeding, patience, and docility which is perfectly consistent with civil excellence; but it is rather our desire to show by example what an excellent material of defence exists in this country, properly developed. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the present well-determined system of military preparation is this, that no thought of aggressive war is thereby promoted. Our experience in all ranks

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
July 29	29·886	69·5	54·9	59·2	— 3·0	83	S.W.	0.24
„ 30	29·578	67·8	47·1	59·3	— 2·3	73	S.W.	0.06
„ 31	29·965	70·0	49·2	59·1	— 4·1	75	W.	0.00
Aug. 1	29·803	77·6	58·6	65·7	+ 3·5	74	S.W.	0.02
„ 2	29·862	72·1	47·3	63·8	+ 1·4	78	S.E.	0.00
„ 3	29·971	74·2	55·1	63·5	+ 1·4	78	S.E.	0.00
„ 4	29·895	75·9	53·9	62·8	+ 0·7	70	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer during the week has been subjected to slight changes, only its mean for the week was 29·903 inches at the he ght of 82 feet above the level of the sea. The temperature was below its average on the first three days and above its average on the last four days. From July 10 to July 31 the mean daily temperature of the air was below their averages, excepting on two days only, viz., the 12th and the 27th, on which days it was about their average. The mean daily defect for the period was 2·3°. The mean temperature of the week was 61·8°, being 0·3° below the average of thirty-eight years. The mean reading of the barometer for the month of July, at the level of the sea, was 29·912 inches. The mean temperature of the air was 60·4°, be ng 1·6° below the average of thirty-eight years. The mean temperature of the dew-point was 54·7°. The mean degree of humidity was 83, complete saturation being represented by 100. The mean daily range of temperature was 18·9°; and rain fell to the depth of 5·9 inches.

ERRATA.—For the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea for the months of March, April, and May we gave, read 29·975 inches, 29,888 inches, 29,923 inches, and 29·907 inches, respectively. The numbers printed at the end of each month have been those showing the mean pressure of dry air at the level of the sea.

Lewisham, August 5, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 30 the births of 1521 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 769 were boys, and 752 were girls. The average number in the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845–52 was 1344. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1004; a result which, though not unfavourable as compared with the usual mortality of the season in London, gives indication of that increase which is characteristic of the summer mortality of towns, as distinguished from that of the winter months. The deaths returned in the two preced ng weeks were 904 and 971. The estimated number deduced from the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843–52, and corrected for increase of population, was 1176. This series of weeks embraces the high mortality from cholera in 1849, and the average is, therefore, greater than it would be if derived exclusively from years less remarkable for the prevalence of disease. To zymotic diseases 270 deaths are attributed (their average is 291); of these 3 are due to small-pox (its average is 17); to diarrhœa 81 (its average is 102); to cholera (its average is 100); and to typhus 46 (its average is 38). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 32 (their average is 41); To tubercular diseases, 203 (their average is 183); of these, 148 are due to consumption (which is 52 in excess of its average). To diseases of the brain, &c., 128 (their average is 114). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 56 (their average is 31). To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 70 (their average is 73). To diseases of the stomach, and of the other organs of digestion, 59 (their average is 72); and to violence, privation, and intemperance, 48 deaths are attributed (being 20 in excess of their average).

CITY OF LONDON MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—Wednesday night the first public meeting of this association was held in Farringdon Hall, Snow-hill, for the purpose of nominating a general committee of management and ward committees of improvement, the appointment of officers, and the adoption of requisite measures for the effective organization of the body. The chair was taken by Mr. Weightman; and Mr. Acland gave the meeting a brief history of the movement for corporate reform, and complained that since the Legislature undertook to deal with the question, it had excluded the city of London from the provisions of the bill by which it had reformed the municipalities.—The intention of the meeting was convened was fulfilled; and the proceedings terminated.

IMPROVEMENT OF CAMBRIDGE-COURT, MARYLEBONE.—Among the praiseworthy efforts now making for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor of the metropolis, is the formation in the district of Trinity, St. Marylebone, under the auspices of the Rev. Thomas Gardner, the Rector, for the purpose of purchasing a court well known in that neighborhood for the immoral and disorderly habits of its inhabitants, and of effecting in the room of its present wretched tenements a number of well arranged and wholesome lodging-houses for the poor. A bazaar in behalf of this benevolent object has recently been held in the crescent gardens, Portland place, which was attended by upwards of 2000 visitors. The proceeds of the sale amounted to above £400, in addition to which many liberal subscriptions were received. One contributor individual, impressed with the great importance of the work, promised to do ation of £500 provided that £1600 shall have been raised to meet it before the month of March next. The whole sum required is £2400 towards which £1400 is already subscribed.

BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.—From the fourth annual report of this excellent charity, which has just been published, we are glad to perceive that its finances are in a highly prosperous condition, and that its prospects are not encouraging. Though only founded a few years ago, for the purpose of affording assistance to the widows and unmarried daughters of persons once in affluent circumstances, or occupying a high position in society, its operations have already exceeded the most sanguine expectations. At the present moment twenty four annuitants are upon the funds, receiving each £30 per annum, and the increasing support which the institution is enjoying, justifies the hope of a speedy extension of its sphere of usefulness.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Several gentlemen resident near or in the metropolis, Fellows of the Medical Society of London, have resolved to form a Physiological Society for the promotion of that particular part of science, physiology, so intimately connected with the proper application of medical and surgical knowledge. The Physiological Society will commence its meetings in October next, in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, in George-street, Hanover-square, to which all Fellows are eligible for admission.

TERMINATION OF THE CAB STRIKE.—In obedience to the recommendation of the committee, issued late on Friday night week, a large number of the cab proprietors resumed their usual avocations the next day, from which time there has been no want of cabs. Early in the day the proprietors held their final meeting at the Cranbourne Hotel, when Mr. Hyder explained the reasons for the committee giving the advice that the cabs should be sent out as usual. He said they had seen that the withdrawal of the cabs had created a great public inconvenience on Monday, and so on Thursday, and on Friday it was still worse. If they in all human probability that Sunday would be still worse, the interest of the public would not permit them to allow such a state of things to continue. Most of the proprietors present were convinced of the correctness of the advice tendered, and it was resolved—that, however, without considerable grumbling, that the recommendation of the committee should be acted upon. It will be seen in our Parliamentary report that some amendments and improvements have been made; and others, before the amended bill becomes law, will no doubt be added.

THE CITY POLICE.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the constables of the City police was held at the Flying Horse Tavern, Tipplegate, for the purpose of approving certain alterations which had been made in a petition to the commissioner of the City police. The petition, as amended, prayed for an increase of pay, on account of the dearness of lodgings within the City and the increased price of provisions. It was approved, and then signed by 500 of the men.

STRIKE OF LABOURERS IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—On Monday the labourers, to the number of 200 employed in the tobacco department of this extensive establishment refused to work unless they received six pence a day more, or three shillings per week. About nine o'clock a consultation took place with a view of appointing a deputation to wait upon the dock officials, but nothing definite was arranged.

STRIKE OF THE MARKET-GARDEN LABOURERS.—On Monday morning the whole of the labourers, to the number of about 600, employed in the market-gardeners' grounds in Fulham, refused to work on the ground that their wages were not sufficient to maintain them. They have been in the receipt of 14s. per week for working from five o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening, and they have now asked from their employers an increase of their wages to the extent of 2s. per week. This the masters have steadily refused to accede to.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Hon. F. Scott, Chairman of the South-Western Railway Company, and Mr. J. Beattie, the superintendent of the locomotive department of that company, surrendered on Monday, at the Croydon Assizes, to take their trial on a coroner's Inquisition charging them with the manslaughter of Charles Cannon. Mr. Bodkin prosecuted, and the Attorney-General defended. Early in the trial, the Chief Baron stopped the trial, and a verdict of acquittal was given.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord KINNAIRD withdrew the Combination of Workmen Bill, in consequence of the objections urged against the measure by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Truro, and other noble Lords.

INDIA BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE, in a speech of some length, moved the second reading of the India Bill.

The Earl of MALMESBURY commented in strong terms upon the conduct of the Government in delaying so important measures to so advanced a period of the session, when it was impossible for their Lordships to discuss them properly.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that the measure was no doubt an improvement upon the present system; but, at the same time, it was a bit-by-bit kind of reform that was unworthy of the greatness of the subject, and of a wise and responsible Government.

After a lengthened discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The other bills on the paper were then advanced a step.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

In the early sitting of the House of Commons, the South Sea Company's Arrangement and Trusts Bill was read a third time, after considerable discussion;

The Filotage Bill passed through committee;

The Betting-houses Bill as amended was considered, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

At the evening sitting—

In reply to Mr. M. Gibson, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the time which had elapsed since a proposal was sent out to the colonies for a low and uniform rate of postage was too short to put the Government in possession of all the replies that they expected to receive to such a proposal. The replies which had been received were all favourable to such an arrangement, but the most important of these answers were yet to come. The basis of the proposal was that ocean postage should be low and uniform, and should include the whole charge from the place from which the letter was sent to the place of its destination. He should be glad to see a Parliamentary inquiry on the subject instituted in the early part of next session.

SOUTH-SEA, &c., ANNUITIES BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee upon this bill, Sir F. KELLY repeated his objections to the three alternatives proposed by this bill to be given to the holders of Stock.

The House subsequently went into committee upon the bill.

After some discussion the bill passed through committee.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply when several votes were agreed to

THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD.—The review of the fleet at Spithead is appointed to take place on the 11th inst.; and will, we understand, be on a scale of magnitude and splendour never before witnessed. As at present arranged, the different vessels composing the fleet will move into action at eleven o'clock. We believe the Admiralty will place steam vessels at the disposal of the members of both Houses of Parliament, and other eminent persons; and from Gosport an ample supply of boats for the general public will be provided, to enable them to view the manœuvres to advantage. Every facility, in the shape of early express trains between the metropolis and Gosport and other parts of the line, will be provided by the South-Western Railway, so that the immense mass who will congregate to see this unparalleled spectacle may do so with every convenience to themselves. The *Magicienne*, 16 guns; the *Valorous*, 16; and the *Vulture*, 6—all paddle-steamers—have joined the fleet here. The *Tribune*, 30, is hourly expected from Sheerness. The *Jason d'Acre*, 130, and the *Sibylle*, 40, are to come from Plymouth; and the *Neptune*, from Portsmouth harbour, early next week, to add to the glorious display.

NEW PRINTING MACHINE.—The correspondent of the *Times* thus describes a new printing-machine in the Great Exhibition at New York. The machine "is a new printing-press, which prints from uncut paper, rolling from a cylinder, and cuts and folds with perfect regularity 30,000 copies per hour. There is no counteraction in the process, and consequently no time lost in returning motion. Both sides are printed at the same time, and 30,000 per hour is a low estimate, since, by increasing the speed, they can be printed as fast as paper or cloth can be unrolled from a cylinder. The inventor declares that he can print a mile of a newspaper as fast as a locomotive can run on a railway. With perfect machinery and arrangements he may do it. His present experiments demonstrate a practical principle, and the invention is looked upon with wonder and delight. I shall describe this invention hereafter in detail."

DEFACING THE COIN.—A government bill was printed on Thursday to prevent the defacing of the current coin of the realm. Any person wilfully defacing any coin shall, in England or Ireland, be guilty of a misdemeanour, and in Scotland of a crime or offence, and liable to a fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. A tender of coin defaced is not a legal tender, and any person tendering or uttering such coin will be liable, before two justices, to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 40s.

BRAZILIAN WAR STEAMER.—A fine screw steam-ship, named the *Rebecka*, was launched on Thursday from the building yard of Mr. Green, for the Brazilian Government. The dimensions of the vessel are—Length over all, 171 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 15 feet; 600 tons. Her armament is one 68-pounder on slide, and six 32-pounder carriage guns. She will be rigged as a three-masted schooner, and will sail for the Brazils in about four months. Two other steamers for the same Government are in course of construction by Messrs. Green, of larger dimensions.

COLONIAL ESTIMATE.—By a supplementary estimate published on Thursday the sum of £3500 is required as a portion of the salary of the Governor of Jamaica. The salary is £5000; and it is proposed that £3500 shall be voted annually for a period of three years on certain conditions, the colony providing the balance of £1500.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The *Ripon*, Captain R. Moresby, took her departure on Thursday afternoon, with the outward East India, China, and Mediterranean Mails, for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria. Among the passengers is his Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen.

LABOUR STRIKE.—The strike at the London Docks continues; but, the company having obtained several hundred labourers from other than their ordinary sources, the work of the establishment has been carried on without much serious interruption.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN SAVOY.—Two English gentlemen, Mr. Clark (son of Mr. Clark, near Doncaster), and Mr. Goldsmith (son of the capitalist), were making an excursion on the Mountain of Salève, near Geneva, on the 26th ult., and were returning by a different path, when Mr. Goldsmith discovered he had left a book behind him. They returned to seek it; but, missing the pathway, fell into one of the gorges of the grand Salève. Mr. Clark, in his fall, broke his left thigh, and had his right ankle crushed: he remained all night in this dreadful state, and early in the following morning, he managed to attract the attention of some peasants; and after much difficulty, was safely got to the foot of the mountain, where every attention was paid to him. Search was then made for Mr. Goldsmith, and his body was found lifeless in a chasm of the mountain. Her Majesty's Consul has taken charge of Mr. Goldsmith's effects. The sad occurrence has created a great sensation in that locality. A medical man has been sent by the friends of Mr. Clark to Geneva to bring him home as soon as he can bear the journey.

FOREIGN.

THREATENED WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Intelligence from Jassy, dated July 28, states that the Russian Government, though it allows the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to retain their titles, and nominally also their powers, has decreed that those princes shall have the assistance of a Board of Government, to consist of three members, to be appointed by the Czar. All political and administrative measures are to be submitted to this council, and its decisions are to be final. The two Principalities, have, moreover, been ordered to furnish a contribution in kind.

Several young Boyards, having shown their disgust at the burdens imposed upon the country by the invading army, have been seized and pressed into the Russian regiments, where they will have to serve for a term of three years.

The cities of Jassy and Bucharest are to be fortified, to assist the operations of the Russian army. This does not look as if the Czar contemplated a speedy evacuation of the Danubian Principalities.

We have from Beyrout, under date of the 19th ult., that the greatest disorder prevails in Syria. The Christians are leaving Antioch and Aleppo, and repairing to the towns on the coast. At Laodicea the Turks have made an attempt upon the life of the Russian Consul. It seems clear that, if some decisive course be not soon given to the action of the people, Turkey will be threatened with internal convulsion of the most formidable character

The latest news we have from St. Petersburg comes up to the 26th ult; a letter of that date maintains that the Emperor would be very unwilling to receive an Ambassador from the Porte, unless he brought with him the Russian ultimatum signed; that the English and French proposals had been set aside because they seemed to proceed from a misunderstanding which the circular despatches of Count Nesselrode were intended to remove; that the task of Austria was the removal of all the Porte's mistrust of Russia's pretensions; and even any note in disclaimer on the part of Russia would be a matter of difficulty, as the Emperor had already expressed himself on that point. The feeling was that negotiations must necessarily be carried on for a long time, until the Porte can be brought to give way. Nothing had as yet had any success in convincing the Petersburg Cabinet that there really were sound reasons why the Porte could not give way.

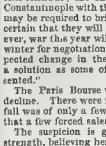
A letter from Paris, written on Thursday evening, says "The French Cabinet does not reckon with any confidence on receiving a favourable reply to the propositions which have been sent from Vienna to the Emperor of Russia. A rejection is not anticipated, but an evasive answer is considered very probable. The question now seems, what course the English and French Governments will take in the event of rejection or evasion of the propositions? Will they go to war? This is not the present intention of either the English or the French Government. Only yesterday, a person, very high in office, and whose opinion has hitherto had great weight in the French council, said, 'It is a great error to suppose that if the Emperor of Russia should reject our propositions, war will ensue. The negotiations will still continue; the only difference will be that we shall negotiate at Constantinople with the fleets lying under the walls. Three months may be required to bring these negotiations to an end; and it is not certain that they will be concluded even in three months. But time, however, war the year will be impossible; and we shall then have the whole winter for negotiation.' Unless, therefore, there should be some unexpected change in the intentions of the Cabinets, we are not so near as publication as some of the English and French journals have represented."

The Paris Bourse was very heavy on Thursday, and with a further decline. There were no attempts to make large sales, consequently the fall was of little importance; but the markets was in such a state that a few forced sales would have caused a considerable depression.

The suspicion is gaining ground that Russia, over-confident in her strength, believing herself to have reached a point at which she may defy all resistance, has now ceased to entertain any respect for the opinion of her compeers in Europe, and thinks it no longer necessary to maintain even an appearance of respect.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

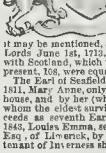
FRANCIS WILLIAM, SIXTH EARL OF SEAFIELD.



The Earl of Seafield died August 30th. His Lordship, who was born March 6th, 1778, succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his elder brother, the late Sir Lewis Alexander Grant, Bart., of Grant, who became, in 1811, fifth Earl of Seafield, by the death, issue-less, of James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield. This second Earldom, with remainder, in default of direct heirs male, to heirs general, was granted in 1701 to the eminent lawyer, James Ogilvy, Lord Ogilvy of Deskford and Earl of Findlater. Of his Lord-ship it may be mentioned, *en passant*, that he made a motion in the House of Lords on the 1st, 1712, for leave to bring in a bill to dissolve the Union with Scotland, which was refused by a majority of four only. The Peers present, 108, were equally divided; the proxies, 13 for, and 13 against.

The Earl of Seafield, whose decease we record, married, first, May, 1811, Mary Anne, only daughter of John Charles Dunn, Esq., of Highamhouse, and by her (who died 27th Feb., 1826) had several children, of whom the eldest surviving son, John Charles, Viscount Reidhaven, succeeds as seventh Earl. His Lordship married, secondly, 17th August, 1845, Louisa Emma, second daughter of the late Robert George Mansell, Esq., of Laverick, by whom he had no issue. The Earl was Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness shire.

JAMES, LORD RUTHVEN.



The death of this nobleman took place at Freeland, in Perthshire, on the 27th ult., at the age of seventy five. His Lordship succeeded as fifth Lord Ruthven Baron, Dec. 27, 1789; and married, Dec. 20, 1813, Mary, daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, by whom he had no issue. The title consequently devolves on his only surviving sister, Mary Elizabeth Thornton, wife of Walter Hore, Esq., of Harperstown, county Wexford. The dignity was originally conferred, in 1651, on Sir Thomas Ruthven, of Freeland, whose great-grandfather, the Hon. Alexander Ruthven, was younger brother of the ancestor of the Earls of Gowrie.

MARY, COUNTESS OF MINTO.

The Countess of Minto died at Nervi, near Genoa, on the 21st ult., aged 57. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq. She married, in 1806, the Hon. Gilbert Elliott (eldest son of the first Lord Minto), who subsequently—on his father's elevation to an Earldom—became Viscount Melgund, and is the present Earl of Minto. The issue of the marriage consists of five sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest is Viscount Melgund; and of the latter, the second, Frances-Maria, is the wife of Lord John Russell.

SIR WILLIAM WARRE, C.B.

THIS gallant officer, who died recently, attained the rank of Lieutenant-General Nov. 1851. He served in Spain and Portugal, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Ireland. In his services with the Portuguese forces as aide-de-camp to Marshal Beresford, he was invested with the Order of the Tower and Sword; and for his participation in the Peninsular war, he received the gold cross of Knighthood. Sir William Clinton, he received the insignia of the Order of St. Bento d'Avis

In 1808, he obtained from his own Sovereign the Companionship of the Bath, and in the following year, 1809, he married, the Lady Georgina, only daughter of the 6th Foot was given to him. Sir William was born in 1784, and married, in 1812, the youngest daughter of C. Thompson Maling, Esq., of West Herrington, county Durham

VALUE OF FREE-TRADE.—The Mayor of Manchester holds certain charities, which are distributed in kind at this season of the year. The following notice has been posted in the Town-hall: "Clarke and Marshall's Charities. By order of the Mayor. In consequence of the advance on goods, and less distress existing than heretofore, the quantity of articles for distribution will be considerably reduced." This is an important testimony to the effect of that Free trade policy, which has supplied employers with orders and the employed with work.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.—On Tuesday, a Frenchman named Edouard Raynaud, about thirty-five years of age, was brought before Mr. Jardine at the Bow-street Police Court, charged with having conspired, with divers others, to murder Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of France. The prisoner, a sickly-looking man, of short stature, had just arrived from Southampton. In the custody of Sergeant Sanders, to whom a warrant for his apprehension had been granted, upon the application of the solicitor to the Treasury. The proceedings on the present occasion occupied a few minutes only, the prisoner hemg remanded till the principal witnesses can attend. It appears that the prisoner addressed two letters to Prince de Joinville; in the first of which he proposed a scheme for the destruction of the Emperor's life, and requested the Prince's co-operation and assistance. In the second letter he offered to go over to France and accomplish the murder of Louis Napoleon, intimated if the Prince would give him £20.—On the following day, the prisoner was again placed at the bar, when the Prince de Joinville (who appeared to be very deaf) attended, and deposed to the truth of the above statement. The prisoner admitted to the police-sergeant that he had written the two letters, but regretted he had done so. Mr. Jardine committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial, offering to take bail —himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each.

GAS FROM WATER.—A company has been formed in London, under the direction of Lord Howard de Walden (the English Minister in Brussels) and Sir J. W. Waller, called "The Electric Gas Company," for the purpose of making gas by the decomposition of water by electricity. Patents have been taken out in France and other Continental countries

THE GREAT CAB STRIKE.—SKETCHED BY GEORGE THOMAS.

ARRIVAL OF A TRAIN.—NOT A CAB TO BE HAD.

AND so we have had a rebellion! London—that for so many years has been one of the firm things of Europe—our sober, Conservative, law-loving London has had a rebellion. The notion seems monstrous, and yet it's a fact. For three mortal days has it been in the grip of an outbreak, and suffering not a little from repressed circulation. A wild cat has been trying to stifle our elephant, and who are the culprits? Ah, there we have to blush! Who but our own London cabmen, who, naturally belonging to the party of progress, chose to become retrograde, and back all their vehicles into their stables. But what has been the general effect of this crisis? Why, evil and good. How many appointments it has broken—how many payments cut off, only the Post-office knows. But then, on the other hand, what health it may have led to let the doctors reveal. Let them tell us how many who, compelled to try walking, have got attached to the novelty, and made it a habit. How many a poor dyspeptic, a bankrupt in body, by this little compulsion, has been set on his legs again! Now, of a crisis so memorable we would preserve a few records; we would endeavour to perpetuate its opening day—not so much in detail as by a rapid synopsis. With our Artist we would glance at its most prominent features, and endeavour to fix and send them down to posterity.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN PORTER.

SCENE AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION DURING THE CAB STRIKE.—PASSENGERS IN A STORM

THE GREAT CAB STRIKE.—SKETCHED BY PHIZ.

THE CABMAN'S LAMENT.

NEWSPAPER OPINIONS OF THE STRIKE.

We rise then on Wednesday in our usual spirits, and, seated at breakfast, try our first plate of ham; but we have much more to swallow. We hear this strange news, a pang shoots across us! We remember that this morning we expect a friend from the country—a very dear friend; rich, old, and intelligent; and the amiable godfather to three of our boys. He is somewhat old fashioned, and detests carpet-bags: they crease his best clothes, and ruin his wig-box. He adheres to a trunk as to an old institution. We see his predicament—with his ponderous box, at a favourite station, and not a cab to be had. We scarcely pause for our boots, and rush off to his rescue.

INSIDE OF STATION.

Swift as is our pace, the news has outstripped us, the station is crowded, and every soul sees his fate. Is it for pen or for pencil to depict their expression? Had they heard that the Russians were bombarding the Tower, or the House over night had screwed up the Income-tax to twenty per cent, would there be a deeper or sadder display of bewilderment? Could they speak, they'd all cry, "Not a cab to be had in London!—is the world at an end?" But their senses return, and they see their position. There's but one thing to do. They must become their own porters, and carry their own bags! And here begins that long train of revolutionary incidents, which reaches its terminus only at the close of the day. Young and old, coarse and lovely, the low and refined, all stand on a level, all partake the same plight. In

THE RUSH FOR OMNIBUSES, AT THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS, LONDON-BRIDGE.

vain come the promptings of self-preservation, in vain memory ponders on the old proverb, "*aide toi*" the fact defeats everything; they must carry their own luggage! and who can do that through the broad streets of London? Is it that loveliest of girls who has come up to town to spend three months with her aunt, and looks over a rampart of parcels and boxes like a beautiful captive in an old school romance? What can she carry beyond her hopes and her fears, and a bag full of letters signed Henry or Charles? Is it that elderly gentlemen who can scarce bear his age? or that fashionable youth who finds it enough to carry off his pretensions? And every instant a fresh train comes thundering in, and pours out accessions to their numbers and terrors. Not a cab's to be had; but they've lived in the hope of one; and now the hope must be divided into homœopathic proportions. At last the calm ceases. Nature must have her way. A hundred mouths open; and the half-dozen steam pipes confess that they're beaten. Cries, threats, and maledictions rise up in wild discord. We think of Mr. Yearsley, and make a rush out of doors.

OUTSIDE THE STATION.

But here, pausing an instant, we see a reaction. The sturdier of the victims, growing desperate, at last have grasped their bags manfully, and are now striding out—their sinews somewhat strung by the sight of these "busses," which offer to a part of them a chance of escape. This transition is cheering: we see at last self-reliance, and fancy this disaster will have its moral effect, will develop the individual, the great end of all culture, and teach them the power of self-respect and support; and

DISCUSSING THE QUESTION IN THE TAPROOM.

ANY CONVEYANCE BETTER THAN NONE.

the women soon follow them, bearing also, and as bravely, their own proper burthens. But what is this crowd that tries to block up their way, that derides and misleads them, and enjoys their vexation. Is it possible that humanity can have sunk to such depths? 'Tis a gang of the rebels who have created all this suffering, and who, not content with creating, must come to gaze at their victims. We feel at this moment a strange longing for Claribl —a wild Cherokeeism. We yearn for a tomahawk, to try the strength of their skulls. We fancy we see a return of the old Pagan saturnalia, wherein the servants became masters, and the masters were made slaves. But all honour to manhood! The mass of the sufferers rise to the event—they prove themselves equal to its trying demands. Firm, erect, guarded, they stride on their way. But these are men. There is woman—helpless, all-confiding woman—who leans on man's aid, and fondly trusts in his promises; and oh! Cabby, Cabby! are thou the fiend to deceive her?—to trifle with her hopes at such a moment as this? What—say you'll get a cab for her—that you'd run all the way to Brompton to oblige such a lady—she whom you have so often plundered without a complaint, are you so sunken as to laugh at, now you can plunder no longer?

THE RUSH TO THE "BUS."

But the reaction is growing. Hope has dawned on the station—the news has shot through it that, if there are no cabs, there are at least "busses" in being—"busses" that will drain them dry, twenty at once. We have not paused to depict all the results of the panic; we did not linger to contemplate those pitiable beings whom the news of "no cabs" had rendered utterly prostrate—that elderly gentleman who, sunk on a package, perhaps mourning, with *brahma*, "Time and the hour runs through the roughest day;" or, sadder still, that old lady who, crushed by the blow—worse than even her bandbox by the heel of a porter—seems waiting not so much for a cab, as a hearse. Yet, even to their spirits can hope find its way—the "bus" is the star that gleams at last on their gloom. Might we not vary the poet—

The hope that for a space did fail
Now rose and formed a general hail,
And "Busses" was the cry.

Except in before them, and rising and strengthening, collecting senses and boxes, at last out they pour, to those doors which swing open like kind hearts to the suffering. But a "bus" after all has but limited goodness. It can hold but so many—it cannot stretch like its charges. So what a crush and a struggle to gain its interior. Talk of a seat in Parliament, when could it weigh in value with one in a "bus"? The scene is growing painful—self defence is the first law. But we are forced to confess that the door of a "bus" is no sanctuary for gallantry. We believe it would have tried the soul of even the chivalrous Burke. We are even getting disgusted, when fortunately the evil gets another abatement.

ARRIVAL OF THE CARTS, &C.

Relief is arriving for goods, if not for man. Aid has been summoned from all parts of the neighbourhood, and now it comes, rattling in all possible forms, the poorest and meanest not wholly contemptible From the decent glass-coach to the positive wheelbarrow—from the handsome Baroushe to the primitive truck—everything on wheels has a vame this morning; and in they all roll, mingled up with that nondescript medium a fly. People usually complain of the flies at this season; but now they are all welcome. This event brings composure, if not satisfaction Even that irate foreigner who has "*sacré*'d" so frightfully for the last twenty minutes, believing he has tumbled into an English *cenaste*, and that the cabs were all employed in carrying about the insurgents, even he becomes calm, seeing his property is safe, and sallies out with a wheelbarrow, whistling a polka. The great mound of luggage, as lofty as Nimrod, is quickly attacked; and old and young, poor and gentle, all pass out at last; and the procession is brought up by a piece of philosophy—a costermonger's cart, carrying an officer's luggage, and he seated amidst it, composed and content, as if the whole affair were a bit of campaigning. Ah! worthy costermonger, you have sold many a good apple; but when have you ever trundled such a pippin as this?

THE CABMAN'S LAMENT.

And so the evil at length finds a peaceful conclusion, and we went on our way. When the question arises, where all this while lurk the mass of the rebels—those crafty reactionists who have caused all this panic? Where are our cabmen, and what are they doing? A group is before us, and we are pearly enlightened. A vocalist, one of that great promenade band who start forth in London to set history to music, is vigorously emitting "The Cabman's Lament." Our readers will see this is a deep piece of policy. Our cabman is aware that he is at war with the middle classes, and perhaps with the upper; but he would stand well with his own; and hence one of his tribe who has the poetic affiatus, conveys what he feels to be his wrongs to the world, and in verse which has the merit of being highly original. Had we space, we should be happy to dilate on the beauties of this production; but dense that this age is unimaginative. The whole affair is imaginative, grievance and verse. We will give a brief specimen. After dilating on the wrongs which have led to this crisis—after alluding to Shakspeare, saying, Cabby's, like Othello's, occupation is gone—after stating that Common Sense recreants to "starve man and horse," and "would drag a fellow's vitals out by regular Mayne force," he concludes with the following, which, we fear, alludes to Mr. Fitzroy :—

And if he would ride to Old Nick, I solemnly declare
I would drive him there most cheerfully, and charge *him no back fare*.

READING THE NEWSPAPERS.

We pass on, and at the next turning are further informed as to what our cabmen are doing. They are grouped at a tavern door, eagerly reading or listening to the opinions of various "able editors" upon the Strike—all strongly condemnatory of Cabby. Our cabman, we need not say, is always a grand politician, but has a plan of his own to decide party principles, which certainly is not always in accordance with "Ded." Liberals with him are those who pay double fares; and no old Tory is any one who will pay eighpence. But in his present position he is a great deal more definite. He is an open Protectionist; he stands up for the old scale and a struggling interest, which is always over-loaded. Our cabman, like the Derbyite, complains of his burthens, if he can find an opportunity to see what the House is doing, and how there members behave whom he has conveyed there, he has good cause to-day when he watches the effect of his own manly resistance—a Parliament that is conspiring to plunder and starve him. But we can learn little here: we must enter the tap-room if we would know his opinions, where he is sitting in committee, not of the House, but the whole trade, with smoke, oaths, and eloquence rolling about him.

DISCUSSING THE QUESTION.

We thread a dim passage loaded with the odour of dead beer, and boldly open the door of this chamber of council a room twelve feet by twenty, crowded up to its threshold. There is danger in this, we are not one of the band; our shirt is a clean one, our chin newly mown: we are obviously a spy on the oppressed ones' proceedings; but we take the right course; we order a pot of ale, and make a friend of the man near us by begging him to share it. We are accordingly a gentleman who takes up their cause. We perceive in an instant that the proceedings are conducted with proper formality. There is a table in the centre, a chairman at the head of it, and speakers who occupy the floor in succession. This is clearly a House of Commons to the senate of Proprietors that is sitting in Holborn. We had meant to visit this senate, so fitly presided over by a chairman named Cabby: so excited by a Rider who felt warmly for the Drivers; and, moreover, a Beadle who, urging the merits of idleness, was do ng all he could to convey the group to a workhouse. But we must confine ourselves to the Commons, and even here we must again report in disjointed. We can only snatch from its wealth of argument a few of the gems. We heard, then, the speakers on the point of their wrongs, the mileage and measurement. They had lived by extortion, why should they still? We heard of the strike as their only resource. It was only by screwing the public they could hope to screw Parliament. A moral force movement: their strike had no weapons. The cabman, like *Hamlet*, speaks daggers, but uses none. Last of all, we were told of the tyranny of magistrates, who treated poor cabmen just as women are treated who get out of a cab on a cold rainy night: the beaks, as they called them, always sided with the gentleman, whatever the charge, and for this heinous injustice they saw but one cure. If the cabman was wrong let him go to gaol for a month, and if the gentleman was wrong—let him have a month, too; they had had liberty and fraternity, but they wanted equality; and with this proposition, which was received with loud cheers, and which fitly wound up this revolutionary morning—we shut up our note-book, and make for the street.

B. B.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord LYNDHURST once more called attention to the claims of the Baron de Bode, and recommended them to the favourable consideration of the Government. The Baron had a Claim settled under a treaty founded in equity. There was, moreover, no fund in existence out of which this claim could be satisfied; and it would be necessary, if it were admitted, to raise £1,500,000 for the purpose. Lord TEURO insisted that it would be a disgrace to the country if their Lordships rejected the claim. Lord MONTEAGLE thought that the question should not be rejected. Lord HARROWBY declared his opinion that nothing but the extent of the injustice prevented the acknowledgment of the debt. The Earl of ABERDEEN saw no reason for departing from the course taken by preceding Governments, and regretted that his duty to the public forbad him to accede to the appeal for mercy which Lord Lyndhurst had urged. Upon a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of sixteen to six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

At the early morning sitting, Mr. ADDERLEY, on moving the second reading of the Juvenile Offenders Bill, which he did not propose to press forward this session, stated that its sole object was to sanction the permissive establishment of reformatory schools to which young criminals might be sent, and the adoption of a new system of treatment, including industrial training, instead of imprisonment in ordinary gaols. Mr. BAINES expressed his perfect concurrence in the object of the bill, which embodied the principal recommendations of the Committee. Lord PALMERSTON also assented to the second reading of the bill, with a full understanding that it should stand over till the next session The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day three months.

The House then went into committee on the Naval Coast Volunteers Bill. Sir J. GRAHAM gave a general outline of the measure, the object of which is to raise a volunteer force for the naval defence of the coast, limited to 10 000 men, to be trained 28 days in the year, the period of enlistment not exceeding five years, her Majesty being empowered, in case of invasion, to require the services of the men afloat for a period not exceeding a year, except under special circumstances. The clauses of the bill were agreed to by the committee, without amendments.

In the evening, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill, and the Merchant Shipping Bill, were severally read a third time.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill and other bills were read a third time and passed.

On the report upon the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill, Mr. LOWE moved a clause which provided that, when the driver was hired by time, and was detained longer than an hour, he should be entitled to 1s. for every fifteen minutes. This clause was agreed to, and added to the bill.

Mr. F. SCULLY moved a clause empowering the Commissioners of Police to prevent the withdrawal of carriages from public use, by the infliction of a penalty for the offence and forfeiture of the license, which was not objected to on the part of the Government, but he consented to defer the motion until the third reading of the bill.

The back-fare clause gave rise to much desultory discussion, and various suggestions were offered for a new radiating point of the circumference, instead of Charing-cross At length, on the motion of Mr. Lowe, Temple-bar was substituted for Charing-cross

About two o'clock the second reading of the Missionary Bishops Bill was moved. Mr. KINNAIRD opposed it. Lord SEYMOUR asked if Government had sanctioned it. Mr PHILLIMORE, while contending that it was unapprehended, admitted the impossibility of carrying it. The bill was therefore lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

An important statement was made by the Earl of CLARENDON this evening, upon the Russo Turkish dispute, in answer to a quest on by the Marquis of Clanricarde, which will be found at length in our Supplement.

ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.

Lord TORRINGTON presented a petition, complaining of the Treasury minute which permits coffee to be mixed and sold with coffee.

The Earl of ABERDEEN asserted that the mass of persons preferred the mixture of chicory with coffee to the pure article, and defended the Treasury minute.

Lord WALSINGHAM thought the Government were bound to prevent unfair trading, and to protect the poor. The minute issued by the late Ministry was one calculated in many respects to do justice to all parties.

Lord BEAUMONT thought the noble Viscount had made out a very strong case. After a short conversation the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In the House of Commons, at the early sitting, on the order for going into committee upon the Charitable Trusts Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving that the Speaker leave the chair, reminded the House that, at an early period of the session, in announcing the general views of the Government with respect to education, he had urged the necessity of establishing a better management and an improved application of the funds of charitable trusts—a subject which had for more than fifty years engaged the attention of Parliament. He had stated that it was proposed, as many of these charities had reference to education, that the body intrusted with the direction and superintendence of their administration should be the Committee of Privy Council for Education, with the necessary legal assistance. This bill, which had passed the other House, had been there referred to a Select Committee, who had paid very great attention to the subject, and they had recommended, in order to separate the questions of administration and superintendence from politics and party, that there should be persons named by the Crown, and holding office during good behaviour, to whom the general administration should be confided; in which suggestion the Government had concurred. He should propose, he said, a few alterations of the bill in the committee. He proposed that Roman Catholic charities should be excluded from the operation of this bill, but, however, with a view of omitting them permanently. The House then went into committee upon the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, after much discussion; the amendment of the 60th clause, exempting Roman Catholic charities, being deferred by Lord J. Russell until the report. The House resumed, Sir F. THESIGER said, he really must congratulate the noble Lord and the Government upon the near approach of the passing of this bill, after a delay of thirty years. He was quite sure that it would prove highly beneficial

In the evening, on the question that the Speaker leave the chair, that the House might resolve itself into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. HUME urged the claims of the Geographical Society, which had petitioned for rooms for its accommodation. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER acknowledged the usefulness of the Society; and said that the Government were considering his request.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE called attention to the defective state of the law for the trial of controverted election petitions, as illustrated in the case of the inquiry into the withdrawal of the Norwich petitions. Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that the state of the law was defective; and assured Mr Duncombe that the necessity for a remedy should not be lost sight of; adding that some progress has been made in drawing up a bill on the subject.

Lord D STUART complained of the state of the metropolitan police, but under existing circumstances would not press for a select committee on the subject.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE moved an address to Her Majesty to cause the case and memorial of the Parsee merchants Jevanjee Merjee, and Pestonjee Merjee, to be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He described the case of these merchants, who were native subjects of the British Government, and had had the management of certain cotton districts in Berar, in the territories in the Nizam. They complained that they had been grossly wronged by the Nizam, and the East India Company had not only not interfered for their protection, but were at this moment in possession of the very lands upon the mortgage of which they had advanced money to the Nizam. He stated the balance due to the merchants from the Nizam was £260,000. Sir C. WOOD denied that the East India Government were called upon to interfere to enforce payment of an alleged debt due from the Nizam. A debate took place, and the motion was virtually negatived, by 111 votes to 41. The House then went into committee *pro formâ*, and resumed immediately

On the order for the second reading of the Colonial Church Regulation Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL moved that it be deferred until Monday, in order that the House might see the amendments which had been prepared by the Solicitor-General. Mr. KINNAIRD, entertaining the strongest objections to the bill, moved to defer the second reading for three months. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, if the amendments were laid upon the table, it would be found that the bill was reduced to one-tenth, and that they would accomplish two objects—first, that there should be preserved the most perfect religious equality among all denominations in the colonies; and, secondly, that the colonies should be left to the free and uncontrolled management of all their affairs, ecclesiastical and civil. The objects of the bill were explained by Lord J. Russell and warmly defended by Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took a general view of the *status* of the Church of England in the colonies, and of its exigencies. Mr. V. SMITH, Mr. HENLEY, and Mr NEWDEGATE, opposed the further progress of the bill, and Mr. KINNAIRD's amendment being agreed to, the bill is lost.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved for leave to bring in a bill to remove Dissenters' University disabilities. Sir R. INGLIS opposed the motion; and on the advice of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, it was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES BILL.

Mr. WIGRAM moved to defer the second reading of the bill for three months, on the ground that the late period of the session would prevent the passing of the bill this year. After some discussion, Lord RUSSELL, in deference to the feeling of the House, consented not to proceed further with the bill, which was accordingly withdrawn.

On the order for the committal of the Expenses of Elections bill, Colonel SIBTHORP moved to defer it for three months; but, upon a division, this amendment was negatived by 85 to 19, and the House went into committee. Several hon. members took objection to the clause prohibiting the employment of bands of music and flags at elections. After a protracted and somewhat angry discussion, the bill was in effect lost.

The Naval Coast Volunteers Bill was read a third time and passed.

At six o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, viz.:—The Succession Duty; Common Lodging-houses; Convicted Coiners Detention; Savings Banks Annuities; Coinage Offences, Colonies; Colonial Bishops Act Extension; Patronage (Scotland); Taxing Officers, Common Law Business (Ireland); Bankruptcy (Scotland); Land Revenue; Copyholds; Customs Duties; Duchy of Lancaster; Parliamentary Stamp Duties; Stamp Duties (No. 2); Resident Magistrates (Ireland); Turnpike Trusts Arrangements; Shannon, &c.; Contagious Prevention; Battersea Park; Westminster-bridge; Spitalfields to Shoreditch Improvement; Pimlico Improvement; Wallsend, otherwise Whittlewell, Forest; London Docks; Electric Telegraph Company of Ireland; Victoria (London) Docks; Holme Improvement (No. 2); Whitechapel Improvement; Westminster Improvement; West London and Crystal Palace Railway; and a vast number of railway and other bills—in all upwards of 100. The Lords Commissioners were the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Colchester.

On the motion of the Earl of CHICHESTER, the Parish Vestries (1st & 2) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Municipal Corporation Act Amendment Bill; and the Burghs Harbours (Scotland) Bill were severally read a third time and passed. The Brecon Collegiate Church Bill passed through committee. The Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill, and the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed. The Entry of Seamen Bill passed through Committee. The Sheriff's Court (Scotland) Bill, and the Highway Rates Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

On the order of the day for reading the Bedford Charity Estate Bill, second time, Mr. WILLIAMS said that the object of the bill was to place the charity under a better system, by giving its management a new board. The amount of the revenues of the charity was about £12,000 per annum, and its distribution had occasioned a great deal of content and were new to the promotion of political objects. The bill would place the distribution under the Lord Chancellor, which would get rid of the evils complained of. Sir J. WALMSLEY moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. It was an attempt to take away the patronage from the parties to which was now exercised by the inhabitants of Bedford. No less than 1600 out of the 1800 inhabitant householders of Bedford had petitioned against the bill. Sir F. THESIGER supported the bill; the second reading of which was ultimately carried by a majority of 70 to

Mr. HAYTER moved a new writ for the southern division of the county of Stafford, in the room of Major-General Sir George Anson, who has accepted the office of Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed a hope that, on Wednesdays, Government business would be allowed to take precedence. Mr. PHINN said he had a motion on the paper respecting convents which could lead to no practical result, as he understood it was intended that no division should take place on this subject. He was, therefore, not desirous to interfere with public business by bringing it on. Mr. NEWDEGATE said he was obliged to persevere, and not allow the House to be defeated by such a plea. Mr. PHINN replied. Lord J. RUSSELL said he would not press the second reading of the Education Bill, and he had hoped others would also give way to pressing public business. Mr. SPOONER said, he could not consent to give way with respect to the Nunneries Bill, and he knew others who were equally resolved.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

The bill, as amended, was considered.

On the proposition of Lord J. RUSSELL, that when the trusts belonged to Roman Catholics, their management should be entrusted to persons of that persuasion,

Sir F THESIGER said he viewed the amendment to the bill with the greatest alarm, and the more so because of the time at which it was introduced. Surely Quakers and Jews were equally entitled to a similar exemption. It was, he contended, visionary to suppose that any commission or any Attorney-General would at the present or any future time attempt to abolish one of those Roman Catholic trusts, merely because it came within the operation of the law against superstitious usages. And, if so, such a clause was perfectly unnecessary in his own point of view, while highly objectionable in others.

Lord J RUSSELL said that the suspicion on the part of the Roman Catholics that this bill might be mischievously directed against Roman Catholic charities, many of which are illegal, was, in his opinion well founded. If the Jews had considered that a similar application for exemption, and had shown as good grounds for such an exemption as had been done by the Roman Catholics, he should have proposed a similar clause in their favour. Monies left for masses for the dead was declared by law to be left for superstitious uses, and, of course, an illegal trust.

Mr. NEWDEGATE asked the House if it was prepared to allow the aggression of Cardinal Wiseman and others to exempt Roman Catholic charitable trusts from the operation of a law to which all other sects were to be subjected? The exemption now proposed involved, in his opinion, most dangerous consequences.

Mr. HEADLAM could only sufficiently express the gratification he felt at the speech of Lord J. Russell, and cordially supported the clause; but proposed an amendment, limiting its operation to two years, in order that legislation on the subject of Roman Catholic trusts might within that time be carried out.

Mr BOWYER supported the exemption.

Sir F. THESIGER said he would take the sense of the House upon the clause of the noble Lord, for he could not accept it even as amended by Mr. Headlam

The House then divided, and the numbers were For the clause, 87; against it, 76: majority, 11. The clause was then added to the bill.

The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the table, and summoned the Commons to attend at the bar of the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given by commission to several bills which have received the assent of both Houses of Parliament

On the return of the Speaker, some other amendments were disposed of, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The Assessed Taxes Bill, as amended, was considered, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House then adjourned until six o'clock.

At the evening sitting, on the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, the Truck Act Amendment Bill was ordered to be read a second time this day three months.

On the motion of Sir R. H. INGLIS, which was seconded by Lord J. RUSSELL, it was resolved that in the event of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker from illness or otherwise, the Chairman of Committees be authorised to take the chair.

JAMAICA.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord J. RUSSELL entered into a statement with reference to the condition of the colony of Jamaica, which he contrasted with that of Trinidad and British

Guiana, much to the disadvantage of the former. The evils under which Jamaica suffered the Government attributed principally to the perversion of representative institutions. The noble Lord then proceeded to state the measures which the Government proposed to adopt for the benefit of the colony one of which was the reduction of the interest of its debt under Imperial guarantee; and another to declare by enactment that money-bills should only originate in the House of Assembly, as in the British House of Commons, with members of the Government. To carry out those measures, the Government recommended to her Majesty the appointment of Sir M. H. Barkley as Governor, at a salary of £700.

Sir J. Pakington attributed all the evils under which Jamaica was suffering to the legislation of 1846, and complained of the conduct of the Government in not bringing forward those propositions at an earlier period of the session.

After some discussion, the House went into Committee of Supply.

On the vote of £55,000 for the British Museum, Mr. Hume complained of the great delay which had taken place in preparing the catalogue, and of the vast sums that had been expended on the building. He subsequently proposed to reduce this vote to £46,000. Sir E. H. Inglis said that the catalogue was progressing as rapidly as possible. Sir W. Molesworth said there was still a great want of accommodation at the Museum, arising from want of funds, but he hoped the difficulty would be diminished by the next session. The original vote was ultimately agreed to.

The sum of £11,626 was voted for the Board of Health; £15,687, for the Incumbered Estates Court (Ireland); and £10,920, for Light-Houses.

Various other votes were discussed and agreed to in the course of the night.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

MUSIC.

The Musical Festivals at Bradford and Gloucester, and the concert of artists, native and foreign, are the anticipated events after the close of the Italian Opera season. The members of the Orchestral Union have resolved to visit the provinces in the Autumn; their successful performances at the Hanover-square Rooms justifying their laudable endeavours to make amateurs in the country acquainted with the symphonies and overtures of the great masters.

Another speculator in the unfortunate Parisian Italian Opera-house has been compelled to give up the Government privilege. M. Corti's name must be added to the list of those directors who have vainly essayed to sustain in the French capital, since the Revolution of 1848, the music of the south. Unless the Emperor should grant a "subvention," sufficiently large to pay nearly all its expenses, it will be, in fact, impossible to have an Italian Opera-house in Paris.

The production of a new opera, called "Tony," by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the brother of Prince Albert, is looked forward to at Hanover with great curiosity. It will be given in September.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The season is rapidly drawing to a close. Spohr's "Jessonda" has been announced for production this evening (Saturday). Last Tuesday the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert in the Royal box, after their recent indisposition, was witnessed with the utmost satisfaction by the subscribers and public. The first act of "Norma," and Verdi's "Biglio tor," were the entertainments for the extra night on Thursday. Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," and the second act of his comic opera, the "Elesir d'Amore," were in the programme. At the termination of the campaign, Grisi and Mario will make their farewell tour in the provinces, prior to their departure for America.

ST. JAMES'S—GERMAN PLAYS.

On Saturday the German company played for the last time at this theatre, signalising the occasion with the second performance of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell." But it was on the previous evening that the crowning demonstration of the Teutonic genius had been exhibited. The same poet's great and elaborate classical tragedy "Die Braut von Messina," was then performed. To this play, known to the English public by the able translation of Adam Lodge, M.A., a lyrical tone is given by the admission of a chorus, which mingles in the action, and consists of the alternate two uniformly brothers, who partake their feelings, and shine in their reconciliations and reverses. The characters of the drama are strictly sculptures in motion; and are introduced and then combined with nice regard to art.

STRAND THEATRE.—On Monday evening a new musical piece was produced here, entitled, "Home, Sweet Home; or, the Ranz des Vaches." A young soldier returns to his native and rural home, only to find in a wealthy widow the love of his early years, to whom he had resolved, before he made the discovery of her altered circumstances, to fulfill the vow pledged in the days of his simpler times. The widow, *Madame Germance*, was cleverly played by Miss Lanes. The drama—which was interspersed with some charming music, selected from the productions of Sir Henry Bishop—was deservedly successful. The burlesque of "Sambo Dampalus" continues attractive as ever.

WYCHESTER.—This theatre will open on the 22nd inst., under the able management of Mr. Edwin Holmes, with "The Lady of Lyons," the heroine being performed by Miss Edith Heraud, who is engaged to support a series of leading parts during the first fortnight.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I our reporter, in speaking of my Digging Machine, at Tiptree Farm, has been led into two serious errors, which, as being injurious to my interest, I trust you will kindly correct in your next Number. He says, "Samuelson's Digging Machine, which, as a substitute for the plough, was but moderately successful with eight horses, as a harrow was very efficient."

The fact is that the Digger was worked with five instead of eight horses, and was never used as a harrow at all. What the amount of its success may have been as a substitute for the plough it would be presumptuous for me to say; but I may be allowed to add that Mr. Mechi, who purchased the Machine in question, and is working it regularly, in substitution, not only for the plough, but also for the fork in his opinion, with advantage, both in the case of horse and human labour, and in the perfection of tillage obtained.

I have no doubt Mr. Mechi will, if asked, confirm all I have said.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

B. Samelson.

[It appears that the Digging Machine was worked with five horses in the first instance—one in the shafts, and four in front, two and two abreast: to these, after a short time, two more were added. The mode of harnessing led our reporter, who was not intended to be more than the horses, to imagine that two horses were working next the Machine. As to the value of this ingenious Machine, time will be the test; but it seemed more useful for pulverising, than for turning and leaving like a plough, or digging like a spade.]

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—Very considerable progress is now being made towards the removal of those unsightly buildings contiguous to Victoria-street, by the sale of the materials of the old workhouse of St. Margaret and St. John, in Dean street, and which has recently been effected. The demolition of the buildings has rapidly proceeded, and a very extensive area, stretching from Dean street to adjourning the brewery, has been cleared, thus exposing, however, a number of dilapidated hovels, which must be shortly razed, in order to complete the improvements.

RAILWAY FROM FENCHURCH-STREET TO KEW.—This route of railway communication, the distance from Fenchurch-street terminus to Kew being 18¾ miles, was opened for traffic on Monday, the newly-opened portion of the line completing the half-circle round London. After leaving the old line at Hampstead-road Station, the trains take the London and North-Western, and proceed nearly as far as Willesden, when they go off to the left, over the Great Western Railway, and through a portion of Acton. It continues its way in almost a straight direction to the loop line of the South-Western Railway, and terminates within a short distance of the waterworks near Kew-bridge.

ACCELERATION OF THE MAILS.—An acceleration has just been made in the night mails to and from the north, by which the time for replying to letters will be increased at Manchester and Liverpool by about half an hour, at Carlisle by two hours and a quarter, and at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen by about four hours.

THE EDINBURGH CABMEN.—The cabmen of that city have petitioned their masters for a rise of wages. Many of the men have only 10s. a week, and the greater number only 12s. The advance, no doubt, will improve the character of the men. The men have also petitioned for the withdrawal of cabs from the stands on Sunday, which will not inconvenience the public, as cabs so required are generally ordered privately.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. F. Woolwich.—If you will send an address, a copy of suitable rules for a newly-established Chess-club shall be forwarded.

Roderick Random.—No. The Problem is quite right. Look at it carefully once more.

El. Alpin, Mallow.—Many thanks for the trouble you have taken. A letter shall be despatched short.

F. D., Bruges.—We shall expect to hear from you on your return.

A Subscriber.—We are quite as desirous as you can be that a complete list of all the Chess-clubs in the kingdom, with the times and places of meeting of each, should be published. Such a list would be of great convenience to Chess-players generally, and would eventually prove beneficial to the Clubs themselves. Self-evident as all this must be, and notwithstanding our repeated applications to the members of Clubs to furnish us with the required information, we are not yet in possession of the names even of most-third of the Chess societies in Britain.

A. A. Harrow.—Your diagram is quite unintelligible.

Inquirer, Leeds.—The details of each point as "W. Sq. 1," instead of attempting to describe them in drawings.

Lilliput.—[illegible] not quite right, but certainly ours should number their columns, [illegible] and address.

J. M., Antigua.—We have not space, nor is the subject worth it. Such a squabbling affair what is only intended for an agreeable recreation is absurd, and must end in making Chess and Chess-players ridiculous, if not put a stop to.

Solutions of Problem No. 485, by J. P., R. F. of Woolwich, Walter, Major G., Ernest, Lilliput Lane, Mardy, P. T. W., are correct.

Solutions of Enigmas, by J. P., Sophia U. P., Dabory, S. P. Q. R., P. T. W. [illegible], Dipsos, Dryden, are correct. All the rest are wrong.

*** A host of Chess Communications and Enigmas remain unanswered for the present.

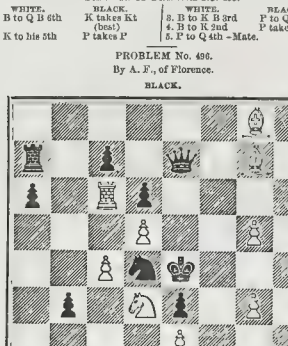
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 490.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 6th	K takes Kt (best)	3. B to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
2. K to his 5th	P takes P	4. B to Q 4th	P takes B
		5. P to Q 4th—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 493.

By A. F., of Florence.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR, I am old-fashioned enough to look with suspicion upon all loud mouthed pretension, and cannot be persuaded, because a man is called "Signor," or "Monsieur," or "Herr," that he must needs be an epitome of all the talents. We have heard a great deal lately about Herr Harwitz's challenges, counter-challenges, and the like; and I must say, whatever his other qualifications may be, modesty and decent respect for the country whose hospitality he subsists on are not of the number. But let that pass. What I wish to ask is—how it happens that, while this professor (who is, I hear, a resident of Breslau) has a townsman of such acknowledged prowess as Herr Andersson—one willing and anxious to encounter him—living within a stone's throw, he did not "set up his bills" at home; and, instead of defying "the wide world to match himself," restrict himself, in the first instance, to an offer to play any one in that city? To leave a ready opponent at his own door, and come over to England and fulminate a challenge "to play any one," savours more of vaulting than true valour. And this appears to be the light in which his behaviour is regarded in Germany; where, if I am correctly informed, he has not a single backer, and where his challenges and vaunings are but very sparingly noticed.

I should be glad also to know, since the amateurs of Germany take no part in the subscription for backing Mr. H——, and he himself, it is notorious, does not risk a shilling on his own part, whether the stakes are to come from, in the event of his really playing Mr. Staunton? I presume they will be found by British amateurs. I hope, if this is the case, the Chess community will be favoured with the names of these truly patriotic supporters of native talent. I am, Sir, truly yours,

A Member of the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association.

THE NEW CHEMICAL PORCELAIN.—In a lecture recently delivered at the Royal Institution, on the manufacture of glass and porcelain, by Dr. E. Frankland, F.R.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry, Owen's College, Manchester, the following explanation was given of a new manufacture introduced at Worcester by the Messrs. Grainger:—"Chinese porcelain," said the lecturer, "is still, in certain respects, unrivalled; but, for the manufacture of an article which approaches very nearly to the Chinese *hard porcelain*, we are, in this country, indebted to Messrs. George Grainger and Co., of Worcester. The porcelain manufactured by the firm, and which, from its resistance to corrosion, its purity, semi, or chemical porcelain,' is decidedly the purest and best of English manufactures that is ever come under my observation. The body is semi-vitrified through out; free from lime; and possesses immense strength. The glaze is free from lead, very hard, and resists the action of the most corrosive liquids; both the glaze and body also bear sudden changes of temperature without cracking. All these qualities render it admirably adapted for dinner and dessert services; and it is, in fact, already extensively used for these purposes, and is less costly than ordinary china. The employment of this porcelain in the construction of vessels for chemical purposes has been very successful, and has rendered the importation of the expensive Berlin ware almost unnecessary. To the excellence of this portion of Messrs. Grainger and Co.'s manufactures I can bear testimony, having myself used their chemical vessels for a considerable length of time in my own laboratory."

UNSEALED CORRESPONDENCE.—Among other expedients adopted to avoid the present high rates of ocean postage is the practice of sending letters across the sea by private hands *unsealed*. A person may convey a portmanteau full of letters in this way without charge upon them for the transit service. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the unsealed and unpaid correspondence, especially between the myriads of emigrants in the British colonies and other countries and their friends in the mother country. A gentleman recently returned from a long residence at Port Natal, Africa, thus describes the extent to which this practice is carried by the inhabitants of that colony. "To show their disposition to correspond, I will mention the fact that whenever a ship was about to sail with passengers *home* for such the emigrant still looks upon Old England—they were pressed to take charge of numerous letters and post them on their arrival. It was so on my leaving the colony; and if the anxiety shown by the emigrants to get their letters ready for me, could have been witnessed by the inhabitants of this the fatherland, it would have aroused sufficient feeling and determination to abolish this unwise tax upon their correspondence. To avoid it, and still communicate with those they held dear, I had placed under my care numbers of letters unsealed, and written on sheets of paper, *without their folded*, and the money given me to purchase the penny stamps, and post them on the various destinations. Now who could or would refuse to do this? No one who knew what the heart of an emigrant feels. Accustomed to respect and obey the laws, I yet felt it an act of duty and kindness to become thus an agent in avoiding them. To reflect for a moment—the secrets of family correspondence to be thus exposed rather than lose an opportunity of sending home a line! Now had there been an Ocean Penny Postage, I should not have been solicited to bring a single letter: it would have been thought an imposition."

NEW CAB FARES.—(Simpkin and Marshall, and W. and H. Smith.)—The change in the law has demanded the correction of the "Distance Map for ascertaining cab fares &c." Here we have the map of the metropolis, printed in red, and the distance and fare tracts side respectively (a direct half mile) printed in blue. Upon the map margins are the new laws and regulations relative to cabs and cabmen, and a table of fares, &c. The badge, the numbers, &c., [illegible] fare, waiting time disputes &c. comprised in the [illegible] and, in a few words, are convenient with right understanding of the matter.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The usual Ministerial white-bait dinner will be given this day week, the 13th inst.

The *Bengal*, with the heavy portion of the East India, China, and Mediterranean mails, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday morning; and the *Cadiz*, from Constantinople, Malta, and Gibraltar, the same day.

A Queen's messenger left London on Wednesday evening for St. Petersburg, conveying the instructions to Sir Hamilton Seymour (our Ambassador there), alluded to by Lord Clarendon on Tuesday.

Mr. Oliveira has postponed to next session his motion for a select committee on the state, &c., of the bridges over the Thames.

The King of Hanover, as well as the Queen, have taken the measles. The two young Princesses are also suffering from the same complaint, but the Crown Prince has recovered.

Lieut.-Colonel Shiel, her Majesty's Minister in Persia, has arrived in this country on leave of absence.

Major Gordon Cumming, jun., of Altyre, lately killed with the rod, in the Spey, fifty-nine grilse and sa mon in six days.

Three large tobacco manufactories were destroyed by fire, at Richmond, Virginia, on the 15th ult., entailing a loss of upwards of 40,000 dols.

Prince Frederick William, heir-apparent of Prussia, and the Prince Consort, Lord High Admira. of the Prussian navy, will shortly visit Portsmouth to inspect a small squadron of that nation about to refit at that port.

General Anson has issued his farewell address to the electors of South Staffordshire, whom he has represented since the year 1832.

The Queen and the rest of the Royal family of Portugal have just removed from Cintra to Mafra, where they intend to spend the summer.

Mr. Thomas Spong, of a brewery firm at Leeds, was killed on Monday night, by being thrown out of his gig, on his way home from Bradford.

The first two subscribers to the Dargan Testimonial (for the Dublin Exhibition) are Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, and Dr. Hayden, of Dublin, each for £100.

It is confidently expected that Parliament will be prorogued by her Majesty in person, on the 18th, or at furthest, on the 20th of this month.

The Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of Russia, arrived at Odessa on the 17th ult.

Those connected with the Queen's Eastern dominions will be glad to learn that the East India Road have agreed to give to the Amalgamated Railway Company a guarantee of 4½ per cent on the sum of £5,000,000.

A Jewish widow, named Leipman, keeper of a common shop near Wellclose-square, is under the horrible charge of burning her newborn infant. She was with difficulty defended from the summary vengeance of her neighbours.

Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the distinguished author of the "Scarlet Letter," and other works of fiction, has been appointed Consul at Liverpool for the United states.

The Select Committee of Accidents in Coal Mines has published its first report. It contains the evidence of Mr. Joseph Dickenson, Mr. H. F. Mackworth, Mr. Edward Cayley, and Mr. Martin Jude.

The Schools of Declamation and Acting established in Paris are not likely to fail for lack of students—160 having applied for admission during the current year.

The United States have contributed 1600 dollars to the subscription list for raising a monument in London to the memory of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination.

A man was killed accidentally last week, near Salisbury: while getting over a gate, a hunting-knife, carried open in his pocket, penetrated the femoral artery, and he died to death.

A letter from Schiraz, in Persia, by a Swedish physician, gives a dreadful account of the almost total destruction of that town by an earthquake, on the 21st of April. Nolless than 12,000 persons perished by the disaster.

The deliveries of tea in London last week fell off to 588,992 lbs. For two months the decline has been enormous, and the entrances in June have immensely increased, owing to the reduction in duty.

A letter from Mentz, of July 28, states that the Emperor of the French has conferred the grand-cross of the Legion of Honour on Prince Emile of Hesse.

The three-quarter portrait of Mr. Pitt, by Mr. Hoppner, bought a few months back by Mr. Moffatt, M.P., has just been presented by that gentleman to the National Gallery,—and may be seen in the principal British room at Marlborough House.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in Portland, U.S., on the 27th June, between five and six o'clock. Many citizens were aroused from their beds by the rocking and shaking.

The amount realised during the war, by the combined forces in China, from property captured or detained, amounted to £103,697 18s.; and the expenditure in Canton batta to the troops, to £441,557. The account is rendered by the East India Company.

A terrible storm broke over Dieppe on the 29th ult. Two persons were killed with the lightning, and a house was set on fire; but the flames were soon extinguished.

A finance committee of the Royal Commission of the Exhibition of 1851 was held on Tuesday. There were present, Earl Granville (chairman), Lord Overstone, Sir A. Spearman, Bart., Sir W. Cubitt, and Mr. Edgar Bowring (secretary). Capt. Owen, R.E., also attended.

It appears from a return, moved for by Mr. Pellatt, the reduction under the new scale of duties for the assessed taxes, to the twenty highest contracts of composition, within the London district, effected under the previous act, will be considerable. In most instances the new rates do not reach a third of the former charge.

The pupils of the Lycée Bonaparte have raised 103fr. for the relief of the workmen who were injured while constructing a house in the Rue du Havre.

On Sunday last, as Mr. Lord, a dyer, at Shelf, near Halifax, was gathering some cherries, the branch of the tree gave way, and he fell backwards on the edge of a stone fence, and broke his neck.

The value of the specie imported into the United Kingdom last week was unusually small, amounting to but £104,000. The shipments were nearly to the same amount—£100,000.

It is stated that Mgr. Sacconi, Apostolic Nuncio in Bavaria, is destined by the Pope to replace the late Mgr. Garibaldi as Papal Nuncio in France.

On Monday the bill which has passed the Lords was printed by order of the Commons, to authorise the consecration of British subjects to be bishops in foreign lands without difficulty. All hands, however, have been set on in the manufacture of general hardware and hollow iron ware, and large consignments will ere long be forwarded.

The meeting of workmen in every thousand—has been ordered by the Emperor Nicholas, "for the purpose of equipping his land and sea forces." The Jews are ordered to furnish their contingents, like their co-religionists in other parts of the Empire.

A deputation from the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the Medical and Surgical Association had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Monday, at the Home Office, on the subject of the Vaccination Bill.

The *Queen of England*, Captain Baillie, from Melbourne, Port Phillip, arrived on the 21st inst., with 40,305 oz. of gold dust on board, valued at £161,858, and with the following passengers, viz. Mrs. J. M'Laren and family, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, and Dr. J. J. Evans. Captain Baillie reports having discovered a comet while on his passage homewards.

PAPIER MACHE VILLAGE FOR AUSTRALIA.

A PAPIER-MACHE VILLAGE FOR AUSTRALIA.

Building houses with cards has been a favorite pastime of many a past generation; but it was reserved for the ingenuity of the present day to construct habitations of paper. Yet of this frail material is manufactured the "village" shown in the accompanying Illustration.

Papier-mâché has long been extensively employed for the interior decorations of houses; but to Messrs. Bielefield is due the merit of applying the elegant material in external constructions; and, having been commissioned by Mr. Seymour—a gentleman about to take up his residence in Australia—to manufacture for him a certain number of portable houses, the *paper village* was executed, and temporarily set up at the works of Messrs. Bielefield, near the Staines station of the South-Western Railway. The village is composed of ten houses, including a villa, with nine rooms, 12 feet high; a store-house, 80 feet long, with four dwelling-rooms (sitting-room, two bed-rooms, and kitchen, with cooking apparatus); and houses of different sizes, of from two to six rooms. The Villa on the left of the upper Illustration has a drawing-room and dining-room, each with a bay-window; also, a hall, several bed-rooms, two closets, and kitchen. The interior decorations are so complete as to render it next to impossible to fancy yourself in any other than a brick dwelling. The mantel-pieces in the drawing and dining-rooms are of papier-mâché, have a caryatidal figure on each side, and are of bold design.

The material of the several houses is of patent waterproof, papier-mâché, and the construction is also patented. It consists of paper and rags, beautifully ground and reduced to pulp, which, when dry and pressed, become as hard as a board. There is no lath-and-plaster, yet the walls are solid, indeed more so than in half the partitions of houses built in the present day. They are also double walled, so as to allow of free ventilation all round, and in the roof. The roofs are nearly flat, being just sufficiently curved to throw off the rain. The flooring can be taken up in large square pieces, joists and all. The walls and ceilings are in like compartments, and afford every facility for either taking down or raising with despatch. One of the smaller houses has been taken down and re-erected in the space of four hours.

ROOM IN A PAPIER-MACHE VILLA.

During the late floods, these houses were nearly two feet under water, yet were not injured.

We are assured by Messrs. Bielefield, the patentees of this new material and construction, that it will make good buildings for barracks, park-lodges, and shooting-boxes for the Moors; as well as for additions to houses, as billiard-rooms, &c.

EXTENSIVE SHOW OF PINE-APPLES.

About ten years have elapsed since Messrs John and James Adam and Co., of Pudding-lane, Lower Thames-street, sold by auction the first large cargo of Pine-apples imported into England; since which time they have annually held large sales of this luxuriant fruit; and this extensive trade has, doubtless, acted as great encouragement to the growers and shippers, in conveying the fruit to this country in as perfect a state as possible. The fastest sailing fruit schooners, of about 120 tons burden are carefully selected for the voyage; and they are fitted in a very superior manner, by which means both the beauty and the condition of this fruit are well preserved.

The *Prospero*, *Ipswich Lass*, *Susan*, *Isabel*, *Black Cat* (of the two last of which Messrs. Adam are the owners), and a few other vessels have been principally employed in this trade, and have generally performed their passages in a very short space of time; some of the above-named having brought cargoes in less than 24 days.

Eleuthera, a small narrow island, one of the Bahamas in the West Indies, is the place from which the greater quantity of fruit is imported. There are annually cultivated large quantities of pines, which have a very beautiful appearance. When approaching ripeness, they are plucked from the ground with the entire root, and are carefully stowed on board the vessel in the same state.

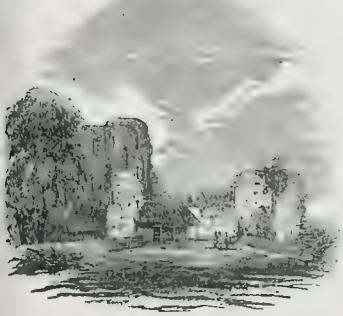
Originally some little difficulty existed respecting the manner of showing the prices when offered for sale; but this has been overcome by Messrs. Adam, who have built a new warehouse upon a very convenient plan, where the Pines are exhibited to the best advantage.

Our Artist has represented one of the rooms, with a fine display of the beautiful fruit.

The cargo of the *Susan* has just been sold by Messrs. Adam, who are daily expecting the arrival of the clipper schooner *Scud*, with a cargo, which will be the last arrival this season.

GREAT SHOW OF PINE-APPLES.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, AT ROCHESTER.



ALLINGTON CASTLE.

VISIT OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION TO KITT'S COTT HOUSE.

EASTGATE HOUSE, ROCHESTER.

The tenth annual meeting of the British Archæological Association commenced at Rochester on Monday (last week). The list of patrons was confined to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county (Earl Cowper) and the Bishop of the diocese; but there was a goodly array of vice-presidents—of whom some are working archæologists. The place of meeting on this occasion was well chosen as an archæological centre—furnishing much of the work of the occasion at its heart, and distributing the rest over an area lying within reasonable circumference. At one o'clock there was a meeting at the committee-room at the Guildhall; and at two the members assembled generally in the same place, to hear the President's address.

The President was Mr. Bernal—long the member for the city in which the Association was met; and he delivered a long and elaborate address on the study of archæology and its immediate application, which at once justified the choice of both place and president. The speaker gave a comprehensive sketch of the various objects of interest they had to examine in Rochester and the adjacent district. Of Rochester-bridge (about to give place to a new structure in course of formation by Messrs. Fox and Henderson), he said: "The bridge of Rochester has undergone frequent and considerable mutations. Originally constructed of timber in the reign of King Edgar, it was maintained by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, and by the contributions of other great owners of lands in the adjoining districts. It was often extensively repaired. In the reign of Richard II. the stone bridge was erected by Sir Robert Knolles and John Lord Cobham, at their own cost. Estates of some value were granted in perpetuity for the repairs and support of the fabric, which was completed between the seventeenth and twenty-second years of Richard II. In the time of Elizabeth an Act of Parliament, the result of a previous commission of inquiry, was obtained, by which two wardens and twelve assistants were directed to be elected annually for the management of the concerns of the bridge: the rental of the estates appropriated thereto being considerable. The record-room, or bridge-chamber, stands near to the east end of the bridge. Underneath the same is the site of a porch of a chapel, or chantry, which was founded by John de Cobham, at the time of the building of the bridge. This chapel, formerly called Allesolven, or All Souls, was intended chiefly for the use of travellers; and three chaplains were appointed to officiate in it, at a salary of £6 each yearly, payable out of the income of the bridge estates.

The address was followed by a paper, read by Dr. Beattie, "On the history of Rochester Castle;" and a visit of inspection to the Castle, under the guidance of Messrs. Ashpitel, Bally, Duesbury, Godwin, and Whichcord

Mr. Duesbury read a "description of the remains;" and stated, generally, that the space within the walls was usually, in mediæval castles, divided into two courts—the one surrounded by stables and inferior offices, and the other by guard-houses and inferior offices and residences; and that, in the highest and least accessible part of the inclosure, a "keep," or strong tower of ultimate defence was erected. The remains of this castle wall show that it was of great height and strength. "The portion now standing to the south-west (continued Mr. Duesbury) is, I imagine, nearly forty feet high, especially towards the river, which swept round the foot from the bastion, at the south-eastern corner, at the back of the keep, to the sally-port, or strong gate, at the north-east angle, which flanked and commanded the ancient bridge. The entrance from the land side was in the curve of the wall to the north-east. This appears to have had circular bastions at the entrance, with a curtain between. The space inclosed is about four acres. From the earliest ages, even in the time of the original Britons, before the coming of the Romans, this was an important place of defence, and very naturally so, since it guards the pass of the only river between the south coast and the heart of the country. The keep is square on plan, and measures, exclusively of the entrance-tower, about 70 feet each way; there are square towers without buttresses to three of the angles; but the fourth, viz, the north-east one, has a circular tower—this, however, being carried up square at the top. The entrance-tower, about 17 feet by 30 feet, is on the north side. The building has four stories, and is from 105 to 110 feet high to the top of the towers. The middle wall is 5 feet thick, and the outside walls 12 feet thick; the walls are built of rough or unsquared Kentish ragstone, with freestone (oolite) dressings and quoins. In the centre of the division-wall is a well: it is circular, 2 feet 9 inches in diameter, and faced with ashlar all the way down. It is stated to be about 60 feet deep to the water. This building has been a ruin for upwards of 200 years; and a certain Sir Walker Welden, a descendant of Sir Anthony Welden, who lived in James I.'s time, sold the stone steps of the staircase to a mason from London. He wanted to sell the whole building as old material, but fortunately it was not worth the expense of pulling down." Mr. Duesbury took a novel view of the question of the age of the castle; and, considering that "Rochester was a stronghold in the time of the aboriginal Britons; that the Romans had an important station here, and from time to time, during the 400 or 500 years (nearly 500) they were masters of Britain, they walled the city, and built and enlarged the castle, so as to make it a place of exceeding strength and security; and recollecting that, in the Saxon times, Rochester was more known as a castle than a city—Bede calls it, 'the Castle of Kentish men'; and above all, bearing in mind that at this the most important pass in England, a very strong fortress would always to a certainty be maintained," Mr. Duesbury concludes, that Gundulph did not *build* this tower, and that the present ruin is of Anglo-Roman and Anglo-Saxon workmanship.

ROCHESTER CASTLE.—ENTRANCE TO THE KEEP.

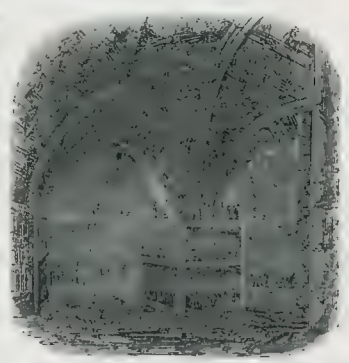
As the centre of our group of Illustrations, we have engraved the entrance to Rochester Castle from the ground-floor, showing in the upper part the noble columns and arches of the middle story, and a small portion of the basement chamber.

The chief features of Tuesday's proceedings were the inspection of the Cathedral, when Mr. Ashpitel, who has for several years officiated in this respect for the Association, delivered a discourse on its architecture, and afterwards accompanied a large audience round the building. Mr. Ashpitel confined himself to the history of the architecture that the see of Rochester was founded by Ethelbert in the year 600, and that Justus was the first ordained bishop in 604. From that point to the Conquest there is but one mention of the cathedral—the interment of Bishop Tobias, by Bede.

According to one authority, Gundulph rebuilt and perfected the cathedral and its offices; according to others, he died before it was finished, and this work was left to his successor, Enulphus. It is clear from the annals that this latter prelate built the chapter-house, dormitory, and infirmary; and not only is there evidence of the junction of old and new work in the triforium, but the style of the west front corresponds better with that of the chapter-house than the original work of Gundulph. Mr. Ashpitel exhibited a plan, in which was delineated the existing Norman work, and showed that it was possible that the present Gundulph's tower had originally been one of two central towers, open below to the church, and forming a species of transepts, as at the

ROOM IN THE RED LION INN, STROUD

THE COLLEGE-GATE, MAIDSTONE.



VAULTS IN THE CROWN HOTEL, ROCHESTER.

Cathedral of Exeter. In absence of direct evidence it seemed at least to be a probability. The rest of the original plan was made out in the same way. The church was not consecrated till 1135, and in that year was burnt down with all its offices. It seems to have been renovated by Bishop Asserlin; when, in 1177, it was burnt down again. In 1215 the city and castle were besieged by King John—both taken, and the church plundered of even the crucifixes. In the meantime a strange event took place. Miracles were said to be worked at the tomb of one William, an eminent traveller to the Holy Land, who was murdered by his servant for the sake of his money. This news attracted hosts of pilgrims, by whose offerings William De Hoo was enabled to build the whole choir. Mr. Ashpitel then pointed out an error in the reading of the chroniclers, and showed that when it was stated that Richard Eastergate led built a south aisle and Richard De Wulestone a south aisle that what was meant was in effect the Dutch cross aisles or transepts, and that the difference in the styles of architecture fully bore out this view. He then gave the authorities which described the works of Hugo De Hethe, particularly the raising the tower, and afterwards described the particular chapels of St. Mary, and the elevatory to the nave, which was of the same period.

Mr. W. H. Black fully corroborated Mr. Ashpitel's translation as regarded the transepts.

Mr. Ashpitel's paper was followed, during the day, by visits to several ancient houses and other places of antiquarian interest, in Rochester, including St. Margaret's Church, St. Catherine's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, and the Temple Farm-house, near Strood.

At a meeting in the evening, the following papers were read:—By the Rev. Mr. Hugo, "On the Biographies of Gundulph, Ernulph, and other early Bishops of Rochester, with notices of their Labours in the building of the Cathedral, Castle, &c., from the *Textus Roffensis*, and William of Malmesbury;" by Mr. Essell, "On an Inscribed Stone found in the Medway;" by Mr. Jerdan, "On Documents relating to the Spanish Armada and the Defence of the Medway;" by the Rev Beale Poste, "On a Attack on the Dutch on the Medway, in the Year of Mercy in 1667," by Mr Ha lwell, "On Ancient Sports, Pastimes, and Customs of the County of Kent." Mr. Back's discourse, identifying the *Textus Roffensis* as the work of Humphery, the precentor, was one of the most valuable results of the congress. Mr. Pettigrew read a paper showing very considerable labour and research, on the "Leper Houses of Kent, and their establishment in England;" Mr. Monckton, some observations on Guvel land (the Kentish custom of descent to the youngest son); Mr. Steele, an account of the interesting remains found at Strood; and Mr. George Wright, a pleasant paper of associations connected with the well-known church and sea-mark, Reculver.

Part of Tuesday was devoted to the examination of old houses in Rochester and Strood, three of which we have engraved. Two of these are, Eastgate-house, in the High street, Rochester—very picturesque, and possessing some finely ornamented ceilings; and the Red Lion, at Strood, with a room remarkable for the size of its beams, which bear evident marks of the Tudor period.

The Crown Inn, Rochester, there is evidence to prove, has portions of the residence of one Symond Potyn, probably built early in the thirteenth century. Passing through a doorway, in the situation of the original entrance from the High-street, and descending a flight of stone steps, you reach a vaulted room, running north and south, about forty feet long, fifteen feet broad, and fifteen feet high: it is vaulted with three bays of vaulting, the arches next the side and end walls springing from flat piers, which project beyond the face of the wall. The transverse and the diagonal ribs spring out of these piers without capitals of any sort. The ribs are of the plainest pre-decorated chamfering in of the vaulted ceiling is of squared chalk. On each side of the door from the street is an original window. The crown of the arch of the vaulted storehouse is about eight feet above the present ground, and the floor of the present level of the street. On the west side of the centre bay is a door from which an arched passage leads into a second vault about eighteen feet square, the floor being on the same level as the street. The height to the crown of the arch is not more than ten feet from the floor. The vault has an oval, oval to oval in the centre, so that it is divided and vaulted into four bays, and the whole forms a square, with the first described apartment. The substructure of the Crown Inn is a large rambling erection, constructed of timber and plaster, and of later date than the vaulted apartments described. Several fine ancient beams and carved mantels, are of the time of Henry VII., and there are to be turned over a few panelled beams and minor details of the same period in middle parts of the house. A very interesting room on the Railway upon the ground floor is known as the Association, and is reported in the *Builder* of last week.

Wednesday was a first excursion day, when the places visited by the Association included Bartlow Church, Cowling Castle and Church, Cliffe Church, and Cobham Hall. Bartlow Church was in the programme, but was passed for want of time. At Halstow there is an ancient font, and in the basement is part of a fourteenth-century brass of good character like unto one gateway to Cowling Castle. Cowling Castle is a fine old bold mediæval church, and for the sculptured charter on the face of one of the towers, with its seal, apparently of bronze.

Here was the case-hardened and moated manor house of John de Cobham in 1380. Its present owner hospitably extemporised a luncheon on the grass, having first taken the party of Archæologists over the grounds. At the chapel of Cowling Church has six stone walls on each side, three sedilia, and a piscina of good Early English work.

The church at Cliffe is of the Decorated period, with some beautiful tracery, sedilia, and piscina. On the north side are the remains of a mediæval tomb, or Easter sepulchre. The parish has an hour-glass stand dated 1636. The Early English additions to the transept are curious. On the east wall of the south transept are some mural paintings, described in "Neale on Judgment." A part of which would seem to be as early as the fourteenth century.

The party next went on to Cobham Hall, well known to many of our readers. It is a Late Tudor building of brick, with stone dressings, the wings dated 1582 and 1584; the centre, 1602. The music-room, a very lofty and noble apartment, with an over-adorned ceiling, is said to be Inigo Jones's work. There is an elaborately-sculptured marble chimney-piece in this room, by Sir R. Westmacott. In the other rooms are some marvellous Vandyke, Rembrandt, Titian, and Guido

Cobham Church, with its fine early English chancel, Perpendicular sedilia and piscina, beautiful cinque-cento altar-tomb, and unique collection of brasses in memory of the Cobham family, was visited, and the excursionists returned to Rochester, where they sat down to a public dinner.

On Thursday, a party of the Archæologists visited Kits Coty House. The scene there was a highly picturesque one. A considerable party of the gentlemen, who ascended by a ladder brought from a neighbouring farm. Around stood a group of the members of the Association, with a few wondering rustics, who seemed astonished what interest should be attached to a few old stones. One quaintly remarked: "He says as Coity House is very old, and discussing its probable age and uses of such remains, the party moved from this picturesque scene, and entered the vehicles for Sandling and Allington Castle. Most of the party, however, ridden some distance, alighted, and walked to Sandling, through a pleasantly-shaded, but rather damp pathway. Having inspected this place, they arrived on foot at Allington Castle. These ruins attracted much attention from all; and the beauty of the day added much to the beauty of the dignified mouldering walls. Moving away from this, the party crossed the Medway in a ferry boat, to the inn known as Gibraltar, here the portcullis of an old fortress forms the sign-board. At five o'clock the Archæologists proceeded to dine at Leeds Castle, the seat of Mr. C. Wykeham Martin, F.S.A.

At eight p.m. the Archæological Society met at Maidstone, where an evening meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms. Papers were read by Mr. Hasted on the Earls of Kent; by Mr. Whichcord, on the Polychromy of the Middle Ages, illustrated by numerous drawings from the founder of the Archæologists to the little village of Hollingbourne, where are the remains of some earth-works, in the nature of a fortified camp, indistinctly traced, which the tradition of the neighbourhood ascribes to Dorgist. At five o'clock the Archæologists proceeded to dine at Leeds Castle, the seat of Mr. C. Wykeham Martin, F.S.A

THE SLAVES OF VIRGINIA.

(From the Note-book of an American Tourist.)

The habitations of the slaves of Virginia are usually log-cabins, of various degrees of comfort and comfortlessness. At one end there is a great open fireplace, which is carried out to the wall of the house, being made of clay in an enclosure, of about eight feet square and high, of logs. The chimney is sometimes built of brick, but more commonly of lath or splint sticks, laid up like log-work, and plastered with mud. They enjoy great blazing fires, and as the common fuel is pitch pine, the cabin, at night, when the door is open, seen from a distance, appears like a fierce furnace. The chimneys often catch fire, and the cabin is destroyed. Very little precaution is taken against this danger; it does not cost much to build a new one; timber is yet in the way, and they are glad to have a new one for it in Virginia. Several cabins are often need near together, and they are called "the quarters" On a plantation of moderate size there will be but one "quarters." The situation chosen for it has reference to convenience of obtaining water from springs, and fuel from the woods. On the estate of James River plantations, larger houses, boarded and made ornamental, are more common. In these the family, each having a distinct sleeping-room with a lock-up closets, and every two having a common kitchen or living-room, are accommodated in a single people of the plantation are all attached to some of the families, and live in the cabins with them. Generally the cabins of the slaves that I have looked into have been neat and well furnished, and have had an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort that I have rarely found in the dwellings of the poor labouring peasantry of any other part of the world. They are far superior to huts in the Highlands of Scotland, in which I have found living very filthy and well-informed people.

Formerly, I am told, the slaves were accustomed to celebrate themselves in the evening and on holidays by dancing. It was at length, however, preached against, and all the "professors" so generally used their influence against it, as an immoral practice, that it has generally gone "out of fashion;" and in most of the young ones have contracted a love of reading and wrote occupations for the pastime of holidays and leisure hours. I have not seen any dancing during their holidays, nor any amusement engaged in by the blacks that was not essentially diverting or wasteful.

The general allowance of food to a slave is a peck and a half of meal and three pounds of pork in a week. This is as much meal as they can eat; but they would be glad to have more bacon. Sometimes they do have four pounds, but it is oftener that they get less than three. It is distributed to them on Saturday nights; or, on the butter-managed plantations on Wednesday to prevent their using it extravagantly, or selling it for whisky, on Sunday. The distribution is called the "drawing" and is made by the overseer to all the heads of families, or mothers. Except on the larger plantations, where the cooking is done in the house of the proprietor, there is a cook-house, furnished with a large pot for boiling, and often with a bake-oven. Every night the slaves bake their "mess" for the next day's breakfast and dinner; including not only their meal for that, and their bacon, but whatever they choose to provide otherwise (for instance, potatoes, eggs, or vegetables—to the cook, to be prepared for their day.

Custom varies as to the time it is allowed to them: sometimes at morning and noon; but their times at noon and night. Sometimes each has its meat by cuts, so that he shall know it from the rest; and they observe each other's rights with regard to this punctuously. Suppose breakfast is eaten in the cabins, at sunrise (or a little before in summer, and perhaps a little later in summer), they go to the fields. But frequently they have breakfasted in their cabins, having their work for the purpose at about o'clock. At noon dinner is brought to them, and, as the work presses, they are allowed two hours' rest.

Very punctually at sunset they stop work. Hours are all liberty, except that a squad is decided once a week for shelling corn to go to mill for the next week's drawing of meal, but a short job. They work in the field eleven hours a day on an average. Returning to the cabins, wood "ought to have been" carried by them—it is, commonly, perhaps—but if not, they go to the wood and *tote* it for themselves. They smoke a fire, a very great blazing fire at this season, for the supply of fuel is unlimited, and cook their own supper, which is generally a bit of bacon broiled often with eggs, Indian meal cake, baked in the ashes of the fire, or in preference to a bed, but a pone, some sweet potatoes, roasted in the ashes, and distately after supper they go to sleep, often lying on the floor or a bench, in preference to a bed, but two o'clock they very generally rise, and cook, cold, what they call their "mornin' bit," then sleep again till breakfast.

The young people have plenty to eat, probably fed better than the proletarian class of any other part of the world. I think that they generally save their ration of meal. A planter having, I suppose, fifty slaves, told me that occasionally they receive bushels of meal weekly, but he had not been there a week, to be sold before then. Upon inquiry, he always found that it belonged to only two or three individuals, who had traded for it with the rest, as he added, that too often the exchange was for rye, which, as it was contrary to his rules, the owner of low alleged, and kept concealed. They very fond of whisky, and sometimes make themselves by the free use of it. To show how well they were supplied with eggs, he told me that once a vessel came to anchor, before off his place, and the captain came to and asked leave to purchase some eggs of his. He gave him permission, and called the collect them for him. The cook asked if she should bring. "Oh! all you can get," he said; and she returned, after a time, with boys assisting her; she had found nearly two bushels, all the property of the negroes, and were willing to sell at four cents a dozen. This I explained to me that it was very bad economy to allow an abundant supply of food to his slaves. The negroes were very fond of good living, if not well provided for, knew well enough how to provide for themselves. It was, also, but simple to have them well lodged and clothed.

Providence is generally considered in Virginia a special trait of African character; and by none is more so than by the negroes themselves. I think that is a mistake. Negroes, as far as I have observed at the north, although suffering from the competition of habits acquired by themselves or their race in slavery, unless they are intemperate, are improvident than whites of equal educational advantages; much more so than the newly-arrived Irish, though the Irish are soon infected with the desire of accumulating wealth and acquiring permanent means of comfort. This opinion is confirmed by the experience of the city missionaries, one of whom has informed me that in the most populous class of the city of New York reside, black and white in the same house, the rooms occupied by the blacks are generally much less bare of furniture, and the means of subsistence better than those of the whites.

I observed that the negroes themselves follow the notion of the whites in Virginia, and look upon the people of their race as naturally unfitted to provide for themselves far ahead. Accustomed, like children, to have all their wants provided for, their whole energies and powers of mind are habitually given to obtaining by means of temporary ease and enjoyment. Their masters, and the lower order of whites, acquire somewhat of the same habits from early association with them, and by constant practice confirm them. The negroes depend much for the means of enjoyment themselves upon presents. Their good natured masters (and their masters are very good natured, though capricious and quick-tempered) like to gratify them, and are ashamed to disappoint them—to be thought penurious. So it follows that with the free negroes habit is upon them: the habits of their associates, slaves, make the custom of society that strongest of agents upon weak minds. The whites think improvidence a natural defect of character with them—expect it of them: as they grow old, or as they lose any means of gaining a livelihood, charitably furnish it to them: expect them to pilfer; do not look upon it as a crime—if they do, at least, consider them but slightly to blame; and so every influence of association is unfavourable to providence, forethought, or economy.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—A letter has been received from Athens contains the following:—"A very curious phenomenon has, in a great measure relieved the fears which were entertained of the failure of the crop of currants. For the last six years this disease has re-appeared, and in a short time all the fruit was covered with a white blight, the precursor of its complete destruction. Suddenly, myriads of small green insects, which came no one knows from whence, settled on the vines, and towards were ins. Short space of time completely cleared of the white blight by those insects, which devoured the white substance with the greatest avidity, and soon restored the fruit to its wonted beauty. Let agriculturists and naturalists explain this phenomenon if they can."

UNITY FIRE ASSOCIATION, BIRMINGHAM.

THE celebration of the laying the foundation or inscription-stone of this building [illegible] on Wednesday, a large number of [illegible] deputations from London, Nottingham, Sheffield, Manchester, [illegible] Bradford, Norwich, &c., assembled shortly after twelve o'clock in the Town-hall, where a very elegant breakfast was served, and the Company for some time amused by performances on the magnificent organ.

About half past one o'clock a procession was formed, and, preceded by the new engine of the Company, decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the 81st brigade men, proceeded to the site of the intended building, which was gaily decorated with flags and greens, &c., in a manner suitable for the occasion. The

(*Continued from page* 83.)

very limited proprietary. A few great capitalists were frequently the sole shareholders of the undertaking. Yet they have amassed enormous profits. The problem of the Unity Fire Insurance Association appears to be: If the interest of 200 shareholders will produce such results, what will be the result of the combined interests of *thousands* of shareholders, each one having the success and welfare of the institution at heart? To secure this interest, the capital is fixed at £1,000,000 sterling, divided into 500,000 shares of £2 each, with a deposit of 5s. per share. The profits are divisible in the proportion of one-third to the shareholders and two-thirds to the insurers. The result of the principle of thus identifying the interest of the shareholder and the insurer is, that the deed which bears date the 22nd of July, 1852, has, in twelve months, been signed by nearly four thousand shareholders, including bankers, merchants, professional men, and traders of all kinds, resident in most of the important towns in England; while already the institution has insured nearly three millions of property. For the midland districts a fire brigade is in course of organization; and at Birmingham the Association is now engaged in erecting a central office, an Engraving of which we this day present to our readers; and which, when completed, will be an architectural ornament to the town. In Birmingham the Unity possess nearly 800 shareholders.

The architect of the offices now building is Mr. S. Hemming. The style is modern Italian. The whole area of the site is occupied with vaults; whilst the ground story is appropriated to the offices of the company, which comprise boardroom, secretary's room, and general office; to two other set of offices; and to the establishment of the fire brigade, consisting of engine-house, firemen's rooms, stabling, and cottages for the use of the firemen. The three floors are each arranged into three distinct sets of chambers, approached by a stone staircase, and communicating, by means of fire-proof corridors, with the various offices. The principal elevation, in Temple-street, will be four stories in height; the basement of which is rusticated with ashlar face; the upper stories, of best red brick and Bath stone dressings, surmounted by a deeply-projecting cornice, with stone parapet. In the centre will be placed a sculptured group of Britannia supported by Prudence and Justice. The sole contractor for the work is Mr. Charles Jones, of Duke-street, Birmingham.

THE UNITY FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES, AT BIRMINGHAM.

ROYAL ST. GEORGE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE aquatic sports commenced on the 26th ult., in the harbour of Kingstown and Bay of Dublin, under the auspices of the patrons and members of the Royal St. George Yacht Club.

In the earlier part of the day the weather was lowering and tempestuous; sharp showers of rain fell about eleven o'clock, accompanied with squalls from the south-west; but, after a heavy shower or two, the weather cleared up; and the wind, veering round to the northward, blew in a steady topsail breeze from the north-west during the day, to the great delight of the yachtsmen in harbour, who revelled in the certainty of a spanking half-gale, well calculated to develop the weatherly qualities, and test the speed under canvas, of as fine a fleet of yachts as we have seen for a long time moored in the harbour of Kingtown. As the rain cleared off, the view, in the bright sunshine on land and water, was singularly beautiful. The spectator, looking seaward, might behold the harbour crowded with yachts of all sizes, build, and tonnages—from the magnificent cutter of the Vice-Commodore, and the rakish schooners and beautifully-moulded clipper craft of various visitors, to the not less beautiful but tiny pleasure-boats belonging to the category of the "Ringsend squadron" or the "Carlisle-bridge fleet."

The harbour also contained several merchant craft, including a Grecian brig, from Smyrna; a Russian barque, and a Yankee brigantine. The yacht of the Vice-Commodore, covered from deck to truck with flags of a thousand hues, formed the centre of a fleet of pleasure craft. Myriads of small pleasure-boats might be seen flitting across the harbour, or stretching outwards across the bay. In mid-harbour were moored two of the mail steamers; whilst farther out towards the eastern pier, her Majesty's noble steam-frigate the *Blenheim* rode at anchor, and was decked in honour of the occasion with signal flags of varied colours.

On shore the prospect was scarcely less brilliant and exciting. The jetty, as also the harbour piers along their entire extent, were thronged with spectators. The road outside the chains of the jetty promenade was crowded with the equipages of nobility and gentry. The bastions of the railway-station terrace, and the signal towers of the two Royal Yacht Club-houses, were surmounted by flag staves bearing the English ensign, the white cross of St. George, and the green burgee of Ireland. The *élite* of the nobility and gentry were present. Her Excellency the Countess of St. Germans arrived at the Royal St. George Club-house at about a quarter before two o'clock, and was conducted to a *fauteuil* prepared for her on the Club-house terrace, commanding a view of the harbour. Before the aquatic sports commenced, her Excellency, and a large party of the nobility and gentry inspected the *Blenheim*.

The first Sailing Match was for a prize of a piece of plate, value 150 sovs., presented by the Royal St. George Yacht Club, open to all yachts of 25 tons and upwards, belonging to Royal Yacht Clubs; a time race; the long course twice round the bay. Five splendid boats started for this race, and came in as follows:—1, *Volante*, 46 tons, R. Craigie, R.T.Y.C.; 2 *Marina*, 55, W. J. Foster, R.W.Y.C.; 3, *Cynthia*, 50, H. Roe, jun., Esq., R.St.G.Y.C.; 4, *Irish Lily*, 70, R. W. Hillas, Esq., R.W.Y.C.; 5 *Coralie*, 35 A. E. Byrne, Esq., R.W.Y.C. This was a beautiful race; the five splendid yachts above named started a few minutes before eleven o'clock. The *Volante* took the lead from the first; but, on approaching the Kish buoy, she lost way in coming about; but she soon made up for this temporary check. The yachts came in in the following time: *Volante*, 4h. 37m.; *Marina*, 4h. 47m.; *Irish Lily*, 4h. 46m. 17s.; *Cynthia*, 4h. 51m. 37s.; *Coralie*, 4h. 55m. 35s.

The second prize, value 30 sovs., was contested by ten yachts, all under 25 tons, round the short course twice. The following yachts started:—*Onda*, *Tern*, *Virago*, *Fingal*, *Champion*, *Kelpie*, *Mask*, *Rogue*, *Spray*, and *Imp*. The *Onda* came in first, having run the course in 4h. 33m. 20s. The *Kelpie* came second, doing it in 5h. 6m. 22s. The others were not placed.

The third prize, value 5 sovs., was contested by nine yachts, under five tons The *Swan* came in the winner, in 3h. 33m. 18s. The *Sheen*, *Ariel*, and *Medora* came in almost immediately after. This was a closely-contested race. In this race an accident of a serious nature occurred to one of the competing boats named the *Bat*. In running home, the boat had reached the second flag-boat in the harbour, when a heavy squall caught them, in which the *Bat* was capsized; when the crew, who were struggling in the water, were assisted by Mr. Joseph A. Clarke, jun., of Liverpool, who was sailing the celebrated American boat, the *Tweard*, and thus lost his chance of winning, which, from his position in the race, was a very favourable one.

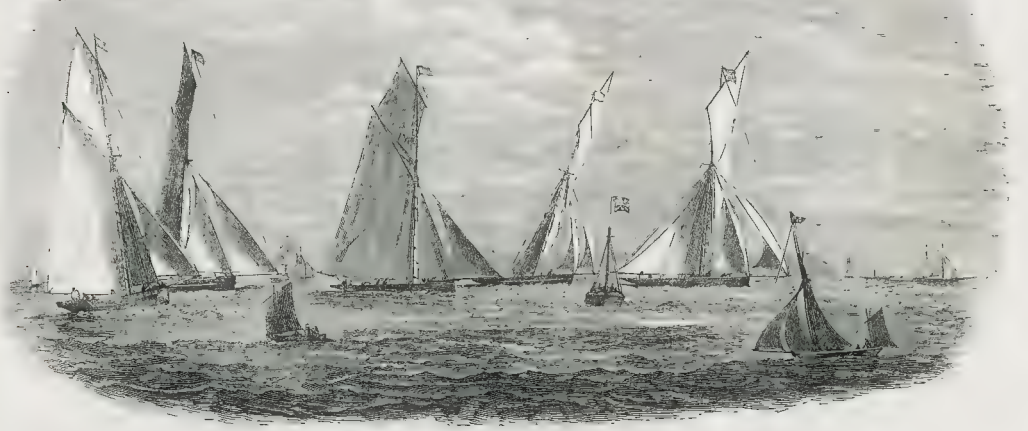
The first Rowing Match, for 40 sovereigns, presented by the Kingstown Railway Company for four-oared boats, was contested by the *Umbra* and *Mystery*, University Club boats, by the *Rifle*, *Kingstown*, and *Falcon*, Cork Club boats, and by the *Nemesis*, which came in first, after a brilliant race.

The other rowing and punt matches were contested with great spirit, and the sports of the day did not conclude until a late hour. A series of brilliant fireworks were exhibited from the club-houses and yachts in the harbour after dark.

The sports of Wednesday comprised some interesting matches.

The members of the Royal St. George Yacht Club gave a *déjeûner*, which was attended by upwards of five hundred of the nobility and *élite*. Shortly after three o'clock her Excellency the Countess of St. Germans and her suite reached the landing-place from the barge of the *Blenheim* ship of war, and at five the Viceregal party and the other guests were assembled in the banqueting-room. On this occasion the extensive boat-house, the lower range of the building, had been handsomely fitted up for the *déjeûner*, leaving the suite of apartments above for dancing and evening refreshment saloons. Dancing followed, and was kept up with great spirit and animation until a late hour.

The members of the Royal Western Yacht Club entertained a large party of friends, about 150 in number, on board their club yacht, *Owen Glendower*. After having partaken of a very elegant repast, the company assembled on deck, where dancing to the music by the splendid band of the 90th regiment was kept up to an advanced hour of the evening.



THE ROYAL ST. GEORGE REGATTA.—YACHTS IN THE FIRST RACE WINDING THE FIRST FLAG-BOAT.

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THE TRADE AND COMMERCIAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA.

THE attitude assumed by Russia towards Turkey has naturally directed attention, not only to the military and naval resources of the Czar, but to the state of his commercial relations with Great Britain and the rest of the world. Mighty as Russia is, and weak as Turkey may be, it is found that the trade of Russia with Great Britain has long been stationary, while that of Turkey has been rapidly progressive. The declared value of British exports to the two countries is, on the average—

	Turkey.		Russia.
1831-33 ..	£941,192	..	£1,436,606
1849-51 ..	£2,875,174	..	£1,436,883

The former, therefore, increased three-fold in eighteen years, and the latter was stationary. But Russia has a population of upwards of sixty-two millions; and Turkey in Asia and Europe—to which, alone, this return applies—has less than twenty-five millions. The population of the former consume of our goods more than 2s. per head, and of the latter less than 6d. Such facts may cause exultation in Russia, where the old policy of isolating nations from one another still prevails, and savage independence is preferred to social enjoyment; but the nation which consumes little of other people's produce must have little of its own, and stationary imports implies that a nation is standing still. If imports be not increased, exports can only be increased by giving them away, or by emigrants carrying them away; and thus stationary imports implies stationary trade and stationary wealth. The trade of Russia may be extended, it may be thought, in another direction; but, as England has a large trade with almost all the world, and as her trade with other nations increases they prosper, there are grounds for presuming, from the trade with England being stationary, that Russia is not generally prosperous.

In fact we can state, on different authorities, that the total trade of Russia is very small. Mr. M'Gregor states that seven-twelfths of the exports of Russia come to England, and it appears that five-sixths of them come to the West of Europe. The trade of Russia is classed under four heads—that with the West of Europe, that with Asia (Bockhara, Persia, China, &c.), and that with Poland and Finland. The two latter are in fact provinces of Russia, but, having been recently acquired, they are not incorporated in the general trade system. Excluding them, the rest of the empire is under one common and general system, which is attended with the great advantage of having no other custom-houses than those on the frontiers; and in all the large space between them, as in our country, goods may be freely and untolled transmitted from place to place. Passing unnoticed the trade with Finland and Poland, which is trifling, the whole of the trade of Russia with Asia amounted on the average of the three years 1846-48, to—imports, 14,201,641 silver roubles; and exports, 9,890,045. The silver rouble is worth 3s. 2d.; and thus the total annual value of all the imports and exports to Asia, or of the whole trade, is something more than £3,800,000. This is about the half of one month's exports alone from our country. Nor is the Asiatic trade of Russia increasing. The total amount of the imports and exports in 1844, with Asia, was 25,000,000 roubles; and, in 1848, 22,000,000. Now, coming to the total trade of Russia, exclusive of specie, but including the Asiatic trade, its amount was in silver roubles, in—

	Imports.		Exports.
1842 ..	84,533,391	..	89,338,206
1848 ..	90,778,378	..	88,336,847

The variations from year to year, between 1842 and 1848, show that this trade is irregularly and only slightly progressive, while its total amount is comparatively trifling. Turned into English pounds sterling, the total annual value of the imports and exports together may be roughly stated at £27,000,000, or about one-third of the amount of our exports alone. In other words the 62,500,000 Russians have about one-sixth as much traffic as the 28,000,000 English. The trade of Russia, therefore, is comparatively small, and is not rapidly increasing.

This is more extraordinary, because gold was discovered in Russia about 1819; and ever since a large and continually increasing supply of the precious metal has been obtained. In 1847 the produce was 1741 *pouds*, valued at £3,800,000—a small sum compared to the vast produce of California and Australia, but large compared to the previous produce of the whole world, which was estimated at less than £2,000,000 yearly. It appears by the returns of the imports and exports of specie, that the gold produced in Russia has done little more than supply its own wants, for in the six years 1844-1848 the imports of the precious metals were nearly as large as the exports. This may serve to show what an immense quantity of gold is yet really required to carry on the commerce of other and more prosperous nations, and how vain are the fears of those who anticipate unheard-of disasters from the Californian and Australian discoveries. According, however, to all general rules, the discovery of gold should have given a great impulse to the enterprise and trade of Russia. In fact, it appears in the first instance to have had considerable effect, for the trade of Russia during the life of the Emperor Alexander was doubled; but her paralysing commercial system gradually produced its wonted effects, and trade almost ceased to be progressive. The advent of peace, and the gold discoveries, were favourable to the trade of Russia, which, under the Emperor Nicholas, has not gone on increasing as under the Emperor Alexander.

The Government of Russia has for almost two centuries continually and successively extended its territories; but the resources of the people have not increased in a corresponding proportion. At the accession of Peter the Great, in 1689, his subjects were about 15,000,000; his present successor reigns over 62,500,000. But that increase—contrary to the more astonishing increase in the United States, where the people have multiplied, and where conquests of territory have only been made from the unreclaimed wilderness—has chiefly resulted from the Government of Russia acquiring other territory previously reclaimed, and from reducing nations already in existence under its dominion. The Emperor has extended his sway; but civilisation has not accompanied his footsteps. The growth of his power is not from within, but accretions from without. In truth, it is less a growth than an aggregation. Turning to the system by

REDSCHID PACHA, THE TURKISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—FROM A SKETCH BY SIR DAVID WILKIE, R.A.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which the trade of Russia is regulated, it is the pride of the Imperial Government to found and encourage manufactures. It advances its funds for this purpose; it invites manufacturers from abroad, and thus the Government becomes itself a manufacturer, and it makes laws to reward its own industry with a good market and high prices. A rigid system of prohibitions—changed in 1839 into prohibitory duties, so high as in most cases to be equivalent to prohibitions—secure for the Imperial manufacturer, and for all the manufactures established under the Imperial patronage, a perfect and a close monopoly. Some few things are admitted at comparatively low duties—such as antimony, cotton, bristles, sheeps' wool, &c., which Russia neither produces in sufficient quantities, nor can make; but others, such as pocket-handkerchiefs, are subject to a duty of 1 rouble 80 copecs the pound avoirdupois—if of cambric, they pay 5 roubles. Earthenware pays 4 roubles per pound; and, if it have a border, 10. These are only specimens of a tariff extending over all kinds of commodities, and enacted for the purpose of preventing competition from abroad. The State therefore forbids trade. But, as the market for one commodity is always some other commodity—money being only the instrument of exchange—all trade is really barter; and to impede the introduction or production of other commodities than those of the manufacturer is really to deprive him of his legitimate encouragement and reward. The system intended to promote the prosperity of Russia stifles it at its birth. It is well meant, but so were all the similar systems by which the Governments of Europe, including our own, endeavoured, for a long period to bring the balance of trade on their side, and to foster and promote the industry and wealth of their own subjects. Then it was a general opinion that trade was akin to cheating, and only enriched one man or one nation by impoverishing another. We are, happily, better informed; we know that mutual exchange economises labour, and is a mutual benefit. It increases the wealth of all; and even Russia is not a complete exception to the rule, that the extension of our trade, in consequence of the abolition of restrictions increasing our demands, and encouraging the cultivation of corn and other things, has increased the wealth of all the nations we trade with.

For us, and for all the civilised world, the uncivilised condition of Russia is a source of alarm. Had her people a prosperous and rapidly-extending trade, they would be averse from war, and would be careful to preserve the peace of the world. The English and the French, finding an ample stimulus for their activity in the pursuits of peace, have no inclination to molest or disturb their neighbours; but the Russians, having no hope from peace, making no progress, look out for occupation and rewards by invading other nations. The rest of mankind would have no dread of the Emperor's ambition, or of the fanaticism of his subjects, were the Sclavonians and the Calmucks, that yet wander over the plains or haunt the forests of his immense territory, converted into prosperous, peaceful traders, like the bulk of the inhabitants of the West of Europe.

MEMOIR OF REDSCHID PACHA.

An element in the opinion which should be formed in this country of the position and prospects of the Turkish question must consist in a knowledge of the character and antecedents of Redschid Pacha. M. Guizot, on a public occasion called him a "great man." It is the known opinion of Lord Redcliffe that he is the only honest man in the Turkish empire; and he is the historical figure worthy of some study, if only in his capacity as the "Reforming Vizier." But, at this moment, when his conduct and advice are affecting a controversy in which the peace of Europe may be involved, we should know all that is to be known of him.

Of all the Turkish statesmen, Redschid Pacha is the best known to the West. Among the other European "reforms" of the late Sultan Mahmoud was the institution of a diplomatic corps for the organisation of a representation of the Porte at the capitals of our great powers; and Redschid Pacha was the Plenipotentiary, in succession, to Paris and London—in each Court making the acquaintance of all the great European diplomatists and statesmen, from a continued and confidential communication with whom he probably derived those tendencies which subsequently pointed him out as the governing Minister in Turkey—viz., Minister for Foreign Affairs. He had been educated for Government—a rare training in Turkish governors; and his education was one of the best, though, perhaps, with reference to the culture of his country, of too enlightened a kind. He was born in Constantinople in 1802. His father, who died when he was a boy, was a functionary of the Sultan; and he was educated by Ali-Pacha, Governor of the Morea, who had taken as wife one of Redschid's sisters.

Ali Pacha made Redschid what we would call his private secretary; and as Ali Pacha went through the vicissitudes of statesmanship in Turkey—being made Grand Vizier, then disgraced, and then made commander-in-chief of the army which fought against Grecian independence—the young politician had great opportunities, of which, it would appear, he availed himself to the full; for when his patron and brother-in-law died, ruined by his failure in Greece, Redschid had become a well-known and trusted man. He was accepted in high offices of state as a competent bureaucrat; and in Constantinople his faculties as a linguist obtained for him the protection of the Sultan Mahmoud. The "Reform" era of that vigorous man had just commenced; he had annihilated the Janissaries, and, thus freed, was innovating on Mussulmen habits and customs in all directions: and in Redschid Pasha (though we anticipate his title) he found a sympathiser—as bad a Turk, and as good a European—in theory. The Sultan was nearly ruined; he had been beaten in Greece by diplomacy, Russia had beaten his armies; his fleets were gone; and Mehemet Ali, in Egypt, was throwing off a loose allegiance; and he was comforted, in his distresses, by an assurance that he would immediately recover everything when he learned from the enemy, and adopted the European system. The Ministers at the moment were an old and worn-out man and a bigoted man: Khosren Pacha, who, a mimic of Talleyrand, agreed too readily with the Sultan; and Pertew Pacha who, a true Mussulman, opposed everything; and the ardent and ambitious young reformer easily intrigued his way into power between the two. In 1833, he became conspicuous as framer of the treaty of Kutahieh, to which Mahmoud was forced by his defeat at Konieh, and in 1834, with great prestige, he appeared as Envoy in Paris and in London—staying altogether two years in Europe. All his theoretical predilections for European ideas and organisations were confirmed by his experiences in these travels; and he returned an ultra-reformer. Pertew Pacha, in the interval, had reached the highest post in the Ministry, and now summoned Redschid Pacha to Constantinople to act as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and it was a strange illustration of Eastern politics, and one not likely to lessen Redschid's un-Turklike horror of the Turkish system; that before he reached the capital, Pertew had been bowstrung; the order for his death having been obtained from Mahmoud by the other party when his Magnificence was dead drunk! Hence, Redschid Pacha re-entered Constantinople under sinister auspices; but it is indicative of his cleverness that he overcame the danger, and that, in a short time, playing upon Mahmoud's remorse, he had obtained the disgrace of Pertew's murderers, and secured himself complete power. In the East statesmanship is intrigue; and Redschid Pacha was a profound diplomatist. He immediately commenced a vigorous realisation of all the ameliorating projects of the Sultan; and, rapidly, the Turks were insurrectionary—every functionary was conspiring against him; Russia, suspicious, was backing the functionaries, and Mehemet Ali was bidding for Constantinople, as the only true defender of the faith. In fact, Redschid advanced too rapidly; and, having no natural support, either in the country or externally, he fell, and his disgrace was completed by being despatched on an extraordinary embassy to Lord Palmerston, his object in Europe being to effect an alliance against Russia. He extended his travels, this time, farther than on the first occasion; and for the first time in history a Turk was received by the Pope. In 1839 he found himself in Paris, a great political lion in French society; and it was here that the startling news reached him of Sultan Mahmoud's death, and the destruction of the Turkish army by the Egyptians, at the great battle of Nezib. This was the "Turkish crisis," which tried every statesman in Europe; it was the turning point in the hitherto successful career of Redschid Pacha. He proved equal to the occasion: ere he went, he had accomplished that quadruple alliance which baffled Mehemet Ali; and, at Constantinople, his flexible dexterity out-manœuvred all competitors for the favours of the young Sultan, Abdu-'l-Medjid. In the Divan he became omnipotent; and the Hatti-Scherif of Gulhana was the result—that Tanzimat which was to save, but which, according to some writers, has broken up, the Turkish Empire.

We need not enter very much further upon the career of Redschid Pacha. From the first he obtained a hold on the Sultan, and on Lord Redcliffe, who has been for ten years the real arbiter in Turkey; and, despite various intrigues (the last occurred the other day, when his old enemy, the Sultan's brother-in-law, obtained his temporary fall), he has sustained his prominence in the politics of the East. Soon after the declaration of the Tanzimat (reorganisation) he was again in Paris (1841) as Ambassador; and, from that date to 1846, when he became Grand Vizier, his life was a series of struggles with Riza Pacha, to maintain the new system against the old in domestic policy, and in foreign policy, to preserve Turkey, by sustaining, among European statesmen, the theory of that "balance of power," in the interests of which Turkey cannot, it is supposed, be sacrificed to Russia. Of the final struggle with Riza Pacha, an amusing and, we believe, in the main a correct—account is given in Mr. Boyle St. John's new work, "The Turks in Europe." The narrative is a revelation of a Cabinet crisis in Constantinople. "Riza (1846) began to misconduct himself in the opinion of his royal mistress (the Sultan's mother). Her jealousy was excited, and she determined to overthrow him. This, however, was not to be done without the concurrence of Abdu-'l-Medjid, who had now a will of his own, and who was not likely to be pleased by a confession of the real motives of her altered opinions. She accordingly communicated to the young Sultan reports which she had heard of the dissolute life of his Prime Minister, and urged him to ascertain the fact by personal observation. The counsel found favour in the eyes of his Majesty. He was told that Riza, as soon as the busy business of his day was over, used to retire to one of the imperial kiosques on the borders of the Bosphorus, and pass the night in jollity. The morning was generally spent in sleeping off the effects of this debauch, and on Friday, the Mahometan Sabbath, the orgie was generally re-commenced in the afternoon, and continued during the second night. Accordingly, early one Friday, Abdu-'l-Medjid took his caique, and began to visit all his kiosques, one after the other. The navigation was tedious; time passed away; garden after garden was inspected; and no signs of the wassailers appeared. Towards evening, however, the caique stopped at a landing-place, at some distance from which inland there was a kiosque, situated in a vineyard. By this time the Sultan was tired; yet, determined not to be baulked in his researches, he sent one of his attendants with orders to bring him accurate accounts at midnight of whatever he observed. This done, Abdu-'l-Medjid returned to his palace, half re-assured as to the moral character of his Minister. But the attendant, on reaching the vineyard, found Riza, with several other dignitaries, bowl in hand surrounded by dancing-girls, engaged energetically in relaxing his mind, overpowered by political exertions. The dizzy conclave received him with acclamations of welcome; glorying, as topers generally do, that there should be a new arrival to keep them in countenance, or encourage them to fresh excesses. The spy drank, and drank too much; and not till midnight did he remember the commands he had received. Hastening to stagger away, which he did unobserved, he repaired to the palace, where the Sultan impatiently awaited him. The words, which he found it impossible to utter, were unnecessary: his condition spoke for itself. The next day Riza Pacha was dismissed, and Redschid Pacha was named Vizier, and reform became again the order of the day."

Redschid Pacha is emphatically "a man of affairs;" orderly, astute, and busin-ss-like. If he has a failing it is his love of money; and it is a scandal that his star was once dimmed by the Sultan's belief in his tendency to speculation. Were, however, such an accusation well established, such a fault would be regarded as a venial one in such a country as Turkey. His unpopularity arises from other sources. He is too generally regarded as a tool of Lord Redcliffe; and the reason of that suspicion is that he agrees with Lord Redcliffe in considering that the world, and especially Turkey, is to be governed and saved by diplomacy. One cause of his favour with the present Sultan is his aversion to war; and, assuredly, it is not difficult to trace the mind of Redschid Pacha in those recent negotiations which, for the moment, Russia has gained such advantages over Turkey. It is sneeringly said of him, by the burly Mussulman party now clamouring for war, that he is "a poet;" and there is no doubt that he has, in his time, written verses, "for private circulation only." Whether a poet or not, he is not an impassioned one. What conquers the Mussulmans, with whom he is engaged in perpetual battle, is his icy manner and imperturbable stoicism. He is also unpoetic in appearance, being of a fat and ungainly figure.

It is not often that anything is to be said of the domestic affairs of a Turkish public man; but there is in this instance. Not a traveller but has something to say disparaging of the menage of Redschid Pacha. As a reformer, preaching the European system, and discouraging, among other Turkish manners, the practice of polygamy, he confines himself to one wife; and that is a virtue which is sufficiently extolled. But he permits his wife to carry on a villanous trade; viz., the procuring, bringing up, and disposal of, young girls for the harems of others. In another respect he has failed in insisting upon a proper household. When English gentlemen visit him, they complain that they cannot obtain an audience without appeasing, at great expense, the clamours for "backshish" which are raised by his too numerous, dirty, and useless servants. It costs the English Ambassador 500 piastres, whenever he has to visit the Vizier; and, under these circumstances, it is surprising how friendly relations with England have been sustained. It is, however, admitted that he is worth the visit of a traveller. He speaks French admirably; and is candid and communicative, or appears to be so. He is also always complimented upon a remarkable reform: he is found sitting in a chair by a table, and asking the visitors to take a seat on the sofa!

His relations to the Sultan are about to be drawn still nearer by the marriage of his son to one of Abdu-'l-Medjid's daughters—a somewhat disagreeable honour, for it will be the duty of the son to murder all the male children he may unhappily have.

(From another Correspondent.)

The question of the passing moment—the question which has long engaged the consideration of thoughtful men, but which is now pressed upon their attention with overwhelming power, is as to the fate of the to Ottoman Empire. Is it to die out in Europe? Is it to be handed over to the Czar? Or, on its ruin, is a regenerated Greece to arise?

How these questions are to be answered depends much upon the character of Turkish statesmen. France and England can do much, but they cannot give a dead body life or prolong a nationality that has long ceased to exist. For the noble shelter she gave to Kossuth, Turkey deserves well of Europe; and for her consumption of English merchandise, for the scope she gives to our enterprise and skill, she deserves well of us in her hour of need. Even Mr. Macfarlane, no friendly witness, confesses that now English ladies may venture in the bazaars of Constantinople, and that the Christian may now walk her streets without being insulted by the proud fanatics who take the Koran as their guide. With the policy which has brought about this desirable consummation, the name of Redschid Pacha is indelibly associated. He is emphatically the Reform Minister. The change which has taken place in Turkish customs and Turkish laws is due to him, and it is well for Turkey that at this time her destiny is placed in his skilful hands.

All Europe is familiar with the name of Redschid Pacha. To glean, however, the particulars of his life is no easy task. In Turkey the antecedents of a statesman's life are not so well known as elsewhere. Nowhere are the freaks of fortune more widely illustrated than in Turkey. The great man of to-day to-morrow may be an outcast. The outcast of to-day to-morrow may be placed on the pinnacle of power. Nowhere do the extremes of society meet more than in Turkey. The only instance of hereditary rank acknowledged in Turkey were the Dere Beys (valley Lords), who transmitted their title and estates to their next heirs, and, in default of issue, could nominate a successor; and they were abolished by Sultan Mahmoud, the father of the present Sultan. In Turkey the highest Pachas often spring from origins the most obscure. The late Sultan's brother-in-law was a slave; Koshief Pacha, who for fifty years filled the highest dignities of State, was the same; so, also, was the brother-in-law of the present Sultan. Another brother-in-law was the son of a small shopkeeper in Galata. Ali Effendi, who began life as a clerk, was, in 1847, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus, in Turkey, statesmanship belongs to no class. Its honours all may aspire to—all may win.

Of the early life of Redschid Pacha we know nothing whatever. In 1834 he was Referdaz to the Divan. In 1836 we find him in the Turkish Embassy at Paris—an office for which his excellent knowledge of the French language and literature qualified him in an eminent degree. Subsequently, he was Ambassador to the British Court. He was first named Minister in 1846. Twice has he been Grand Vizier; thrice has he held his present office—that of Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Bianchi, late Oriental Secretary to the Foreign Minister of France, says of him:—"Redschid Pacha is not only—by the European celebrity of his name—the first statesman in the Empire, but is also indisputably the Vizier whose past history recalls the greatest services rendered to the country and to civilisation. Among these services may be enumerated the constitutional act of Gulhkane—the quarantines the posts—the abolition of monopolies—the reorganisation of the army—the reform of the currency—the creation of the University; in short, all the important improvements by which Turkey has been favoured by the Sultans since 1838, have either been suggested or prepared, and executed, by Redschid Pacha, under the auspices of these Sovereigns." To Europeans this great act is to be known as the Tanzimat—that greatest of all innovations on the Turkish Constitution, by which religious equality is granted to all the subjects of the Sultan, whether they believe the religion of the State, or bow to the Christian's God. Redschid Pacha has always been at the head of the party in Constantinople opposed to Russia; and between him and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe there has been a friendship of no common kind. Redschid Pacha's open rival has always been supported by the Sultan's mother, the Valide. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been the mainstay of Redschid Pacha's power. When he was absent Redschid Pasha's influence daily declined; as soon as it was known Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was fairly on his way to Constantinople, immediately Redschid's house was filled with visitors, and the *Journal de Constantinople* spoke of him with lavish praise.

A gentleman, now resident in Constantinople, and who had frequent opportunities of personal intercourse, speaks of Redschid Pacha in the highest terms. He describes him as well versed in history French and logic—he writes good notes, is very much attached to Europeans, and ever ready to attend to their suggestions; he is very lenient to Christians—a virtue we need not add very rare among the Turks, though happily becoming more common every day. He has been charged with venality—a charge, however, which has never been substantiated. He is a very moral man, discountenances the Turkish habit of keeping a harem, and is the husband of one wife, by whom he has a family. His one fault is, that he is too mild and tender-hearted—that he is not sufficiently energetic for the trying time in which he lives, and the reckless adventurers that ever surround the Court. His age is fifty-two or four; he is of middle stature, has a handsome countenance, good eyes and head. Mr. Macfarlane, who is no admirer of Turkey in general, or of Reschid Pacha in particular, gives rather a different account of his personal appearance. Mr. Macfarlane says:—"I never saw him but once, when he was returning, through the filthy streets of Tophana, from a conference with the Sultan, at Dolma Bagché. He appeared to be a very different man from what he was when in London; he had grown obese, and his complexion had become muddy, he looked gloomy, uneasy, and sulky; but this may have proceeded from the fact, that he was then on the point of being thrust from place and power." In such circumstances a man may well look a little uneasy and sulky. In such circumstances Wolsey broke his heart, and the great Bacon crawled as a worm. We are told, when on the debate of the House of Commons on Lord Melville, the Speaker gave the casting vote against Ministers, even the haughty Pitt burst into tears. Mr. Macfarlane might have had more pity on a Minister about to be deposed.

With all foreigners Redschid Pacha is popular. In Turkey, however, there are a few grumblers who dislike his reforming ways, and sigh, as did our own Lord Eldon and Sir Charles Wetherell, at the approach of inevitable ruin. Of course Mr Macfarlane managed to pick up one of these gentry. To him thus spake our Turkish croaker:—"It is all one," said he, "whether Riza is up and Redschid down, or Riza down and Redschid up. The one cannot govern worse than the other—nor better. Neither of them can be more than a part of a bad and complicated machine. Neither of them can alter the system of government, or check the influence of the Seraglio, or create honesty or good faith where none exist, or awaken conscience in men who never knew the meaning of such a word. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will support Redschid because he believes him to be not only the better Minister of the two, but also a good and honest man. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will

find out his mistake. There is a difference, though it is of no consequence to us; Redschid has more of what is called enlightenment than Riza. Redschid has travelled a good deal in Christendom—has resided also in London and Paris. Redschid sometimes reads French books. He is a man of quiet habits and decent life, and not a rake, nor a debauchée, like Riza. Then, while Riza is accused of a leaning towards Russia, Redschid professes the utmost dread and hatred of that power." Still, in this portrait, drawn by an unfriendly hand, Redschid appears in a better light than his great rival. Of course if the world has blundered, if there be no such thing as progress; if that be not our "destined end or way," the great Turkish reformer is an enemy to his country. On the contrary, if there be progress; if the savage can be refined into the civilised and educated man; if humanity can become a great and glorious fact, then Redschid Pacha deserves our sympathy and praise We assume that European civilisation is correct; that woman should be man's companion, that man should be educated; that he should lead a decent life, and practise a Catholic creed. So far as Turkey has been concerned, such has been Redschid's aim. Surely it is better to help in such a work than to go moaning through the streets, as Mr. Macfarlane's informant did, exclaiming "We are no longer Mussulmans, the Mussulman's sabre is broken; the Osmanlies will be driven out of Europe by the Giaour, and driven through Asia to the regions from whence they first sprang. It is *kismet*. We cannot resist destiny."

The Portrait of Redschid Pacha upon the preceding page has been engraved from a fine sketch by Sir David Wilkie, R.A., the property of Mrs. Johanna W. Batty, and to be seen at Messrs. Graves and Co., Printsellers, Pall-Mall.

THE DETERIORATED CONDITION OF OUR SADDLE-HORSES.

Under this title an interesting and important pamphlet has just been published by Messrs. Hatchard. The author writes with the authority of an experienced cavalry officer, through whose hands, or under whose inspection, a very considerable number of horses are annually passing. England has long been famous for the possession of breeds of horses unrivalled for beauty, for swiftness, for size, and power; equally fitted for luxury and labour, for war and chase, for harness and for equitation. For centuries we have prided ourselves on the possession and the cultivation of these noble animals; for more than two hundred years we have pursued their improvement with an ardour in which love of the animal has been combined with the commercial spirit which forms so marked a feature in the English character. We are almost the only settled and civilised race, in whom the passion for horse exercise is found pervading both sexes, and all ages and conditions of life, with little less fervour than among the nomad tribes of the plains of Tartary, the deserts of Arabia, or the pampas of South America. In Spain, in Germany, and in France, the wealthy and the military ride as a matter of state and fashion, and that chiefly when they are young; the humbler classes rarely, except as part of their occupation, and the aged and the dignified seldom, except when compelled for need of other means of conveyance. But with us aged peers, reverend bishops, learned judges, careful bankers, authors and artists, physicians and barristers, set an example, which runs down to the butcher's boy and the costermonger

Among the early signs of success in the errand-boy become a merchant, or the prizefighter grown into a publican, the most frequent is to be found in a horse. The celebrated Jack Langan's ambition was completed, when he grew wealthy, by a white hat and a big horse. As England is one of the few civilised countries in which people ride for the sake of the pleasure of riding, and not for state or fashion, so it is naturally one of the countries in which children of all ranks ride at a very early age. There is no such word as pony in any other language, than the English. While the French boy is beating a miniature drum, or flourishing a tin sabre, the English boy is cavacolling on a horse-headed stick, or mounted on a broad-backed Shelt'e "a world too wide for his *short* shanks."

It would require a very rapid increase in horse-breeding to supply the constantly-growing demand of such a nation as ours, if no causes were at work to check the supply. But it so happens that, large as is the demand for live horse-flesh, the demand for dead mutton is considerably greater, and the supply of it a more profitable transaction. We have no exact statistics of either the one or the other; but the result of all our inquiries leads to the conclusion that thousands of acres formerly devoted to horse stock or oats are now covered with turnips and sheep.

An increased price will soon cure any deficiency in the supply of horses; but price alone cannot create quality. It is the opinion of the author of the work before us that the English saddle-horse is, and has been for some time, deteriorating in constitution and in powers of endurance. He gives his reasons for this belief; and they are worth consideration. He takes the cavalry as an example. He asserts that, even during the Peninsular War, the expense of keeping up our cavalry, from the delicacy of our horses, was "intolerable." That, in the useful qualities, they were inferior to the French cavalry. The late Lord Harcourt told him, in 1826, that the 15th and 16th Regiments of Light Dragoons, which went with him to America, exhibited a union of strength and activity unknown at the time he was speaking; and yet the cavalry horses of 1826 were much better than they are at present.

At the Encampment at Chobham the horses are covered in at the picket-post; while at the encampment at Weymouth, in 1805, horses tied to the picket-post in the open air were kept in the finest condition. This housing of the cavalry at Chobham is one of the many proofs of the deterioration of our horses:—"The Life Guards in Spain had a large portion of their men dismounted by the horses getting sore backs, while only marching up the country to join the army; and a few years afterwards the 1st Life Guards suffered from the same cause in only marching from London to Nottingham."

We have, according to the showing of the author, an expensive force of cavalry mounted on horses unequal to the weight they have to carry, liable to sore backs after a short march, so tender that a brief exposure to the vicissitudes of a campaign would decimate them, and so weak in their legs and feet that a series of moderate marches would render a large proportion useless from lameness. If we turn from cavalry to saddle-horses, we are pressed by the difficulty of finding animals which are at once active and enduring.

The deterioration of our cavalry and of our saddle-horses may be traced to two causes—to one of which our author scarcely alludes We have no longer the large class of useful horses from which our cavalry was drafted before good turnpike roads and railroads put an end to travelling on horseback.

As we have no breeding establishments like those maintained in France, the German States, and Russia, we obtain our horses from private breeders. As long as there was a large demand for good roadsters, there was a large supply, and from this supply, the cavalry were easily mounted. But the demand does not exist. Road travelling with saddle-bags has ceased. Pack horse travelling has ceased. Road-gig driving has almost passed away. Stage-coaches are things of the past generation.

There is no sure demand now for an animal which has not beauty, fashion, and showy action, as well as face. Not one half-bred colt in ten, probably not one in fifty, will make a hundred guinea park hack; the remainder, which might formerly have made plain roadsters, from the diminution of road and coach travelling, are almost unsaleable. Breeders confine themselves to thorough-breds for the turf, of which we shall presently say something; to cart-horses, which, when good, have qualities exactly the reverse of hacks; to harness horses, which must be too large to make good saddle-horses; and to hunters, which may be excellent with faults which would utterly condemn them as roadsters. A big horse can always be sold for a brougham, or a family cruelty-van, or an omnibus; or, if black, for a hearse. But a stable full of compact roadsters of the old school, that would travel for weeks, carrying fourteen stone, twenty five to thirty-five miles a day without being sick or sorry, would scarcely fetch £30 a piece all round, unless they had that showy action and elegant form which are admired in the parks.

But there is another reason for the deterioration of our cavalry horses, on which the author dilates at some length, and with effect We have increased the size and the speed of our race-horses, while diminishing the weights they carry, at the expense of their constitutions and powers of endurance. As yearlings they reach fifteen hands and a half; at two years old they race; at three they acquire the reputation that makes them stud horses; at four they break down, or, if they survive are considered old at six; and are then usually withdrawn to raise stock as swift for a short distance and as feeble in constitution as themselves. With this early maturity have come a host of diseases unknown to horses reared in a more natural state.

Races are now arranged to suit the capacity of the modern feeble race.

By a quotation from the late Mr. Smith's work on breeding for the turf we learn that between 1718 and 1756, races were usually run on distances of four to six miles. We hear of a horse called Exotic, who commenced running in 1760 and continued on the turf until the year 1767. During this period he won eighteen times; and in his seventh year on the turf won a race of four-mile heats in four heats at Peterborough. We have had no such enduring horses in our time except Mr. Mytton's Euphrates, who did not commence running on the turf until he was seven years old. Cartouch, another horse of the same period as Exotic, was only four teen hands high; but it was supposed that no horse was able to run him carrying twelve stone weight. Black Chanse ran from 1737 to 1744, winning five times in one season—at Guildford, Salisbury, Winchester, Lewes, and Lincoln, every race four miles, and every race contested.

If we turn from these and similar records of the constitution and powers of race-horses of the last century to carry heavy weights through four-mile heats, to their portraits, as handed down to us by Seymour and other artists, we find an explanation of their powers in their "short legs, deep bodies, wide hips, and strong loins." Whenever horses of the same stamp are bred now, they are found too slow for our short races, made hunters, and we lose the benefit of their lasting stock. The race-horses of the present day are many of them lame before starting for their first race; others are rendered so for life by running a short race like that called "The Derby." Nearly all are, more or less, infirm from their birth, "knuckling in their pastern joints before they have done an hour's work." They exhibit straight shoulders to an extent unknown to our turf so late as thirty years ago. The young stock show, from their earliest years, constitutional weakness. They cannot move about for some days after they are born. The foals of other breeds move about as soon as dropped. They are forced on as much corn as they can eat, and for the first twelve months the whole milk of a cow is devoted them.

Their weak constitutions are the effect of breeding, without regard to the principles of form, from those animals which acquire a fleeting reputation on the turf. These winners are few in number; and the consequence is, breeding in and in, which accounts for the prevalence of the defects we have recited.

The growing weakness of our race-horses has been met by giving them less to do. The great race of the year is a three-year-old race; and, after three years, weights are so multiplied on a winning horse as to render a long career impossible. "To the Jockey Club, or gentlemen who breed race-horses, it matters not what is the character of their horses as a whole, each individual desiring only to have the best of that whole; and they are content to see their horses lose every quality but speed."

So far we have gone with the author; but when we come to consider his remedies, we can no longer follow his line.

He very justly concludes that to breed backs for moderate speed, long endurance, and firm healthy legs and feet, no stock are equal to well selected Arabs. This has been proved in Prussia, where the breed, deteriorated by crosses with the large, delicate English blood horse, have been restored by the introduction of superior Arabs. We cannot show anything like the performance of the Prussian mountain artillery, which charges up and down places apparently inaccessible to horses without guns. In like manner, in Australia, where great size is not required, and the chief market is found in the Indian cavalry, it is well known that the best stock has been produced by crossing the Arab with the English blood-mares. And, although the Arabs introduced have rarely been of the first class, the performances of the colonial horses on long journeys, at a high rate of speed, have equalled the best work of our ancestors' famous hackneys. There are well-authenticated instances of two hundred miles having been done on grass by colonial horses in three days; while, in drawing Indian artillery, the English-imported horses were utterly defeated in competition with the produce of Australia. Shropshire long possessed a superior class of hunters, crossed with Arabs; introduced by the great Lord Clive. But it is quite hopeless to expect that, as a matter of speculation, the general class of breeders will make use of Arab blood, from which they are not likely to derive any benefit in less than two or three generations. As Arabs are usually small, and not likely to breed either racers, or hunters, or carriage-horses, such experiments must be left to enthusiasts among noblemen and gentlemen, among whom correct principles of breeding may eventually make way.

At present, breeding of race and almost all other horses is conducted on purely empirical principles. A stud horse is chosen because he is the fashion. Those points which are so carefully studied in selecting pure bred bulls, or rams, are rarely considered in breeding a colt. The short-horn, or South Down breeder, seeks to amend the faults of the cow or ewe by corresponding merits in the bull or ram. The breeder of the race-horse, which is the very foundation of all our hunters and backs, looks for such blood as will make his yearlings sell well. As for the ordinary run of breeders of half-bred horses, chance and fancy direct the selection of stallions.

The author of the work which has formed the text of our remarks, desires to see premiums for enduring horses, offered in the shape of Queen's Plates, to be run for in long distances, at heavy weights, without regard to age. We have little faith in any such remedy, unless it be in Ireland, where the usual stakes are insignificant, the tastes of the people for sport strongly developed, and the country peculiarly suited for horse-breeding. Here the stakes in all the great races, and the speculations of betting, reduce Plates and Cups to insignificance. We must trust rather to the general diffusion of information in the true principles of form and of breeding. Few know what is the appropriate form for a horse intended to gallop, and for a horse intended to draw; fewer still how to secure the greatest probability of a well-shaped foal by choosing sire and dam. Yet these things can be taught If they were taught, we should not see well-bred horses crossed with cart horses.

It would be well to teach our infant ploughmen the points of a good cart-horse from models, as compared with the points of a good hackney or hunter, as well as the principles of draught. In like manner, the anatomy of the horse should form part of the instruction of farmers' sons. If it did, the influence would soon rise to the higher classes; and whenever cavalry subalterns, as well as field-officers are, as a body, well informed as to what a good road horse ought to be, the condition of our regiments will improve. At present, we are ruled by fashion. There is no commercial demand for the class of horses required by the cavalry. Our breeders are not sufficiently well informed to know that we should always be trying to amalgamate the loins and quarters of a Cumdix mare with the perfect forehand of a Touchstone. We can hope for nothing from Government interference; we must trust to educating the horse-breeding and horse-buying public; and it will take some time to do that. In the meantime, we commend to the Education Committee of the Privy Council, and to the School of Design, at Marlborough-house, the advantage of circulating through the country models of the points which produce swiftness, and of the points which produce powers of draft. The lecture on the horse would be both popular and profitable in country schools.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

A correspondent of the *Times* says:—"On the 15th ult. his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince had inspected the two divisions of the Baltic fleet, lying in the roads of Cronstadt, 37 sail strong, which thereupon put out to sea, as was said, to cruise in the Bay of Finland. British seamen, who have had opportunity of making a nearer acquaintance with these vessels than merely passing by them whilst they lie imposingly at anchor, speak very disrespectfully of their seaworthiness and the talents of Russian sailors in handling their ships. It seems that the greater part of the vessels are older than deal-built ships can generally be kept water-tight, and that the slightest approach to rough weather compels a very numerous and strenuous attendance of hands at the pumps. Jack says they daren't put out to sea, even in fair weather, for fear it should turn foul before they can get back into port. The Russian sailors are admitted, however, to be good gunners." This is by no means a fair or just account of the Russian fleet, for the Russian ships, especially those composing the Baltic fleet, are manned chiefly by Finlanders, a hardy race, the best of northern seamen "Jack" is a prejudiced fellow when speaking of foreign sailors, and in this case we believe he speaks from prejudice alone; for it is well known that the Baltic fleet is exercised more at sea than any other fleet in the world, and they are sure to pick up bad weather in their usual cruising ground. We have no doubt that a British man-of-war, of equal force to the Russian man-of-war, would in an action without doubt, capture or destroy the latter; but we must not underrate our enemy, nor talk of their bad ships, when we have line-of-battle-ships in commission in our navy that could not open their lower deck ports in anything but moderate weather.—*Plymouth Mail.*

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The English public has no idea of the extent or nature of the military resources of Russia. We are almost afraid to state the number of soldiers constituting the peace-armament of that country; and, doubtless, it may be considered a joke if we set them down in time of peace, at two millions. Nevertheless, that is about the force. In old times, to talk of Holland was to talk of ships, a great navy, an ever-active commerce, and innumerable colonies. At present, to speak of Russia, is to speak of a great military establishment. The country is a vast camp, and the male part of the people are but one immense army. To be a Russian is to be one of these three things—a woman, a serf, or a soldier. Once under the colours, that transformation about which Curran was so eloquent is effected: the hereditary chains fall to the ground, and the slave is not only enfranchised, but ennobled. Here we perceive a motive power more effective than press-gangs or conscriptions. In order to estimate the warlike strength of a nation, it is not enough to know how many troops it can place under arms, or habitually keeps on foot, but what is the spirit which animates them—whether they are well-disciplined and brave, or the reverse. For example, the Chinese may have a still more numerous army, and certainly they have a smaller space to garrison. But they are not a formidable people. Of valour, the Russians possess that share which seems to have been liberally given to all nations who dwell in cold climates, and are obliged to endure physical hardships. But the nature of their institutions is of still greater effect in rendering them firm and intrepid in the presence of the enemy. The old notion was that the Russians will not turn their backs, because they will be shot if they do. When once they get home, or beyond reach of further molestation, all manner of courts-martial are held, and whoever has fled from the foe is put to death without pity, and without delay. As well be killed with honour in battle, as be executed in disgrace after a defeat. This idea is not without foundation, inasmuch as no army ever existed in which a discipline so rigorous and so stringent was observed. Not even the legions of ancient Rome were subjected to a more unrelaxing treatment.

But severity is not the only spur to duty. Slavery determines and ceases once under the colours. The grades of the army correspond with the degrees of nobility; and there is a military hierarchy which begins with him who gets the first humble "galons" or marks upon the sleeve of his left arm. It has been well observed that religion blends with all those military institutions which have produced a great effect in the world. The most irreligious of conquering armies was that of France, between 1793 and 1812; and even that army had a sort of superstition to compensate for its want of faith. It trusted blindly and devotedly in its "Little Corporal," who was visited, as it believed, by his "red man;" while he, in turn, mused about his star. The Romans of old were invincible, because they thought that they were; and, not to lose time in examples, which will occur in numbers to every reader of history, the modern Russian army is as superstitious a force as ever was marshalled under any banner. Their Emperor, who is, *ipso officio*, Commander-in-Chief, stands to them *loco prophetæ*. He is the Viceregent of the Almighty. All his Ukases have some reference to his divine character. He cannot publish a state paper, without alluding to the sacred mission which he has to fulfil, and to the furtherance and glorification of that *orthodox* faith of which he is the recognised head. That so many Emperors of Russia should have been assassinated as to suggest to a witty person the idea that murder was "the natural death" of a Russian monarch, would show how weak great convictions are to prevent great crimes, only that the criminals have almost always belonged to the aristocracy. The credulous and honest mass of the people never lift their hand against the Czar. With them regicide is parricide. Even the present Emperor's addresses to his subjects show the prevalent feeling. In the instance of the insurrection, which he suppressed by showing himself in the Haymarket at St. Petersburg, and making a speech, he began by lecturing the mob on the reverence due to the Supreme Being, and to his viceregents; and he finished by commanding them to kneel down, and ask first the forgiveness of God and then his. The command was instantly and unhesitatingly obeyed. With this great fanaticism, with its wonderful organisation, and with its prodigious numbers, the Russian army, which is the very soul of the Russian people (all Russia seeming to be itself an army), is formidable indeed. We have mentioned its organisation. We have not here time or space to explain the marvellous pecuniary arrangements by which its efficiency is constantly preserved. A more wonderful instance of economy, and a more striking mixture of the civil and the military life is not furnished by the history of mankind; but we cannot stay to describe the system. In a military sense, those are mistaken who fancy that the Russian army depends solely on brute force, on numbers and on frenzy, for its strength. Nothing can be more elaborate than the manner in which it is trained. All modern improvements are added to this primitive enthusiasm. There is a regiment at St. Petersburg, not a man of which

RUSSIAN INFANTRY.—GRENADIERS.

but belongs to a different corps from that of his neighbours, rank and file. As chemists say that the human body is perpetually changing its ingredients, so is this regiment. No soldier stays in it more than two years; after that he departs for his own proper regiment—for that which he leaves was but a school in which he learned whatever innovations in military accoutrements, and in their use, the march of years might have invented. Like a lamp which is continually emitting its rays and never losing in bulk, this regiment is constantly dispersing teachers throughout the army of the empire—some departing for Poland, and some for Siberia; some carrying the most recent inventions to the garrison of Archangel, and some charged to impart them to the columns on the Pruth. The corps to which we allude is called "the model regiment;" it is composed of the best and most intelligent men of every other; it draughts into itself by degrees, and returns the very *élite* of the army, and is the fountain of all science and progress in matters of war. It is always stationed in the capital. Such an institution might not be amiss in more civilised forces.

We have said enough to give an idea of the organisation of an army which thinks itself destined to conquer the world, and which is the very pick and choice of the nation, with whose flag it is entrusted. The Russian infantry is famous. All pains have been taken for forty years with the artillery; and since the extinction of the Mameluke Cavalry, such light horse as the Cossacks has nowhere existed.

The Prince Paskewitsch is at the head of the active army of Russia. The Russian army, according to the latest returns, is composed of 238 brigades, 318 regiments, 889 battalions, 325 batteries, 1469 squadrons, and 4900 companies. A letter from St. Petersburg states that recruiting is being carried on at a greater rate than at any time since 1848: previously, one, two, or at most three per 1000 were taken; after 1848, this was raised to from four to six. The last conscription began last autumn, and ended by the beginning of this year; and now there is a fresh conscription called for, to the unprecedented extent of ten men in 1000. The numerous and rapid journeys of the Emperor's adjutants to and from St. Petersburg had, for the most part, the acceleration of these levies for their object. Formerly, these conscriptions were made in autumn and winter, when the men were not so much wanted in the fields; but this time it has taken place in the midst of summer.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following account of the Russian army from a source which it considers to be authentic:—

The Russian army is divided into the troops on active service, the reserve, and the local troops. The active army, of which the headquarters are at Warsaw, is composed of 18 divisions of infantry, or from 216,000 to 252,000 men; of 6 divisions of cavalry, or 28,000 men; of 72 batteries of foot artillery, or 12,960 men; and 864 pieces of cannon; and of 6 batteries of mounted artillery, 720 men, and 48 cannons. The whole force of the active army does not, consequently, altogether, make up 300,000 men, with 942 pieces of cannon.

The reserve is composed of the body-guard, the colonised grenadiers, two colonised corps of cavalry, and of the 5th and 6th dépôt-battalions of the infantry regiments. The whole force of the body-guards and colonised grenadiers is 96,000 men, and 320 pieces of cannon; the force of the two colonised bodies of cavalry is 24,000 men and forty pieces of cannon, as to the force of the 5th and 6th battalions of infantry belonging to the reserve, it is almost impossible to ascertain it with any certainty, as these battalions are only destined in a certain measure to fill up the vacancies which occur in the regiments of the line in the time of a campaign or of forced marches. The total number of the infantry regiments being 120, there would be 240 reserve battalions, or about 210,000 foot soldiers, if these battalions were complete; but, as they are constantly sending their men to the regiments to which they belong, their existence is rather nominal than effective. It would be too much, in fact, to say that this part of the reserve amounts to 120,000 men, but we put down that amount for the purpose of calculation, and then there will be a total force of the whole reserve of 240,000 men and 360 pieces of cannon. The local troops are the corps of the Caucasus, composed of 3 divisions of infantry and 12 batteries of foot artillery; that of Finland, with 4 battalions; that of Orenbourg, on the frontier of Turkestan, with 4 battalions; and that of Siberia, with 4 batteries: in all, from 72,000 to 84,000 men, and 288 pieces of cannon. The regular army of Russia, therefore, consists of 30 divisions, or 120 regiments of infantry, and of 13 divisions, or 60 regiments, of cavalry; and counts, at most, with the reserve and the dépôts, 628,000 men, and 1240 pieces of cannon; to which must be added from 30,000 to 50,000 Cossacks of various denominations, with their light artillery, as well as the interior guard and the gendarmerie. Out of that number there can really be disposed of in Europe only the active army, the body-guards, the grenadiers, and the two reserve bodies of cavalry—in all, 400,000 men, 72,000 horses, and 1,272 cannon: a considerable force, certainly, but not greater than others of the first-rate powers can bring into the field in time of war.

CHEVALIER GUARD. HUSSARS DRAGOONS.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

"The Turkish army, as at present organised and equipped," says a letter from Constantinople, in the *Times*, "has never yet been brought face to face with a European force. In the last Russian war, the Nizam, or regulars, were a few raw, ill-organised conscripts, and the greater part of the army was composed of a hasty levy of irregulars. At present, the regular force that Turkey can bring into the field consists of seven ordous, or camps, each of 35,000 men, and each of these has a redif, or reserve force, of those who, having served five years in the regular army, have still seven years to serve as militia on extraordinary occasions. The strength of this redif varies, of course, according to the length of time that the ordou has been in existence. The Turkish soldier is well fed; he has two meals a day—his dinner consisting of two dishes with animal food, to which twice a week a sweet dish is added. He is also well clothed, and carefully tended as to his comforts; which are not disturbed by over much drill, as is evident by his awkward and boorish appearance, which he never loses, and in which he does not much differ from his superior officers. A foreigner in Turkish uniform is distinguished at once by his smart and erect carriage.

"Besides the regular army, Turkey contains a vast irregular force of great variety, which might be made most useful during a campaign. In European Turkey, the Bosnians are a warlike race, and under their feudal system—which was crushed, though not extinguished, by Omer Pacha—could furnish a large population of fighting men, both foot and cavalry. The horses are small and thickset, but active beasts, and well adapted for their mountainous country; their riders are armed with a long gun, gaily ornamented with mother-of-pearl and silken tassels, besides a yatagan, or long knife, and pistols. The foot are armed in the same manner. This race of Slavonians are remarkable for their large robust frame and warlike spirit. They were bound, under the ancient feudal system, to furnish a large force of armed men for the service of the empire; and in the late war with Russia this force marched towards the Balkan, but were not permitted to pass through Servia, since Milosh, the Servian Prince, was in the interest of Russia, and checked them with the Servian troops. The Bosnians are the most fanatical Mussulmans, and are distinguished from their fellow Christians by wearing the turban; the rest of their costume is like that of almost all the Slavonians of Asia Minor. The Montenegrins, being Christians and under the influence of Russia, could only be counted on as one of the many means of annoyance that Russia has in her hands. South of these, the Albanians, a kilted people, who resemble the ancient Scottish Highlanders even in costume, are entirely composed of foot, and are as hardy, dirty, and savage as any mountain warriors in the world. They are excellent riflemen, and are Mussulmans or Christians, much as their interest suits them. They are employed in garrison work in every remote corner of the empire, and are everywhere the terror of the peasant. The Grand Vizier is an Albanian; indeed, they have furnished many remarkable men. The Bulgarians, like the Greeks, are chiefly Christian, and are, therefore, not to be counted on for the defence of the empire. The Servians have the right of keeping a militia, but it is never called out. The Wallachians and Moldavians have a force, but of the most wretched description, unfit for anything but overawing a mob.

TURKISH SOLDIER.

"In Asia Minor, the Osmanlis compose the agricultural and town populations, and the use of arms is very common among them, though they cannot be called an armed race; the towns generally contain garrisons of regular soldiers, so that the citizen merely dons his arms when undertaking a journey. The nearest Mussulman neighbours to Russia are the Lagi, a small but savage people, inhabiting the ancient Colchis, and, until lately, serving feudally under Dere Beys; which custom still maintains to a certain extent, but nothing like what it was formerly, when a small army could be raised in a few days under the heads of their chiefs ready for active service. These Lagi have a distinct language of the Indo-Germanic family, and are a hardy aboriginal race of red-bearded mountaineers, quite distinct from the Turks, but joined to them by the powerful sympathy of religion. They are all footmen, and are armed with a short heavy rifle, a calmé, or large broad dagger, and pistols. About thirty years ago, an army of 300 of them besieged Trebizond, but were negotiated with, and induced to retire. They are agriculturists and fishermen, and inhabit villages which are thinly scattered in the dense pine forests covering that mountainous tract lying south of the river Phasis. From the coast of the Black Sea to the Taurus chain of mountains a great part of the population is nomad, and, besides the Turks or Osmanlis (and the Armenian and Greek Christians, who are non-combatants), consists of two distinct races—the Turcomans, who possessed themselves of the land before the advent of the Osmanlis, and who wander with their black tents up to the shores of the Bosphorus; and the Kurds on the east, the ancient Carduchi, who harassed the 10,000 Greeks, and who, in the middle ages, gave the great Saladin for the defence of Islam. These latter people are partly nomad, most of them leaving their huts in the mountains to wander with their tents and flocks in the rich valleys during the summer months. These people are found from Ararat to the southern mountains of Persia, and consequently dwell in every variety of climate, and lead from childhood a sort of military life.

"The northern Kurds about Ararat are still the very models of mediæval Eastern warriors, such as Saladin led against the Western knights of Christendom. The adventurous tourist may at the present day, while traversing some broad valley in these regions, suddenly come upon a troop of these Kurds, mounted on active, spare, and high-bred looking horses, and clothed head and trunk with chain mail armour, and armed with the long tapering lance, the mace, the scimitar, or battle-axe; their chiefs being distinguished by the richness of their arms, their superior horses, and the white plume of the egret in front of the polished casque. In the highest mountains the Carduchi are still found among the crags of Bohtan and Julamerk, but are not horsemen. Their arms are the rifle and dagger, both of home manufacture. Their enormous and many coloured turbans and their brilliant costume give them a remarkable appearance; and their fierce melancholy countenance is but an index of that stern fanaticism which but seven or eight years ago sacrificed many thousands of the Nestorian Christian mountaineers. Further south we still find the same people, with the same habits, but first-rate horsemen, who have within the last thirty or forty years substituted guns for bows and arrows; and who, in combat, quickly wheeling round their horses and discharging their guns while fleeing, are, like the ancient Scythians, more terrible in retreat than in onset.

"The Turcomans, who are spread over the whole of Asia Minor, are also a most warlike people. Clans numbering many thousands acknowledge the Sultan as the representative of the Caliphs and the

TURKISH ARTILLERY

Sovereign Lord of Islam, from whom all the Frank Kings receive their crowns; but they are practically independent of him, and pay no taxes but to their own chiefs. In the neighbourhood of Cæsarea, Kusan Oghlou, a Turcoman chief, numbers 20,000 armed horsemen, rules despotically over a large district, and has often successfully resisted the Sultan's arms. These people lead a nomad life, are always engaged in petty warfare, are well mounted, and armed with pistol, scimitar, spear, or gun; and would always be useful as irregular troops.

"South of the Taurus we still find numerous Kurds and Turcomans, but the Arab element begins and prevails, as we travel southward, to the exclusion of every other. The citizens and villagers of Arabistan are not unaccustomed to the call to arms; but the Bedouins, as is well known, are incomparable in all that relates to long marches, sudden onslaughts, plundering convoys, and the harassing of retreating armies. These swarthy savages—poor, ill-armed, and almost naked—are yet far better mounted than any other nomads; and, for anything but actual fighting, would be superior to either Kurd or Turcoman. The Arab is essentially brave, and battle is the breath of his nostrils; but, as he loves his mare better than himself, he dislikes too close combat, lest his four-footed friend and companion should be injured. The Bedouin is seldom armed with any other weapon than a long lance and a rude sabre, though the Arabs about Syria have frequently guns. Many great Sheikhs could on an extraordinary occasion bring 20,000 or 30,000 men into the field, mounted on animals incomparable for speed and endurance, whose riders are endowed with extraordinary instincts for living in and ranging wildernesses, where any other creatures would die of hunger and thirst. Add to these the Druses of the Lebanon, the Yezidees, and other armed non-Mussulmans, who would probably fight where most plunder was to be gained, and you have a rude and imperfect, though, I believe, truthful sketch of the irregulars of Turkey. I have not mentioned the Bashi Bozouks or Hytas, who, like the *condottieri* of mediæval Italy, sell their services to that Pacha who promises most pay and plunder. They are dying out as a force, and do not amount to many hundreds."

THE IMPENDING WAR WITH RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

Great conferences have been held at the Porte.
A courier has again been sent to Vienna.
The Ambassadors all agree on the acceptance of the demands of Russia, with modifications.
The Banner of the Prophet has not yet been unfurled, nor the Holy Shirt displayed.
The Guards have been sent to Schumla.
Public feeling is more tranquil.
Armaments continue.
Exchange on London, 118.

The decision of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg upon the propositions before it has not yet been ascertained; but the intelligence from the Danubian Principalities, and the firmness with which the Governments of France and England are insisting upon the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops from Moldavia and Wallachia, give a more threatening aspect to the Eastern question than it has yet assumed. From undertaking the whole civil administration of the Principalities, Russia has proceeded to stimulate or compel the native chiefs to a renunciation of their allegiance. The Prince of Servia "declines" to bear arms against Russia—the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia inform the Divan that they are no more its tributaries. The Sultan replies by ordering the Hospodars to quit the Principalities, disobedience to which may precipitate the long-delayed crisis. Meanwhile the French and English Governments have instructed their Consul-General at Bucharest to remove their flags and retire from the Principalities, and the representatives of those powers at St. Petersburg have been instructed to represent to the Russian Government the grave events by which a refusal to evacuate the Danubian provinces must be followed. The gravity of the crisis will be best seen by a conversation in the House of Lords, on Tuesday night, between the Marquis of Clanricarde and the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Clarendon:—

OCCUPATION OF THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE: My Lords, seeing my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, I rise to put a question to him respecting some reports which have lately been received from the Danubian Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. According to the accounts in the newspapers, the Russian military authorities appear to have taken entire possession of that country, and to have proceeded to administer the government thereof. In the reports to which I have alluded, it is stated that the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces had ordered the Hospodars not to transmit any tribute to Constantinople; and it has been stated in one report that he went so far as to say that any tribute paid to the Sultan would require to be paid over again to his own master. Moreover, it is stated that those personages to whom the local administration of the country was intrusted had been required to hold no further communication with Turkey (Hear, hear). Now this is virtually and really an assumption of the sovereignty of the country by the Czar, *and it is impossible that such an act as that can take place without leading very directly to a terrible war* (Hear, hear). It is, therefore, of the highest importance to this country, and to this House, that we should have whatever information can be afforded to us, without inconvenience, at the earliest moment (Hear, hear). I hold that it is impossible for Europe, or France, or England to submit to such an extension of territory in that direction by Russia, or to such a virtual subjugation of the Empire, which must be attended with the greatest and most fearful consequences (Hear, hear, hear). The matter is of the utmost importance, not merely to the political balance of Europe, and not merely to the honour of these countries, who are parties to treaties with Turkey, but also to the material interests affecting the welfare of all classes of persons, above all in Germany, in France, and very greatly in this kingdom (Hear, hear). It is a matter on which your Lordships must desire to have the fullest information that can with propriety be given; and therefore I trust my noble friend will not think I am indiscreet if I ask him whether any such accounts or reports as I have alluded to have reached him officially, and whether he can inform the House how far it is true that such an assumption of the sovereignty of those provinces by Russia has really taken place (Hear, hear).

The Earl of CLARENDON: My Lords, so far from thinking that my noble friend has committed any indiscretion in the question which he has put to me, I can assure him that I take so entirely *the same view as he does as to what will be the result, not only to Turkey, but to Europe, and especially to this country, of any permanent alienation of the territory to which he has alluded from the Turkish empire*, that I am glad he has put the question, in order that I may satisfy the public mind, as far as I am able, by giving my noble friend all the information I possess. (Hear, hear.) By a despatch dated the 17th of last month, I learnt from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe that a communication had been made by the Consul-General of Russia to the Hospodar of Moldavia, informing him that his relations with the Ottoman Government were to cease; and that the tribute usually transmitted to Constantinople was to be placed at the disposal of the Russian Government, upon the ground, as was stated, that although there existed no intention of modifying the internal institutions of Moldavia, or altering the existing order of things, yet that during the military occupation of the province the action of the sovereign power must necessarily, though temporarily, be suspended. I have to state, also, that the Turkish Government expected to receive similar information from the Hospodar of Wallachia; but I have received a despatch this morning from Mr. Colquhoun, our Consul-General at Bucharest, dated the 22nd of last month, in which he says that up to that time (though it may have been the evening before) no such communication had been made to the Hospodar of the province of Wallachia. However, such a communication was naturally expected by the Porte to be made to the Hospodar of Wallachia as well as of Moldavia, and it was the intention of the Porte, so soon as it received that information, to order the Hospodars to withdraw and cease their functions (Hear, hear). He further adds, that in that event he should consider it highly improper that the British Consuls in the Principalities should continue to exercise their functions; and I lost no time in communicating to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe the entire approval by her Majesty's Government of that course (Hear, hear). I can only further inform your Lordships that I shall, by the messenger who leaves London this night, instruct Sir Hamilton Seymour to demand from the Russian Government the explanation to which we are entitled of a matter which, as I have stated, I view in precisely the same light with my noble friend (Hear, hear).

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Lord D. STUART—after alluding to the negotiations going on between this country and all the Courts of Europe with relation to the differences which have arisen between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople—wished to know whether Lord John Russell intended to fix a day, when Mr. Layard might make his long-delayed motion on the Eastern question, or when the Government would be prepared to make a statement on this subject. In reply to this appeal the following conversation took place:—

Lord J. RUSSELL: Upon the last occasion when this important subject was mentioned, the House concurred with her Majesty's Government in opinion that it was not desirable to have a discussion on it in the present state of the negotiations. I am quite ready, however, to give to my noble friend, and to the House, all the information which it is at present in my power to afford (Hear, hear). When the Ambassador of the Emperor of Russia left Constantinople, it appeared to her Majesty's Government that it was desirable that there should be a conference of all the great powers of Europe, in order to endeavour to arrive at terms which might put an amicable termination to the differences between Russia and the Sublime Porte. It was the opinion of Austria that it was not desirable to have any such conference while the matter remained in a state of diplomatic relations; that it would not be desirable to have such conference, unless the Emperor of Russia, by invading the Principalities, should, for a time at least, put an end to the *status quo* of Europe. When that event occurred, the Government of the Emperor of Austria, in conformity with its previous declaration, expressed its willingness to hold a conference; and at Vienna summoned the representatives of the other great powers of Europe to attend, for the purpose of conferring upon the affair of Russia and Turkey. The Minister of Russia did not attend; but the Ministers of England, France, and Prussia attended that conference. Certain terms were then agreed on, which in the opinion of the representatives of the four great powers might be accepted with honour by the Governments of Turkey and Russia. Those terms have been assented to by the Governments of England and France, and, according to our belief, have been transmitted from Vienna to St. Petersburg and to Constantinople. In this state of affairs, I think the House will feel as strongly, if not more strongly than before, that it is quite impossible for me either to say that it is desirable to have a discussion on these affairs now, or to fix a day for any discussion. As the time for the prorogation of Parliament approaches, her Majesty's Government will be ready to give every information, consistent with their duty, with respect to them (Hear, hear).

Mr. DISRAELI: I wish to inquire whether her Majesty's Ministers are induced to believe that there is any particular time when answers will be returned by the Governments of Russia and Constantinople to the terms proposed?

Lord J. RUSSELL: I should not like to be responsible for naming any particular time. I do not know how many days may be required for the consideration of the terms submitted to the two Governments. I should think the proposition probably left Vienna on Sunday last, and therefore the right hon. gentleman will be able to calculate for himself the probable lapse of time before answers will be returned.

Mr. DISRAELI, after a short interval, rose again and said: There was a phrase in the noble Lord's answer to the noble member for Marylebone which appeared somewhat obscure on this side of the House. The noble Lord said that a proposition agreed on at the conference in Vienna had received the approbation of the Governments of France and England. I inferred at the time that that proposition had, of course, also received the approbation of the Government of Austria and Prussia; but somewhat this apprehension appears to exist on this point, which it would be desirable for the noble Lord to remove.

Lord J. RUSSELL: The proposition was, in fact, an Austrian proposition, though it came originally from the Government of France, and no doubt the Government of Prussia likewise assented to it.

It seems that the arrangement which had been contemplated by the Ambassadors of the four powers at Constantinople was not adopted by the Divan; and, instead of agreeing to that solution of the quarrel, the Porte published the protest against the occupation of the principalities which is already known to our readers. On the other hand, although the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had expressed its readiness to listen to the overtures made by France and England, the Emperor Nicholas intimated that, as he had already accepted the good offices of Austria, all communications on the subject would be referred by him to Vienna. Count Buol and the diplomatic body at the Imperial Court hastened to take advantage of this position; and, accordingly, several conferences have already been held at Vienna between the Ministers of the four powers, for the purpose of giving to the proposed terms the full authority of the leading states in Europe. The utmost union is said to have prevailed on this occasion, and all the powers have shown themselves animated by the same desire to maintain peace and to rescue the provinces of the Ottoman Empire from Russian encroachment. It is evident that a considerable advantage has been gained by this mode of conducting the negotiation; for the resistance opposed to the demands of Russia is no longer that of the Western states only, but of the whole of Europe. Vienna is, from its position, the spot where such a negotiation can be carried on with least delay; and Austria is the state which has most reason to dread the permanent occupation of the Principalities and the loss of the Lower Danube. Moreover, as she has now assumed the leading part in this transaction, she is the more bound to give it, in case of necessity, that material support which may be required to ensure its success. For the first time for many years Austria and Prussia have joined with England and France upon a question of first-rate importance, to abate the pretensions of Russia, and to re-establish with all its authority that joint action of Europe on the Eastern question which the Court of St Petersburg has attempted to break.

While the representatives of England and France at St. Petersburg are instructed to put the question categorically to the Emperor, whether he will or will not withdraw his troops from the Principalities, "Russian encroachment" is evidently proceeding, and the symptoms of a permanent occupation of the Principalities, or a further invasion of the Sultan's territories, multiply. The Hospodar of Servia refuses his contingent to the Sultan's army, desiring to stand neutral; and letters from Constantinople of the 18th ult. inform us that the Hospodars of the two Principalities had instructed their agents at the Porte, "that "by superior order" they were under the necessity of "breaking off for a time" all relations with the Government of the Sultan. The Post-office is in the hands of Russia: the Czar's agents conduct the censorship; and twenty commissioners, acting in the name of the Hospodar, but receiving their orders from Prince Gortschakoff, have been appointed to give full effect to all the plans of Russia. The main body of the corps of occupation is marching through Moldavia into Wallachia, and particularly to stations along the Danube over against Bulgaria.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 17th ult., states that a deputation of three Boyards, selected from the most influential men of Moldavia, had arrived on the previous day. This deputation came, it is said, with the authorisation of the reigning Prince, to remonstrate against the conduct of the Russian army, which, contrary to the solemn promises made to the Porte, treats the Danubian Provinces as a conquered country, and commits therein numberless exactions.

The *Odessa Journal* reports, on the authority of letters from Ismail, that the Russians have thrown several bridges of boats across the Danube; and a letter from Jassy, in the *Gazette de Cologne*, says:—"We learn that Russian agents are at this moment extremely active in concluding bargains with the possessors of the state forests and private individuals in the Principalities, for timber for ship-building. It is well known that the forests of Moldavia and Wallachia abound in the finest kind of timber for that purpose."

The evacuation of the Principalities is the great difficulty. The French Government declare that it will never do to allow the Russians, under any pretext whatever, to pass the winter where they now are while the combined fleets are obliged to return ingloriously to the places they respectively set out from. Hostilities, supposing them to arise, would, after the winter had passed over, be undertaken with immense disadvantage to all but Russia, as the prestige of the powers would be gone. The object of Russia is evidently to pass the winter in the provinces under pretence of negotiating—negotiating either on the terms of the notes or guarantees, or on the amount of indemnity which it has been stated Russia intends demanding for the expense of her invasion; and it would not be extraordinary if that indemnity were found to be of an amount utterly impossible for Turkey to pay, except by leaving in the hands of her invader the "material guarantee" of the Principalities, to which the Nesselrode circular made allusion.

We have already pointed out that, in defiance of all equity, and with the utmost disregard of all treaties, as of all truth, Russia invaded the territory of her neighbour, because she believed that neighbour weak; and because she was led to believe that no union existed between the maritime powers, and that Turkey would be left to her fate. The Turks contend, with some show of reason, that the mere evacuation of the territory thus violated is not sufficient, and ought not to be considered sufficient. Russia, instead of exacting an indemnity—in other words, a premium on her own injustice—should, they argue, be called upon to indemnify Turkey for the immense injury she has done to her.

The French and English Governments have agreed on the basis of a common action, and have intimated to the Russian Government that all further hesitation or delay on its part in effecting the evacuation of the Principalities will be considered by them as a refusal to do so. The answer of Russia is expected on the 12th inst. The refusal of Russia to reply, or her refusal to act conformably to what is demanded, will, it is confidently believed, be followed by the entrance of the combined fleets into the Dardanelles, and their advance to the Bosphorus. Were Turkey unsupported by the Western powers, it is almost certain that even its acceptance of the Menschikoff ultimatum would not be considered by Russia as sufficient, and that she would still require more.

The resolution of the Porte to summon the two Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia to the presence of the Sultan was adopted at a conference held on the 16th ult., of the Ambassadors of England, France, Austria, and Prussia. It is very doubtful whether this invitation will be accepted, and the Porte will then be under the necessity of superseding them. If the Princes do obey the summons, the Russians will have a pretext for making arrangements of their own for the government of the Provinces. The two Princes cannot be regarded as free agents in the presence of such an overwhelming Russian force as now occupies the Principalities.

Great apprehensions are felt at Constantinople by the friends of the Porte, relative to the state of the country, consequent upon he recent military preparations. The Turkish Government are in a state of bankruptcy, the movement of troops, &c., having been effected mostly on credit—commerce is suffering in its best interests—and a vast assemblage of scarcely disciplined troops are crying out for war. The first of these difficulties may force Turkey to adopt the only salutary course now remaining—that of a loan; the second is an unmitigated evil, whose effects will probably be severely felt for some time to come; and the third is a hypothetical danger, which, if happily averted, must produce a sufficient degree of alarm among the Christians to entail material loss for the country. It is evident that the object of Russia is either war or conquest, or such a state of armed peace as shall exhaust Turkey, and bring her to make the desired cessions of territory.

The movement of Turkish troops to different parts of the empire continues; and the expenditure appears to be of that reckless nature which shuts its eyes to the future. Several parcels of treasure coming from Persia have been taken by the Government on the way, and checks on the treasury given to the owners. The European merchants at Galatz, who have large sums due to them from the Government, have not received a single para for many months past. The troops travel by the steamers on credit, and the provisions for the army are likewise purchased on credit.

Advices from Constantinople, under date July 19, state that the Turkish Government, harassed by the conduct of Russia, and having exposed to the world the injustice of that power, has determined to act with vigour. It has hitherto allowed Russia to have all the ultimatums to herself, and has had to endure the most insulting language that ever one power presumed to address to another with even the slightest show of independence. The note reports, but in a more precise manner, the various arguments employed in its previous communications to Russia; it shows how the Porte evinced every disposition and desire to continue on good terms with its neighbours; that it was always disposed to listen to just complaints, and to remedy them; that no distinction was made between the Christian population and Mussulman subjects; that it has very recently given proofs of its love of toleration, and of impartial justice, in the firmans it has issued, and which sufficiently secure the immunities, privileges, and rights of the Christian population of every denomination. All this the Sultan has done; but if he be required to do anything more, that is inconsistent with his own honour, and, with the honour, the dignity, and the independence of his people, he shall give the same reply he has already given to the ultimatum of Count Nesselrode, namely, a refusal; and that, if the consequence of that refusal be war, war he must accept; but he leaves it to the world to judge between them, and to pronounce its verdict as to the party that rendered necessary so terrible an alternative. The evacuation of the Principalities "as soon as possible" is demanded; and this is made in the ultimatum an indispensable condition of pacific arrangement. The note concludes by reiterating the assurance that the Sultan is ready, should negotiations be accepted, to send an Ambassador Extraordinary to St. Petersburg.

The news from the Russian and Turkish frontiers contains some interesting and important items. The armies of the two countries are almost in presence of each other; and an untoward accident, or the indiscreet precipitation of some subaltern might precipitate a war. Beginning with the Turks, the last news from Bulgaria is that 20,000 troops have been sent to Varna. Omer Pacha is in great force on the whole line of the Danube, certain parts of which he has fortified. On the 16th ult. the Russians were before the fortress of Giurgevo, on the left bank of the Danube, directly opposite Rustchuk, an important Turkish stronghold. The Russian troops marched to Giurgevo, along a road on the bank of the Danube.

Russian vessels have approached close to the mouth of the Bosphorus, and discharged their guns within sight of the forts. All the army of Turkish Roumelia has been paid, and 60,000 Turks are now posted along the Danube longing for action. Two Turkish camps have been formed near the Danube, and one near Varna. All important points have been fortified, and every vessel that is seaworthy manned. 30,000 or 40,000 men, who are collected in Constantinople, are described as stout, swarthy, well-drilled soldiers.

The vanguard of the Russian army of occupation arrived at Bucharest, under the command of Count Aurep-Elout, on the 15th. The Metropolitan, with his assistant clergy, went out to meet the Russians with the cross and holy water. Besides Prince Gortschakoff's occupation, and

the troops already so frequently mentioned, under Generals Dannenberg, Panfutin, and Lüders, the reserves and the rear-guard of the fourth corps are being concentrated at Tula, and put on the war footing. The Russians, by throwing a pontoon bridge across the Danube, between Ismail and the Island of Tschatal, have violated the treaty of Adrianople; which also stipulates that no kind of establishment, excepting the quarantines, may be formed on any of the Danubian islands.

When the Russian troops passed the Pruth, the bridges, which are private property, were found to be so weak that not more than 8000 men a day could cross. Up to the 15th above 80,000 men had entered Moldavia, that is, the whole of the 4th *corps d'armée*, composed of three infantry divisions (16,000 men each), of one cavalry division (4000 men), and 200 guns. Then came one infantry division, one light cavalry division, and 100 guns, all belonging to the 5th *corps d'armée*; ten regiments of Cossacks (of 600 men), two battalions of Sappers, and one battalion of Chasseurs. Two battalions and the Cossack artillery were to pass the Pruth on the 15th. As soon as the Russians had crossed the frontiers on the 2nd, one of Prince Gortschakoff's aides-de-camp, was sent with despatches to Herrmannstadt, in Transylvania. It is asserted that a part of the Russian troops are to encamp on the Transylvanian frontier. An extremely active correspondence is maintained between Prince Gortschakoff's head-quarters and Russia; 116 courier horses are kept prepared at each post station. A part of the Moldavian militia has been sent by order of the Russian Commander to guard the corn magazines and hospitals. The Moldavian troops are also obliged to form a treble line of pickets on the Danube. The Russian officers openly say that the Porte is far too poor to pay the enormous expenses of the Russian army, the daily outlay for provisions alone being 100,000 silver rubles (a ruble is about 2s. 7d). The common soldiers have a strong idea that the Porte has sold the keys of the Holy Sepulchre to the Jews, and that the world will be at an end if Russia does not get them back again.

It is fully expected that the next mail will bring bad news from Belgrade, as the commander of the fortress, who insists on the Servian contingent being sent into Omer Pacha's camp, employs threats. In a note to the British Consul in Bucharest, Prince Gortschakoff promised that the Sulina mouth should at once be looked to. It was added, the express will of the Emperor was, that the commerce of the Principalities should suffer no interruption. Russian notes have also been forwarded to the Hospodars, in which it is required that the provisions for the army shall continue to be supplied at the prices paid on the day the troops first crossed the frontier. This is complained of as being most unreasonable.

From St. Petersburg we are informed of the arrival of Count Gyulai, on a mission from Austria. He is said to be the mediator who is to set matters right, and induce the Emperor to accept the proposals of the four great powers. He is stated to be most assiduous in working out his task.

The Nesselrode state papers, which the world is still looking up to with admiration, in spite of their bad logic and incorrect facts, are currently believed to be the handiwork of a certain Labinski, a Polish Jew of inferior birth and standing, but who by his facile pen has raised himself to a high position in the Chancellor's Cabinet.

Papers from St. Petersburg, up to the 23rd, bring a manifesto from the Emperor, ordering fresh levies to be called out in different proportions to the population, according to the local circumstances, varying from 6 to 10 in 1000. The Emperor of Russia has also issued orders for the Baltic fleet to be got ready for sea. The force consists of twenty ships of the line and fifteen frigates. One division is already complete, and the other will be ready to put to sea very shortly. This is the fleet which was reviewed by the Grand Duke Constantine, and by the Emperor, on the 15th instant.

A piece of intelligence, which has caused a great agitation in Sweden, is, that there is to be an immense concentration of Russian troops in Finland, which is understood to be the Czar's answer to the assembling of a powerful English fleet at Spithead. The united Swedish and Danish fleet, which is out on a so-called evolution cruise, has been ordered to the Baltic. The fleet was under the command of Admiral Crassenstolpe, and had on board Prince Oscar of Sweden, serving as Flag Captain. Great Britain is said to be in close correspondence with Denmark, with reference to all the contingencies of a war with Russia.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

(From the *Times*.)

It is evident, from the tone assumed by the Government on Tuesday evening in both Houses of Parliament, and more especially by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, that, as we approach the final crisis of this Eastern negotiation, the confidence of her Majesty's Ministers in its successful termination does not increase. On the contrary, the conduct of the Russian authorities in the Principalities can only be regarded as a fresh proof of the indifference of the Imperial Government to the rights established by treaty in those provinces; and a power which appropriates the revenue of a foreign territory, professedly held as a temporary deposit, and in time of peace, is obnoxious to the charge of actual spoliation. What can be expected of the forbearance or justice of a state which has advanced thus far, and with such entire recklessness, on the old track of aggression and rapine? Or what confidence can be placed in the assurances of Russia, when every fresh incident that comes to our knowledge affords increased evidence of the avidity with which she fastens on her prey? It was a question whether the honour and the public interests of Europe required that the decisive resistance to Russia should be made when her armies crossed the Pruth, or whether room should still be left for further negotiation. The Cabinets of Western Europe decided—we think wisely—in favour of the latter and more temperate of these courses. The result has been, that we have obtained, to a much higher degree than we had before, the concurrence and assistance of the German States; and that all the world has seen the earnest and undeniable anxiety of the British and French Cabinets to avoid hostilities thus wantonly provoked. But beyond this it is impossible to go; for, in the present state of affairs in the East, it is certain that if Turkey were compelled to yield an abject submission to the demands made upon her, she would be convulsed by internal agitation even more fatal to her existence than the attack of a foreign enemy, and Russia would cease to be the aggressor only to become the protector of her victim. The nature of the case and the state of public feeling in the East determine, therefore, the extent to which concessions can be carried. Beyond a certain point they would become more dangerous than war itself; but, short of that point, there is no great reason to suppose they will induce the Emperor Nicholas to lower his demands, to withdraw his armies, and to lend himself in good faith to the pacific termination of this dispute.

Some of our contemporaries, and most of the Continental journals, have been misled by the importance attached to the negotiations going on at Constantinople, and to the intelligence brought from Turkey by the *Caradoc* and the *Chesapeal*. In reality, nothing has been done at Constantinople, and we are not surprised at it; but, as we stated on Tuesday, the true seat of the negotiations is Vienna, where Austria takes the leading part in the conference. But here, again, our contemporaries are misinformed when they state that the ultimatum of the conference was despatched on the 24th or 26th of July to St. Petersburg, and that the Emperor's answer may be known here on the 10th of August. The last proposals of the conference were not despatched from Vienna till Sunday, or perhaps even Monday last, and they were sent to Constantinople before they would reach St. Petersburg. If a direct answer is received from both Courts at Vienna with the least possible delay, the interval would be about a fortnight; but if, as is probable, a communication has to be made from Constantinople to St. Petersburg, the delay may be even longer. In the meantime, the demand of the British Government for explanations as to the extraordinary and oppressive conduct of the Russians in the Principalities will arrive at St. Petersburg almost as soon as the proposition from Vienna, and will convince the Emperor that the time is past when the mask in which he has hitherto shrouded his policy can still be worn. We have a right to insist on knowing upon what pretext these provinces, with which we have most extensive commercial relations, are thus virtually incorporated in the Russian Empire.

The internal measures of the Russian Cabinet are all of a warlike character. On the 20th of July a ukase was published raising a levy of seven men per 1000 on the population of the eastern half of the empire, which is supposed to amount to twenty-three millions. At the same time the arrears of men (three per 1000) who had been excused on the last levy are called up, so that in some districts the conscription will amount to one per cent. Some pressure has begun to be felt for money to support these enormous military preparations, and the Executive Government applied to the Minister of Finance for permission to use a portion of the gold reserve deposited in the fortresses of the Crown. But this gold is the basis of the Russian paper currency, and the Minister of Finance raised strong objections, which were not for the present overruled, to the appropriation of any part of this fund. The Emperor then applied to the Sacred Synod for a loan of sixty million rubles. That holy body expressed their readiness to obey at all risks the Imperial commands, but alleged that they were the depositories of the property of the Church for the most sacred purposes, and held their purse-strings closed with ecclesiastical tenacity. Thus far these facts undoubtedly indicate the financial weakness of the Russian Government; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that if war were declared, especially if it resumed the cry of religious supremacy, not only would these efforts be made, but far greater sacrifices would probably be obtained from the enthusiasm of the people. Nothing, meanwhile, is neglected which can influence the ambition and national pride of the Russians, and even the language of public documents is passionate and arrogant in the extreme—at present, however, we are told, without much effect upon the people, who do not believe their church to be in any danger at all.

But the more the Emperor Nicholas assumes this tone in his own dominions, the more does he lower and contract his influence on foreign states. All his attempts to impose his policy on the Courts of Vienna and Berlin have failed; and even at the minor Courts the intrigues of the Russian diplomatists have not been more successful. Of these the most important is Denmark, because she commands the entrance of the Baltic, and undoubtedly owes a debt of gratitude to Russia for her support throughout the late Schleswig-Holstein war. But the independence of Denmark is even more closely connected with her relations to the western maritime powers, and no state is more interested in the maintenance of strict neutrality, in the event of hostilities. We do credit, therefore, the assertion that the Russian Government has succeeded in establishing its hold upon the Court of Copenhagen, and the statement that the Danish Government have proceeded, under Russian influence, to abrogate or impair the Constitution of 1849, is wholly inaccurate. The Danish Government have caused a bill or draught project to be published, containing some modifications of the Constitution now in force; but this bill is to be submitted to the discussion and vote of the Chambers when they re-assemble, and it has not been promulgated by Royal authority. To Denmark, as well as to all the adjacent parts of Europe, the present crisis is of vital importance; for, though this quarrel commenced upon the Bosphorus, the solution it may receive will determine whether or not Russia is to make the rights of foreign states subordinate to her interests or her ambition; and, since such pretensions have been manifested, the peace and independence of the world can only be preserved by the firm adherence of all other powers to the measures necessary to restore the authority of law, and to set bounds to the possibility of aggression.

MEMOIR OF THE SULTAN ABDU-'L-MEDJID.

Abdu-'l-Medjid, the present Sultan of Turkey, though the mildest Sovereign of his time, has gone through one of the stormiest reigns upon record; and, at this moment, he is undergoing dangers and indignities such as Monarch has seldom been exposed to. A sketch of his life may explain how much of his position is attributable to his personal character—how much to the circumstances of the throne he inherited.

As he ascended the throne it was tottering; and he was but sixteen years of age when, in 1839, he succeeded his father—the "reforming" Sultan Mahmoud, who attempted to assimilate the manners and the institutions of Asia with those of Europe; and who signally failed, even with regard to externals. When Abdu-'l-Medjid was girded with the sword of Osman, that monarch-vassal Mehemet Ali was in open revolt: Ibrahim Pacha, having destroyed the Turkish army, was on his march through Asia Minor, on the road to Constantinople, and that Turkish Admiral, to whom, on a memorable occasion, Mr. Disraeli compared Sir Robert Peel, had just sailed with all his fleet into an Egyptian port. All the great Pachas were watching for their opportunity; had he of Egypt succeeded, the Turkish Empire would have disappeared. Lord Palmerston resolved to save it; outwitted the French diplomacy; formed the quadruple alliance, from which France was excluded; destroyed St. Jean d'Acre; checked Ibrahim Pacha; and forced Mehemet Ali to the acceptance of a treaty which re-defined his position and limited his power. The young Sultan could then have tasted repose; but was, apparently, too careless to enjoy it. An empire was in doubtful allegiance; authority, weakened at the very centre, was powerless at the extremities; and the Sultan, who lost as much as he gained by the intervention of foreign aid, and who could not place much faith in the sympathy of Russia, with whom Turkey, towards the Danube, may be said to have been at perpetual war, could have no allies and no strength but in the old Turkish Mussulman population. Yet the very first act of the Sultan, after the settlement of the Egyptian dispute, was (under the influence of Redschid Pasha) to outrage this party by recommencing, with even less disguise and with more contempt, those very reforms which had risked Mahmoud his throne. This was by the famous Hatti Scherif, of Gulhane, or Tanzimat, which among other things gave the Christians unheard-of privileges, and which sweeping away most of the powers of life and death of the Pachas, declared something like social and political equality throughout his dominions. In Europe it was erroneously supposed that this was only a reform in costume and minor matters, needlessly shocking deep-rooted prejudices among the Mussulman population; but it is now better understood, and must, undoubtedly, be recognised as one of the boldest and best measures—at least, in intention, for its application could by no means be universal—which ever emanated from the honourable ambition of a sovereign. The Hatti Scherif reduced into subjection the Dere Beys, who, in various parts of Asia Minor (instances are mentioned in Mr. Layard's works) exercised a practically uncontrolled sway, and whose domination was of the most hurtful and plundering character. Everywhere, as far as it was possible, and to a wonderful extent, considering the actual power and resources of the Sultan, centralisation—which is a blessing in Turkey at least—was enforced. But the consequences were not wholly causes of congratulation. The Turkish character was, in many respects changed, and not for the better. Travellers lamented, thenceforward, that hospitality was no longer met with in the distant provinces; and the reason was, that there were no more entertainers—what may be called the class of grand seigneurs, having been destroyed; the policy of the Sultan being to withdraw hereditary offices, which were the great sources of wealth and grandeur in families, and to create, if possible, what we would term here, a middle class. The other day there was an insurrection in Bosnia, where the Tanzimat had not been extended; and that was nothing more than a revolt against the feudal Lords; and though Omir Pacha suppressed the rising, he did not fail to redress the grievance. Another consequence of the Tanzimat, and one very interesting to Englishmen, was that the breed of horses in Turkey has deteriorated—no great studs being kept up; and emulation and care in improving breeds being no longer witnessed.

This Tanzimat is the key to Abdu-'l-Medjid's reign: as he commenced he has gone on; and, supplementary to the Hatti Scherif, is the firman of May, 1852, whereby perfect toleration of religious belief was declared—a grand act, if it could only have been carried out and enforced. Purity of aim, destitute of vigour, is Abdu-'l-Medjid's characteristic; magnificence of declaration, without adequate means of sustaining the effort, has been the feature of the Turkish Government under both the last and the present Sultan. The complaint of the Mussulmans against him is his unwarlike nature. He abhors war; and it is this weakness of which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—whose personal influence over him is unbounded—has taken advantage for the purpose of preserving a long peace—certainly inglorious, and probably, in the end, unfortunate, fo Turkish interests. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is himself a cautious man; and it is unquestionable that the Sultan has several times committed errors from want of proper indignation; as, for instance, when, in 1849, the Russians occupied the Principalities to suppress the "revolution" Russia had hereself excited, and when the Sultan made no protest; and as, also, in the Hungarian war, when the Austrians were driven into Turkish territory by General Bem, and when, again, the Sultan did not disarm the flying but incursive force. A very different course was pursued when the Hungarians, headed by Kossuth, entered Turkey, after the desertion of Georgey. Then Lord Stratford de Redcliffe advised, and the Sultan ordered, before he would treat with them at all, that they should lay down their arms.

The conduct of the Sultan in relation to Kossuth forms, however, a very honourable, as it is a very interesting, episode in his life. There is no doubt that his noblest sympathies were aroused for the Hungarians; and that, personally, he wished them success; although he missed an opportunity which might have given him a strong future position against Russian intrigues or open attacks. The principal fact in regard to the Hungarian refugee history is this—that the Sultan, *proprio motu*, counter to the advice of his Divan, had resolved to give a shelter and protection to Kossuth, against both Austria and Russia, several days before Lord Palmerston's despatch, assuring support, to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, was written; and all the credit of that creditable transaction, is therefore, due alone to Abdu-'l-Medjid.

Another circumstance worth noting is this, that though the Sultan sent orders that the refugees should be disarmed, he, at the same time, directed Zia Pacha, to whom the orders were transmitted, to pay to them the full value of their arms; and, as an illustration of ordinary administration in Turkey, it may be mentioned that Zia Pacha, whom Kossuth has described as one of the politest men he ever met in his life, kept exactly one-half of the money forwarded for the Hungarians. Bem, and several others of the refugees, it will not be forgotten, turned Mahommedans; and this was in order to avail themselves of a law of the Koran, to which their attention was directed, that no Mohammedan could be surrendered to an Infidel; and it is an historical fact that the Divan urged on the Sultan to give up all those who would not accept the turban. The Sultan resisted this advice by another appeal to the Koran; the Koran commanded hospitality; and, though Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and other Ambassadors at Constantinople assured him that he was risking his throne, he was for the first time in his life vehement and vigorous; and, with or without English aid, he resolved to defend Kossuth and Kossuth's friends and countrymen. His conduct towards them was in every respect noble. They were treated like guests at Kutaya. Kossuth had a guard of honour when ever he rode out; and, as a splendid horse was placed at his disposal, he often galloped out of sight of his guards, and evading them, returned alone to Kutaya. He was often urged to turn these playful escapes into serious earnest; but he seemed to understand the nature of the Sultan, and trusted implicitly to his word. Nevertheless, he would have been carried off had those of his friends who were watching European diplomacy found reason to suppose that the Sultan would give way.

The genuine generosity of the Sultan's conduct on this occasion is only to be understood by reference to his horror of war, which he was risking. Perhaps, however, the course he took is traceable to another aversion always distinguishing him—his horror of capital punishments, which, of course, would have been the Austrian sentences upon the refugees. Various anecdotes are related of this trait in the Sultan's character; but it is not always that he is able to procure mercy. It is a remarkable fact that he is the first Sultan who has not murdered his brother! Abdu-'l-Aziz lives in dangerous propinquity to the throne; and just in the same way as in our own constitutional workings the heir-apparent always leads the Opposition, so Abdu-'l-Aziz is regarded as the head of the old Turkish party; and it was in his name that this party conspired the other day, when, the plot being detected, and the Sultan being unable to protect his brother's adherents, fifteen Imaums, Mussulman students, were bow-strung. All the tastes of the Sultan are gentle and refined; and his predilections have exposed him to the ridicule and hatred of many of his barbaric and more warlike subjects. He is devotedly fond of music; but it is a partiality without power. he has ear without execution; and after a lifetime's assiduity has only succeeded in being able to play one tune on the piano! But then it does service on all occasions: it is a march, which the Sultan plays for everybody with exhaustless complacency. It is said that when Donizetti was visiting the Sultan, and, before all the Court, performed, or had performed, varieties of music, the Sultan went up to the piano, requested the great composer's attention, and smilingly gratified Donizetti by performing this eternal march. Of the arts the Sultan is a warm and intellectual patron. Industry—in the large sense of the term—it is the great object of his reign to promote, to the discouragement of these ruinous accumulations of materials of war in which his father indulged; and it is well known with what liberal ardour he responded to the British invitation to co-operate in the Great Exhibition of 1851. The nobility of his character has been repeatedly demonstrated in regard to money. This spring his mother died; and, like all the wives of Turkish sovereigns, she had accumulated in the seraglio great treasures. She died, leaving the sum of £400,000 to her favourite, Abdu-'l-Medjid; and this enormous sum the Sultan, instead of converting to his private purposes, handed over to the Treasury, for the service of the state. This indifference to money stands out in startling contrast to the manners of all around him; for it is notorious that the Sultan completely fails in checking the venality of the high officers entrusted with administration in his dominions. There are other reforms which he also fails to carry

out, for instance, he cannot set the fashion in costume. It is related that, not long ago, he introduced the novelty of a small peak or rim to his fez. The true Musulmans were aghast: the Pontiff Sheikh (ul Islam) remonstrated such a hat was against the Koran; and the Sultan had to submit: the peak disappeared. But, next day he invited this head of religion to ride out with him; and they rode westward — straight towards the setting sun. The Sultan pointed out every object to the Sheikh: the Sheikh was courteously observant. In order to see, however, he had to put up his outstretched hand at right angles with the forehead, to shelter his eyes from the rays of the sun. The Sultan noticed this, and struck the hand of the holy man heavily with his whip. The holy man was reminded that the Koran forbade peaks to hats; the holy man was corrected, and the peak re-appeared on the Royal fez. By as successful a reading of the Koran, the Sultan has been enabled to indulge himself in his favourite wine - champagne. It is well known that his father died from drinking brandy, to which, consequently, he has a medicinal as well as orthodox aversion. His theory is that the Koran forbids fermented liquors; but that champagne is not fermented, and is, consequently, not illegal drink; and this reading has been highly applauded by the ladies of the seraglio, with whom Abdu-'l-Medjid passes more time than should be spared from Government. Of a handsome person, but not of a robust constitution, he avoids martial exercises, and takes more delight in archery matches than in reviews. Gifted, however, with great perception, the Sultan has been fortunate in the choice of men to whom he has entrusted the care of the army and navy. He seeks the best men from all countries, and the result is that according to Mr. David Urquhart, who is, perhaps, more competent to speak on these questions than any man living, Turkey has nothing to fear from a campaign with Russia. The artillery has been formed, and is directed by Prussians; the infantry by the French; and the navy has long been under the command of Englishmen—formerly of Captain Walker, now of Captain Slade, both holding that grade in the British service. The Sultan, however, does all he can to collect efficient officers and ministers from the Turks; and he yearly sends over crowds of picked young men for European culture; to Paris for the Polytechnic School; to Liverpool for commerce; to London for ship-building; to Manchester for machinery. These students are equally divided between England and France; and the fact is significant as showing that the Sultan has no predilection for one country over the other. He is neither of a French party, nor of an English party; and Lord Redcliffe's great influence over him is merely the influence of a man of commanding ability, great knowledge, and great honour. If he were a Frenchman, the Sultan would follow him with the same fidelity.

ABDU-'L MEDJID, SULTAN OF TURKEY.—FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

CASTLES OF THE DARDANELLES.

We append a View of the Castles of the Dardanelles. The European shore is on the left, and the Asiatic on the right. The fort and batteries on the European side are called Chelitbawri, or Kelidbar, "the Lock of the Sea." The town and battery on the opposite side are called Chanak-Kalessi, or Sultaine-Kalessi. These batteries are effectively mounted with ordnance of prodigious calibre, which threaten destruction to any ships that might approach the passage of the Dardanelles, from the Mediterranean. The Emperor Alexander used to call the Dardanelles the "key of my house," and it is unquestionably necessary to the march of Russian empire to have the right of free egress and ingress through the gates of the Dardanelles, which are the gates of the Black Sea. We cannot be surprised at the sensitiveness of Russia at the presence of a French and English fleet in the Turkish waters, when we remember that once in the Bosphorus the commerce of Russia in the Black Sea might be easily destroyed, while the forts and naval arsenals of Southern Russia might be blockaded and bombarded by the ships of the combined powers.

THE CASTLES OF THE DARDANELLES.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

At the present moment a review of the career of the Emperor Nicholas, rendering prominent his personal characteristics, can but be interesting, and may be useful:—

Nicholas, "Autocrat of all the Russias," "Czar of Poland," "Grand Prince of Finland," &c., was born in July, 1796. He was the third son of the Emperor Paul, by Paul's second wife, who was a Princess of Wirtemburg; and on both sides Nicholas is, therefore, rather more German than Russian; and as he has also espoused a German Princess (the sister of the present King of Prussia), the Russian element is infinitesimal in the blood of the present heir to the throne of the Czars. Of the education of the Emperor little has been made known; but it is certain that he had this advantage—that he was not educated as even a probable successor to his father. He was certainly brought up rather as a German than a Russian, and under the supervision of his mother—a circumstance to which is, perhaps, attributable the fact, that when he unexpectedly reached Imperial power, and when his policy was to be intensely Russian, he encountered a great impediment to Russian popularity: he could not write (it is said that he cannot to this day write) a Russian letter. Germans were his instructors; General Ramsdorf in the art of war, for which the young Prince developed taste and capacity; and the celebrated Professor Adelung and College-Counsellor Storch, who took their pupil through arduous courses of modern literature and "political science;" in the latter there being, no doubt, included instruction by Paul's Ministers in that traditional Russian system in which Nicholas has subsequently proved so profound a proficient. Music was another branch of education in which the Royal pupil made some progress, for he reached "composition;" and loyal Russians are frequently expected to admire certain "grand marches," the work of the Emperor Nicholas. The future Emperor first became known to the European Courts after the Peace of 1815. He visited England in 1816; and an immense prestige then attaching to everything Russian, and in especial to a brother, of the Emperor Alexander, he was greatly fêted in English society. He occupied a house in Stratford-street; and Mr. Raikes' "Visit to St. Petersburg, 1829 30," gives, from reminiscences, some interesting facts of the sensation then made by the magnificent Grand Duke. "He was a fine-looking youth, making a conspicuous figure at Almack's in the waltz, and whirling our English beauties round the circle to a quicker movement than they had learned to practise." It is a fact in history that the waltz was only just then coming into fashion; and it is easily conceivable what aid may have been given to the new rage by the handsome and all-victorious Nicholas, whose figure Byron may have had in his indignant eye, when he wrote his satiric verses against what were then considered by large classes as the indecencies of modern dancing. At the end of 1816 he returned to Russia, and he spent the next year in diligent travelling throughout the vast dominions of his brother, making himself fully acquainted with the military, commercial, and political circumstances of each province. In 1817 he married; and the unpopularity of the marriage in Russia was in some degree diminished by the somewhat scandalous readiness with which the elected Empress consented to renounce the Lutheran for the jealous Greek church. From this marriage sprang four sons, who have received the names of Paul's four sons—viz. Alexander, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael; and three daughters: and in nearly each case there has been a German alliance. From 1817 to 1825 Nicholas would appear to have been engaged almost exclusively in military occupations; and to his efforts mainly was his brother indebted for the maintenance of the efficiency of the Russian army. During this period his character had developed; and his boldness, and his firmness, his essentially soldierly qualities, had made him naturally popular with a savage army, and a still more savage people; and, when circumstances presented him with the opportunity, he was able to seize the Throne.

Into the secret history of his accession—into the surmises which that surprising revolution suggested—it is not necessary to enter; and we will take the facts as they were allowed to transpire to the world. Alexander died suddenly in 1825; his will, protruded to the nation, bequeathed the throne to Nicholas, alleging that the next heir, the Grand Duke Constantine, had renounced the dignity; Constantine himself confirming this declaration, and offering allegiance to his younger brother Nicholas. It

NICHOLAS, "AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS."—FROM M. DEMIDOFF'S "TRAVELS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA AND THE CRIMEA."

THE EMPEROR'S PALACE, AT ST. PETERSBURG.

was said that Alexander had died of the peculiar disease of Russian sovereigns; and no rational explanation has ever been given by Russian writers or diplomatists of the abdication of Constantine. Suffice it to say that Nicholas reached the throne, but not without such a struggle as justifies the boast that he not only inherited, but won it, and holds it by right of race and conquest. A vast conspiracy, ostensibly against both the Archdukes, broke out at St. Petersburg, when the news arrived of Alexander's death; and the circumstance demonstrated that the insurrection was wide spread, and systematically ramified throughout the empire. The personal daring of Nicholas conquered the revolt. The troops were drawn up in the great place at St. Peter-burg, roaring tumultuous treason -crying "Constantine and the Constitution!"—the troops being so ignorant, that they thought, when they cried the Constitution, they cried the name of Constantine's wife! The moment was one of those in which a single man decides everything; and Nicholas was worthy of the occasion Hearing in his palace of what was passing, he ordered an open carriage to the door, into which he stepped; and having divested himself of his sword, and of all arms whatever, he commanded to be driven to where the troops were shouting and struggling and awaiting a leader. The carriage presented itself to the eyes of the insurrectionary army; and the martial figure of the Grand Duke was observed with astonishment: he was standing upright in the carriage. He ordered the carriage to stop; and it stopped, amid dead silence. He folded his arms, and looked sternly down the line; and then, in a voice of thunder—that well-known and dreaded voice—he gave the order to pile arms. It was magic! The heroism conquered; the troops dispersed, the capital was the capital of Nicholas; and, consequently, the insurrection was over! He then behaved with great simulated zeal for Constantine; and his success was the greater and more rapid that he was not, apparently, acting for himself. He took the oath of fidelity to Constantine, and imposed the same on the troops and on the great functionaries. He seized the ring-leaders in the conspiracy, and it will be remembered that Festal was one of these, and that he with the rest expiated his treason in the mines and dungeons of Siberia. Then there was an apparent interregnum; and various formalities were gone through, and the suspense was not terminated till December, in the year of Alexander's death, when the new Emperor Nicholas published to Russia and Europe a manifesto, in which he recited these various events, and and announced that his reign had begun. At this point in his career his character changed: his new title was acquired in a bloody baptism—for blood was shed on the first day of his reign—and the scenes he had passed through seemed to affect him ever afterwards. It would be, perhaps, more correct to say, not that he changed his character, but that his old character deepened; at any rate, the gracious and affable, though daring and self-collected, Grand Duke no longer existed; and the mysterious, inflexible, reserved, Emperor Nicholas was in 1826 what he has ever been since. He took up the reins of power with a vigorous hand, and the Empire soon saw that the weak administration which characterised the latter part of the reign of Alexander was over. Nicholas had by this time, fully mastered the knowledge of the vast and complicated machinery of the Russian system; and he commenced at once his consistent career—to intensify and extend the power he had inherited, and to pursue relentlessly, at all sacrifices, the traditional objects of Russian policy both in the East and West.

The Emperor Nicholas is not a man of great intellectual capacity; and the results of his reign are not attributable to his own genius, but to the aggregate sagacity and pertinacity of the confederated diplomatists who pursue, with enthusiasm, the objects of the Russian system. The Emperor is, in fact, a man of narrow mind; and went as a representative man, as a figure in Russia, as a personage at courts out of Russia; but precisely of that class of minds which is inevitably, though, perhaps, unconsciously, ruled by others. But this personal potency has always attached to him, that he is a fanatic, faithfully believing in his "mission"—viz., to sustain the despotic system in Europe—if there must be a choice to make Europe Cossack rather than Republican. And this tendency he indicated at once in commencing his reign; and this tendency was at once understood in the other despotic Courts of Europe. His energy was exhibited with great effect in domestic concerns. One of his first acts was to issue a commission of inquiry into the various abuses of the State; and all the revelations of this committee were acted upon with a vigour which gave the country assurances of at least an honest administrative government. But only to a certain extent has he been successful; the innate villany of the bureaucratic classes in Russia inertly but successfully resisting all the efforts of the Emperor to save his people from the peculations of his many prooonsols. Instances of his *modus operandi*, in this respect, are given by a well-informed, though very partial writer, in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*. The writer says:—"The only way by which he keeps any kind of order is by making journeys at full gallop at the risk of his neck, coming upon the officials before they have time to alter the every-day state of things—promoting the efficient, and summarily degrading the remiss. We may mention one small specimen. The Emperor had received information that the naval stores at the arsenal at Cronstadt—like the water in the fountains at Charing-cross, or 'the army' at Astley's—were carried in at a gate, entered by a clerk, taken out by a side-way, and brought in and entered again—each entry of course being charged to the treasury with the full market price of the article. Determined to catch the culprits *flagrante delicto*, the steam of the Imperial yacht was ordered to be got up forthwith—the great man in person embarked—but just as he was nearing the port, a column of smoke was seen to rise from the dockyard, and in a few minutes all evidence of guilt was destroyed by the fire, which was meant to be as useful a respondent for everything missing as the cat in Dean Swift's 'Directions to Servants.'" There is, no doubt, a good deal of truth in this, and such facts suggest that, after all, even the despotism of a Czar fails to give practical power to the individual when his authority has to be dispersed among a multitude of officials. There is great exaggeration about the "power" over persons of the Emperor of Russia; but it is very plain that his great nobles—though they cannot leave their country without his permission, and would forfeit their estates if they did not return to their country on his order—are, in a great measure, in their provinces, independent; and that, as a class—notwithstanding the systematic attempts of the Czar to impoverish them, by inducing profligacy and extravagance in their habits—they are invincible. It is also palpable—as so many sudden deaths demonstrate—that the Russian system is stronger than the Russian Czar; and that he is as much an instrument as a dictator.

Nicholas early found himself involved in wars: and the successful results confirmed his power. In 1828 a war with Persia broke out, upon well-managed provocation; and, in the end, after two years' fighting, which was prolonged with a purpose—the gold of Russia always fighting for her as much as her lead—Persia was completely conquered, her further exhaustion being secured by her undertaking to pay Russia the whole expenses of the war—namely, 18,000,000 rubles: Russia, furthermore, obtaining new territory. The next achievement of the Emperor was his war, in 1828-9, with Turkey, terminating, after many celebrated actions, in the battle of Schumla, whereby Russia obtained more territory, and vast commercial advantages—certainly to the detriment of English trade in that part of the world. For this war Russia also made the enemy pay—in all, 10,000,000 ducats. Then came the Polish revolt—the struggle, in which Nicholas himself took the part of an indefatigable general—and the "peace," which he announced to Europe "reigned at Warsaw," Poland being erased from the map by the ukase of March, 1832; and Nicholas, announcing to the deputies whom he summoned, "continue to attempt to renew this scattered nationality, and Warsaw shall be levelled with the earth." There have been insurrections since, and the threat has not been kept; Warsaw proving convenient as a capital, whence more easily to negotiate with Europe. Then came the war with Circassia; and the Circassians remain unconquered. When first attacked by Russia they were a handful; but they have now grown into a nationality, daily increasing in strength from the junction of Cossacks and in battles with the Circassians fall yearly thousands of Russian troops—thousands yearly replacing them with that punctuality which only despotism can command. Russian diplomacy, always active and sagacious, pushed beyond Circassia and Persia; and the English army's expedition to Cabul was understood by Russia as the response to her supposed machinations in India. England and Russia were, however, in alliance repeatedly—namely, Europe in the Syrian affair, when, as the Turkish Empire was tottering, and Ibrahim Pacha, with the army of Mehemet Ali, was on his way to Constantinople, England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia (France being left out) intervened, saved the Sultan, and imposed conditions on the too-powerful Pacha, whose force and *prestige* Sir Charles Napier had destroyed at St. Jean d'Acre. The Emperor Nicholas, however, notwithstanding his ceaseless diplomacy at all the courts and in all the cities of Europe—his constant appearance in provocations or arbitrements in Greece, in Denmark, in Germany, and in the Christian provinces of Turkey, did not assume in the eyes of Europe, that attitude of which he was ambitious until after the French Revolution of 1848. Then, at last, he could play his *rôle*; and, to use the laudation of a too courteous Englishman, he then faced Republicanism, and effected reaction. He saved Austria by conquering for her Hungary. The consequences and accompaniments of his masterly intervention, in that case are the news of the day; and it is not necessary to relate, in this place, the story of Russian diplomacy, in the *spring* and summer of this year, in the Danubian Principalities. During all this restless "foreign policy," the Emperor has nevertheless been busy at home. His administration has been pre-eminently vigorous, at all times, in all seasons, in despite of all distractions. But it is doubtful if his army is now in as complete a state as it was when he ascended the throne; and it is very questionable if the Russian Empire is at all secure from that destruction which would follow the first concurrent revolt of any three of the notoriously discontented provinces. But, on the outside, tall is grand and colossal; and all that severity can do is done to sustain the fabric: thousands yearly to Siberia.

A few personal traits of the Czar may be stated. His visit to London in 1844 made Englishmen, directly, or by report, tolerably well acquainted with his person; and it was the fashion then, and has been maintained since by the English writers on Russia, who have been of the courtly classes, and have drawn flattering pictures of the gaudy but somewhat too stern life at Peterhoff, to hold that his Imperial Majesty was the subject of male beauty. It is certain that he is a man of vast bodily strength, assuredly, if not of the finest force of such a physique that he is enabled to go through his vast labours, as his own Minister, and his wonderful and rapid journeys as his own spy. His English visit was a whirl; he was here only a week, yet saw everything, found time for Ascot, and to give a Cup—whence, as Mr. Disraeli has said, the great propriety of an Anglo-Russian alliance—and was gone before it was well-known that he had arrived. The rumour at the time was, that he had come to England in order to detach Queen Victoria from her too friendly relations with Louis Philippe, and that he succeeded by showing her Majesty a private correspondence which he had had with the French King, in which French designs were too carelessly confessed; and it will be remembered that the *entente cordiale* did not long survive; and there was some confirmation for the belief that a Russian alliance was henceforward to be expected, in the fact that, on his departure, the Emperor kissed her Majesty. The Emperor also kissed Wellington. Kissing is, in fact, a matter of course in Russia; and the Emperor carried his gracious custom with him, and kissed everybody. His habit of rapid movement, so surprisingly exhibited in his English tour, has often been amusingly illustrated, more particularly with regard to his Empress, who never moves from St. Petersburg, even to Italy, but she has to calculate on the possibility of his Majesty presenting himself at any turn of the road, at any time of the day; these flying visits having sometimes been made to her by her Consort in the disguise of a common courier or soldier. De Custine, who was no liar, admits, in his celebrated book, that, whatever the other faults of Nicholas, he was then (about 1839) an excellent husband. De Custine's particular grievance with the Czar was that he was a bad host. At the balls at Peterhof there are, says De Custine, from 5000 to 7000 persons, but not one happy face. The expression of the Emperor's face is destructive of gaiety. He smiles with his mouth, not with his eyes. At these balls, it is worthy of remark that the Emperor, who would be the most Russian of the Russians, insists on both sexes wearing the Russian costume, in which even the ladies of the "Moscow party" (the Russian party, as distinguished from the German party) are unconfortable and awkward. The Emperor would also wish only Russian books to be read, and his tariff against French literature is severe; but, despite all his despotism, the French novels go into Russia, and after all, perhaps, they suffice to counteract Siberia. Intensely Russian as he is, Russian to the backbone, to the *mot*, that men of genius are of no country; and he presses into his service, like his predecessors, all the able men whom he encounters. In fact all the great men of the Russian military and diplomatic service, with the exception of Baron Brunow, a Russian by birth, will be observed, a Russian noble—are foreigners, either in race or in religion. It is curious that Protestants chiefly command in the Russian army, and would, no doubt, lead Russian troops against the Turks in the cause of the Greek Church. The Russian Generals who subdued Hungary were Livonians and Protestants.

Of the children of the Emperor Nicholas, three have acted, or are likely to act, remarkable parts in history. His daughter, the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, who was in London the other day, is said to be one of the cleverest women in Europe, with a taste for diplomacy; and a not unnatural conclusion has been, that so accomplished a lady would not come to England merely for what the Continental papers have called "the waters of Torquay." The heir to the throne, Alexander, is a liberal minded man, of a gentle disposition; and, should he ever possess sovereign power, he would, probably, be the occasion of some revolutions. The second, Archduke Constantine, is the head of the Moscow party—intensely Russian and intensely ambitious. Against the last Europe has a great safeguard; he is not a clever man, and he is too violent to be allowed to hold power very long.

THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN FAMILY.

HER Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, accompanied by her Royal consort, the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, arrived off Woolwich on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, in her Majesty's steam-packet *Vivid*, from Ostend.

The Crown Prince and Princess reached Antwerp, from Stuttgard, at an early hour on Monday last, and devoted the day to an inspection of the artistic treasures contained in the museums of that city; passing the night at the Hotel de St. Antoine. The Crown Prince and Princess, attended by the Russian Minister, proceeded to the Court of Brussels, and came on to Ostend on Tuesday afternoon. At the railway station the illustrious travellers were received by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, who, with his family, is at present sojourning at Ostend for the benefit of sea-bathing. The Crown Prince and Princess, accompanied their illustrious relative to the Hotel des Bains, where the Royal party dined together at seven o'clock.

Her Majesty's mail steam-packet *Vivid*, Captain Smithett (who, by the way, seems to have the monopoly of conveying and safely putting the Royal personages who visit these shores), had arrived at Ostend from Dover, early on Monday morning, bringing Count Wielhorski, secretary to the Russian Legation in London, as an escort to conduct the Grand Duchess and her Royal consort to London. By a previous arrangement, the illustrious travellers embarked in Ostend harbour between nine and ten o'clock on Tuesday evening, and shortly afterwards retired to rest. Captain Smithett remained in harbour until half-past one o'clock Wednesday morning, and, quietly putting to sea, accomplished the worst portion of his passage before the Crown Prince and Princess were aware they had left the Belgian coast.

The *Vivid* performed the trip so admirably that her gallant commander was compelled to slacken speed after passing Gravezend, in order to avoid anticipating the hour fixed for the Royal arrival at Woolwich.

A guard of honour, composed of 120 men of the Royal Marines, with band and colour, under the command of Colonel Jolliffe, marched into the dockyard at nine o'clock, from the Royal Arsenal Barracks, to be in attendance to receive the Royal party.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow, accompanied by Count Hudolph, attaché to the Russian Legation, arrived at the dockyard shortly after nine o'clock, and was received by Commodore Eden, Captain-Superintendent, and the other officers in attendance.

On the arrival of the *Vivid* alongside the wharf, his Excellency Baron Brunnow went on board and paid his respects to the Grand Duchess and her Royal consort. In a very few moments her Imperial Highness stepped ashore, amid the roar of artillery and the salutation of the guard of honour.

The Crown Prince and Princess rode in an open carriage with his Excellency Baron Brunnow. The members of the Royal suite followed in two other carriages.

The Royal party drove through Greenwich and Deptford, and over Westminster-bridge to Miwart's, where the Grand Duchess and the Crown Prince purpose to remain a few days, previously to proceeding to Torquay, to join her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

In the course of the afternoon the Grand Duchess and her Royal Consort paid a visit to Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. The illustrious party drove through Cheapside and other crowded thoroughfares of the City, at a time when they were almost impassable from excessive traffic. The Grand Duchess has never visited England before, and her Imperial Highness was evidently both astonished and interested with the extraordinary vastness of the metropolis.

At half-past five o'clock the Grand Duchess and the Crown Prince, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Brunnow, proceeded to Buckingham Palace to have an interview with the Queen and the Prince Consort.

Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, has been appointed by her Majesty to be in attendance upon the Grand Duchess during her *séjour* in England.

LITERATURE.

RUSSIAN TURKEY, OR A GREEK EMPIRE THE INEVITABLE SOLUTION OF THE EASTERN QUESTION. A Letter to Lord John Russell. By G. D. P. saunders and Stanford, Charing-cross.—THE EASTERN QUESTION IN RELATION TO THE RESTORATION OF THE GREEK EMPIRE. By an Inquirer. Longmans.—Travels in Southern Russia and the Crimea. By M. Anatole de Demidoff. Illustrated by Raffet Mitchell.

The history of the Turks seems now a completed episode in the larger history of Europe. It has had its beginning, and its middle, and its certain end is not far off. Just four hundred years have elapsed since they fixed themselves in Europe, and finally extinguished the Roman Empire. After a protracted siege, and prodigies of valour on both sides, Constantinople was taken by the Turks on May 29th, 1453. Then Mahomet II. assumed the title of Emperor, and a rude tribe of men, originally the "most despised portion of the slaves of the great Khan of the Georgeen," impelled and bound together chiefly by religious enthusiasm, acquired the city of Constantine, and established a great empire on the ruins of that of Rome. The Turks first became known, according to Gibbon, in the middle of the sixth century, and made themselves remarkable for their ferocity. As mercenaries, or as allies, or as an independent people, they were continually at war, and made great conquests. In common with all the nations of Asia, they suffered great vicissitudes, being in turn conquered as well as conquerors. But since their first appearance they have never been wholly absent from the page of history. In the eleventh century, after they had been subdued and converted by the Arabian successors of the Prophet, they rose into great power on the ruins of the Caliphat, and became formidable to all their neighbours, particularly the declining and dismembered empire of Constantine. Their encroachments from that time were almost incessant; and their power, with few checks, continually increased. The Grand Turk, after the conquest of Constantinople, became the terror of Western Europe, and for two centuries it seemed doubtful whether Europe were not, like Asia, to be forcibly converted to Mahomedauism. His victorious progress received its first serious check on October 7th, 1571, when the combined fleets of Christendom—Europe being indebted for its religion and its independence to its season—destroyed the Turkish fleet at the great battle of Lepanto. Till then the Turks had been as powerful at sea as on land, but that victory prevented the Mediterranean from being converted into a Turkish lake. Not engaging in trade, the Turks had no mercantile marine, the surest basis of naval power; and they never retrieved that defeat. Before the end of the seventeenth century the Turkish Empire had passed its climax; and we may date its rapid decline from 1683, when its armies were, for the second time, repulsed with disgrace from the walls of Vienna. Founded on conquest, the principle of its vitality decayed when it ceased to conquer. The nations around it cultivating, to some extent, the arts of peace—improving agriculture, and establishing manufactures and commerce—grew more and more powerful; while Turkey made no progress. By a process which was so general that it appears to be a necessary part of European civilisation, the many small states which prevailed in the feudal ages gradually became consolidated and incorporated into a few powerful kingdoms; while Turkey, like other Asiatic empires, was gradually dismembered by its own great vassals. It became weaker and more contracted as other European powers grew stronger and were enlarged. So much was this the result of general laws, that the Turks made to India, from pausing up the Mediterranean, to passing round the Cape of Good Hope, and the discovery and peopling of America—which aggrandized Western Europe—tended to improve and to weaken the dominions of the Sultan. Thus it gradually came to pass that the Western States grew into strength, that the Grand Turk—formerly the terror of each and all of them—dwindled into helpless weakness. For some years Turkey has existed as a state by the forbearance of some, the support of others, and the conflicting interests of all her neighbours.

But the more important cause of her decay is to be found in her domestic institutions. Of the religion and morality of the Turks it is only necessary to say that they are hostile to intellectual and bodily activity. Practising few arts, being still only rude soldiers, the Turks, individually, make no improvements, and leave most of the duties of civil life to their subjects. All the men of business, the merchants, the bankers, the diplomatists throughout Turkey are Greeks or Armenians. From the first the Turks have only encamped in Europe, and have always lived in it more as a garrison than as citizens. They have remained perfectly distinct in manners, in morals, and in faith, from all the industrious, wealth creating people whom they have continued to rule as conquerors. They have despised the religion of their vassals, have treated it with abhorrence or contempt, and have only tolerated it that they might have slaves to plunder. All the increase of wealth which has taken place in Turkey, if any there be, is the industry of the Christians. They possess nearly all the wealth-creating power. Much fewer in numbers than their subjects, inferior to them in knowledge and skill, as well as in enterprise and industry, wanting all the elements of natural increase, their old military organisation destroyed, their fanaticism cooled down, the very soul of their original greatness having expired, the Turks have utterly, and for ever, lost the means of maintaining or restoring their empire. Whatever may have been the case in antiquity, in modern times national power depends less on the sword than on the knowledge and practice of the useful arts, and the creed hostile to them must in the end be destructive of national greatness. The great change we have noticed, therefore, between the Grand Turk being the terror of Europe, and the Sultan depending for his throne on the forbearance of other powers, is less due to any scheme of policy or any ambition in other states than to their natural increase in power, and the natural decay of Turkey from continuing a rude system of oppression, and from neglecting or despising the useful arts. She has become weak from internal more than external causes; and the Turks have been subdued rather by their own vassals than by foreign states. Turkey has gone through all the phases of vigorous youth, powerful maturity, and decrepit old age. She is an example of the completed life of an Asiatic nation. From Assyria downward, with the single exception of China, the nations of Asia have successively risen to a mushroom greatness, only to perish speedily and for ever.

Though Turkey is still the subject of negotiation and dispute—for her fertile territory is coveted by her neighbours the empire of the Turks has really come to an end. The name remains, but the power has disappeared; and the rest of Europe is really at present discussing the question, without consulting the Sultan, how Turkey is to be disposed of. Russia has long been directing her steps towards Constantinople, and is ready to absorb Turkey. Her ambition is unbounded, her bigotry extreme, her rule demoralising and impoverishing; and its extension is dreaded by all the people of Western Europe. Hence a project of allowing a Greek empire to take the place of Turkey is at present much in favour. Both the writers, the titles of whose pamphlets we have placed at the head of this article, advocate this project; and from the first-named of them we borrow the following statement, which may serve as the basis of every reasonable opinion of the

POPULATION OF EUROPEAN TURKEY

The number of Turks at Constantinople is	..	400,000
Turks in European Turkey and the islands	..	2,600,000
Greeks at Constantinople	.. ..	150,000
Greeks in European Turkey, the islands and coast of Asia Minor		4,650,000
Slavonians, Serrians, &c.		1,200,000

Bulgarians	.. ..	3,000,000
Wallachians (Dacians)	.. ..	4,000,000
Vlaks (of Pindus)	.. ..	200,000
Albanians (Christians)	.. ..	1,600,000
Armenians (Christians) at Constantinople	.. ..	250,000

There are also at Constantinople about 10,000 other Christians of all nations, and 20,000 Israelites, who, from hatred to the Christians, always side with the Turks against them.

Among the 2,600,000 Turks of the provinces, 800,000 in Bosnia are renegade Slavonians, and almost all the Turks of Epirus are renegade Albanians. The Bulgarians are not Slavonians, but of quite a different race, and the Slavonian dialect they speak is a borrowed one. Russia has among them no strength of attraction, excepting as long as she serves their interest.

Of the various people who inhabit Turkey the Greeks are by far the most numerous. They have also the advantage of professing the same creed as the majority of the others, but they are not much liked nor much trusted. Their reputation of being more cunning than courageous, is not in their favour. They are, however, a rapidly-improving people; and their vices are those of an oppressed race. They cultivate the fine arts, they value literature and science, and make great efforts to promote education: young Greeks are found as students in most of the colleges of Europe. They are energetic and industrious, skilful seamen, clever merchants, and versed in all the arts of making money. Distinguished from the earliest periods for great and versatile faculties, remarkable for the shrewdness of their intellect, they have continued to be, and have grown to be, in spite of the oppression of the Turks, a considerable people. In all the marts of Europe they carry on a great trade. Much of the activity in the Manchester market depends on the fact whether or not the Greeks are buyers. The great increase in our trade with Turkey, elsewhere mentioned, is much owing to the Greeks; and the trade is chiefly carried on by and with them. In return for our increasing exports to Turkey, large and continually-increasing quantities of corn are imported from that country and the other countries in the East of Europe. The valley of the Danube, the vast and fertile plains of New Russia, fatherly described in M. Demidoff's book, and all the rich countries of Asia Minor have been stimulated into agricultural activity by our demand for corn; and every week thirty or forty or more vessels arrive from the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, bringing wheat, oats, barley, beans, peas, and maize for our use. The cargoes recently bought may be for the use of Russia, Germany, and sometimes also

ENTRANCE TO THE BLACK SEA—SKETCHED FROM MID-CHANNEL.

CHOTYN AND VARNA.

We resume our Sketches of Russian and Turkish towns which, in the event of a war between the two countries, would become of importance in military and naval operations. We select for illustration this week the Russian town of Chotyn, and the Turkish fort of Varna.

Chotyn, or Choczim, called by the Russians Khotune, is a strongly fortified town of Southern Russia, in the province of Bessaraba. It is situated upon the Dniester, twenty miles south-west of Kamenietz. The population of Chotyn, which formerly amounted to 30,000, had in 1838 diminished to 1700. But the town is still an important military post, and contains a Russian garrison. Until the end of the eighteenth century it was the northernmost post of the Ottoman Empire. The town is memorable for the defeat of the Turks by the Russian army in 1739.

Varna, a port in the Black Sea—the ancient Odessus—is situated in the Turkish province of Bulgaria. The fortifications have been repaired and strengthened since the rumours of approaching hostilities with Russia. As a naval and commercial position, the possession of Varna is almost indispensable to Turkey. The bay is deep, and of great extent; the anchorage safe, and completely protected against the winds of the north and south—the most disastrous to shipping in the Black Sea. Varna has one advantage over its great rival, Odessa, in Southern Russia, that navigation is never interrupted during the severest winter. Varna is the outlet through which the products of the vast and fruitful territory adjoining find their way. In these provinces of European Turkey, the corn of every description cannot be surpassed in weight and nutritious qualities: the wine and fruits are excellent; and oil, tallow, hides, wax, honey, timber, and live stock of every description, are produced in abundance. The commerce of Varna with Great Britain has already increased since the repeal of the Corn-laws; and, if the Sultan would only declare Varna a free port, the inhabitants of the country around would find the market which they need for the sale of the surplus produce of their labour. Such is the fertility of the soil, and the favourable nature of the climate, that the productions of the provinces of which Varna is the natural *entrepôt*, might easily be quadrupled in a few years. The population of the rich and fertile province of Bulgaria are industrious, but they labour under cruel disadvantages in the want of roads, in the absence of which they are obliged to transport the produce of the country on the backs of mules and horses across steep mountains and rugged defiles.

The province of Bulgaria, in the centre of which Varna is situated, forming as it does the frontier of this portion of the Turkish Empire, has frequently been the theatre of war between the Turks and their neighbours—the Austrians and Russians. Having the Black Sea and the Danube for a boundary to the north and east, and being defended by a connecting chain of strong towns and forts from Varna to Widdin, nature and art have made the province of Bulgaria a position of

FORTRESS OF CHOTYN.

VARNA, ON THE BLACK SEA

TERAPIA.—SKETCHED FROM THE ASIATIC BANK OF THE BOSPHORUS.

great strength. Widdin and Silestria are, at the present moment, garrisoned by a large Turkish army, and are capable of sustaining a siege: but the defences of Varna and the towns forming the cordon of fortresses, were so damaged and dismantled by Russian cannon in the last wars waged with the Porte, that, notwithstanding the skill of the Prussian engineers lately employed by the Sultan to repair the fortifications, it is doubtful whether they are capable of offering any effectual resistance to the large and well-appointed Russian army now collected in the Danubian Principalities, under the command of Prince Gortschakoff.

Assuming that the Russians should cross the Danube, and gain *terra firma*, the strong Turkish fortress of Shumla must first be besieged and taken before the Russians could pass the Balkan Mountains, which rise up like a vast wall, towering to the heavens, as if nature had formed an impassable barrier to defend the Eden beyond it. The passes on the Bulgarian side of the chain of the Balkan are abrupt, contracted, and difficult of ascent, and a few trees cut down would bar the passage. The Russians, however, forced the passage of the Balkan in 1829, under Field-Marshal Diebitsch, after defeating the main army of the Turks at Shumla; and it may be doubted whether the Turkish army would be strong enough to avert a similar catastrophe in 1853. Varna might be taken by the Russians on the land side; but the English and French fleets, long ere this could happen, would ride triumphant in the Black Sea, and intercept the transmission of any reinforcements and munitions of war for the use of the Russian army.

GATE OF THE SERAGLIO, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE BOSPHORUS.

We resume our Illustrations of the banks of the Bosphorus. Our first Engraving (on the preceding page) represents the Bosphorus at the entrance to the Black Sea. The view was taken about mid-channel, at the present anchorage of the Turkish fleet. The Asian shore is on the right of the landscape, and the European shore on the left. The high ground on the Asian side, crowned by a Genoese castle, is Anatoli Kawak, the termination of the Bithynian mountain chain of Olympus. The fort on the left, called Deli Tabian, is situated on a promontory formed by the projection of the Thracian chain of Mount Hœmus. On both sides of the Bosphorus, at the water's edge, are batteries pierced for heavy guns, which would open a destructive fire upon the Russian fleet should it attempt to force a passage to Constantinople. As the traveller approaches Constantinople from the Black Sea, the Bay of Bouyouk Déré, with its picturesque dwellings encircling the stream, and the aqueduct of Sultan Mahmoud in the distance seems to close the Strait before the traveller; till, on passing a point, he sees it stretching away to the southward, between the sequestered village of Terapia—a favourite resort of Franks and Greeks, and the memorable "Sultan's Valley," lying, Eden-like, fragrant and cool beneath a lofty hill crowned with a kiosk, memorable for the treaty of Unkiar Skellessi, signed there, as if in mockery, in sight of the windows of the mansions of the French and English Ambassadors. By this treaty, concluded between Turkey and Russia in 1833, the Porte engaged herself not to allow the passage of the Dardanelles to any enemy of Russia.

Our view of Terapia is taken from the "Unur Kol," on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, on the northern promontory of Begkos Bay. On the extreme left is the Bay of Terapia; next to which, on the right, are the châteaux of the Greek merchants. The building a little to the right of the centre of the Engraving is the summer palace of the French Embassy, from which the tricolor-flag is flying; and behind it are the magnificent gardens belonging to the Embassy. Still further to the right is the summer palace of the English Ambassador. The view on the right is closed by some Greek houses.

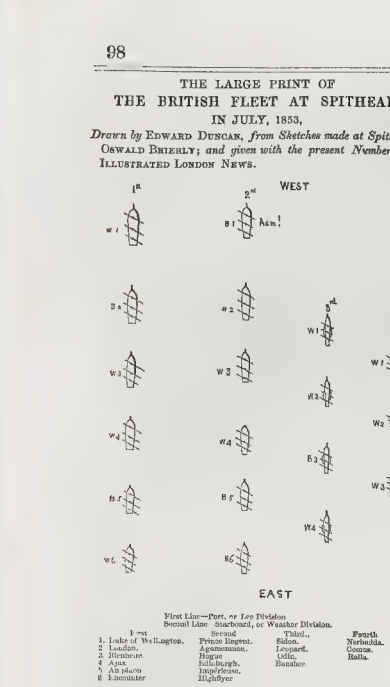
After passing Terapia, the traveller enters another silvery lake, embosomed in hills of all forms but all graceful, covered with fairy-looking villages, among which Kandilly, the scene of Anastasius's exploits, sits pleasantly in the midst of gardens; while arabesqued, latticed palaces—retreats of the wealthy and beautiful of Constantinople—and cemeteries rich with gilding and marble, fringe the water's edge. The visitor then arrives at the castles of Anadoli-Hissar, and Roumely-Hissar, built by Mahomet II., to command the Strait, during his siege of the city; and at length casts anchor near the point of the Seraglio, in the midst of the celebrated basin called the Golden Horn. Constantinople now stands revealed in all her beauty and loveliness, and the traveller understands why the Greeks almost prefer degradation there to freedom elsewhere, and can sympathise with the anguish of the Ottoman when exiled from Stamboul.

We give a Sketch of the Gate of the Seraglio, with its charming avenue of trees. Two Turkish soldiers, in their blue uniforms and red caps, are guarding the entrance.

THE VALLEY AND BAY OF BOUYOUK-DERE.

THE LARGE PRINT OF THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD, IN JULY, 1853,

Drawn by EDWARD DUNCAN, *from Sketches made at Spithead by* OSWALD BRIERLY; *and given with the present Number of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



First Line—Port, *or* Lee Division.
Second Line Starboard, *or* Weather Division.

First	Second	Third.	Fourth.
1. Duke of Wellington.	Prince Regent.	Sidon.	Nerbudda.
2. London.	Agamemnon.	Leopard.	Comus.
3. Bienheim.	Hogue	Odin.	Rolla.
4 Ajax	Edinburgh.	Banshee	
5 Amphion	Impérieuse.		
6 Encounter	Highflyer		

POSITIONS OF THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD, IN JULY, 1853.

THOUGH one of the finest and most famous anchorages in the world, Spithead has not been the rendezvous of a fleet, properly speaking, since 1845, when there was assembled there the experimental squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker. This fleet was probably the last of its character, consisting of sailing vessels only, with the exception of a few steamers of small size. It comprised the following eight line-of-battle ships, the finest and most efficient that any navy could then produce:—*St. Vincent*, 120, flag ship; *Trafalgar*, 120, *Queen*, 110; *Rodney*, 92; *Albion* 90; *Vanguard*, 84; *Superb*, 80; and *Canopus*, 84. Of these ships the *Trafalgar*, *Rodney*, and *Albion*, form part of the Mediterranean fleet now in Besika Bay, under the orders of Vice-Admiral Dundas, and the *Queen* is at Plymouth, but expected at Spithead. The others are not now in commission. The above squadron sailed from Spithead on the 15th of July, 1845, in the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, and many foreign Royal personages.

The formation of the present Fleet at Spithead originated in circumstances different from those that now detain it there. In the course of last year much apprehension was excited, owing to the unprotected nature of our coasts; and this was aggravated by the doubts that existed in reference to the policy that a neighbouring Government might—from ambition, or the pressure of circumstances—be induced or compelled to pursue. To so high a pitch did the excitement reach, that, to appease it, Government sent out orders for the immediate return to England of the ships then lying at Lisbon, and one or two others from the Mediterranean. At the same time vigorous efforts were commenced to form a steam navy. The screw ships already building were expedited, and launched as soon as ready, and others were laid down on the vacated slips. The *Sanspareil*, 81; the *Agamemnon*, 91; the *Duke of Wellington*, 131; the *Imperieuse*, 50; and the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 100, were successively equipped and put into commission, as also a number of screw and paddle-wheel frigates and sloops. In May, 1852, Rear-Admiral Arthur Lowry Corry had been appointed to the command of the Western Squadron, whose rendezvous was at Lisbon; but this, as already stated, was brought home, first taking up its station at Cork, and subsequently coming up to Spithead. A Channel Squadron, under the command of the same Admiral, was then formed, consisting of the *Prince Regent*, 90, Captain Frederick Hutton, flag ship; *London*, 90, Captain George R. Mundy; *Sanspareil* (which had been reduced to 74 guns), screw-ship, Captain Sidney Colpoy Dacres; *Imperieuse*, 50 gun screw-frigate, Captain Rundle B. Watson, C.B.; *Amphion*, 34, screw frigate, Captain Charles G. E. Patey; *Highflyer*, 21, screw frigate, Captain John Moore; and *Leopard*, 12, paddle-wheel steam-frigate, Captain George G ffard. This squadron moved from Spithead to Plymouth; and, on the 25th of May it sailed from the latter port on a cruise to Lisbon and Gibraltar. Just at this time, however, the dispute between Russia and Turkey assumed a serious aspect, and appeared calculated to embroil this country with the former power. The Russian Baltic Fleet, which was set down on paper in strong force and efficient equipment, also moved down the Neva from Cronstadt into the Baltic, for the reported purpose of performing some naval evolutions. The shipping and mercantile interests now took alarm at the possibility of sudden hostilities with the above power, in the event of which, and in the absence of the fleet, an incalculable amount of damage might, it was feared, have been inflicted on the commerce of the country by the sudden appearance of a hostile force off the mouths of the Thames, the Humber, and the Mersey. The *Banshee*, 2, despatch steamer, Lieutenant Commander Hosken, which was then the only vessel of war at Spithead, was, consequently, ordered to be in readiness to sail after Admiral Corry, with orders for his immediate return to Spithead. She renamed at that anchorage, however, until the 24th of June, having, in the meantime, been joined by the *Blenheim*, 60, screw steam-guard ship, Captain William H. Henderson, C.B., and the *Sidon*, 22, paddle-wheel steam frigate, Captain George Goldsmith, from Portsmouth harbour. The *Banshee* called at Plymouth, and from thence made the passage to Lisbon in three days. Admiral Corry's squadron did not arrive there, however, till the 11th of June, having made a variety of trials of sailing of a very interesting character. They entered the Tagus at one p.m. on the 11th, and prepared to moor, but before the second anchor was let go, orders were signalled by the flagship for the whole to prepare for sea again. This they did, and moved down to Passo d'Arcos the same night, and the following morning got under way for England the *Leopard* taking the *Prince Regent* in tow, and the *Impérieuse* the *London*. The *Sanspareil* now parted company, and proceeded to the Mediterranean to strengthen the fleet under Vice-Admiral Dundas; but on the 16th a melancholy and disastrous accident occurred between the *London* and *Impérieuse*, and by which an officer and six men were killed, and twelve others seriously injured. It appears that whilst the former was in tow of the latter, the *Impérieuse* stopped for the purpose of "parsing" the *London's* cable; and, going too suddenly ahead, the strain drew the "stopper bolt" from its socket, and the chain running through the hawse-hole with frightful velocity, swung round the two foremost messes. The result was the instant death of the senior Lieutenant of the *London*, Mr. Wellesley Pole Chapman (who attained to the rank of Lieutenant in June, 1842, and whose appointment to the *London* bore date December 1, 1851), together with four ordinary seamen, a gunner's mate, and a private marine; whilst, as already stated, twelve other poor fellows were most seriously wounded. To those fatally wounded death was instantaneous, and their corpses were consigned to a watery grave on the evening of the day on which the dreadful casualty happened, amid the lamentations of the officers and crew of the ship. On the 21st of June the squadron was off the Nab Light, when two ninety-gun ships were again taken in tow, as also the *Amphion* by the *Highflyer*, some of her machinery having become damaged, and the squadron came up to Spithead. In the mean time, the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw steam-ship, Captain Henry Byam Martin, C.B. (son of the Admiral of the fleet, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B.), having been completed by the Dockyard authorities, had gone out of harbour to Spithead, and taken up her anchorage there on the 7th of June. The *Agamemnon*, 91, screw steam ship, Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., had also arrived at Spithead on the 18th, from a cruise to Lisbon. The *Edinburgh*, 58, screw steam-gunnery-ship, tender to the *Excellent*, Captain Richard S. Hewlett, had likewise arrived at the same anchorage from Plymouth, as had also the *Ajax*, 58, screw steam flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Purvis, at Cork, Captain Michael Quin; the *Hogue*, 60, screw steam guard-ship, Captain William Ramsay, from Plymouth; the *Arrogant*, 46, screw steam-frigate, Captain Stephen G. Fremantle, from the Scotch Coast; the *Odin*, 16, paddle-wheel steam-frigate, Captain Francis Scott; the *Encounter*, 14, screw sloop, Captain George W. D. O'Callaghan; and the *Nerbudda*, 12, Commander Boyd—the latter *en route* to a foreign station.

Spithead now possessed the following fine fleet:

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Horse-power.	Tons
Duke of Wellington, screw	131	1100	750	3765
Agamemnon, screw	91	820	550	3674
Prince Regent	90	820		2913
London	90	820	—	2781
Blenheim, screw	60	540	450	1747
Hogue, screw	60	600	450	1750
Ajax, screw	58	500	400	1761
Edinburgh, screw	58	260	450	1772
Imperieuse, screw	50	586	350	2146
Amphion, screw	34	340	300	1474
Sidon, paddle	22	400	560	5328
Highflyer, screw	21	220	250	1153
Orua, paddle	16	276	520	1410
Encounter, screw	14	175	385	998
Leopard, paddle	12	240	560	1412
Comus	12	240	—	884
Nerbudda	12	175	—	415
Banshee, paddle	2	63	360	656
Total	815	7529	6420	34,707

While the above were at Spithead, there were several others in harbour rapidly getting ready to go out: among them the *Neptune*, 120, Captain E. J. Scott, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B. Superintendent of the Dockyard; the *Arrogant*, 46, screw-steam frigate Captain Fremantle; *Vesuvius*, 6, paddle-wheel sloop, Commander Wilson; besides a number of smaller vessels, yachts, tenders, &c. On the 2nd of July the ships got under way, and took up their positions in order of battle in three lines. This was a manœuvre of great beauty and effect. The *Duke of Wellington* was the leading ship of the larboard division, commencing from the westward; the *Prince Regent of* the starboard division; and the *Sidon* of the centre. Subsequently this was altered, the starboard and central divisions changing places; and two or three other alterations taking place. This resulted in the following disposition of the various ships:—

WESTWARD

Larboard Division	Centre Division.	Starboard Division	Miscellaneous
Duke of Wellington	Prince Regent	Sidon	Nerbudda
London	Agamemnon	Leopard	Comus
Bienheim	Hogue	Odin	
Ajax	Edinburgh	Banshee	
Amphion	Impérieuse		
Encounter	Highflyer		

EASTWARD

The main features of this disposition have been preserved since, though some variations have taken place. The *Duke of Wellington*, *Agamemnon*, and *Blenheim* have been out on cruises; but the two first named have returned, whilst the *Comus* and the *Nerbudda* have sailed for foreign stations. The *Arrogant* has, however, gone out of harbour, and joined the fleet, and other ships are daily expected to arrive, pending an anticipated grand naval review by the Queen.

The presence of such a fleet successively gives to the anchorage an animated and attractive appearance; the majority of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, making it an almost daily duty to inspect it from the ramparts of the garrison, in order to note its various movements and changes, whilst visitors in large numbers throng into the locality. Since it has been at Spithead the wind has two or three times blown a gale, necessitating the lowering of top-gallant masts &c.; and, on one of these occasions a very distressing accident, though it was happily unattended with loss of life, occurred on board the *Amphion*. It was on the 27th of June when the duty we have named was going forward, and the wind being very high, the iron hook of one of the top blocks broke, the block itself falling on deck and knocking down two seamen, one of whom was severely scalped, whilst the ribs of the other were broken. In another moment the broken hook, weighing upwards of fourteen pounds, fell upon Captain Patey's head, knocking him down insensible. A signal for surgical assistance was at once hoisted, and the surgeon on duty on board the *Vixen* 4, flag-ship, was at once sent out in the *Sprightly* steamer, Master Commanding G. Allen. Before, however, he arrived at Spithead, the surgeon of the fleet there had repaired on board the *Amphion*, notwithstanding the rough weather, and every possible assistance was given to the unfortunate sufferer. Captain Patey's estimable lady was on board at the time of the accident, and never left him till he was brought on shore the following day, and safely placed in the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. There he still remains, although we are happy to say he is recovering. The injuries received, however, were so severe as to preclude the hope of his being able to resume the duties of his profession for some time to come; and another officer, Captain Astley Cooper Key, has been appointed to the *Amphion* in his room. Another accident, attended with melancholy loss of life, occurred on the night preceding the above, being caused by the rough weather. Lieutenant F. H. Lambert, and Mr. James Muirhead, assistant surgeon—both belonging to the *Edinburgh* —were both cast ard in going off to their ship; and, together with two watermans' apprentices, were drowned.

In addition to the attraction of the Fleet itself, a beautiful spectacle is presented on the passing of the Queen through it *en route* to Osborne or London, and on Royal birthdays, when all the ships dress out in colours, main yards, and fire a general Royal salute, producing a cannonade of a character rarely heard in time of peace.

For commercial purposes Spithead is used by the Indiamen and Australian merchant ships belonging to the houses of Green, Wigram, Smith, Dunbar, &c.; and also by the American liners of sharing Brothers, which embark and disembark passengers, mails, &c.: the long and oftentimes dangerous voyage round to the Thames, or from it, being thus avoided. During the prevalence of contrary winds large fleets of merchant vessels make Spithead, or the adjoining anchorage of the Motherbank, their rendezvous: and when, as will of course sometimes be the case, these magnificent anchorages are devoid of their accustomed naval and commercial occupants, they wear to the inhabitants of the surrounding port an air of utter desolation—being, in appearance, indicative at once of the total absence of national protection, and the decay of national prosperity. The older inhabitants there remember and gossip of the times when the great fleets were forming at Spithead that afterwards won such glorious victories, and the clouds of merchant vessels waiting for convoy to the East and West Indies, and other countries. Recollections of disaster are, however, mingled with those of victory, and the condition in which the British army, or remnant of one, returned from the Walcheren Expedition, is described with harrowing fidelity. The last departure of Nelson from England is well remembered; and the spot from which he embarked is noticed by a pedestal, which was erected by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., and which is crowned by an anchor that formerly belonged to the *Victory*, Nelson's ship at Trafalgar. It stands on Southsea Beach, close to Hollingsworth's well-known Assembly Rooms and Baths, and bears the following inscription:—

Close to this spot embarked the Hero of the Nile—alas! for the last time—to take the command of the British Fleet that fought and conquered at Trafalgar, where our Nelson fell. This tribute of respect to the departed hero is placed by an humble admirer, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, 1852.

The *Duke of Wellington* is, of course, the ship that has excited the largest amount of interest and attention. She presents a combination of size, power, and other qualities, possessed by no other ship in the world. Portsmouth Dockyard has equipped and sent out the largest vessels of war; but she never before sent out such a one as the *Duke*, and it appears probable that that dockyard will not be able to equip another ship that shall exceed her in tonnage. The harbour channel itself appears to have placed a limit to any further increase in the size and draught of water beyond those of the *Duke of Wellington*; when that vessel went to Spithead, having only a portion of her guns, there was barely an inch of water to spare as she passed over the bar off Southsea Castle. The utmost care had to be observed, and the nicest calculations made, to prevent any mishap occurring; and so excellent and perfect were the arrangements that not a single incident of an unsatisfactory character happened. In every department of the dockyard, almost the perfection of mechanical skill was displayed in the fitting out of this magnificent ship. In the shipwright and engineering branches, everything went right, and good fortune appeared to attend upon the vessel in every stage of her progress. She was only launched last autumn at Pembroke, and arrived round at Portsmouth in November. It will be remembered that her name was originally the *Windsor Castle*; but that this was altered to her present name, at the express wish of her Majesty. She was designed by the Navy Office, and intended to carry 120 guns, and to be of 3186 tons burden; but previous to being launched she was cut in two amidships and lengthened, so as to give her her present tonnage, and enable her to carry eleven additional guns. Being fitted with the expansive gear, her engines can work up to three times the horse-power nominally possessed by them. At her last trial at Stokes Bay they gave her a mean speed of 9 902 knots per hour; her first run, with the tide in her favour, realising 11.892 knots per hour. She has since been on a cruise to the Scilly Islands, and has proved herself a most efficient ship in every point of view. She may justly be said to be without a rival in the world. A sister ship to her is now building at Portsmouth—the *Marlborough*.

Another remarkable ship in this fleet is the *Agamemnon*. She was built at Woolwich, and was also designed by the Navy Office. She carries perhaps the largest quantity of canvas of any ship in the service: under full sail she can set 10,859 yards of canvas; and on her recent trial cruise she made nearly twelve knots per hour without any assistance from her screw. In the trials of the latter she has attained nearly an average of eleven knots per hour.

The *Impérieuse* is another instance of a successful ship both as a sailing and steaming vessel, and she also was designed by the Navy Office. During the cruise of Admiral Corry's squadron, in a trial under sail, of one hour and fifty three minutes' duration, with the wind abeam, the *Impérieuse* gained on the *London* 2175 fathoms, and on the *Highflyer* 3390 fathoms. At another run of thirty miles before the wind, she gained on the *London* 1460 fathoms, on the *Amphion* 1560, on the *Highflyer* 2325, and on the *Leopard* 4020 fathoms. These proportions the *Impérieuse* maintained in all the trials. She can steam eleven knots with ease.

Of the *Arrogant*, *Highflyer*, *Amphion*, and *Encounter*, it may be said that they possess certain good qualities; but, having been the pioneers in the formation of the steam navy, they cannot be expected to possess the great excellencies of the *Duke of Wellington*, the *Agamemnon*, and the *Impérieuse*.

The four screw block ships *Edinburgh*, *Blenheim*, *Ajax*, and *Hogue* are old vessels; and the first named is the only one that has ever displayed good steaming and sailing qualities. They were built in the years 1816, and 1818, at Deptford, Rotherhithe, and Blackwall, from the designs of the Surveyors of the Navy, and were some of the first ships altered for the screw.

The flag-ship *Prince Regent* is a fine two-decker. She was built at Chatham in 1823, after the lines of the *Caledonia*, and is a razed 120-gun ship. The *London* is from the designs of Sir Richard Seppings, and was launched at Chatham in 1840.

The paddle-ships of the fleet have never much distinguished themselves. The screw-propeller developes advantages of a character too positive, as compared with the paddle-wheel, to admit of the latter retaining any future prominent position in the Royal navy. The only vessel of this section of the fleet that has exhibited anything of a noteworthy character is the very old speed, is the smallest one, the *Banshee*—which certainly did something extraordinary in her trip to Lisbon, after Admiral Corry, when she enabled the inhabitants of that city to read the London daily papers published only two days prior to the arrival there. She was built for packet service, by Mr Lang, the present master shipwright at Pembroke Dockyard. The *Sidon* is the ship designed by Sir Charles Napier, and which has been the object of much criticism and much censure. It is, perhaps, however, no more than the truth to say that her faults are only those common to vessels of her character and class. Her machinery has frequently given way, but that cannot be laid to the fault of our designer.

The Fleet is provisioned and ready for sea, but an early departure is not yet expected. A grand naval review by the Queen, as already stated, is promised, and looked forward to with much interest. Several other ships are to come up to Spithead from Plymouth, Sheerness, &c. It is understood, indeed, that every ship on the list is to come to that anchorage for the purpose; and, if this intention be carried out, the result will be a naval demonstration of such a character as was never before exhibited in a time of peace.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 2.—This morning, at eight o'clock, the ships at Spithead sent up royal yards, dressed ship, and run the life-lines out, ready for manning yards, on the occasion of her Majesty's return to London. At about twenty minutes to eleven o'clock her Queen passed inside the fleet, when a grand general Royal salute was fired, with yards manned. This was participated in by the Prussian frigate and corvette, and a more splendid spectacle it was impossible to witness. The weather was brilliantly fine, and a vast multitude of people thronged the shores, attracted by the cannonade. After the firing had subsided, the cheers of the men upon the yards were heard. Rear-Admiral Lushington visited Commodore Schomberg on board the *Orion*, at Spithead, this afternoon, and afterwards visited Capt. Schirmacher on board the *Amazone*: he was saluted by both ships on leaving. The *Bienheim*, 60, Captain Henderson, is hourly expected to rejoin the fleet from Kingstown; the *Queen*, 116, Captain Mitchell, will be at Spithead to-morrow, from Plymouth, and the *Waterloo*, 120, is expected from Sheerness. The *St. Jean d'Acre*, 91, will follow speedily. This afternoon, after dinner, all the gunboats of the fleet, numbering upwards of twenty, were piped away, and manned and armed as for an engagement. They stretched from Fort Monckton to the Blockhouse Fort when ranged in line, and were guided by signals from the senior officer. They came off the Platform Battery, and there hoisted masts and manœuvred in the harbour channel, apparently prepared to "board" batteries; they then came out of the harbour with masts struck and ranged off the Platform Battery, and commenced a heavy general cannonade with their bow guns, to conclude with the sealing of the great 68-pounders of Blockhouse Fort at the same time, forming a musical spectacle we have not seen upon the like scale during the past ten years. Each boat carried a white or blue ensign and altogether, they made a flotilla of the most formidable character. After opening fire upon the Platform Battery (as previously), the force ranged in divisions, got up masts, up sails, and made for their respective ships; the wind, however, falling light, they struck masts soon after, and pulled across the spitway to the fleet, presenting a moving marine panorama of the most pleasing and picturesque description, which was eminently enjoyed by many thousands of spectators who manned the walls of the town, among whom were a large proportion of visitors from London.

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"HOW WARS ARE GOT UP IN INDIA" AND IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN is at the present moment engaged in one war, of which it is impossible to foresee the termination, and is threatened with another, that may be still more protracted. Mr. Cobden has favoured his countrymen with a short and lucid recital of the mode in which the first was "got up." The whole world rings with the manner in which the second has been planned. The able and eloquent apostle of Free-trade has not yet favoured the public at any length with his views upon the second. It is worth while, however, for the sake of contrast, and—what is of far more importance—for the sake of the morality of nations—to consider them together.

It is not every one that has the time, the opportunity, or the courage, to read the ponderous volumes which are published by the authority of Parliament, and known as "Blue Books." Mr. Cobden, having lately distinguished himself as the advocate of Peace, has felt himself bound to investigate the causes of the Burmese War. He has waded through a vast collection of crude and unconnected, if not contradictory, documents; and, after much labour, has mastered the facts, and presented them succinctly to the world. In so doing he has rendered a public service. The facts, as seen through the clear medium of his mind, and as narrated in his pamphlet, "How Wars are Got Up in India," are full of interest. We will not go the length of asserting that Mr. Cobden is always correct in the statements which he makes, or that he is in every instance free from undue bias in favour of the Burmese and against his own countrymen. But his narrative bears so great an impress of truth, and is supported by such full and explicit references to his authorities, that we cannot but believe in his general exactitude. The pamphlet consists of fifty-eight pages only; but every sentence is of importance to the people of this country.

To furnish an abstract of an abstract, and especially of one so close and clear, is not easy. We must, nevertheless, attempt a recapitulation of the leading facts, leaving those who may desire fuller information to seek it in Mr. Cobden's Pamphlet, or in the Parliamentary Blue Books. It appears that in June, 1851, the British barque, *Monarch*, of 250 tons, arrived at Rangoon from Moulmein; and in August, in the same year, another British vessel, the *Champion*, of 410 tons, arrived at the same port from the Mauritius. Charges of murder, ill-usage, or debt, were successively brought against the captains of these vessels, by pilots and seamen, claiming to be British subjects. These charges were heard and adjudicated upon by the native authorities at Rangoon. The one captain was forcibly detained for eight days, and mulcted in fines and fees to the amount of £101. The other was detained fifteen days, and compelled to forfeit £70 for fines, fees, and seamens' wages. Out of these very trivial incidents arose the Burmese War. The two captains, dissatisfied with the decision of the Burmese police, appealed to the Indian Government for redress, and laid their damages at £1920. Their claim was considered valid to the extent of £920 only. Commodore Lambert, who happened to be the British naval commander on the Hooghly station, was immediately despatched to Rangoon, to hear the Burmese version of the story, and to demand redress on behalf of the captains, if, after investigation, he considered their amended claim to be a just one. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, anticipating, probably, that the Governor of Rangoon might either be incompetent or indisposed to grant redress, instructed the Commodore, in case of refusal, to forward direct to the King of Burmah a letter written by the Indian Government in anticipation of such an event. When the Commodore arrived at Rangoon, he found there were other cases of complaint. He was beset by British merchants and others, all claiming redress for real or imaginary injuries suffered at the hands of the Burmese authorities. Under these circumstances, he suddenly cut short all discussion with the local Governor, and transmitted to Ava the letter of the Governor-General of India, with an addendum of his own, addressed to the Prime Minister of the King, demanding the dismissal of the Governor of

THE REFRESHMENT-ROOM AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Rangoon, on the plea "that he interposed endless delays, and disregarded official communications addressed to him." The King of Burmah was so anxious either to do justice in this case, or to avoid misunderstanding with his powerful neighbour, that he appointed a new governor at Rangoon, with full powers to investigate and redress all the grievances, old or new, complained of by the two original captains, and by the supplementary traders of Rangoon. So far all went on smoothly, and there seemed no reason to dread so violent a catastrophe as a war. But, from the days of Hector and Achilles to those of Lord Dalhousie and Commodore Lambert, great events have arisen from little causes, and sanguinary wars from the merest trifles. All Oriental nations, as everybody knows, are mighty sticklers for etiquette. Commodore Lambert was either unaware of this important fact; or, in his intercourse with the new Governor of Rangoon, chose wilfully to disregard it. He sent clerks and inferior functionaries to wait upon the Governor—a man of the very highest rank in Burmah—and directed or allowed them to ride into his "compound," or palace, when they ought to have dismounted at the gate; and to force an entrance at the sultry and unseasonable hour of noon, when everybody in Burmah from the King to the meanest peasant yields to the necessity of a "nap." For these two reasons the English emissaries were not admitted. In the first place the Governor did not wish to receive them because their rank was inferior; and in the second place he was asleep, and no one dared to arouse him, even although the British nation knocked at his door. The envoys of Commodore Lambert "were kept waiting a quarter of an hour in the sun," and departed in high dudgeon. That same evening war was declared against the King of Burmah, by Commodore Lambert. The King's war ship, the only one he had, was forcibly seized and towed away. Submission on his part was thus rendered impossible. The Governor-General of India approved of what had been done. The war was carried on with vigour and success. Rangoon, Martaban, and Prome, were successively taken. In the first encounter the hapless Burmese were slaughtered by hundreds, without any loss of life on the part of the British. Stockades were thrown down as easily and rapidly as if they had been built of card paper. The British found no enemy worthy of the name;—unless it were the climate. In due course the whole province of Pegu was annexed; and it is now a question whether our army will not have to march upon Ava, and "annex" the whole Burmese Empire.

Such is a brief history of this unhappy war, as narrated by Mr. Cobden, on the authority of documents printed by the British Parliament. We should like, with Mr. Cobden, to see the Burmese version of the matter. It is not often that an Englishman has occasion to blush for his country; but if the narrative be a true one, it is time not only to blush and be penitent, but to put an honourable end to a war commenced and carried on under such pretexts. No nation, be it ever so mighty, can afford the disgrace of such a deed. There is a public opinion even in the East, that sooner or later will spread itself throughout all the tribes and populations that yield us allegiance, and cry for vengeance against such an atrocity.

We have thus seen "how wars are got up in India." Let us now consider "how wars are got up in Europe." In the one case, the folly, the obstinacy, and the unlucky perversity of judgment on the part of one or more subordinates, have produced the result that we deplore. In the other case, it is not a subordinate, but a principal, that is to blame. It is no sudden misunderstanding, but a long and deeply-cherished purpose of spoliation and oppression that the world has to condemn. It is no mere error of judgment on the part of a man amenable to human laws for his mistakes or his crimes, but the determination of an irresponsible Autocrat to oppress and to plunder a neighbour whom he imagines to be too weak to resist him. In his war against Turkey the Czar has set public law and morality at defiance; he has outraged every sentiment of right; he has run the risk of convulsing a whole continent, and has imperilled the best interests of civilisation, for the sake of his miserable but insatiable lust of predominence and dominion. When Peter the Great bequeathed to his successors a legacy that did not belong to him, he little dreamed what mischief would ensue. They have each and all become the participators in the crime which that monarch first suggested and recommended. They have pursued their nefarious purpose under every variety of circumstance. They have watched, when they thought watching would be of service; they have waited, when they thought it would be perilous to strike; they have plotted, whenever they could turn conspiracy to account; they have bullied, when they found it safe to be violent, or profitable to be insolent; they have looked for dissension in Turkey, and caused it where they did not find it; and if ever events arose to create coldness or estrangement among the powers of Europe, they seized the opportunity to pounce upon their victim, and to harrass if they could not destroy him. In all these arts and vices of a wicked and pertinacious ambition, the Emperor Nicholas stands pre-eminent above all the sovereigns of his race. What they only imagined, he has done. And if Europe be not at this moment involved in all the horror and misery of a war of races and religions, we owe it to the sagacity and courage of Great Britain and France in the first place, and of Austria in the second, and not to the prudence or virtue of the ruler of the Russias.

We think we but express the common feeling of the British people when we hope that both of these wars will speedily be brought to a close. The British nation is just and magnanimous. When the facts of the Burmese War are thoroughly understood, the common sense and right feeling of the people will demand the honorable termination of hostilities, begun in error, and prosecuted by an unhappy fatality. There is no ambition to serve. The British people desire no extension of territory at the expense of Burmah or any other power. Our Empire is large and unwieldly enough already; and Burmah would be an expensive incumbrance to us, if we had the misfortune to possess it. Honorable escape from the dilemma in which Commodore Lambert and Lord Dalhousie have thrust us may not be easy, but it is not impossible. We owe it to ourselves, even more than to the Burmese, to attempt it at the earliest period consistent with our own dignity and the justice of the case. Our true policy in that quarter is peace; the sooner we make it the better for our credit.

But in Europe the case is different. Great Britain, and the other powers of Europe, are so thoroughly in the right in the attitude which they have assumed towards Russia, that to flinch in the slightest degree would be a crime. Peace, in this case, depends upon our firmness. To yield now would be to invite war hereafter. Happily, Europe is united, and its readiness for war will, in all human probability, preserve peace. If, as seems likely, the Emperor of Russia shall be compelled, without a battle, to withdraw his invading armies from Moldavia and Wallachia, a victory of the right over the wrong will have been obtained, second only in importance to that of Waterloo itself. The victory will be none the less splendid because it will have been bloodless; and by its moral majesty will operate more powerfully to curb the bad ambition of Russia than a score of vulgar victories achieved at the point of the bayonet.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

IN one particular, the Legislature has had some control over the enormous sums spent, and still to be spent, in the building of "the New Palace at Westminster." The Lords have got a House in which they cannot be heard by the reporters, or even very well by each other; and the Commons have got a House which will not contain them; the fact being that the other day when somewhat more than 500 members voted, there were 100 members who could not get seats at all, and had to wait the division bell in strolling about the lobbies. Then, neither Lords nor Commons approve very highly of the external appearance or the general internal arrangements of Mr. Barry's great building. In regard, however, to these points, there are questions of exoteric taste. The nation has to approve or disapprove; and the architect does not confess to any errors, while he has a large party of friends, in and "out of doors," to applaud his every effort. But in what specially concerns members of the Legislature themselves, their individual comforts and conveniences, while attending their Parliamentary duties, Mr. Barry has had nothing to do beyond taking the instructions of others; and in these respects Peers and Commoners have completely satisfied their most elaborate ideas of elegant luxury. The Houses of Parliament are senates; but they are also clubs: and in the latter point of view what has been done is worth attention. The club of the Lords—their dining-rooms, waiting-rooms, lavatories, &c.—is superbly fitted up.

That of the House of Commons, hardly less plain, is just as finished and admirable. Two of their apartments will bear comparison with the most graceful and grand *salons* of the Pall Mall palatial clubs. The smoking-room, which is on the ground-floor—that is, on the terrace, its windows fronting the river—is a faultless apartment. The dining-room, which is rather a suite of two rooms, is very handsome, and is magnificently furnished. Some slight sketch of the system on which it is conducted may prove interesting

All the world has heard of "Bellamy's." It is a name as intimately associated as that of any great parliamentary personage with our modern constitutional history. Bellamy's was, in fact, a corner of the constitution. But Bellamy's has passed away with rotten boroughs and other congenial props of the British institutions: there is no Bellamy now as "House Keeper;" and with the name has gone the system. It was a very peculiar system—a sort of rotten borough and "in the family." Three generations of Bellamys fed the House of Commons and Lords; and, but for the accident of the Old House being burned, and the New House being built, the probability is, that that system would never have been shaken, and that the Bellamys would have gone on as messmen to the Senate to all eternity. The first Bellamy was a contemporary of Pitt, and Fox, and Sheridan; and it was he who gave the place its fame and name, and made "the Kitchen" an institution. A son succeeded him. A grandson kept the Kitchen in the temporary building—or rather shed—until the other day, until members entered their New Houses, which was only two sessions ago. Under the three the system was much the same; but the change in the customs and tastes of society had, latterly, called attention to the complete inappropriateness of that system to the supply of the new wants: and the glory of Bellamy's had departed long ere the name (which is still to be found, as that of a prosperous wine-merchant firm in Parliament-street) had ceased to be connected with the provisioning establishment. Bellamy's has often been written about; but never so well as by Mr. Dickens, one of the most successful of whose earlier sketches was devoted to the delineation of a department of the House of Commons; with which his own connection with the "Gallery" often brought him in contact. His account relates to the period and the persons subsequent to the fire. He tells us nothing of Mr. Pitt, who used to drink two bottles of port to his dinner of rump-steaks, and then go and deliver a Budget; nothing of Mr. Sheridan, who never could count the bottles of sherry (and who would have been obliged if nobody else had ever counted them) he had drunk while cogniating a great speech against the Treasury bench; nothing of any of the great drinking celebrities, who were as jealous of their reputation as bottle-men as of their fame as orators and leaders, and who managed to combine the life of the *gourmet* and that of the statesman in a manner, and to a degree, which our present public men are at a complete loss to understand, without coming to the late Lord Panmure's conclusion, that "stomachs are going out of the country, Sir." But Mr. Dickens's sketch is still of value, as a daily picture of a scene which many members and "strangers" can still well remember. He requests us, after he has taken us up into the Kitchen, where tables are laid out for dining, to "pause in front of the little bar-place with the sash windows; and to begs attention to the steady hoop-looking old fellow in black, who is its sole occupant." This is Nicholas, the butler, a celebrated character, who saw the unheroic side of a long series of heaven-born ministers, and had strange tales to tell, and was always ready to tell them, of the manners and sayings of the pilots, who found an occasional calm in the storms their kings and country had appointed them to weather. Nicholas was famed for his salad dressings, and his cold punch; and he talked of the last (he has been dead many years dead) with pertinacious perfection. "But (says Mr. Dickens) Nicholas had a great idea of the degeneracy of the times." He lamented the Reform Bill; and especially the clause which empowered the metropolitan districts to return members to Parliament. "We discovered the secret at last: the metropolitan members always dined at home. The rascals! As for giving additional members to Ireland, it was even worse. 'Why, sir (he would say), an Irish member would go up there and eat more dinner than any three Anglish members. He took no wine, drank table-beer by the half-gallon, and went home to Manchester-buildings or Millbank-street, for his whiskey-and water. And what was the consequence? Why, the concern lost—actually lost by their patronage!" Mr. Dickens continues, "Now, when you have taken your seat in the Kitchen, and duly noticed the large fire and roasting-jack at one end of the room, the little table for draining jugs and washing glasses at the other, the clock over the window opposite St. Margaret's Church, the cut bodies and wax candles, the damask table cloth, and bare floors, the plate and china on the tables, and gridiron on the fire; and a few other such anomalies peculiar to the place, we will," &c. He sketches Jane, the waitress, "the Hebe of Bellamy's," who was famed for her wit, which, we may add, was not wit born with her, but was an affair of memory, and got by a sort of knack, from her recollection of the *mots* and repartees of the many distinguished, and with honour-crowned, diners. This Jane is, we hear, still to be seen about the new Houses, no longer a Hebe, but fat and forty; no longer a waitress, but still sure of kindly nods from the old members when she happens to meet them. Much has to be annexed to Mr. Dickens's account; he only details the appearances, and not the system, which we wish to contrast with that at present prevailing. The enormous prices insisted on at Bellamy's are most noticeable; and these applied to members and strangers alike. It should be understood that "the Kitchen" was not, in reality, open as an esoteric apartment special to members, but where members of the Lower House did not often go, preferring the exoteric freer and easier Kitchen, where they saw or took the strangers whom they wanted to talk to, and where they enjoyed the sight of the cooking of the meat, afterwards placed before them. There was every sort of food: chops and steaks—steaks and chops, of course, as Nicholas used to say, by way of a change; and no dinner, even of this fare, was to be had under six shillings. The wine was in proportion: the commonest port, for instance, was from eight to eleven shillings a bottle; and the scale for clarets was of fabulous costliness. When the House of Commons was entered only by the wealthy or by the noble adventurer, these prices were not complained of; but when quiet and thrifty men of the bar and of Change got in, after the Reform Bill, they naturally avoided a restaurant where the monotony of the *carte* was even less striking than the prices affixed. Even as it was, however, it was to the last well attended; and there are stories of the vast credit given by the Bellamys to members, such that "when so-and so died, Bellamy's bill against him, for dinners and for wines furnished to his house, was for £1200." At the time when suppers were not yet unfashionable—when late dinners were—Bellamy's was most crowded about midnight.

Now everything is changed. There is no longer a "housekeeper" to the House of Commons. The House appoints a Refreshment Rooms' Committee, whose business it is to see that the club department of the Senate is as well managed as any other club; and this Committee which the last Bellamy would scarcely have deigned to have agreed with, appoints a steward, who, however, takes the dining room upon speculation, and conducts it on the same principles as the dining-room of an hotel. Since the disappearance of Bellamy, a Mr. H. Wodehouse was the purveyor, but he did not give satisfaction; and the individual who now has the contract is Mr. Steers, lately the steward to the Junior United Service Club. Mr. Steers does not satisfy *everyone*; but it is admitted that he carries on the department far more efficiently than his predecessor. The House votes him, in the Estimates, £300 a year, out of which he undertakes to pay waiters, and to clean and keep in order the dining-room, the smoking-room, and the library. And then he has these advantages—he has no rent to pay—he has plate (the House of Commons is, however, mean enough, for the present, to put up with Mr. Burton's miraculous nickel silver) dinner services, &c., and gas and coals, free. He furnishes his carte periodically to the committee, and then the committee fix the prices, beyond which he is not allowed to go, there being the one fixed club charge for the joint, with the usual sixpence for the "table:" as to the *entremets*, &c., there is, of course, some latitude; but club charges are the rule. The wines he selects himself; but though there is no Tasting Committee, it is clear that the House generally must like such vintages as the committee prefers. On the committee are such profound "political gastronomers" (it is Mr. Disraeli's phrase) as Lord Mulgrave, and Mr. Fitz-Stephen French—gentlemen selected by the House for their notorious proficiency in the art of elegant dining; and so far their *argumentum ad gulam* seems to have produced the best effect on the general temper of the House. One happy invention of Mr. French's—he is the *gourmet par excellence* of the Committee, as he is, also, one of the most accomplished members of the House—may have the widest political consequences upon the connection between Celts and Saxons. The fish dinners for the Roman Catholic members on the "*jour maigre*" is of a character to render impossible any "Irish row" in the House on Fridays. The "House dinners" (to use the club term) generally are excellent. Two or three hundred members dine in the room every day; but the purveying is still a speculation of doubtful results, its nature justifying a somewhat extra rate of charges. For instance, on a Tuesday recently, there was a vast preparation of superb *entrees*; and, on that day, the House was counted out before five o'clock. Of course, members went to Greenwich and Blackwall.

There is no "Nicholas" now, to tell anecdotes; but, if there were, there is the risk that story he would have none to tell. The great tns and the great ones are, in this age, alike moderate eaters, and still more moderate drinkers—Seltzer-water is more generally used than sherry; and, in the dining-room, none of the eminent men who have hard work to do are ever seen over their wine. Even Lord Palmerston—who is a *gourmet*, and who is blessed with one of the largest appetites of his time—a sure guarantee to the nation that his vigour is likely long to endure—is not ten minutes over his dinner. Mr. Disraeli—whose essays on dining, scattered through his novels, indicate great perception and varied knowledge—is not ten minutes longer than Lord Palmerston. Lord John is always seen at nine o'clock in the dining-room; but, alas for a degenerate age, it is only his tea that he is having. These are the prominent instances of our new Senate. We live in a period when the House of Commons works hard and works at night; and hard work at night is incompatible with an encouragement of the art of dining. Whatever party difference there may be in the House, cautious moderation is the spirit evidenced by all in the dining room.

Strangers about the House should know that there are rooms, in connection with the members' rooms, where they can enjoy, at the same time, the members' *carte*. These rooms might be, and no doubt will be, much more comfortable: but the attendance is good, and club *conveniences* are well looked after

LONDON CENTRAL TERMINUS RAILWAY STATION

THE following is an outline of a plan, by Mr. Henderson, of the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., for relieving the more thoroughfares of London from their superabundant traffic; and for improving the navigation, bridges, and property on the banks of the river Thames.

The plan is to raise the proposed structure over a suitable portion of the river Thames, on the principle of a viaduct, of sufficient width, erected over the centre of that river, following as nearly as practicable its course, occupying, more or less, as an ultimate and complete scheme, the distance from Westminster-bridge to London-bridge, and offering facilities for making direct communication with the slips in the Pool, &c. The level of the structure proposed would be such as not to interfere with the traffic on the river and on the bridges. Its supports would not injure the views from Whitehall-gardens, Northumberland-house, the Adelphi, the Temple-gardens, &c.; and, far from being open to any reasonable objection, the structure erected would form an ornament to the metropolis; and the London Central Terminus station would thus, without any unnecessary interference with existing property, satisfy in the highest degree the great and urgent requirements of the public service. It is believed that such a station can be not only safely, but economically constructed, upon the principle so successfully adopted and carried under the direction of Sir William Cubitt, at Rochester and proposed by Fox, Henderson, and Co., for the new bridge at Westminster. The station so constructed would divide the river into three parts, the central portion, covered by the railway station, and supported on columns (so arranged as to form distinct channels for traffic, without offering any serious impediment to the passage of barges and small craft), and two ample waterways on each side of the river for the passage of the steamers, without interfering with the accommodation for passengers at the various piers and jetties. Thus, the space under the railway being lofty and open, and the structure itself being confined to limited dimensions, any difficulty on the score of ventilation would be effectually obviated; and, by means of floating feeders connected to the columns, the river traffic might be definitely arranged into distinct traces or streams, so as to prevent risk of collision, and even to provide for increased intercourse. It is considered that the site proposed is the natural one—the only one calculated to meet the exigencies of the case, and essentially right, whether the location of the population, the facilities for communication with the river, or the means of connecting it the railways together, be taken into account. The project has been much discussed privately since 1845; it has been held in abeyance simply because it has not hitherto been considered that the right time had arrived for carrying it out; and the only reason for bringing it forward at this period is the fact that other schemes are projected which are believed to be utterly inefficient in themselves, and which, if adopted, will prove a waste of money, and tend to impede the adoption of the only plan which seems calculated to meet the necessities of the case.

The plan proposed contains, among others, the following advantages:—1. It would, in the most complete all the railways north and south of the river, being convenient for the Great Western, London and North-Western, Great Northern, or Eastern Counties, on the northern side, or the South-Eastern and South-Western companies on the southern side, with their respective tributaries. 2. It would really be central and convenient for as the traffic and population are concerned, affording great facilities for the approach and departure of passengers at the bridges on both sides of the river, and to and from the steam-boats, which could all run alongside, underneath the station. 3. It would also offer great facilities for delivering goods from all parts of the barges and craft in the river and receiving goods from them, either alongside or underneath the station. 4. It would prevent the necessity of passengers from north to south, or vice versâ, changing stations or carriages in the metropolis. It would, in the manner, prevent the necessity of carting goods, luggage and parcels through the metropolis, and thus relieve it of the burden which is already so great, and increases so fast as to render many streets almost impassable. It would afford opportunities of comb ning with such a project, either directly or indirectly, plans for the permanent improvement of the river, its navigation, its water-side property, its bridges, and a good system of water supply and drainage, &c., so as to render the whole creditable to the metropolis of the great nation. 6 The project could be commenced upon a comparatively small scale, in fact as little more than a communication between the northern and southern railways; capable, by proper prearrangement, of being extended to almost any conceivable amount of accommodation; and it is impossible to procure any other site possessing this last-named advantage. 7. Considering the question in all its details and looking to the value of land, it would be an economical station, and, if the improvement of water-side property that might be combined with it, is taken into account, it must, as a whole, rather confer a boon than be a charge upon the metropolis.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. III.

A CHAPTER ON CATS.

THE "common domestic cat"—as elementary books of natural history call our fireside-sitting, garden-haunting, and roof-frequenting puss—is a creature to whose qualities and true characteristics I hardly think the world does justice. Forlorn old women, who wanted something to love—and, for that matter, prim old maids, who experienced in a less elevated degree the same sensation—were bad patrons for raising puss in the scale of popular favour; and, although great philosophers and great writers—for example, Montaigne, Johnson, Scott, Joanna Baillie—had favourites of the feline race, and left their names to posterity, yet the great majority of men pin their quadrupedal affections upon dogs instead. The quiet characteristics and unobtrusive traits of character of poor puss are passed over unnoticed and unknown. The dog, with moral and instinctive lineaments more *prononces*—and, I do not deny it, more elevated in their nature than are pussy's humbler gifts—has become the universal favourite. You hear the dog's clatter on the stair—never the velvet foot-fall of the cat: the one rouses you, the other produces no effect. Yet the paw of the cat is a thousand times more artistic and curious than that of the dog.

One of the results of the careless estimate of cats—as a species of all but worthless animals, destitute of the fine affection and noble instincts of the dog, and fit only for watching at a mouse-hole—has been to foster, if not to create, among boys a degree of habitual cruelty to the creature, which is anything but creditable to those who allow its practical development. "A good dog for cats," meaning a ferocious bull-terrier which can worry poor puss in a couple of shakes, is a common expression among precocious juveniles; and, unhappily, it sticks to them as they grow. Shooting cats, when they can be conveniently put an end to, is not unfrequently a boy's passion; and in most acts of wanton cruelty—which from time to time we find recorded in print—an unfortunate tabby is pretty sure to have been the victim. Unhappily, puss has got credit for nine lives, and, Heaven knows, that she has frequently full occasion for them all. She also possesses the wretched reputation of always falling upon her feet, from whatever height she may be thrown, and many a cruel experiment has been made to ascertain the fact. We repeat, that people having a taste for dogs are seldom catholic enough in their animal fondness to extend it to cats. You never hear of drowning dogs, or pelting dogs, or having dogs worried, for mere amusement. The creature's more conspicuous gifts are appreciated by these rougher judging estimates, which are unable to make out the subtler delicacies of the cat organisation. The man with a prime terrier for rats—or a mastiff which can throttle a bulldog—or a hound which can pull down a reddeer—or even a poodle which can sit upon its hind legs and yelp at the word of command—not one of these amateurs but will discover and admire the points and motions of the creatures while performing these achievements; but it is twenty to one that they never studied, or never thought it worth while studying, one of the most perfectly graceful things beneath the sun—a cat curving herself for a spring; or one of the most dexterous performances which animal nature is capable of—a cat picking her way among a series either of moveable or hurtful pretty articles, without touching a single one. I myself have a cat which deftly walks from end to end of a chimney-piece, so crowded with the tiny ornaments, that there is hardly a square inch of space unoccupied, and which promenades upon a glass-protected wall as on a Turkey carpet. Place a dog on the chimney piece, and vast will be the clatter of destruction—on the wall, and sore and bleeding will be the paws with which he will howlingly precipitate himself to mother earth.

That cats love localities better than persons, is an axiom in which I feel assured that there is not half so much truth as is generally believed. In many of the cases which are commonly quoted in proof, the cat has returned to her former locality because she can make an easier living there than on unknown grounds. I remember a gentleman abusing a cat for attachment to stone and lime rather than to flesh and blood, because, on his changing his residence, puss had practically refused to change hers with him, and had gone back to haunt the purlieus of a neighbouring granary. I inquired whether the family had regularly fed her. "Oh dear no!" was the reply; "she could feed herself very well, and did so on the rats and mice and small birds about the barn." Then, of course," I rejoined, "the cat has more reason to love the barn than you. It gave her food: she found none here. She might not be aware that you intended to supply her, and animal instinct prompted her—as, if a dog lived on what he could pick up, it would also prompt him, to return to the spot where his wants had been supplied." The plain truth of the matter is that well-treated and regularly-fed cats have no particular attachment to a place. On the contrary, they attach themselves to the persons kind to them, and who often notice them; so that the cry of want of personal attachment on the part of the feline tribe, is very frequently mere slander of ladies and gentlemen who have neglected, perhaps ill-treated, the creatures, and yet expect them to be as fond as lovers. Cats are, in truth, fond of those who are fond of them; and they are as sharp as needles in finding out their real friends, and in shrinking from people "who don't like cats." One of my pussies knows my knock at the door, especially at night, and her mew follows closely on the sound, while generally a couple of other creatures of the same species are waiting with her in the lobby, and the whole three accompany me up-stairs in procession. If they happen to be out of doors at night, a single call will generally bring them scampering home; and if their names prove inefficient, one enunciation of "Cat's-meat!" acts like a spell. It is curious to contrast the mild, and, if I may use the expression, the affable faces of cats which are noticed—perhaps playfully talked to—with the fierce and moody countenances of those neglected creatures which, in London and elsewhere, grow half or wholly wild, among gardens, yards, and outhouses, picking up their living as they can. The two classes seem to belong to different species. The well-kept and well-treated house-cat seems rather civilised than tamed; the neglected and too often persecuted brute outside the window has relapsed into a skulking savage. You never see the two consort together, and the natural playfulness of the species seems in the outcast to have almost entirely vanished. Now, is all this, poor ragged, beaten, pelted, and unsheltered pussy's fault? Far from it. It is too often the fault of her accusers. They do not give her sufficient food. She steals it, gets beaten and driven out; and perhaps in a month or two acquires that horribly stealthy crawl, and that misgiving hungry eye—both of which are quite unnatural, and speak a creature under the influence of constant want and the fear of tyrant man.

A not uncommon phrase in households is that of a "parlour cat" and a "kitchen cat;" and I believe it to be an undoubted fact, that there are differences in the character of the creatures which somehow prompt the one to seek the cheerful light and talk of a sitting-room, and the other rather to brood and nestle in the dimmer and the warmer regions below. The one is always seen conspicuous on the rug, or stretched upon the footstool. The other makes casual appearances upon the stairs, and flies like a spectre at the approach of anybody but the cook. The one creature seems to have a sort of aristocracy in its nature, and it is all but uniformly the handsomest cat of the twain; the other is, most probably, a vulgar, squat plebeian, with its original shyness still strongly present in it. Of my three cats, two I reckon as parlour cats, *pur sang*; and the third has been, by kind usage and encouragement, coaxed into a degree of the same familiarity. Still, however, the natural timidity seems unconquerable. If you make a rapid motion towards the creature, she bounds away like a wild thing. Her two comrades, on the contrary, are frightened at nothing. The room, the occupants, the whole *locale*, seem their own special sphere and natural dwelling-place; and the only period of the day when the three appear to be merged into a common character, is as the hour for the visit of the "cats'-meat-man" approaches; when they are sure to be in waiting at the door, and to set up their sweet voices as soon as they hear that of the vendor of the food. It is to be remarked that they take not the slightest notice of the daily cry of a rival practitioner who perambulates the street at nearly the same time; and that on Sundays, when no prandial visit takes place, they never appear to expect the week-day ceremony, but are perfectly aware of a double quantity of good things being stowed away in a certain cupboard, round which they cluster with arching backs and waving tails.

People not unfrequently cry out that kittens are pretty playful things, but that they lose the *gentillesse* and piquant prettiness of their youth when they degenerate into stupid cats. The complaint is unreasonable enough. The infantine Johnny Tomkins, who kicked, and crowed, and lisped funny imperfect words, and made big eyes at his mother, can hardly be expected to repeat the performances some half-century after, when he is Tomkins and Co., perhaps the mayor of the town, and a churchwarden of the parish to boot. Why, then, should sedate ten-years-old puss, who is getting rather stiff in the joints, and likes better and better the summer's bask, and the winter's warm, be expected to tumble over a ball of cotton, or to lie on his back kicking at nothing at all, like his own son and heir, whom he gravely observes at these amusements, and sometimes tips over with his paw? Mr. Tomkins is not blamed for his matured dignity, why, then, should Mr. Puss? But the fact is, that the playfulness of kittendom can be partially, particularly with healthy and good-tempered cats, kept up, by a little encouragement, even when they have grown into "potent, grave, and reverend seignears;" and that grim old grimalkins, who have drunk their morning's milk for a dozen of years, can be induced to skip and roll and tumble in the most absurdly awkward mimicry of the small fry, which are still indebted for the lacteal fluid to their mothers.

Our feline friends, among their other short-comings, are often, too, with justice, taxed with being savage murderers of pet birds. Many a cat has hung from a branch, or gone over a bridge with a rope and a stone, after being caught crouching beside an empty and open cage with fatal yellow feathers strewed around; while in the cases of mulder masters or mistresses, many a bitter tear has probably been shed over the mangled remnants of "poor Goldy, who would eat out of your hand;" or "poor Bully, who piped so beautifully the 'Banks and Braes.'" To cure cats of the propensity to attack pet birds has always, therefore, been a matter of effort; and a variety of expedients—such as beating the bars of the cages, and burning the cat's nose against them—are more or less in request. Some of these are cruel, and none of them I believe to be really needful. The first thing to be done, to keep cats from birds, is to take care that the cats are well fed, and that no hungry fit may occasionally prompt a breach of moral duties; the second is to familiarise the two classes of creatures, and accustom them to each other's presence. Most birds are killed by cats with empty stomachs, and by those who have not undergone the sort of socialising process which I have described. I have seen people drive away cats for merely looking at caged birds. This is quite a mistaken plan: unless the passion of hunger be roused in the creature, ten to one it is only satisfying its curiosity by the mere contemplation of the "little warbler." At all events, in my own experience, without any particular training, except kind treatment, and often putting the cages with their occupants on the tables for the cats' inspection, the creatures appear to have got so companionable that I have no scruple in leaving some half-dozen birds within the reach of three cats. The animals frequently sit and look at each other; and a green parrot, with a fine talent for biting, has regularly a snap at any whisking tail or incautious paw which may be found within the limits of her very powerful organ. Sometimes this creature will sit quietly on a cat's back, and people have wondered how it was "tamed and taught" to do so. There was no "taming" or "teaching" in the case, further, indeed, than good feeding, and, as it were, making the creatures acquainted and familiar—the birds with the beasts.

The cat, to win his affection, must be more sedulously attended to than the dog. There is no doubt, indeed, but that the gratitude of the one creature is far more easily evoked than that of the other. A dog will often follow a stranger along a street, if tempted by a bit of food—dog-stealers are tolerably well acquainted with the fact; but a cat will do nothing of the sort. Dogs yield to the first kind word or friendly pat—the majority do so, at all events; cats do not fling their friendship away so lightly. True, when won, it is neither so trusty, so pure, nor so elevated as the dog's; but the peculiar character of the creature—its coy yet by no means fickle nature—its suspicious, yet, under certain circumstances, confiding disposition—its peculiar refinement of taste—(a dog gobbles its meat, like a coalheaver over a steak; a well-brought-up cat takes dinner coolly, like a *gourmet*, over a *pate de foie gras*)—and, finally, the general grace and gliding ease of posture of the creature—its perabar cleanliness, and its marked adaptability for household purposes—all these qualities ought, surely, to elevate puss a step higher in social estimation than it has yet ascended.

Let me hope, then, that the reader, if he be one of that numerous class who "hate cats," if he perchance have imbibed the groundless antipathy which Shylock speaks of to the "harmless necessary cat" will pause and look a little more closely into the delicate and dainty nature of the creature which purrs before him—will try to puzzle out some meaning in a face pronounced only by those who have never studied its phases and its shades to be unmeaning; and will ascertain whether a caressing hand and a soothing voice do not forthwith evoke corresponding demonstrations, just as sincere as those of the most petted spaniel, or the most favoured terrier. Let no one deem it unmanly to be fond of a cat. Two of the manliest men the world ever saw—we have mentioned their names—loved their feline dependants; and of one of these this curious anecdote is recorded:—Dr. Johnson, sitting in Bolt-court, by the fireside, with Bozzy on the one hand, Mrs. Williams on the other, and "Hodge" the cat, for which he used to bring home oysters in his pocket, probably announced upon the rug. The great old Pundit, after hearing his pet somewhat deprecated, did agree, that he had seen cleverer cats than "Hodge;" but, suddenly correcting himself, as if (notes Bozzy), he experienced a kind of instinctive idea that the dumb creature at his feet had a notion of the depreciatory nature of his sentence, he made haste to relieve poor puss's feelings by adding, "But Hodge is a fine cat, sir—a very fine cat, indeed."

A. B. R.

THE SONG OF THE EASTERN TRAVELLER.

I've roamed through Eastern isles in all their beauty
Mid spice groves waving o'er waters blue;
But my heart was in the woodland of Australia,
With the gum-tree and the bounding kangaroo:
Where the emu stalks in grandeur o'er the ranges;
Where the wombat eyes me sillily from the glen;
Where the lori spreads her plumage in the sunbeam,
And the dingo slinks demurely to his den.

'Tis then I love to wander in the spring time,
When the breeze from off the mountain summit blows,
And the music of the locust in the tree-top
Lulls nature in the sweets of calm repose.
For then the dreams of future days enslave me,
As hum of fancied voices fill my brain,
And coming millions pass in crowds before me
To reap the golden harvest of the plain.

Fair Asia, deep in pillowed ease reclining,
Looks southward, and arouses from her r[illegible]
Columbia sends a greeting with the sun[illegible]
And Afric shouts her praises in the [illegible]
I wake to find the Southern Cross above me,
Shedding hope upon the lowly and the true:
Ah! my heart is in the Austral Land of Plenty,
With the gum-tree and the bounding kangaroo.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

IN our Journal of last week, this impressive scene was described by our New York Correspondent. We have engraved upon the next page a view of the platform in the north nave, from a daguerreotype taken during the prayer offered up by Bishop Wainwright. On the platform are three chairs; the one on the left for the President; the centre one for the Bishop; and the one on the extreme left for the President of the Crystal Palace Association, the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick. The President of the United States wore nothing to distinguish him from any other citizen; he is in deep mourning, and stands bending forward on the left of the Bishop. No order was observed, except as regarded the President, the Bishop, and Mr. Sedgwick. The galleries are crowded, as also the staircases on the right, with ladies and gentlemen. No particular costume is observed by gentlemen on public occasions in New York: some wearing white hats, some straw hats, white coats and white trousers; and very few wearing gloves.

From the letter of a Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, dated New York, July 26:—we learn that the articles at that date were being rapidly unpacked and exhibited to view, and that the Crystal Palace really began to make a show. But the number of visitors was limited. Visitors to the Crystal Palace during the week ending on the previous Saturday only amounted to 28,114, and the gross receipts to 8147 dols. It is to be hoped the receipts will increase, otherwise the speculation will pay but poorly.

The average number of visitors thus far has been about 2600 per day and the amount for the Washington monument about 560 dols.

Some of the critics, while lauding the statues of "The Saviour and the Twelve Apostles," declare that the forehead of the Saviour is too low, and that it wants nobility, breadth, and height. This is bold language, when applied to the works of Thorwaldsen. The statue of Paul, in the act of addressing the people, is truly impressive, dramatical, and noble. A noble statue of colossal size has just been erected near "The Amazon." It is the very image of Daniel Webster—his right hand raised as if in the act of speaking, and his left resting on the United States constitution. It is raised on a lofty pedestal, and is striking, impressive, and grand. This fine specimen is an honour to the artist and sculptor; but such is the peculiarity of the New York World's Fair, that his name cannot yet be found. Among the statuary is also a beautiful bend of Minerva, from Italy, the sculptor of which is equally undiscovered. An allegorical group, life-size, representing Washington, Liberty, and the Genius of the Republic, ought never to have been admitted into the Exhibition. It is beneath contempt. People are asking where could have been the sense, the taste, and the judgment of the committee, when they decided upon the admission of such an abortion, of so deplorable a failure, as a specimen of American art? An exceedingly beautiful vase from Italy, in Parian marble, excites much admiration. It is raised to the height of about ten feet, is of purely classic form, and is supported by four upright lions, somewhat after the manner of caryatides. Round the base of the pedestal are exceedingly well-sculptured reptiles and smaller animals; while the exterior of the vase is enriched with classic and allegorical groups in *alto relievo*. One of the most attractive shows in the collection—which may be mentioned here from its connection with the fine arts—is the now increased and extraordinary stock of the useful and ornamental, from the establishment of Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent, manufacturers of porcelain, earthenware, stoneware, and Parian figures. The china scent jars and vases may fairly compete with the celebrated ware of Dresden; while a magnificent dessert service, supported by Parian figures, and adorned similarly in *alto relievo*—precisely the same in design, character, and the number of pieces, as the service presented by the Queen to the Emperor of Austria—is not, perhaps, to be surpassed in beauty of conception and nicety of workmanship. The porcelain dishes and baskets, with their fretwork, are exceedingly tasteful. Then Minton and Co. show an exquisite cornice, or frieze work, for rooms, in *alto relievo*, with figures, statuettes, flowers, &c., in the cinque della Robbia; also tiles, both polished and encaustic, for the walls of rooms. These specimens are worthy of the most luxurious days of Herculaneum and Pompeii, the ruins of which volcanic cities doubtless furnished the models. John Ridgway and Co., of Staffordshire, have an elegant variety of porcelain and china; as has also John Rose, of Shropshire; nor must we omit to mention the splendid stands of Charles C. Leigh, of 232, Fleckering-street, New York, who is agent for W. T. Copeland, of London; Rose and Co., of Staffordshire; and Pellivagt and Co., and M. Miton, of Paris. The Parian marble statuary, china, earthenware, French flower vases and porcelain generally at these stands, are chaste, elegant, and classic.

English visitors pause before one stand with just national pride—that, namely, where Rodgers and Sons' cutlery, from Sheffield, is shown in all its exquisite superiority. Here are knives with hundreds of blades, all of the highest temper, finish, and polish. On one set of broad blades are views of the Crystal Palace, London, of Windsor Castle, York Minster, Chatsworth-house, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert—all works of excellence in the pictorial art. In another case, Rodgers and Sons show a miniature knife with a hundred blades, all in the size of a filbert. This is a matter more curious than useful; still it proves to what minute perfection manufactures may be brought. Then there is a variety of caps, bullets, and saloon pistols, suggesting every variety of death, from Tomes, of London, also, an emerald, said to be the largest in the world, from the mines of Muso. There is a beautiful stand of basket-making, knitting, netting, and other manufactures by the blind, together with books of raised letters for their reading, from the London Society. These are followed by metallic pens, from Joseph Gillot, of London, manufacturer to the Queen.

The visitors were, up to the date of the letter in question, inquiring in vain for the promised extensive exhibitions of textile fabrics. These had much increased, it is true, since the opening; still there was a sad lack of shawls, silks, cloths, and ribbons. Textile Ireland is admirably represented by Pim's poplins, of Dublin; and Richardson, Son, and Owden's unequalled linens of Belfast. A variety of "premium thread," from Clark and Co., of Mile-end, Glasgow, is a very strong and superior article, and justly called "cable thread." Bourry, of St. Gall, exhibits beautiful lace; and C. Mayer, of Zurich, superb printed cottons; while Plimpton, Stephenson, and Co., of Boston, make a good show of imported silk goods. Genin, of New York, displays a superb collection of fashionable dresses. Von Bruck and Sons, of Crefeld, Germany, have thus far the best show of velvets, silks, and ribbons; but the stand is a much better display of these articles may be seen any day at any large establishment in London; at Stewart's, in Broadway; or at Levy's in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, than in all the Crystal Palace of New York. Switzerland makes an admirable display in richly and elaborately worked lace curtains, coverlids, and lace generally, of the bobbinet class; also, in watches and in printed cottons. The colours of the latter are, perhaps, rather gaudy for the Anglo-Saxon taste.

The common and musketry of American make are remarkably fine, whether from Ames, of Springfield, Massachusetts, from Colt, or from the United States Government. There was also a stand of arms from Liége; but all the specimens appeared clumsy when compared to those of American manufacture. There is a good show of guns and pistols from Richard's of New Bond-street; but, singular as it may appear to English gunsmiths, America is declared to excel in the manufacture of arms.

The Swiss toys attract much attention, but the toys contributed by Rock and Graner, of Biberach, Wurtenberg, are said to be the best in the collection.

There are great improvements and much taste displayed in porcelain door-handles, contributed by Baptisterosses, of Briare, France. C. A. Friedrich, of Breslau, Prussia, exhibits some beautiful, substantial, and correct eight and fourteen day clocks and alarums.

Thus far have been displayed only two carriages—one from France, rich, but gaudy; and one from England handsome, solid, and substantial. The carriages will be exhibited in the new attachment of gallery and machine-room. There are some magnificent church-bells from Glampet and Regester, of Baltimore. A show of salamander marble—from made to represent marble—by Silas C. Herring, of Broadway, deserves notice and commendation, as does also a finely-toned organ, full of volume and sweetness, constructed on an improved principle by E. Germunder and Brothers, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Although the instrument is not large, yet when its rich notes "up the lofty diapason roll," they nearly fill the Crystal Palace. The clarionet stop produces sounds of exceedingly tender sweetness, while its variety of sound and expression charms every listener. One peculiarity in this instrument is, that the organist faces the congregation. The price is 2000 dollars. Considering its power, variety, and sweetness, the sum is by no means excessive.

The health of Lord Ellesmere is much improved. His Lordship visited the Exhibition, in company with Lady Ellesmere, on Saturday, the 23rd ult. He intends returning to England, via Boston and Halifax; at which latter port he will embark on board a British frigate, probably the *Leander*.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—PLATFORM IN THE NORTH NAVE.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE NEW GRAMMAR-SCHOOL AT COLCHESTER.

The old school-house of this ancient foundation having become very much dilapidated, the Town-council and trustees of the School, with the aid of the public, have just erected another edifice upon a more eligible site than the old one. The new school-house, of which we give an Engraving, is situated at the entrance to the town, on the London road near the Essex and Colchester Hospital, and stands on a healthy and gravelly soil. Accommodation is provided for 60 day scholars and 20 boarders. The principal school-room is 41 feet long by 20 feet 6 inches wide, and 15 feet high. There is also a class-room, boarders' dining-room, day washing room, and dormitories for boarders; to which is added the head-master's residence, comprising drawing and dining-rooms, study, four bed-rooms, with dressing-rooms; besides *offices*, kitchen, and other necessary offices. The style of architecture is that of the late Tudor, and the building is of red brick; the facings and window mouldings, mullions, &c., being of stone. The play-ground, which adjoins the building on the south side, is about half an acre in extent, and is separated from the master's garden by a wall. The architect is Mr. H. Hayward, of Colchester; and the building has been erected at a cost of between £3000 and £4000.

Colchester Free Grammar-school was founded by Henry VIII., in the year 1539; but it was not effectually endowed until the 25th year of Elizabeth, who, by letters patent, re-granted the revenues of the dissolved chantries in the Chapel of St. Helen and in the Church of St. Mary towards the endowment of a free school.

The exhibitions and scholarships consist of a scholarship founded in 1620, in St. John's College, Cambridge, by the executors of Mary Lewis; and a fellowship and scholarship in the same College, founded by Ambrose Gilbert in 1642, conditionally, in default of the Gilberts and Torkingtons, to Colchester School. Amongst its earliest records (1637),

NEW GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, AT COLCHESTER.

found in the register of the then master, the Rev. W. Dugard, are the following curious particulars—that it was customary in winter for the scholars to bring each a pound of candles to light the School, to subscribe one shilling each to entertain the visitors on speech days, and to dispute (or wrangle) once a week for a sum of money made up of the contributions of each scholar's farthing.

Several celebrated men have received their education at this School. The eminent Dr. Parr was for some time master, and under him the School greatly flourished. Amongst the scholars are to be found the names of an Archbishop of York, and of the present Astronomer Royal, whose name, carved in large characters might, till very recently, be seen on one of the desks in the old school-house. We understand that this, with other similar relics, but of more ancient date, are to be preserved.

The neglected and unhealthy condition of the old school-house for many years effectually prevented all attempts on the part of the masters and others interested in its well-being to raise the school to its proper position. The mastership falling vacant, however, in the year 1851, it was considered a suitable time to attempt the erection of a new school-house; and the project was accordingly mooted by the Town-council of the borough, with whom the election of both masters and free scholars rests. The sum required was estimated at from £3000 to £4000; of this the trustees obtained legal sanction to raise £1200 by mortgage upon the school property, to be paid off in twenty years by a sinking fund, a further sum of £300 it was calculated would be realised from the sale of the old school house; and a committee, formed for the purpose of raising the remainder of the amount required, guaranteed the sum of £1600. The appeal was most liberally responded to, and the whole amount within £50 has been raised.

The appointment of the present head-master, Dr. Wright (formerly scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late Principal of the College, Leamington), has given the greatest satisfaction to the friends of the School, and to the inhabitants of the town generally.

The new building, described above, was opened on Tuesday, the 4th instant, when formal possession was given by the trustees to Dr. Wright. The Mayor (Francis Smythies, Esq., who presided), the Corporation, the Bishop of London (visitor to the school), Archdeacon Burney, a large body of the clergy of the town and neighbourhood, the High Sheriff (J. Gurdon Rebow, Esq.), the members for the borough (Lord John Manners and W. W. Hawkins, Esq.), and a large number of ladies, as well as of the inhabitants generally, filled the school room, and took part in the proceedings of the day, which terminated by a collation at the Three Cups Hotel; at which there were about 200 present, including all the scholars.

BAZAAR AT CARISBROOKE CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Last week a Bazaar was held on the old Archery Ground, at Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, under the patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in aid of the funds for rebuilding St. Thomas's Church, Newport, situated about a mile from the Castle. The scene was gay and animated in the extreme. The stalls, eleven in number, were arranged on the west side of the ground, and extended to a length of 160 feet. Above them were painted the names of the ladies who presided over them. The erection in which they were placed was gaily decorated with festoons of flowers and evergreens, and was surmounted with banners, which waved with every breeze that swept over the landscape. The grey castle-keep, a venerable relic of by-gone ages, looked down in stern majesty on the crowds assembled beneath, recalling those olden times in which the gay and the fair were assembled for a very different object—namely, to preside over the mimic battle-field, and to animate by their presence the knights who contended for the prizes of chivalry.

As the weather was unusually fine, great numbers had assembled from all quarters to witness the magnificent spectacle. The Bazaar was opened at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., with a procession, headed by the clergy of Newport, the Mayor, and the committee; who were followed by the children of the National and Blue Schools of Newport, with banners; and by the choirs of St. Thomas's and St. John's Churches. The whole was preceded by the band of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers. The procession formed at the Castle-gate, and proceeded through the time-worn ruins to the Bazaar ground, where some pieces were sung by the children. They afterwards marched out of the ground in the same order as before. The bands of the Royal Welsh Fusileers, and of the Rifle Brigade, played throughout the day some spirit-stirring music. A scene so truly exhilarating has not often been witnessed in the south of England. The gay and tasteful decorations—the rich strains which floated around the spectator—the stalls piled with elegant and costly articles of various descriptions—the recollection of the events of which the Castle has been the theatre, dimly seen through the mist of intervening years—formed a *tout ensemble* which will not be easily effaced from the memory.

The Bazaar was opened under the presidency of Lady Worsley Holmes, assisted by various ladies of the neighbourhood. The articles for sale were of the most elegant description, and reflected the greatest credit on the ladies whose labour, skill, and taste had been taxed to the very utmost to produce them. We noticed some splendid pieces of tapestry and worsted work, representing important events and remarkable individuals, some beautiful table coverings, enriched with various colours; some elegant screens and groups of flowers; designs for carriage cushions in embroidery; splendid medallions and drawings, and vases of artificial flowers and fruit. On each of the stalls were placed copies of a poem on "Carisbrooke Castle," by the Rev. A. R. Pennington, Curate of Newport, just published.

Nearly 2000 persons visited the Bazaar on the first and second days (Wednesday and Thursday), when the charges for admission were 2s. 6d. and 1s.; and on the third day (Friday), when the charge was reduced to 6d., about 2500 were present. On Wednesday and Thursday the Bazaar was honoured with the presence of the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, now staying at Ryde. On Friday the Hon. Colonel Phipps attended, and made various purchases on behalf of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. The result of the Bazaar has been most satisfactory. Enough has been received to add about £1000 to the building fund, after all the expenses have been paid.

"We congratulate (says the *Hampshire Telegraph*) the zealous promoters of the rebuilding of Newport Church on the unexampled success of their spirited undertaking, which might with propriety be called a 'Isle of Wight Industrial Exhibition.' The music of the bands of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers and Rifle Brigade, was excellent, adding much to the enjoyment of the Bazaar; while the concentration of female beauty could not have been surpassed even in the days of chivalry, when an Island Queen gave balls, and tilts, and tournaments within those walls, now devoted to a higher and nobler purpose, the raising of a temple for the worship of Almighty God."

LORD MARCUS HILL.—FROM A PAINTING BY F. A. SAY.

LORD MARCUS HILL.

For twenty years—from 1832 to 1852—there was no name better known "about the House" than that of Lord Marcus Hill. Individual characteristics rendered him the illustration of a system; and, if historians

BAZAAR IN THE OLD ARCHERY-GROUND, AT CARISBROOKE CASTLE, IN AID OF REBUILDING ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, NEWPORT.

ever went beyond the surface—or if Lord Marcus had kept such a diary as Pepys compiled—he would live in history identified with that era of British representative institutions intervening between the two Reform Bills—that in 1832 and that (promised) in 1854. Lord Marcus Hill was what Dr. Johnson called "a clubable man, sir," and it was that quality which made him so universal a favourite with the House of Commons during those several sessions in which the House, while fulfilling much of the requisites of a national Senate, was also, from peculiarities of its origin and constitution, a good deal of an aristocratic club.

During those twenty years there were various leaders of the House—Lord Althorp, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr [illegible], but there was only one leader of the club Lord Marcus Hill. Liberal Cabinets arranged a various series of measures; but there was only one administration in the "kitchen"—that of Lord Marcus Hill. And in the long reign of the Whigs, from 1830 to 1841, and from 1846 to 1852, while many men rose and fell in the confidence of the chiefs of the party, to one man they continuously confided a great annual duty, only secondary in importance to the preparation of a Royal speech: Lord Marcus Hill, during all those years, ordered the white-bait dinner, at Greenwich. His position in the world of *gourmets* justified that confidence: and his high character, in this respect, was tested and proved by various incidents. To Lord Marcus Hill the Reform Club was indebted for the fame and the genuine excellence of its *cuisine*. It is a theory, indeed, in that establishment, that he invented, or rather discovered, Soyer; and in the "Regenerator" of that celebrated chef it will be seen that Soyer is represented as holding such a weighty dialogue with Lord Marcus as Horace held with his Mæcenas. But the reference on these matters to Lord Marcus Hill did not proceed from one party alone. He was trusted by all; and to him—more even than to Mr. F. Fresch, Mr. Stafford, or Lord Mulgrave—is the present House of Commons indebted for its "comforts" in its club aspect, more especially for its dining-room, and that *carte*, which more comprehensive than the "votes paper," now contains all the "independent motions" of an assembly certainly disorganised in regard to tastes

It would, however, be offering a very imperfect view of the character and position of this amiable nobleman if it were allowed to be supposed that he gave up entirely to the club what was meant for the House. He was, however, in such a position in regard to the House as to permit him to develop unchecked his kindly clubable tendencies. That his party had a great opinion of his reliability, and capacity as a politician and man of the world, is evidenced in the circumstance that he was the Whig "whip" for many years; and this post he filled with pleasure to himself and satisfaction to the party—into the bargain, making a House-keeping a House, and entering the Minister into the true definition of a "whip's" function), without making one enemy. He was devoted to his party. The son of a Marquis, and bred in the diplomatic service, he loved the Whigs when a young man, at a time when such an adhesion was not only unfashionable, but dangerous to "prospects;" and from his allegiance he never swerved; having the consciousness, when he retired from the arena, where undoubtedly he has been missed, of knowing that during twenty years his vote was given for a consistent series of "reforms," not one of which does the nation now regret. A nobler race few politicians can boast of running; and the real greatness of such a life is not diminished by the modesty of the quiet career and the unobtentatious endurance of a subordinate rôle, in which, whatever fame was to be obtained, was procured, not by bustling appeals to the public, but by unobtrusive efforts (which only the House itself could appreciate) usefully to carry on business the business of the club as well as that of the House

But the same qualities which made Lord Marcus Hill so popular at Westminster provided him a solace for the absence of that earnest attention which the public pays to public men who take care to keep themselves before it—he was a most popular member for Evesham. We have reason to believe that it is no exaggeration to say that Lord Marcus Hill had the affections of the people of Evesham. Early in his political life he had sat for Newry; but of late years—ever since 1837, he has only been known in the House as "the Member for Evesham," and the relations between him and the borough were altogether peculiar—not unprecedented, but unparalleled in our representative generation. To understand this, it should be remembered what was the former reputation of Evesham. Of the worst of it, in 1831, Lord John Russell said that "corruption infested Evesham like a leprosy." It was one of the vilest of the small boroughs up to 1837; when Lord Marcus Hill came and stood, and was beaten by Sir Charles Cockerell and Mr. Peter Borthwick, and was seated on petition; and then becoming such a favourite that ever after, until he chose to resign, he was at the head of the poll, and kept off all bribery. That petition was a very remarkable one. Sir Robert was chairman of the committee—the only election committee he ever presided over; and the present Sir Alexander Cockburn, who had been engaged (then an unknown man) by the shrewd Mr Coppock, who never made a mistake, to lead in the case for the petitioners, gained on that occasion his first reputation; among other things, for a reading (which made a good deal of noise at the time) of a piece of calumny, inscribed by Mr. Borthwick on a snuff box he gave to an elector, viz., "Ex dono amici sed non corrupti" (which Sir Alexander rendered—" A gift of a friend of his who bribed him." Lord Marcus Hill had to fight some contests after 1837; but they were legitimate battles, and, on the whole, Evesham under his influence, redeemed its reputation. He would have been returned at the last election he ever should have stood: but it is believed that his Lordship has family reasons which induce him to relinquish what to one of his genial nature and happy position must have been thoroughly enjoyable—life "about the House."

Lord Marcus Hill, third son of the second Marquis of Downshire, was born in Hanover-square, 1788. In 1837, he married Louisa, daughter of J. Blake, Esq. He was Comptroller of the Household from July, 1846, to July, 1852.

The accompanying Portrait is engraved from a picture painted by Mr. F. A. Say, and was presented to Lady Marcus Hill, by the Liberal constituency of Evesham, on the 21st ult. The Town-hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and was speedily filled with the towns people, when Lord Marcus Hill, Lady Hill, and Miss Hill, their eldest daughter, were introduced. The Mayor, H. Workman, Esq., upon whom devolved the duty of the presentation, occupied the chair. The Portrait was placed in an elevated position on an easel. The elegant frame was the gift of Mr. Grenville Berkeley, member for the borough. At the top of the frame was inscribed, "Lord Hill, 1832." At the foot is the following inscription:—

Presented to Lady Marcus Hill by his Lordship's constituents and friends in and about Evesham, upon his retirement from Parliament, after faithfully representing the borough for fifteen years, as a lasting testimony of their feelings of esteem and attachment towards him.

The proceedings commenced by the singing of a glee The chairman then, in an eloquent address, recapitulating the Parliamentary connection of Lord Marcus Hill with Evesham, presented the portrait to Lady Marcus Hill, accompanied by a list of inscriptions.

Lord Hill rose, and was received with many demonstrations of esteem.

You have been pleased (said his Lordship) in that spirit of indulgence which has for a series of years character sed your intercourse with me, to mark your approbation of my public and private character, and to select the channel of one most truly and justly dear to me, deeming that her gratification would be the truest source of satisfaction to myself (Applause). Lady Marcus is, I assure you, most sensible to have conveyed to you the expression of her deepest gratitude for the valued gift this day presented to her—a gift which she prizes more inasmuch as she sees in it an earnest of that regard and esteem which she knows how fondly I have coveted and truly do appreciate. Lady Marcus entreats you to accept the thanks of an overflowing heart (Great cheering). Ladies and gentlemen, here I might have left the matter in reference to a subject most painful to my feelings, which it has pleased the worthy Mayor to touch upon in language most consolatory to my feelings—I mean my late retirement from the representation of this borough. You are all aware that some warnings of deteriorated health rendered it imperative upon me to give up a position so honourable and flattering in my estimation. Few representatives have had, I think, stronger wish, through your partiality, have devolved upon me. It was my duty, and it soon became my delight, to come amongst you periodically, in order to ascertain your wishes, and to cultivate a becoming intercourse with you; and I may say that, being allowed my full and entire liberty of action and action, I never, during the whole period of our connection, incurred any symptom of your displeasure (Cheers). Such a course served to increase our friendly relations; and therefore most painful was it to my feelings to be compelled to be a party to their severance; but the memory of them will ever be dear to my heart. And, though our parliamentary connection is ended, I trust I may be permitted to claim the continuance of your private friendship and regard, and still to frequent occasionally the ties which have been productive of the highest gratification to me (Long continued cheering)

Another glee was sung, and the proceeding terminated

A collation was then served in the Council chamber, the Mayor presiding Several appropriate toasts were drunk. In the evening a Ball was given at the Guildhall, to which only the subscribers to the Testimonial and their friends had the entrée; but there were present upwards of 100 other guests.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The affairs of the East were again the subject of conversation, upon a complaint by the Marquis of Clanricarde of the mode in which the Russians were administering the civil government of the Danubian Principalities. The Russian occupation was either war or piracy. He asserted it was a state of war, that had abolished all treaties as between Russia and Turkey, so far as Turkey was concerned. The Earl of Clarendon replied that he had no information except what he derived from the newspapers of the acts committed by the Russian Government in Moldavia and Wallachia. The Government had received letters from Jassy of the 27th, and from Bucharest of the 28th, which spoke of the presence of the Russian troops being productive of inconvenience; the peasants, it was said, being withdrawn from their agricultural labours, and compelled to do a certain amount of work for them; but there was no mention of any recruits being drawn from the inhabitants of the Principalities. He saw every reason to hope that the negotiations upon the Eastern question were proceeding towards an honourable and peaceful conclusion, and the more so because the question was no longer one simply between Russia and the Porte, or even a question between England and France, closely united in support of the Porte, and Russia. It had now assumed a European aspect, and the Porte and its allies were acting together in order to check proceedings which they deemed inconsistent with the balance of power, and the territorial distribution established in Europe. This was a position of affairs which must be satisfactory to their Lordships and the country, because it was likely to lead to a satisfactory and permanent conclusion. The Earl of Malmesbury said it was impossible to conceive, when two powerful nations like England and France stood forth in defence of such a country as Turkey—if they were perfectly agreed on their line of defence, and on the policy to be pursued in their negotiations but that their united efforts must be crowned with success. Some definite explanation was to be expected from the Government before the prorogation of Parliament, as to the position of the Eastern question. It was particularly desirable that there should be a clear understanding as to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia. Lord Clarendon had no hesitation in saying, that it would be considered the immediate and complete evacuation of the Principalities as a *sine qua non* of any agreement with Russia. The House might rely that every information consistent with the public service would be laid before Parliament prior to the close of the session. In reply to Lord Ellenborough, Lord Clarendon stated that the Government had no official information of a demand recently made on the Shah of Persia by the Emperor of Russia.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, when its clauses were discussed at considerable length. Several amendments were proposed by the Earl of Ellenborough, the majority of which were rejected. The only important alteration in the bill as it came from the Commons took place on clause 44, providing that the salt monopoly should cease; and that the manufacture and sale of salt in India should be absolutely free, subject only to excise or other duty.

The Earl of Ellenborough moved that the clause be rejected, though he thought that the motion might have been made more properly by one of her Majesty's Ministers, as the clause formed no part of their original proposition. At the same time he was ready to move its rejection, because he believed it would operate most injuriously, and because it constituted a most unwarrantable interference with the financial arrangements of India. This interference had been proposed, not for the advantage of the people of India, but for the benefit of a small number of persons employed in the country in the manufacture of salt; and the whole of the Indian revenue derived from salt would be imperilled if the clause passed into law. The clause established no regulations which would facilitate the collection of the tax; and, in order to raise the duty on salt, it would be necessary, if the clause passed, to employ an army of excisemen in India. If smuggling were practised, as it certainly would be, the price of salt would be enhanced that, after all, the importer would not obtain that advantage which he anticipated. There had been, in preceding years, an increased consumption, and a large reduction in price; it must be remembered that the revenue in India did not rise with the same elasticity as the revenue in this country. While their Lordships were creating what was described as a better government for India, and enlarging the legislative council; while they were give emissaries and ambassadors to and from the Government of India, it was not right to interfere for the first time in a matter strictly of internal regulation; and it was not fitting or seemly, for the purpose of giving a small additional profit to certain traders in England at the expense of India, to impair the revenue of that country. It was better to treat India as a perfectly independent country in matters of finance. In India there were not the means of commuting taxation, as the natives felt the greatest indisposition to pay any new tax; and for these reasons he hoped the clause be expunged

The Earl of Albemarle concurred in what had fallen from the noble Earl as to the impolicy of interference with local taxation; but, at the same time, expressed his disappointment that this hateful monopoly—which afflicted the industry of the people, and caused, from the tax imposed, extreme misery and distress among the people of India was to continue. The noble Earl here referred to certain statistical papers for the purpose of showing how greatly the tax on salt checked the consumption. He still hoped that the Government in India might have instructions from the home Government to alleviate this most distressing and grievous tax.

The motion of the Earl of Ellenborough was then agreed to, and the clause was expunged.

The next and final clause of the bill having been adopted, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

At the early morning the House, sitting in a Committee of Supply, was occupied with the discussion of the votes for the Civil Service Estimates, the Supplementary Estimate for the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, the Post-office Packet Service, and other estimates. On the vote of £200,000 for the Kaffir War, Mr. Adderley took occasion to call the attention of the House to the policy of the Duke of Newcastle respecting the frontier arrangements at the Cape of Good Hope. He condemned especially the abandonment of the Orange River Sovereignty, which territory, he considered, furnished a better frontier than the Kei, and its relinquishment would entail the loss of a large revenue, and give rise to future wars, which would now be prosecuted at the expense of this country

Mr. F. Peel observed that her Majesty's Government were of opinion, in concurrence with the last and the preceding Administrations, that it was desirable to contract instead of extending our territory in South Africa; that the acquisition of the Orange River Sovereignty had been the consequence of information which experience had proved to be incorrect; and that, during the time it was in connexion with the Cape, it had been productive of no advantage; but, during the Kaffir War, it had been a constant source of uneasiness. Sir George Clerk, appointed a Special Commissioner to the Cape, had, he said, received instructions, not so much to abandon the Orange River Sovereignty as to withdraw the protection of this country. He justified the measure upon legal grounds, and contended that Natal could not be prejudiced thereby, since it was separated from the Sovereignty by a secure mountain boundary

At the evening sitting Mr. Russell presented, and moved the prorogation of Parliament, to give all the information on the Eastern question which could be furnished consistently with the interests of the public service. He declined (in answer to Mr. Disraeli) to state the nature of the proposals accepted by the Emperor of Russia.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

Mr. Oliveira asked the meaning of the extensive arrangements were contemplated for the accommodation of members to view the naval evolutions that were to take place at Spithead on Thursday. Perhaps no right hon. Baronet as the head of the Admiralty would give some information on the point, and at the same time state whether any arrangement could be made by which the wives of members could be made participators of the spectacle (A laugh).

Sir J. Graham said, that the hon gentleman's question had assumed a somewhat unparliamentary form (Laughter) but the House would perhaps allow him to give the fullest answer in his power. He had received her Majesty's commands to place at the disposal of each of the Houses of Parliament a ship of war on the occasion; and, in obedience to this command, he had ordered a ship of war of 950 tons, and 280-horse power, to be got ready for the accommodation of members of the Upper House; and for that of the members of the Lower House—their numbers being greater—a ship of 1200 tons and 600-horse power. The evolutions would comprise about thirty ships of war, so that there would be very few ships available for other purposes. The vessel he had ordered for the use of members of that House would accommodate about 200 gentlemen: Mr. Speaker, however, had been so obliging as to consent to receive the names of members who wished to be present; and if by four o'clock to-morrow it should appear that more than 200 names had been inscribed on the list, he would endeavour to make some further arrangement He regretted to add that it would be impossible for him to supply accommodation also for the wives of members. The difficulty of providing the means of conveyance to Portsmouth could be got over by sending members down free (Laughter), and, unless very speedy arrangements were made, that difficulty would become insuperable. He had at present made arrangements for special train to leave London at the early hour of half-past six in the morning, which would reach Portsmouth at half-past nine, and which would accommodate at least 500 or 600 members of the two Houses. He trusted this arrangement would be considered satisfactory.

Mr. Hume said, of course the measure of accommodation would be completed by sending members down free (Laughter).

Sir J. Graham replied: Not by any means (Laughter). Every member going down and returning (for the arrangement had been made for a return) by the train would pay his full fare to and fro (Laughter)

The House then went again into Committee of Supply, when the remaining votes, including the Militia Estimates, were agreed to, after discussion.

On the order for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. E. Ball moved a resolution condemnatory of the duty on malt. He only wished that the farmer might be allowed to prepare his barley, so that he might fairly compete with the foreigner, and brew beer from malt of his own growth. The motion was negatived; and the House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when a sum was voted out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of Ways and Means.

On the third reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill, Mr. Lucas wished that, either in this bill or in some future measure, provision should be made for placing Roman Catholic trusts upon a more satisfactory basis. Lord J. Russell said, the attention of the Government was turned to the subject, and it was their intention to introduce next session a bill which would, in an unobjectionable manner, include Roman Catholic charities within the purview of this bill. The bill was read a third time and several new clauses were added without opposition.

The Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn

The Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill, which stood for committal, gave rise to considerable debate Mr. Spooner, who moved to defer the committee for three months, insisted that the bill required an impossibility, that the producers of smoke could not consume it. Lord Palmerston remarked that the objection "it could not be done," had been the argument offered against all improvements; but, if Parliament said, "Gentlemen, you must consume your smoke," smoke would be consumed. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by sixty-six to twelve, and the bill passed through the committee

Mr. Walpole obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to bribery, treating, and intimidation at elections

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to four o'clock a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Eastern Union Railway Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Donoughmore

The Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Tenants' Improvement Compensation Bill, and the Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill. An attempt had been made to persuade the public that these measures involved the spoliation of property, but such a view was entirely mistaken. In point of fact, these bills originated with the late Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Napier), who deserved the highest praise for having grappled with a difficulty which had eluded the efforts of several Governments. They had been submitted to the approval of the most distinguished men of the Irish bar, and they had been sanctioned by the experience of practical agriculturists, so that they came before their Lordships with the highest testimonials. The noble Duke called on the House to read these bills a second time, and thereby contribute to the welfare and progress of Ireland. The Marquis of Clanricarde recommended the House to suffer the bills to be read a second time, and then to refer them to a select committee. At this late period of the session, in the absence of some of the most distinguished members of the House if they were called on to pass three most important bills in ten days, which had occupied the attention of the House of Commons for as many months. The Earl of Malmesbury had consulted with Lord Derby on the subject, and the proposal he should make to the House was to refer the Tenants' Compensation Bill but to permit the two other bills to pass through committee. The Earl of Roden thought all the bills, but more especially one of them, so unjust to the holders of property in Ireland, that he wondered how they could ever have passed the House of Commons. He had the House would reject all the bills. The Earl of Wicklow thought it desirable that the Tenants' Compensation Bill should be referred to a select committee. After some observations from Lord St. Leonards, the bills were read a second time on the understanding that they were not to be proceeded with this session; the Earl of Aberdeen pledging himself to bring the matter before the House of Lords early next session, and to refer it to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

At the early sitting, the South Sea and other Annuities, &c., Bill was read a third time and passed. The object of the bill is to enable promoters of South Sea Stock, having a claim at general courts, to commute, and for other purposes connected with South Sea Stock. The South Sea Company, if authorised to undertake private trusts, may commute for the purpose of forming a guarantee fund. Before the 25th of December next the Treasury may appoint times within which assents of the company to commute shall be signified, and to fix terms of commutation into Three-and-a-Quarter per cent Annuities. There are eight sections in the bill to carry out the intention of the Government with respect to the South Sea Stock

The House then went into committee upon the Transportation Bill, when Lord Palmerston gave an exposition of the views of the Government upon the subject of secondary punishments. Hitherto our colonies had enabled us to make transportation beyond the seas one of our secondary punishments; but this resource having now failed—the feelings of the colonists revolting against being brought into contact with our criminals, and a great event having changed the condition of our Australian colonies—the system must be altered. The first result to which the Government were led was the necessity of ceasing to transport offenders to the colonies, except a small number to Western Australia; and the bill proposed to empower the Courts to alter the sentences. It was proposed that after a period of preliminary imprisonment the offender should be capable of receiving a ticket of leave in this country, liable to be revoked. He thought that, with regard to the great portion of those who were sentenced to transportation, reformation was by no means a hopeless subject, and every effort would be made to accomplish it. When those persons who had conditional tickets-of-leave were to be released, the grave question arose, where were they to go, and how were they to be employed? He had every reason to believe that means would be found of providing all these persons employment upon the public works, apart from the convict's ordinary wages; from which occupation, without a stigma, they might slide into the ordinary avocations of free labour. The charge for providing additional accommodation would be borne by the public; but, as the cost of transporting criminals would be no longer incurred, there would be a very considerable annual saving of expenditure. The whole system must be considered in a greater degree experimental; but he believed that this was the best mode that could be devised to meet the great change to which he had referred. Sir J. Pakington and other hon. members expressed their opinions upon the general question, and the clauses of the bill were then discussed and agreed to.

In the evening, the report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and, on the vote of £67,000 for the Government prisons in Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Lucas complained that the different systems of prison discipline, in respect to the religious instruction of the prisoners, prevailed in the prisons of Great Britain and Ireland respectively; that in other prisons, as the convict prisons, there had been a system of perfect religious equality, which did not exist in the English prisons.—Lord Palmerston said that, as far as the Government prisons were concerned, he had taken steps to carry into effect the views expressed by Mr. Lucas—namely, that Roman Catholics and Dissenters, as well as prisoners belonging to the Church of England, should receive religious instruction from clergymen of their own persuasion this being one of the ingredients of the improved system of prison discipline. With regard to county prisons, he was inclined to think that some legislative alterations would be necessary; and, if so, it would be his duty next session to prepare some measure for giving to prisoners in county gaols religious instruction on the same principle as that adopted in prisons

under the immediate control of the Crown. The resolutions were agreed to, as well as those of the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the order for going into committee upon the Metropolitan Sewers Acts Continuance Bill, Lord PALMERSTON moved an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision in the bill as to the sums borrowed, or to be borrowed, under the acts, stating the sum (£300,000) he intended to propose in committee that the Commissioners should be empowered to raise. Sir B. HALL entered upon a severe criticism of the past conduct of the Commissioners, and the existing state of the metropolitan sewers. In the discussion which ensued, bitter complaints were made of the irresponsibility of the Board—the want of control on the part of the ratepayers—the extravagant outlay upon sewage works, and their imperfection; Mr. PUTO stigmatising these works as a disgrace to the country. Upon a division, Lord Palmerston's motion was carried by seventy one to thirty two, and the House went into committee on the bill; when Lord PALMERSTON gave an assurance that nothing should be done with the money which was not approved by Sir W. Cubitt and Mr. R. Stephenson, and that some general system should be adopted that would relieve the Thames from the ignominious duty it had performed, of being the common sewer of London, instead of its ornament. He thought that while, on the one hand, the ratepayers had reason to complain that they were left without relief, on the other, the commissioners, who were anxious to effect that object, might also complain that they had not funds to execute works which they believed to be absolutely necessary. There were 2000 miles of streets in the metropolis, and only 900 miles of drains.

THE LATE CAB STRIKE.

On the third reading of the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill, various clauses were proposed by Colonel SIBTHORP and other members, and negatived.

Mr F. SCULLY moved a clause the object of which was to prevent the withdrawal of carriages for two days in one week without just cause or previous notice. The clause was as follows:

That the proprietor of every hackney carriage, or metropolitan stage carriage, licensed to ply for hire within the limits of this act, who shall withdraw his carriage from hire for two consecutive days, or for any two days in one week, without just cause, of which the magistrate before whom the complaint is heard shall be the judge, shall be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding 20s. in respect of every carriage for each day he shall so withdraw the same; and the license of such proprietor shall be suspended or recalled and taken away at the discretion of the said Commissioners of Police: provided always, that it shall be lawful for such proprietor, upon giving ten days' notice to the Commissioners of Police, to withdraw his carriage from hire.

Mr. FREWEN said, it had been calculated that the loss to the proprietors of cabs from the three days' strike, amounted to £2500. (Sir J. SHELLEY: £3000 a day.) This would be a sufficient caution to them how they struck work again.

Lord D. STUART opposed the clause, which he thought would have a tyrannical effect. It was, besides, an interference with Free-trade.

Sir J. SHELLEY entirely differed from his noble friend. It must be recollected that the House had not only the cab proprietors to protect, but the public out of doors (Hear, hear); and he must say that the cab and omnibus proprietors had shown they had more power than it was thought they possessed, and had exercised that power to the great inconvenience of the public, who could not protect themselves. He thought the proposed clause nothing more than a reasonable one, and should cordially support it.

Mr. W. J. FOX would add, that there was a third class of persons who needed protection, and that was the cab-drivers. When the proprietors took their cabs off the stands they deprived the drivers of their work and wages, and it was within his knowledge that many drivers (who were entirely dependent upon their masters) were very much annoyed as well as injured by the strike which had lately taken place.

Mr. LOWE thought recent events had shown that the proprietors of public carriages possessed a great and important power, with which it was not well to intrust them. A more unwarrantable annoyance to the public than the recent cab-strike could hardly be imagined. On the Monday those who represented the cab proprietors had seen his hon. friend the Secretary to the Treasury, and had obtained from him assurances of concession on two points to which they attached much weight, and both of which had been since carried out. Notwithstanding, however, the assurances these persons obtained, they had chosen not to work, or if they would be carried out, but "struck," and by withdrawing their vehicles produced the greatest inconvenience to the public and much loss to the drivers. All they had got by the strike they had been promised before; and yet, after it was all over, they met together and congratulated each other upon the triumph they had achieved. He knew, also, that it was in the contemplation of the omnibus proprietors, who could not pretend that they had any grievance, and who had the power of regulating their own fares—to strike, he supposed out of mere gaiety of heart (a laugh), for the purpose of assisting the proprietors of cabs. Now, he did not want to take any measure in a retaliatory spirit; but he thought it was only just that the public should be protected from combinations like these, entered into not so much for the purpose of carrying any point, as of showing the power of a proprietors, and of producing public inconvenience. His hon. friend the Secretary to the Treasury approved of the clause proposed by the hon. member, and he therefore hoped the House would agree to it.

The clause was then passed through committee, and was added to the bill.

Sir W. CLAY, in seconding the motion, complained that the East and West India Docks, and the important districts clustered around, were cut off from the circle of four miles which had been adopted, while Hampstead-heath and part of footing-common were embraced within it. In his opinion it would be much more advantageous to have an ellipse than a circle.

Mr. STRAFFORD suggested that there should be two points of departure—Charing-cross for the cabs going west, and St. Paul's for those going east.

Mr. LOWE did not consider it necessary to re-open the question of the two points, which had already been thoroughly discussed. He was quite willing to accept the amendment of the hon. member for Cork.

The clause was then agreed to.

Mr. FREWEN moved to amend clause fourteen, by providing that when a carriage shall be hired or discharged between twelve at night and half-past four in the morning, the hirer shall pay half as much again in addition to the fare directed under the act.

The motion was negatived.

Lord D. STUART moved a series of clauses, giving the power of appeal from the decisions of police magistrates in cases of refusal or revocation of licenses, or of penalty, under the act.

Mr. LOWE suggested various objections to giving an appeal—a question which had been very fully discussed in the committee on the other bill and negatived.

Mr. J. BUTT supported the motion, which, upon a division, was negatived by 41 to 27.

The bill then passed.

Sir J. SHELLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish a Metropolitan Board of Sewers.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly after twelve o'clock.

Mr. CARDWELL, in answer to a question from Mr. Warner, said he could now say that it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill next session to amend the present law of partnership, with a view to facilitate the formation of companies or partnerships, with limited liability, without the necessity of a charter or act of incorporation. The subject was under the consideration of a commission to inquire, and until the report of that commission was received the Government could give no pledge with respect to the matter.

Mr F. FEEL, in reply to a question from Colonel Dunne, said that General Cathcart had recommended that two Swiss regiments should be employed to defend the frontiers of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, but no steps had yet been taken on the subject, and the troops could not be sent out without applying to Parliament for the necessary funds.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time.

The Friendly Societies Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

The Customs Bill and the Customs Acts Consolidation Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Loan Societies Bill was read a third time and passed; as were also the Stock in Trade Exemption Bill, Registrar of Meetings Bill, Public Works Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Militia Ballots Suspension and Militia Law Amendment Bill, Militia Pay Bill, the Commons Inclosure (No. 3) Bill.

After some further business, the House adjourned till ten o'clock tomorrow night. Lord PALMERSTON having previously announced that on Friday the House would not meet until four o'clock.

(*Continued on page 119.*)

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

RANDOM NOTES AND SKETCHES MADE ON THE WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY, 1853.

(FOURTH LETTER.)

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

IN order that we might have a day at Pesth, we determined upon starting from Vienna in the boat which plies daily to the Hungarian capital, on Thursday (14th), being the day before the swift boat started. The hour of departure was six in the morning. We were first embarked on the Danube canal, nearly opposite the Lamb Hotel, in a very small boat, flat-bottomed, and about half the length of a Chelsea steamer, which conveyed us down to the Kaisermühlen, at the end of the Prater, where the larger boat received us. The passengers were very numerous; and amongst them were several officers, with their wives and families, who were proceeding to join their respective regiments, already on the march to the frontiers. The deck being only just large enough to stow away the luggage, and to permit of the operations of the crew, all the passengers were ordered below; where, what with the heat of the early sun-rays and the smell of tobacco-smoke, the atmosphere was almost unbearable. Fortunately we were not kept long in this position. In half an hour we came alongside the larger steamer, in which we were to perform our voyage, and in a quarter of an hour more were fairly under way.

The Danube Steam Company is a monopoly, by virtue of a Government concession, first granted in 1828 to two enterprising Englishmen, named Andrews and Pritchard, and afterwards carried on with a success, which did not attend it at first, under the auspices of Baron Puthon and Count Stephen Széchenyi. The term of the concession has been increased at different intervals, and is now fixed to extend to the year 1890. The company now possess a capital estimated at 10,000,000 florins (about a million sterling), which is every year increasing. They pay a dividend of 12½ per cent annually, besides laying by 13 per cent annually for building more ships. This fleet now numbers eighty-six steamers and 2 [illegible]ons barges, which are used for the conveyance of merchandise, being towed by steamers.

Very soon after leaving Vienna we found that the Danube had overflowed its banks in all directions. The few houses, or hovels, which we saw along the course of the river, were under water; some of them reduced to ruins. Fares and there were extensive fields of stacked hay standing two or three feet deep in water. In short all was desolation—as it were a scene after the great Deluge.

Immediately on embarking, *café au lait*, served in tumblers (1), with small slices of bread to dip in it, was the order of the day; and sufficed to keep off hunger till one o'clock, when dinner was promised. With the exception of the villages of Aspern, Epling, and Eberdorf—historically interesting for having been the scene of some of Napoleon's exploits—there was nothing along the banks to call for particular notice until we arrived at Presburg—a journey of three hours from Vienna. There, about a score of our fellow-passengers left us; but as somewhat more than that number joined company, we did not gain anything by the exchange; in short, throughout the voyage, wherever we stopped, there was a pretty equal balance kept of incomers and outgoers, so that the vessel was inconveniently crowded.

Presburg, the former capital of Hungary, is finely situated on a projecting point of ground. The royal palace in which Maria Theresa, only a hundred and twelve years ago, 1741, made that touching appeal to her subjects which elicited the fervent exclamation, "Moriamur pro *rege* nostro Maria Theresa!" is now in ruins. Its square walls, with four towers at the angles, are all that remain to tell of the loyalty and chivalry of the past.

After quitting Presburg the Danube spreads itself into a lake-like expanse, with arms stretching in all directions. The country on both sides is flat and uninteresting—a good deal covered with trees, which, as far as our eyes could reach, were half submerged in water.

We looked forward with considerable interest to our arrival at Komorn, the famous fortress, where, in 1849 the Hungarians under Klapka made a successful stand against the Austrians, and only surrendered after the treachery of Georgey had left the cause hopeless. The fortress is built on low ground, nearly on a level with the water; but is very extensive, and is so scientifically designed as to be considered impregnable. The town, which lies behind the old fortress, we were told was under water: such the devastation which prevails every where, for the want of the precautions necessary to retain the river within moderate limits.

The next place of importance we touched at was Grau, the seat of an Archbishopric—the cathedral of which, on the brow of a hill, is a conspicuous object for many miles around. It is a modern edifice (very recently completed) of the Italian style of architecture, with a dome supported by Corinthian pillars, a portico of the same order, and statues of Christ and the Apostles on the walls.

From this point the Danube takes a sudden bend, and, leaving its old flat, marshy haunts, runs in a narrower bed between two chains of porphyry mountains. We here come upon the railroad from Vienna to Pesth, which for some distance runs along the bank of the river. The scenery throughout this portion of the *trajet* was very beautiful—quite a relief after the desolate sameness which had prevailed hitherto. Following this picturesque valley, we arrived at the ruins of the ancient castle of Vissegrad, once the favourite seat of the Hungarian Kings, and the scene of many a barbarous incident in feudal history. The solitary tower by the water-side was the prison of the unhappy Salamon, who was deposed and prosecuted by his cousin, Ladislaus, and whose romantic adventures furnish forth many a tome of contemporary archives.

We turned out a larger number than usual of our passengers at Waitzen (another episcopal town), including many officers and their families. We also took in some, who, by their exertions, relieved the tedium of our voyage as it drew to a close. Then the police-officers came on board, and the process of examining passports (which we had shown on entering the boat at Vienna) was gone through, *selon les règles*. The passports were taken from us, as usual, and tickets given for their recovery—the principal gainers by these transactions, by the way, being the *commissionaires* at the hotels, who make a charge of about thirty kreutzers (one shilling) per passport for collecting them.

Buda is the old capital of Hungary, Pesth the modern and rising town; the former stands on the right, the latter on the left bank of the river. They were formerly connected by means of a bridge of boats; which, however, was burned in the course of the Hungarian war (April, 1849). There is now a handsome iron suspension bridge, built by Mr. T. Clark, the engineer of the Hammersmith-bridge, commenced in 1840, and completed in 1849; the inauguration of which (5th January in the last-named year) took place under remarkable and trying circumstances, viz., the retreat of the Hungarian army of Kossuth, when closely pursued by the Austrian forces. For two days the platform was one mass of moving troops—infantry, cavalry, and artillery; so that the powers of the structure were severely tried.

The united towns are generally described as Buda-Pesth by the Hungarians; and, jointly, they suffered severely in the last struggle for national independence (April and May, 1849). The citadel at Buda was occupied by the Croats, under General Hentzi; the heights above by Georgey, with 40,000 men; Pesth being filled with Hungarians. Georgey bombarded the citadel, from the heights of Blockaberg; and Hentzi, in retaliation, bombarded Pesth. This went on for hours together. Terrible havoc was done on both sides. In Buda the Palatine's palaces, and a number of public buildings, were destroyed (the former has since been nearly rebuilt); Pesth was on fire in thirty different places at once, and scarcely a house in the quarter adjoining the river escaped destruction or serious injury. The hotel where we stopped, the "Königinn von England," was burned to the ground; but has since been rebuilt. The theatre and casino were unroofed, and nearly destroyed by fire. In every direction we saw the evidence of the fierce struggle of which this place had been the scene; although the damage has been partially repaired.

An old gentleman, whom we met with in the hotel, gave many particulars of incidents which had passed under his own eyes; and said it was indeed a terrible sight. As our presence appeared to excite considerable curiosity and interest in the strugglers about the hotel, I asked this gentleman whether many travellers, more particularly English, came this way. He shook his head, and replied in the negative; "scarcely any English were now seen here, though formerly they used to come." He added that the Austrian Government did not like them to go so far; that they had no objection to admitting them to Vienna, but that applications for passports to visit Hungary would be met with inquiries as to the object of their journey, and perhaps ultimately with refusal. "They do not like the English to come over here, and then go back and tell all they see and hear; but people passing through as you are, are tolerated." Pursuing our conversation, I asked our friend whether there was any news of the movements or policy of Russia in regard to the Turkish question. He shook his head, smiled, and said, "Here we know nothing; absolutely nothing!" As we were talking, a loud and prolonged shout, mingled with the clang of martial music, was heard. On looking out we found that these sounds proceeded from the Hungarian troops, whom we had passed in the steamers and barges earlier in the day, and who thus saluted the ancient capital of their native land. All the way down the river we heard of extensive movements of troops towards the frontiers, along which it appears that a complete cordon is being established.

The boats employed for the *courses accélérées*, or on the express lines of the Danube Navigation Company are large and handsome, with steam-engines of 150-horse power. They are built after the American fashion, with a spacious deck saloon; the sleeping quarters being behind, in what would be the ordinary cabin. We started from Pesth at ten at night, with the advantage of a few hours of moonlight before us, and with the intention of steaming all night. Suddenly, when all the passengers were in their berths and asleep, a sudden crash was heard, which awoke us all. In an instant, when as yet hardly awake, I saw my fellow-passengers rushing up the companion-ladder, in strange inhabilments, making all sorts of gesticulations, and uttering all sorts of cries. Not considering that there could be anything very serious the matter, I lay where I was, my eyes and ears on the *qui vive*; but I began to alter my opinion, when, in about half a minute afterwards, I saw all the passengers coming down the companion, and begin hastily to dress themselves. I then followed their example, and went on deck, when I found the vessel surrounded on both sides with trees, and her head fairly aground, having cut through the embankment of the river, on which was a road, and her bowsprit overhanging the field beyond. It was now just two o'clock, and there was nothing for it but to remain where we were till the steamers, up and down, arrived, which we expected about ten or eleven o'clock. I was much amused at the phlegmatic coolness with which the affair was treated by those on board—passengers and all. There was no shouting, no grumbling, no manifestation of any kind after the first alarm was over. "Un petit malheur!" said the steward, in reply to inquiries as to what was the matter. The others filed the ship quietly went below to sleep; and I followed their example. At an early hour after dawn a crowd of strange-looking natives from the neighbouring villages came to our assistance, and made a vigorous attempt to dig us out of our difficulty. At about eleven the two steamers appeared, and made an effort to pull us off, but in vain; after breaking a hawser or two, they gave it up as a bad job, and we, with our baggage, were transferred to the *Sophie*, which was going down the river as far as Semlin.

The bank on each side of the river as far as Mohacs (where the steamer stops to take in coal) is one continued flat, for the most part covered with forests, so thick and wild, as almost to be impervious to the foot of man. The water still flows through the woods for miles and miles; and here and there we come upon the trunk of a tree which has been undermined by the influence of the current, and lies prostrate in the flood. The heat is oppressive in the extreme, and in the evening the air is loaded with gnats and musquitoes. The current is here very rapid; and there is little or no traffic upon it, except that of the barges, which are towed up by the Steam Navigation Company, and which convey corn and pigs up the river—the latter in great numbers, and at the rate of ten shillings a-head to Vienna. Another species of barge we also met occasionally, which is worked (now that the tide has covered the towing-paths) in a most rude and singular manner. The crew is numerous, about twenty or thirty strong; and the mode of proceeding is as follows. The anchor being taken out in a boat, is dropped about a quarter of a mile ahead of the barge; and the cable is then hawled in by the men on board, who run up the deck in line, every man on arriving at the end of his journey at the stern, hastening forward to take his part below the last man. The rapidity of these movements is extraordinary; but, nevertheless, I am informed that they sometimes take two months in the voyage from Semlin to Vienna.

Our fellow-passengers from Pesth downwards were in greater variety of nationality than on the earlier part of our journey from Vienna to Pesth. We had Wallachians, Moldavians, Servians, Greeks, and Russians; and there was less formality and reserve than we had observed amongst the Austrians in the neighbourhood of the capital. We soon got into conversation with many of them; and were shaken down upon terms of *bonhomie* before the first day's journey was over. Amongst the passengers was a Wallachian *noble*, returning to his estates at Bucharest. He spoke very complacently of the occupation of the Principality by the Russian troops—a visitation to which they had become accustomed on previous occasions. He stated that in 1828, when the Russian soldiers were there, they behaved very ill, and were the terror of the place; but that on their subsequent visit in 1841 their conduct was very much improved—they were more civilised in their manners, and more regardful of the feelings of the inhabitants. He offered no opinion upon the rights of the matter in a political point of view; and it appeared from his whole discourse that it was very indifferent to him who occupied the place, or under whose rule he was, provided his lands were safe.

As we approach Peterwardein, the aspect on the right bank of the river is slightly diversified by the introduction of a range of low hills, covered with trees and vineyards, and here and there pleasingly dotted with dwellings of a habitable character—the first of the kind we had seen for many hours. Peterwardein is a strong fortress, on a rocky eminence, standing out abruptly into the river, which surrounds it on three sides. It is one of the Free Military Communities, within the frontier intervening between the Austrian and Turkish dominions; and is said to be the spot where Peter the Hermit marshalled the troops engaged in the first Crusade. Opposite, and connected with it by means of a bridge of boats, is the modern town of Neustadt.

After a delay of about an hour at this place, we started on our way, and in six hours arrived at Semlin (Sunday, one p.m.), where the voyage of the *Sophie* terminated. Happily, on arriving here, we received intimation by telegraph that the *Albrecht*, having been unloaded, had been got off the bank upon which the pilot had so ingeniously placed her, and was on her way down the river, to take us on

BELGRADE, FROM SEMLIN.

our way to our destination. Accordingly, at the close of a broiling hot day, unrelieved by a breath of air, the *Albrecht* made her appearance at six o'clock; the captain, officers, steward, and crew lifting their hats to salute us as they came alongside, and looking amazingly happy and self-satisfied, as if they really fancied they had accomplished some very clever feat. Two hours having been occupied in re-packing and removing the baggage, we were again on our way, steaming past Belgrade, the capital of Servia—a Turkish town in architecture, although very little occupied by Turks. The aspect of this fine old town, its minarets glistening in the rays of the sun, was very beautiful. The houses are mostly white; and the atmosphere being clear—as only Oriental skies are—they stood out upon the dark background, composed of the hill side, with all the sharpness of outline of a set-scene in a theatre. The sun had now just set; and for some minutes the whole western horizon was of a deep orange colour, which was reflected with almost unsubdued intensity in the lake-like surface of the river. The edges of the latter being fringed by low trees, a broad band of green ran through the midst of the more glowing hues of the reflected sun-rays; and still, as the latter became fainter and fainter, the darker hues of the former prevailed more and more, till all was silvery coldness, under the influence of the moon, which had now risen in full power.

GUARDHOUSE, GIMVEGO, WALLACHIA.

All the way from Belgrade to Orsova the left bank of the river is dotted at short intervals with the guard-posts of the troops of the military frontiers. And most wretched places they are—wooden hovels perched upon poles, surrounded with water and bulrushes, and in a sad state of decay. The men, whose uniform consists of a sort of *blouse* of sackcloth, are so many Alexander Selkirks, condemned to solitude for certain periods of duty. Occasionally we come across a guard-house, in which a dozen or so appear to be congregated.

After leaving Drenkova we enter a narrow rocky defile, and the current of the river becomes marked with rapids and eddies, which demand skilful steering, and the water is very low and dangerous. Here and there on the right bank are seen the vestiges of the Roman road, or *Via Trajana*, which was for the most part cut out of the base of the rock, and in some places consisted of a wooden shelf, partly supported upon the ledge of the rock, and partly upon wooden supports inserted in sockets—one of the last, and one of the greatest of the works of this class achieved by that great and enterprising people. Along the opposite side is a work, executed under the auspices of Count Széchenyi, which fairly rivals the above in magnitude and utility—a new road, like it, cut in the rock, partly supported by masonry, and running in a line slightly above the level of the stream.

A little below Orsova we come to the frontier of the Turkish province of Wallachia, which occupies the left bank, having Servia still on our right. Here Orsova, the frontier town, is picturesquely situate on the left bank. The position is one which commands the navigation down the river; but it is in turn commanded from the heights above. On the opposite bank is Fort Elizabeth—a fortress of considerable strength.

FORT ELIZABETH, SERVIA. NEW ORSOVA, WALLACHIA.

ON THE DANUBE.

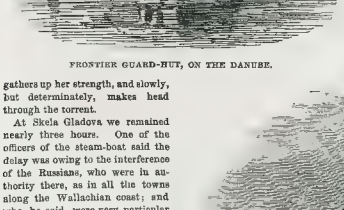
THE IRON GATE, ON THE DANUBE.

Both these places were once military points of importance; but they have of late years been much neglected.

We now came to the "Iron Gate"—a rocky plateau, 1400 yards wide, and 2000 yards long; lying at a short depth beneath the surface; and so styled by the Turks, from the idea that it constitutes an impediment, effectually shutting up the passage of the river. And so, in the days of sailing and towing, it probably did during many months of the year. Now, however, steam applies a key to the difficulty; and, thanks to it, the navigation both up and down is carried on throughout the year. Nevertheless, the appearance of things, under the most favourable circumstances, is, to the inexperienced eye, ominous enough. From a mile distant the whole surface of the narrowed stream is seen to be covered with eddies and broken waves, which boil and interlace, moved by some hidden but potent agency—the wind fitfully rushing up the pass, lashing them into a positive foam. The descent throughout is very precipitous; and, when the water is low, includes two cataracts of eight feet perpendicular fall within a narrow pass between the rocks. A special pilot was engaged at Orsova to steer us through this pass, and he was assisted at the wheel by two men belonging to the crew. In order that he might have a better view of what lay before him, all the passengers sat down; and I watched his eye as he moved the wheel to and fro, and we approached nearer and nearer to the critical point. The changes in our course were frequent and abrupt now we steamed through eddies right on end, as if to run headlong upon the rocky precipice on the left—in another instant we should have been dashed to pieces against it; when suddenly the helm was brought up, and we passed rapidly along the face of the rock, and within a few yards; then, another sudden turn, and the same danger appeared to threaten on the other side, which, by a similar rapid manœuvre we avoided. Our vessel behaved bravely throughout; although, occasionally, a sort of struggle, or internal movement, showed how she was tried with cross currents. Of course, in ascending the rapids, the difficulty of the struggle is still greater. Our captain told me that sometimes the vessel comes to a dead stand-still at the foot of the cataract, as if paralysed by the fierce onslaught of the waters; and then, after a minute or two of apparent prostration gathers up her strength, and slowly, but determinately, makes head through the torrent.

SILESTRIA.—THE TURKISH CAMP ON THE HEIGHT.

THE SULINA MOUTH OF THE DANUBE, FROM THE BLACK SEA.

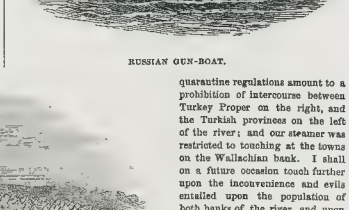


FRONTIER GUARD-HUT, ON THE DANUBE.

At Skela Gladova we remained nearly three hours. One of the officers of the steam-boat said the delay was owing to the interference of the Russians, who were in authority there, as in all the towns along the Wallachian coast; and who, he said, were very particular about the passports. Perhaps in the opinion of these gentlemen we had been guilty of a grave omission—in not procuring a Russian *visa* to our passports; but we certainly did not consider it necessary, our Government having received no intimation of the cession of these territories to the Emperor of Russia. The Russian functionaries appear eventually to have come to the same conclusion; for, after a careful inspection of the passports of all on board—which they had no authority to make—the good ship *Albrecht* was permitted to proceed on her voyage.

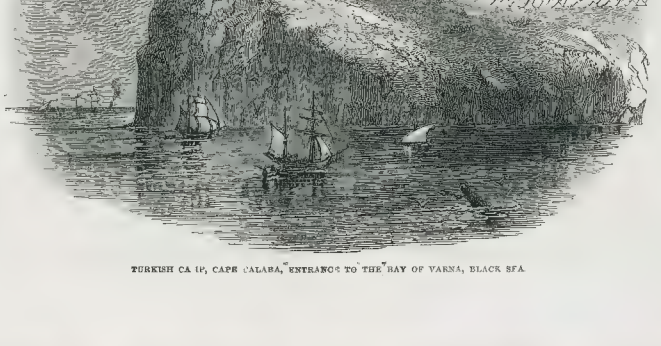
About ten miles below Skela Gladova, the Turkish frontier (that of the province Bulgaria) commences on the right bank; and a little below Kalafat, a miserable village of hovels on the Wallachian coast, but a considerable corn station, we come opposite Widdin, a strong fortress of Upper Bulgaria, and the largest Turkish town on the Danube. It was to this place, as your readers may remember, that Kossuth and his brother refugees from Hungary escaped, after being betrayed by the treachery of Georgey; and the noble conduct of Turkey in affording them hospitality and protection at the risk of a war with her bullying neighbour Russia, will ever fill up a bright page in her history. We could discern the Pacha's palace—a low, long building, with a straggling courtyard—situated near the river. A recent writer, in a work entitled "The Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk," which I happened to have brought from England with me, gives an unfavourable opinion of the fortifications of Widdin, which were built three centuries ago. He considers that they "would not prove efficient in modern warfare, as the ramparts are low, the curtains so long, as to be out of all proportion, and the bastions apparently weak." I am not able to form an opinion on the subject myself, nor even to judge of the weight to be attached to that of the writer in question; I merely quote it as I happen to find it. But, whatever may be the efficiency of these fortifications in a theoretic point of view, there can be no question that the Turks are working hard to make the best of them. As we passed we saw a regular encampment of light green tents (the colour generally adopted for this purpose in Turkey), which extended to a considerable distance down the river, and there was a great number of soldiers employed in repairing the fortifications, and in throwing up earthworks in all directions. The cannon were planted; and everything seemed ready for active defence at a moment's notice. In the river was a couple of gun-boats, and another small armed vessel.

Similar military preparations we observed to be going forward at every town and village along the shore. At Rustschuck there was an encampment on the hill covering the town, which, from what we saw of it, to say nothing of what was out of our line of view, must have afforded accommodation for 4000 or 5000 men. At Silestria, a strongly fortified town, an encampment even still larger than the last named. We were only able to judge of the state of affairs on the Turkish bank, by what we could see from the deck of the steamer, as the unjustifiable quarantine regulations amount to a prohibition of intercourse between Turkey Proper on the right, and the Turkish provinces on the left of the river; and our steamer was restricted to touching at the towns on the Wallachian bank. I shall on a future occasion touch further upon the inconvenience and evils entailed upon the population of both banks of the river, and upon the commercial interests of Europe generally, by this extraordinary and unwarrantable assumption of authority on the part of our enlightened ally.



RUSSIAN GUN-BOAT.

Nothing worthy of remark occurred till we arrived at Galatz, at eleven o'clock at night (Tuesday, the 19th inst.), where we were to quit the steamer of the Danube Navigation Company, and tranship ourselves to the *Ferdinando Primo*—a sea-boat belonging to the Austrian Lloyd's Company, and in which we were to prosecute the remainder of our voyage to Constantinople. This town, as well as Ibrail, situate a few miles above, we were told, was entirely in the hands of the Russian "authorities;" and in the river was a Russian steamer and another small vessel



TURKISH CAMP, CAPE CALABA, ENTRANCE TO THE BAY OF VARNA, BLACK SEA.

of war, and several gun-boats. This was an evidence of cool audacity which certainly rather astonished me at first; but the feeling of astonishment suddenly wore off, and gave way to more serious consideration when, on our passage down the river to the Sulina mouth, we found other steamers and numerous other gun-boats—the latter in all numbering, as was said, thirty—and were told that more were coming. At a point a little higher up the river, also, where there is an island, we understood that the Russians had already commenced building a pontoon bridge, and had actually completed the portion of it reaching from the north bank to the island. We could not but feel that although Russia might have no immediate intention of following up her oft-repeated threats, by commencing active operations against the Turkish territories on the south bank of the Danube, the appearance of such hostile armaments and preparations under the very nose of the Turkish troops at present crowding to the frontier, might perhaps provoke attack from the latter, which would lead to serious complications, and perhaps render general hostilities inevitable. If such a calamity should occur, fearful will be the responsibility of the Christian ruler of Russia.

The Sulina channel of the Danube, which commences below Galatz, is very narrow and very winding: it passes the whole way through a flat morass covered with bulrushes, in which pelicans, and other large birds, and frogs, are the only inhabitants, with the exception, at stated intervals, of the unfortunate sentinels in their log-huts, who are continued all the way down to the mouth of the river. The heat which prevails over this miserable swamp is intense, and in the afternoons the atmosphere swarms with musquitoes, and is rife with fever and ague.

As we approached the mouth we had some misgivings as to being able to get out; the last accounts stating the depth of the water at the bar to be nine feet three inches English, whereas we drew nine feet six. We found the passage inside the bar crowded with vessels of various build (the number was said to be 300), with their sails flapping in the air to dry, there having been a heavy rain the previous day. To steer through these craft all closely packed together, and some themselves in motion up the river, was a matter of extreme nicety and difficulty, and only accomplished by dint of the most energetic exertions, accompanied by an unusual quantum of shouting and swearing by our pilot. At length we passed them all, and discovered a wild open seaboard strewed with wrecks, the masts and hulls of which were sticking up out of the mud and sand on each side of our course, and denoted the precise locality of the Sulina mouth. Never had I seen or imagined such a spot before: it looked only like the abode of some malignant genius which one has read of in fable.

Fortunately, the water was perfectly calm; or the captain would not have ventured out. As it was, in order, as it were, to put his best foot foremost, he caused all the heavy goods to be removed to the after-part of the deck; there also the passengers crowded together, watching with keen anxiety the little narrow surface of water which lay between the two buoys, which marked the only practicable passage. In another minute we were alongside of them, the head of the ship had got over the bar; but the middle bumped and scraped, and the hind part bumped, and scraped, and stuck. We were fairly aground, as the rolling of the vessel, even in this apparently calm water, plainly indicated. Great consternation now prevailed amongst the passengers. The captain and pilot looked anxious, and shouted lustily, mixing up abundance of oaths upon the *maladetti Russi*, but still did not give up hope of getting off. Guns, chains, heavy merchandise, and passengers, were now all ordered to the prow of the vessel; and there we were all set to work running in a body from side to side, in order to roll the ship, and by degrees loosen the sand in which the rudder was immoveably stuck. And right willingly they did as they were bid—Turk, Jew, and infidel, all rushing helter-skelter, shouting, and tumbling over one another, from side to side, stopping for a moment between each wild rush—the Turk, to mutter an inaudible prayer—the Greek, to pray with his beads, and to breathe, and exchange glances and a word as to the chances of getting off. At length, after half an hour of this exciting entertainment, a shout of triumph from the captain—"*Salvator!*"—announced that we were afloat; a shout re-echoed on all sides, and then everyone went to his accustomed quarters, and the good steam ship *Ferdinando Primo* sped on her way across the blue waters of the Black Sea. And very lucky it was that we got her off when we did, for in a couple of hours afterwards a gale suddenly sprung up, accompanied by a fearful thunderstorm, which lasted till near sunrise.

Next day (Thursday), at eleven in the forenoon, we arrived at Varna Cape Galata, outside the Gulf, was occupied with a very large camp, and other troops were continually arriving; this being one of the most important ports, commanding the approaches to the Balkan. This place, it will be recollected, stood a long siege by the Russians in 1828-9, and was only at length delivered up by treachery. Its fortifications were afterwards dismantled by virtue of the conditions of the treaty of Adrianople, but they have since been reconstructed, and upon a much larger scale than before. An English gentleman on board, who had been long a resident in Turkey, gave me some curious particulars of the mode in which these works had been constructed. It appears that the Russians, being then on friendly terms with the Porte, very kindly supplied the plans for the fortifications, and they were drawn out upon the principle of extending the lines over a much wider surface than they had previously been, the effect of which was to bring some of the most important points within range of the heights above, which was not the case before. The Turks became aware, when too late, of this mistake; and my informant states that, some time back, when he was at Varna, he met with a French officer, of the engineers, who was surveying the position on behalf of the Turkish Government, and who thought very ill of them for the reasons stated; and, also, for that, owing to the great extent of the lines, it would require not less than 30,000 to 40,000 men to defend them

Twenty-four hours more (in the course of which we tow bed at Bourjas) brought us to the mouth of the Bosphorus; and, in two hours afterwards, having passed through the magnificent double panorama presented on both sides of that unrivalled Strait, we landed at Galata, the Frankish quarter of Constantinople. The particulars of all we saw and have learned since our arrival, will form the subject of future communications.

The Russo-Turkish question is at a stand-still; diplomacy is at work, in the hope of bringing the affair to an amicable adjustment, if possible; but, as yet, without result; and I understand that the English and French Ministers have sent to their respective Governments for further instructions, with the view to arriving at a definitive issue

Meantime, the Ottoman Government is daily weakened and impoverished by her preparations for war, and to a frightful amount. It is said that the cost of the armaments and movements now going forward, is not less than £60,000 a day.

LAUNCH OF THE "JASON."—On Saturday afternoon, a vessel, named the *Jason*, belonging to the General Screw Shipping Company, was launched at Blackwall. At three o'clock the vessel was "christened" in the usual manner by Lady Gambier after which the dogshores were removed, and she glided in magnificent style into the water. The following are the dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 281 feet; breadth of tonnage, 43 feet 2 inches; depth in hold, 21 feet 8 inches, keel for tonnage, 255 feet 1 inch Tonnage, 2580. Two other vessels, of a similar kind, belonging to the same company, are nearly completed, and will be launched in the course of a few weeks The *Jason* is designed for the Australian trade.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the youthful Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, and attended by a numerous suite, left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes before two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, for the Nine Elms station of the London and South-Western Railway, whence the illustrious party travelled by a special train to Gosport, *en route* for her Majesty's marine residence in the Isle of Wight. The Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., Chairman; Mr. Godson, the Superintendent; and Mr. L. Crombe, Secretary to the Railway Company, were in attendance upon the Royal party. On arriving at the Clarence Victualling Yard, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal Children and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, embarked in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, which conveyed them across the Solent, amid the salutes of the fleet assembled at Spithead.

The chief incident of Court life during the week has been the reception by her Majesty of the Grand Duchess Marie, eldest daughter of the Emperor of Russia, at a Court held on Monday, at Buckingham Palace. Her Imperial Highness came in state to the Palace, from the residence of the Russian Embassy, and was attended by his Excellency Baron Brunnow, Mdlle. Wrewskoff, and Count Wielhorski. At the same Court, Don de Castillo y Lanzas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Mexican Republic had an audience of the Queen, to deliver his credentials. The Hon. Henry Howard had also an audience of her Majesty, to take leave, on his departure for his diplomatic post at the Court of Brazil. The Hon. Charles Murray had also an audience, to kiss hands, on his appointment to be Minister to the Swiss Confederation. Colonel Sabel had an audience of the Queen, on his return from Persia. Dr. John Forbes, Physician to her Majesty's Household, had an audience, when the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood. Dr. James L. Bardsley, of Manchester, had an audience of her Majesty, and received the honour of Knighthood. Her Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Aberdeen and Earl Granville. After the Council, Sir James Graham and the Marquis of Breadalbane had audiences of her Majesty

In the evening, her Majesty gave a dinner party. The company included his Royal Highness the Crown Prince and her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Wurtemberg, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duke of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, his Excellency Baron Brunnow, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Clarendon Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Viscount Palmerston, and Viscount Drumlanrig.

On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, left Buckingham Palace, at twenty minutes to ten o'clock, for the camp at Chobham. The Royal party proceeded in four of the Queen's carriages to the Nine Elms station of the South-Western Railway, where a special train was in readiness to convey her Majesty to Staines. Four Royal carriages were in waiting at Staines, and conveyed the Royal party to the Camp, from whence her Majesty returned at half past five o'clock. In the evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the Italian Opera with their presence.

On Thursday the Queen was present at the grand naval review at Spithead.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO DUBLIN.

It is stated that the Queen will leave town for Dublin on the 27th inst. Her Majesty will remain in Dublin a week or six days, during which, it is understood, a Drawing-room, or Court Reception, will be held at the Castle (the only one which her Majesty will visit) on the route between Liverpool, traversing the Lancaster and North Western Railway to Preston, and thence by the Lancaster and Carlisle, and Caledonian lines to Edinburgh, *en route* for the Royal residence in the Highlands

THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN FAMILY.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, with her eldest daughter, the Princess Marie, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived in town, at six o'clock on Saturday evening, from Torquay. Her Imperial Highness drove direct from the Paddington railway station to the hotel where her Imperial sister, the Grand Duchess Olga, is sojourning; and, after a long interview, proceeded to Cheshire house, the residence of the Russian Legation, where her Imperial Highness will again take up her abode during her stay *sojourn* in London. On Sunday morning the Imperial Princesses attended Divine service at the Chapel of the Russian Embassy, in Welbeck street. In the afternoon the Grand Duchesses left town for Windsor, where they visited Frogmore, St. George's Chapel; and afterwards drove to Virginia Water. In the evening the Grand Duchess Marie entertained the Crown Prince and Princess of Wurtemberg at dinner at the Russian Embassy.

On Monday a festival day of the Imperial family—the Grand Duchesses attended a religious service at the Embassy. After the service, the Crown Prince and Princess of Wurtemberg, the latter attended by the Baroness de Brunnow, proceeded to Grosvenor-house, to pay a visit to the Marchioness of Westminster The Crown Prince and Princess afterwards drove through the principal thoroughfares of the West-end, and visited several leading establishments. At a quarter to three o'clock, her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Brunnow, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of her household, left the residence of the Russian Embassy in two dress carriages, the servants wearing their state liveries, for Buckingham Palace, to have an audience of her Majesty the Queen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, visited his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, and her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Wurtemberg, on Saturday.

The Duke of Atholl has returned to Dunkeld House, N.B., from town, *en route* to his Grace's shooting quarters.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have arrived at the Lake of Como, from Germany.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning contemplate embarking on a cruise in his Lordship's yacht immediately after the prorogation of Parliament

Lord and Lady Brougham have left Grafton-street for Brougham Hall, Westmoreland.

The marriage of Lord Hobart, eldest son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, with Miss Carr, daughter of Bishop Carr, of Bombay, was celebrated on the 4th instant, at All Souls' Church, Marylebone, in the presence of a large circle of friends

Lady Hermione Graham, wife of Captain Graham, eldest son of Sir James Graham, was safely delivered of a daughter, on Friday last, at the residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whitehall Her Ladyship and the infant are progressing favourably

The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, resident domestic chaplain to the Queen, has been suffering for some days from an attack of measles.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POET.—The poet Jasmin dined on Sunday last at St. Cloud. In the evening he was asked by the Emperor and the Empress to read some of his poems. He improvised, as is his wont, in his native Languedoc *patois*. When the poet perceived that his august hearers were in a merry mood, he suddenly asked the Emperor for the unconditional pardon of a fellow-townsman, the ex-printer Rane, a native of Agen. The Emperor paused for a few moments at this all-timed boldness, and then said, "Jasmin, I grant your request, and if M. Baze should ever intrigue against me, I shall hold you and your poetry responsible."

SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' OPENING TO BIRMINGHAM The above companies' land line to Birmingham having been completed, stations, &c., Cornhill, and No. 104, Newstreet, the company commenced transmitting despatches on Monday last On this occasion there were some considerable reductions in the scale of charges—the former amount of 2s. 6d. being reduced to 1s; the 1s 3d additional charge for each ten words above the minimum of twenty having been changed to a tariff of 6d for each additional ten words or fraction of ten words; and the somewhat startling circumstance, that the great link-lines of Europe are now combined in one unbroken chain of communication from the Continent, through London, and north wards as far as Birmingham. The companies' line to Manchester and Liverpool is to be rapidly proceeded with

LAUNCH OF THE "PENINSULA," IRON SCREW STEAMER.—The first of a new line of screw steamers for the Spanish and Portuguese Screw Steam Shipping Company was launched on Saturday at Greenock. The *Peninsula* is 225 feet in length over all, 190 feet between the perpendiculars, 25 feet breadth of beam, 15 feet in depth of hold; and about 600 tons old measurement; and will be rigged as a three-masted schooner.

CROWN SUITS.—The bill introduced by the Attorney-General, for the amendment of the practice in Crown suits in the Court of Exchequer, and for the payment of costs in proceedings, provides that in all informations, actions, &c., not of a criminal nature, instituted by the Crown against a subject, the Crown shall be entitled to costs in the same way as in like proceedings between subject and subject; and, should judgment be given against the Crown, the costs will be recoverable from the Treasury. The Barons of the Exchequer are also to be empowered to make general rules and orders, to assimilate as much as possible the course of practice and procedure in Crown suits to that between subject and subject

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Spohr's three-act opera, "Jessonda; or, the Rajah's Wife," was originally produced at Cassel, in Germany, under the composer's direction, in 1823. In June, 1840, it was heard at the Prince's Theatre (St. James's), being executed by a German company—Madame Stockel Heinstetter as the *Jessonda*; Madame Schumann, *Amazili*; Herr Schlesen, *Nadori* and Herr Pocek, *Tristan d'Acunha*. This performance, with the exception of Herr Pocek, was a failure—not only in the principals, but in the choral and orchestral forces. Far different was the rendering of it work last Saturday night, at Covent garden, where, in presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and an auditory—amongst whom were the most celebrated professors and amateurs in London—an Italian version, by Maggioni, of the German text, was presented, for the first time. It was generally admitted, by those connoisseurs who were acquainted with Spohr's "Jessonda" on various former occasions, that the present representation, taken in the whole, was the most perfect. Never were the elaborate and difficult instrumental accompaniments played with greater skill and delicacy; and this is of vital importance in such intricate orchestration as that of Spohr. The *mise en scene* was gorgeous, the staging and dancing admirable, under Mr. Hia its careful and tasteful superintendence, and the cast strong, in spite of the illness of Madame Bosio as *Jessonda*. Madame Castellan as *Amazili*, Herr Formes, *Dondon* (the high priest), Lucchesi, *Adorr*, Belletti, *Tristan*, with Signori and Soldi in the secondary parts.

The libretto is decidedly interesting; and still, with all the advantages just enumerated—with the zealous support of the "native talent party"—with the musical pieces, will quickly cease to attract—and with the partial exhibition of sympathy from the general body of executants, vocal and instrumental—Spohr's "Jessonda" is as much a failure as was his "Faust," and will be as much forgotten as Spohr's and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini," with this difference—that the dissolution has not been hastened, as in the last two instances, by a cabal. It may be asked how it is that "Jessonda," which has highly cultivated musicians rave about so rabidly, should have fallen lifeless on the ear of the general public? A brief recapitulation of the leading incidents of the libretto, with the musical pieces, will quickly answer—and with the result. Even at the outset, the characteristic overture—so superbly given by the band under Costa's baton—is a clue to the composer's system. Sombre as the subject is, it is again raised by the masterly pantomimic music accompanying the movements of the Bayaderes, who announce by the tearing at a veil, the extinguishing of torches, &c., the approaching fate of the widow. *Nadori*, the young Brahmin, their arrives as the messenger of death; but struck with the beauty of *Amazili*, he resolves to save *Jessonda*. A tedious terzetto terminates the first act. Save the duo before cited, the curtain dropped without an emotion. Spectacle rises the curtain at the opening of the second act—the warlike games of the troops in the Portuguese camp, to very dull music, precede the lament of the *General Tristan*. This air won an encore, and was most expressively sung by Belletti. The sisters come to the camp, a truce having been agreed to, and twine a wreath in a soothing duettino. *Nadori* here has subsequently a scena, descriptive of his resolve to rescue *Jessonda* for the sake of his lady love, who reciprocates his suit in a solo, sweetly warbled by Lucchesi. The finale of the second act ensues. *Tristan* recognises *Jessonda*, as his affianced, and is about to carry her off, but the High Priest arrives in time to remind her that he has pledged his word to allow the Indian princess to recommence widowhood misfortunes. After a struggle, *Tristan* determines to keep faith with his foes, and yields *Jessonda*. This truly dramatic scene, so suggestive to a composer of dramatic genius as Spohr, is depicted by Spohr in a cumbrous and frigid and monotonous style. He never rises with the situation, and has missed a glorious opportunity for marked contrast between the Indian troops and the Portuguese forces. In the last act, the grand festa and incantation, *Nadori*, but it is all in the same strain just as the grief of *Jessonda*, so is that of *Tristan*. There is no individuality of character under the whole notation In the latter scene where the sacrifice of *Jessonda* is preparing, there is precisely the same mode of treatment, as that adopted in the opening scene. There is no relief no working for a climax: no change to contrast with what has gone before: no power throughout—one admires the vast ability of the musical mechanist; but when *Jessonda* is eventually rescued by *Tristan* owing to *Nadori* having come, instead of to the General Hindoo, with a flag of truce to break the truce, there is no overwhelming excitement at the finale. The Spohrish traits throughout the opera are indeed unmistakable. His melodies bland and flowing, but not original ideas: his modulations. Operatic music has been thus justly described by a writer in noticing Spohr's "Faust" some years since:—"The action of the scene occupies the attention of the audience, and the music carries the feeling shown there deeper into their souls, therefore, it is no more necessary for them to observe and understand the details of a composition than it is for a person who is in a scene drawing to notice all the arrangements of the lines in it; his gratification arises from the effect of the whole—the union of the drawing with the lights and shadows; the instant he gives his attention to the lines the illusion is destroyed, and much of his pleasure vanishes." Whatever may be the ultimate destination of Spohr's lyric productions in this country, it is known that the distinguished composer—for such he unquestionably is has outlived their fame in his own fatherland. Mathematical music will in truth not stir the soul, however the ingenuity of the composer may be admired: the masses must be moved by effect. It was right policy in the directors to try "Jessonda," they are only faithful to the principles on which the Royal Italian Opera was founded, to present the lyric drama of all masters, without distinction of country. It is by detail of various schools that the public taste will be really improved.

ADELPHI.

Cebbie is not only a jest, and a jest-making animal himself, but the cause of much jesting, like Falstaff, in others. At this theatre, they have put him into a play, entitled, "What! no Cab?" the incidents of which occur on the fatal Wednesday, the 29th, during the shower. The subject is an elopement, the lady being compelled to accept the accommodation of a wheelbarrow, for herself and score of parcels. The writer of the piece appears to have been in favour of the strike, and represents the public as the exclusive losers by the transaction. It had been well if he had held the balance more fairly; however, the piece is a lively sketch enough, and not the less amusing for hitting the public rather than a class

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MR. ALBERT SMITH will, on Monday next, give the 500th representation of his Ascent of Mont Blanc, at the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly.

HENRY RUSSELL.—This well known and favourite vocalist has, we understand, engaged the Lyceum Theatre for one month We have not heard whether a new or his old entertainment is to be produced; but there is no doubt that, new or old, he will make it popular.

The Emperor of Austria has just made a magnificent donation to the management of the opera at Vienna, viz. 200,000 florins (about £20,720). The receipts of the theatre generally amounting to about 200,000 florins, the lucky *impresario* will have in hand about £31,400—a large sum, but which, considering the absurdly enormous salaries which artistes receive at present, will ere long probably be dispersed all over Europe, borne away by the stars of the operatic firmament.

The new opera, by the Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, named "Toni," has just been put in rehearsal at the Grand Opera at Berlin. The repetitions of the same work are going actively on at the theatres of Hanover and Munich. It is to be played for the first time at Hanover on the 15th inst, and at Munich on the 21st.

FOREIGN WINE IN BOND.—A firm being desirous of blending a parcel of foreign wines in bond for the purpose of being bottled, and then exported to foreign parts, it was found on application being made to the Treasury for authorities for that purpose, that there would be no objection to the desired operation being effected, on condition that the blended article should subsequently be exported as foreign mixed wine.

COALS FOR THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The certainty of the Falkland Islands becoming an important depôt for British and American, American and Californian steamers rounding the Horn, have caused great exertions to send out a timely supply of coal a difficult matter, considering the unexampled demand for that article from so many other quarters, and the high rates of freight. There are now loading at Cardiff the *Sea Bird* and the *Chester*, and in London the *Cu sterides*, with coals direct for the Falklands, the necessity of vessels touching at the Brazilian harbours will be obviated, and the risk of yellow fever, the port charges, cost of repairs, provisions, and every item of refit, are infinitely higher in these than at the Falkland Islands.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The committee of the House of Lords has passed the London and North-Western Railway Company's bill for a line from Crewe to Shrewsbury.

Last week a serious accident occurred by the fall of one of the masons from the scaffolding of the clock towerof the New Houses of Parliament, by which the poor fellow had both his legs broken.

Letters from Portugal announce that the maize crop has entirely failed in those parts this year.

Captain Harness, R.E., has been appointed Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, in the room of Mr. W. T. Mulvany.

The number of applications for patents for new inventions during the present year in France amounts to 3687

O'Donoghue, one of the Irish convicts, has arrived at New York, having escaped from Australia, via California. He has published an account of his escape in the New York papers.

The last accounts from Riga state that the cholera was on the increase there. The total number of cases was 740, and the deaths were 307. At Copenhagen, on the 29th ult., the total number of deaths was 2647.

Dr. Cullen has issued an order for the assemblage of a Provincial Synod at Thurles, on the 1st of Sept. next, and following days.

The Keyham Works, near Plymouth, will be formally opened on the 1st October. The furniture for the different offices is to be supplied from the store in the dockyard.

The Oregon papers contain rumours of the discovery of rich and extensive gold mines on the Sacramian river, some fifty miles from Salem, which are reported to pay from ten dollars to fifty dollars per day to the man.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Wemyss and March Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff-principal of the county of Peebles.

The Great Exhibition is making the tour of the world. The Bavarian Government has resolved on the erection of an edifice on the model of the Hyde-park Palace, for the Zollverein Exhibition, at the cost of 300,000 florins

Reports from all parts of Ireland give a most cheerful account of the harvest prospects. In Tipperary and some other counties, some progress has already been made in reaping

A number of cases containing materials for the assay of gold have arrived by a vessel from Holland. These materials are intended to be shipped immediately to Australia, by a vessel about to leave for that all-attractive colony

An epidemic disease, originating from Lombardy, has broken out among the cattle in Sicily. Besides this, the small-pox has made its appearance among sheep. The papers recommend inoculation of the cow-pox as the surest remedy.

The King of Bavaria has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Bavaria on Baron A. Von Humboldt.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick, the Right Hon. John Hatchell, and Dr Longfield are the new Commissioners of National Education for Ireland.

It is stated that an arrangement has been entered into between Prussia and Russia for a regular service of steamers between Cronstadt and Stettin.

Mr. Edward Watkins Edwards is appointed an official assignee in the Court of Bankruptcy, in the place of his father, who resigns from protracted ill health.

The Exhibition of Industry at Moscow was closed on the 2nd inst. There were 568 exhibitors. The visitors were very numerous; in one day they amounted to 35 000

As Mr. Peacock, the late holder of the champion sculls of the Thames, was not in a condition to row, there was no race on Wednesday for the champion sculls.—Mr James Fayne becoming the holder

Alexandre Dumas, writing to a Paris journal, states that between the 11th December, 1851, and the 11th December, 1852, he wrote as many as forty volumes, which "compose something like 120,000 lines, or 8,000,000 letters Such has been my year's work."

A second report from the Select Committee on Coal Mines, containing the evidence of Mr. Jude, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Swallow, Mr. Gray, Mr. Tetlow, and Mr. Wood, was published on Monday.

The Emperor of France has conferred a pension of 2400 fr. on M. Baucher, the well-known professor of horsemanship, as a recompense for the services rendered by him in the cavalry school at Saumer.

The *Lady Eglinton* screw-steamer, which arrived from Quebec in eleven days, is being fitted with Sir Thomas Mitchell's Boomerang screw propeller, and will start from Liverpool for Quebec on the 18th inst.

Queen Christina of Spain and her suite, arrived at Havre on Saturday week. Her Majesty took up her residence at Frascati's, where apartments had been prepared. In the evening the band of the 29th Regiment gave her a serenade.

On Saturday last, a party of miners belonging to Kilmarnock, left for London, whence they are to sail for Vancouver's Island, their object being to follow the coal trade in that place.

The Countess Blanche Teleky, who was lately condemned by the court-martial of Pesth to ten years' detention in a fortress, arrived a few days since at Vienna, on her way to her place of imprisonment.

A public dinner was given to the Earl of Carlisle by his tenantry, fenars, and others, in the new hall. Grangemouth, on Friday last. Mr. Forbes, of Culcondar, and several other Scotch members of Parliament, were present.

The King of Prussia has graciously granted the great gold medal of science to M Leone Levi, for his work on the Commercial Law of the Nations.

Mr. Frederick Beamish, formerly member for Cork, has come forward in the Liberal interest as candidate for that city.

The first publication of the banns of marriage of the Duke de Brabant with the Archduchess Maria Henrietta took place at Brussels on Sunday. The Burgomaster read it at the principal door of the Hôtel de Ville, where it was afterwards posted up.

Baron Richards has left Ireland for a visit to the Pyrenees. The assizes duties in the Encumbered Estates Court have well-nigh made a wreck of the learned Baron's constitution

On Sunday last, a child, two years and a half old, fell from a fifth floor window on a heap of sand lying in the Rue St. Antoine. It immediately got up and ran away. As a measure of precaution, the child was taken to the hospital to be examined, when it was found that it had received no injury

The recognizances to the election petition against the members lately returned for Liverpool, are declared to be unobjectionable. The petition will not be proceeded with this session

The first ascent of Mont Blanc this season was made on the 21st July, by Mr. Balmond and Mr. Arthur Walsham, of the Royal Artillery. Mr. Saumond made an unsuccessful attempt two years ago.

Quite a sensation was created on Monday at Galignani's reading room in Paris, by the appearance there of Mr. Braham. Instead of an old decrepit man, there was a hearty gentleman, apparently not more than sixty, with a sparkling eye and dark whiskers.

Dr. Tinsley, the English physician in Cuba, has discovered that vaccine virus, after passing through a negro's system, is valueless for the white race.

Four hundred and fifty pound expenses have been granted by the court to the officer who lately captured the absconding bankrupt, Bergus. He had escaped to Australia, but was brought back, together with some considerable property, which has been rendered available to his creditors.

The High Sheriff has fixed Monday next, the 15th inst., at Lichfield, for the nomination for the South Staffordshire election The Hon. E. Littleton will, it is understood, be returned without opposition.

The Minister of the Interior of France has sent new instructions to the Prefects of Departments, ordering that in future no persons shall be allowed to sell almanacks except licensed booksellers

Last week the innumerables of Kingston brought an action against the Duke of Cambridge, for stopping up a road across Coombe Warren, long used not only as a path, but as a road to a farm, and to the warren itself for game purposes The jury found that there was no right of carriage way, but a right of foot-way

The Sacred Congregation of the Index, at Rome, has issued a new list of prohibited books One of the first named is Bunsen's "Hippolytus and his Age, or, the Doctrine of the Church of Rome under Commodus and Alexander Severus."

A man named Calderbank by some accident got into a grave in St. Peter's Churchyard, on Thursday week, at Preston, when the earth fell in, and he was dug out some hours after quite dead

Prince Michael Obrenowitch was married at Vienna, on the 1st inst., to the Countess Julia Hunyady. The bridegroom wore the Servian costume, and a suite of honour enriched with diamonds worth 80,000 florins. The dress of the bride cost 160,000 florins.

On Saturday last the directors of the Citizen Steam-boat Company gave their annual entertainment to the men and boys in their employment, to the number of about 300, in the Company's dry dock at Battersea.

A boat with five young men, while going to the *Archer* war steamer, in the Tay, was upset, and two of them (Dempster and Buchanan) were drowned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. W.—Too simple

[illegible] address simply to the Editor

[illegible] correct.

B. A. K.—It shall be given, perhaps in our next

W. J. Lyce (Leyton).—It is much too weak for publication

H. R. K.—It shall be reported on next week.

W. B. F.—They shall be examined.

*** We beg to acknowledge the receipt of another selection of beautiful games from Prince D. and Prince S., Cheltenham, and Messrs. Petroff, Jaenisch, Schmidt, &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 464

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q 3rd (best)
2. B to B 6th	B to K 5th (best)
3. Kt to Q 4th	B to B 3rd
4. P to K 4th	B takes P, or (a)
5. Kt to K 5th (ch)	B takes Kt
6. Kt to Kt 7th Mate.	

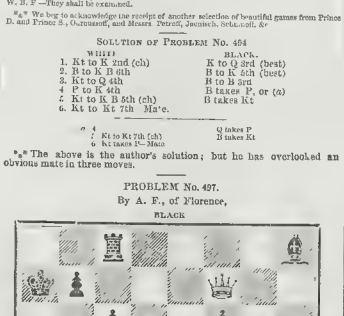
4	Q takes P
5. Kt to Kt 7th (ch)	B takes Kt
6. Kt takes P—Mate	

*** The above is the author's solution; but he has overlooked an obvious mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 497.

By A. F., of Florence,

BLACK



WHITE.

White playing first, to mate in seven moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game of a Match still pending between Messrs. BRIEN and FORSHALL, of Oxford.

(*Ruy Lopez' Knight's Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th. (c)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. R to K B 5th	P takes P
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to B P 3rd	28. P takes P	P to K R 5th
4. P to Q 3rd (a)	P to Q 3rd	29. R takes K P	P takes Q (f)
5. B to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	30. R takes Q (ch)	K to B 3rd (g)
6. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	31. R takes Q B P	P to K R sq
7. B takes Kt	P takes B	32. R takes P (ch)	K to his Kt 4th
8. Q Kt to K 2nd	K Kt to his Sq	33. R to Q Kt 6th (h)	K to K R 7th
9. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes B	34. R to Q R sq	R takes P (ch)
10. P takes Kt	P to K B 4th	35. K to K 3rd	R to Q 7th
11. P takes P	R takes P	36. P to Q B 4th	R takes P
12. P to K 4th (b)	P to K R 4th	37. P to Q B 5th	R takes K P
13. K to Q 2nd	Q B to K Kt 5th	38. R to Q sq	P to K Kt 7th
14. Q to K B sq	B takes P (c)	39. K to Q Kt 4th	K to his B 6th
15. Kt takes K B	K R takes Kt	40. P to Q B 6th	K to his B 6th
16. Q to K B 2nd	R takes R	41. P to Q B 7th	R to K sq
17. R takes R	B takes Kt	42. K to Q B 5th	K to B 7th (i)
18. Q takes B	Q to K Kt 4th	43. R to Q 2nd (ch)	K to Kt 6th
19. K to K B sq	P to Q 4th	44. R to Q sq	P to Q 5th
20. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	45. P to Q Kt 4th	K to K R 7th
21. Q to K Kt 4th (d)	Q K to Q Kt sq	46. P to Q Kt 5th	P to Q 6th
22. K to K sq	P to Q K 4th	47. K to Q B 4th	P "Queens"
23. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	48. K takes Q	R takes K
24. K to Q Kt 2nd	K to K Kt 2nd	49. K takes P	
25. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 4th	And White wins	

(a) This is the simplest and safest way of playing an attacking opening.

(b) White has actually the worst position, and his twelfth move has not been calculated to relieve him from his difficulties.

(c) White now has a positive Rook should have played for something more than this paltry Pawn.

(d) White makes some good moves at this point.

(e) This, like many of Black's previous moves, is far from judicious.

(f) Q to K 3rd was perhaps stronger. The move made is, notwithstanding, quite good enough to save the game.

(g) This is a grave error Black should play K to B 3rd, whereupon White must move R. to K B 7th, or he will lose the game

(h) White, as he turns, plays very weakly here.

(i) Even now, if Black had not made up his mind to win the game, he could draw it without difficulty

THE CHINESE BIBLE IN ENGLISH LETTERS.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—I observe with much pleasure, in your article on Christianity in China, a specimen of the mode by which the language of the Chinese may be written and printed in English or Roman letters. As this subject has engaged my attention for some years, I take the liberty of sending you a few remarks, which may facilitate the application of the alphabetic system to the whole of the Scriptures in Chinese.

Believing that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is as willing as it is able to give currency to any proposal which concerns the happiness of great multitudes of mankind, permit me, briefly and plainly to state the expediency and practicability of publishing a correct edition of the Chinese Bible in Roman letters. This proposal is perhaps entitled to especial attention, when so large a portion of the Chinese population has declared itself desirous of adopting the Bible as its religious code and Christianity instead of Paganism.

The practicability of applying our Roman or English alphabet to the Chinese language is notorious, as it has been largely adopted by the principal grammarians and lexicographers who have discussed the subject; and I particularly appeal to the authority of Dr Marshman, in his incomparable "Clavis Sinica," and to Dr. Morrison, in his Chinese Grammar, Dictionary, and other works

I may state that the late Samuel Kidd, who was the first Professor of Chinese at the University College of London, was so convinced, by his residence in China of the importance and feasibility of the plan proposed, that he authorised me to say before the Bible Society his desire to execute this arduous task himself. And there is great reason to regret that his generous offer was not, at the time, accepted, as his scheme of alphabetic representation was very exact, and might have been applied to the various Chinese dialects with critical precision. In fact, there is not much greater difficulty in representing Chinese by Roman letters than Persian or Sanscrit; for though it may not be universally known) the Chinese possess, and sometimes use, an alphabet very similar to the Sanscrit or Zendic, consisting (according to Marshman) of twenty-four distinct vowels and forty-eight final powers, which enable them to express their colloquial sounds, though very awkwardly. And as our Chinese grammars accurately define these initial and final phonetics by Roman letters, we have merely to insert the requisite intermediate vowels and tone accents to distinguish about 3384 words, which (according to Marshman) form the oral language of the Chinese Empire.

The adoption of the Roman alphabet system to represent sounds is of especial consequence in regard to Chinese, as it would save both natives and foreigners from the grievous trouble of acquiring and retaining the elaborate scheme of picturesque or symbolic characters, which strives to represent sounds, not by words, but by fantastic hieroglyphics No one respects more than myself the ingenuity of the Chinese symbolism, as the nearest approach to a universal character, which Bishop Wilkins and others have endeavoured to realise. But surely its inconvenience is much greater than its utility. The life of man is too short, and should be too earnest to be consumed in ringing innumerable changes on 214 general symbols or formative elements, [illegible] specific symbols or primitive signs, multiplied [illegible] the number of combinatory symbols, according to the Imperial Dictionary of the Chinese.

Such being the case, I plead that an edition of the Bible, or New Testament, should be printed in Chinese by the Bible Society, or some other agency, for the purpose of promoting the spread of Christianity and civilisation in that vast empire, which comprises one third of the human race. Such a work, especially if it contained an interlinear verbal Latin version, would greatly facilitate the acquirement of the Chinese by Europeans, and the acquirement of European languages by the Chinese. It would bridge over the philological gulf which now yawns between the Sinic and other languages of the earth; and, by simplifying the methods of writing and printing, &c., increase literary and commercial correspondence among remote nations.

I must apologise for intruding so far on your attention; but, surely, the application of the European alphabet to Chinese and several other Asiatic languages, may be adopted with advantage. Such a universal medium of international literature should go hand in hand with time-hallowed systems of symbolism, and serve to elucidate and improve, rather than to mutilate or destroy them

The present crisis of Eastern politics seems to afford a providential opportunity, as propitious as it is unexpected, for extending Christianity in China and Thibet, an opportunity which Britain may turn to the most salutary account, by acting as a Christian mediator rather than as a hostile partizan, and insisting on conditions of a beneficial and philanthropic order, if she be called on by the contending factions to interfere in their disputes. Let us indulge the pleasing hope that if we so act, the conversion of China to Christianity—the grandest act which missionary heroism can accomplish—is not far distant. Perhaps the consummation so devoutly to be wished may be the fulfilment of these words of Isaiah, respecting the final triumphs of the church, which have so long perplexed the critics, "Behold, these shall come from afar, and these from the north and the west, and these from the lands of *Sinim*."

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Clifton. FRANCIS BARHAM.

JUBILEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY THE CARNARVON AUXILIARY

SOME time since the Auxiliary Bible Societies in Northern Wales having determined to commemorate the Jubilee of their parent institution by a public meeting, to be held within the precincts of the Castle, in Carnarvon. Wednesday (last week), was the day fixed by the Local Committee for the interesting observance; for which purpose the area of the Castle, near the Eagle Tower, and its entrance by the postern gate, were fitted up by Mr. Lloyd, architect, in a mode similar to that adopted at the Temperance Festival, in 1851. The services of some of the principal local choristers were retained. The day was sunny, and at an early hour the attendance gave promise of a strong meeting. The number present at one time could scarcely be less than 7000, and was seldom under 5000.

Amongst those gentlemen who sat on the platform were the Rev. T. Thomas, M.A., Vicar of Carnarvon; Rev. H. Stowell, Hon. Canon of Chester; Rev. Thomas Phillips, Deputation from the Parent Society; Rev. W. Jones, Vicar of Nevin; Rev. H. G. Edwards, Curate of Carnarvon; Rev. D. L. Williams, ditto ditto; Rev. E. O. Hughes, Rector of Llandysilio; Rev. M. Hughes, St. Ann's, Liverpool; Rev. W. Davies, Liverpool; Rev. T. Aubrey, Wesleyan Minister, Bangor; Rev. J. Philips, Calvinistic Minister, Bangor; Rev. W. Ambrose, Independent Minister, Port Madoc; Rev. I. B. Herbert, Llanddwin. Rev. E. Owen, Rev. J. Morgan, Rev. J. Davies, Rev. Robert Jones, Rev. W. Griffith, Holyhead; Major O. E. Nanney, R. W. Hughes, Esq., Mayor of Carnarvon. A great number of the most influential families were present in the contiguous gallery—to the right of the chairman.

Shortly after ten o'clock, on the motion of the Rev. D. Roberts, Independent Minister, Penrhyn, the Rev. T. Thomas, M.A., Vicar of the parish, was called upon to take the chair in the absence of W. B. Hughes, Esq., member for the borough, who was appointed to preside, and who shortly afterwards arrived. A hymn was then sung in Welsh.

The Rev. Chairman, having read an impressive and appropriate portion of the Sacred Volume, addressed the meeting in terms declaratory of the purpose for which he sat as temporary occupant of the chair. In conclusion he stated that the Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant could not attend the meeting; but his heart was with them, and he had sent a cheque of £20 for their acceptance (Cheers)

Mr. W. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., now arrived, and having briefly addressed the auditory, the Report, in English and Welsh, was read by the local secretary, Mr. Thomas The sum collected within the district during the year was £330 13s 5d., showing an excess over the receipts of the preceding year of £21 8s. 11d.

Mr. Thomas Turner moved the adoption of the Report; and the resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. Jones, of Nevin, in an eloquent address.

A hymn was then sung by the leaders of the several local choirs.

The Rev. Thomas Phillips, Deputation, moved

That this meeting welcome the Society's year of jubilee, hailing it as a fitting occasion for commemorating the Divine goodness, so abundantly vouchsafed to the society, in its origin, early history, and subsequent progress, for bearing a renewed public testimony to the Divine character and claims of the Bible, and to the right of every individual of the human family to possess and read the same; and for promoting, by new and vigorous efforts, the widest possible circulation of the Scriptures both at home and abroad.

The rev. gentleman then addressed the assembly, and in the course of his speech stated "that it was the desire of the Committee of the Parent Society to give this year to the Protestant population bereft in the form of a jubilee gift, a cheap, in fact a shilling duoglot Testament—one by which they could at a glance read the Word either in Welsh or in English (Cheers). Whatever the price might in future be, it would for that year be one shilling only, so as to bring it within the reach of servants, schools, cottagers, and the very poor, as a remembrancer of the great year of Jubilee." In conclusion, the rev. gentleman drew an impressive picture of the Jubilee. "What," he asked, "did he see around him within the Castle walls? A sea of sympathising faces. What had he just seen beyond those walls? The streets deserted, the shops closed all business, so far as possible, suspended; and all in honour to the great cause of Bible distribution and grateful jubilee Carnarvon ever stood high in his estimation, but never higher than now. Thanks to the tradesmen who signed that requisition; and thanks to the Mayor, who so considerately concurred with its recommendatory suggestion. They had given honour where honour was due. They had postponed ordinary business in order to join in the jubilee of souls, thankful for the distribution of the bread of life amongst the souls of the hungry and spiritually destitute; and he rejoiced to see them thus engaged within those proud and gigantic turrets which once rung with the clang of arms and the noise of revelry; but which now echoed to the hymn of praise, the song of triumph, in loud heart-stirring, soul stirring strains of jubilee to the God of the Bible, in grateful recognition of his goodness and mercy in allowing them the privilege of aiding in His own mighty work" (Deafening cheers).

The Rev. William Davies, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution, in Welsh. He referred to the relative connexion in which the Bible Society and the Principality stood. It might be said that Wales did not contribute owed its origin, and, after its foundation, it was indebted to this country for more efficient support, according to the number of inhabitants, than was afforded by any other portion of the world. Take, for instance, the year 1851, when the metropolis of England, whose population is more than double that of the Principality, contributed the sum of £4000. Yorkshire, the West Riding of which alone possesses a larger number of inhabitants than the whole of Wales, gave £2000. But poor Wales! how much did she at the same time subscribe to the funds? Why, no less than £3500 (Great cheering). In return for these efforts, the society had done much for Wales Look at the multiplication of the Sacred Volume, its circulation throughout the length and breadth of the land, effects which have followed in the footsteps of the society. A memorable year for Wales was that in which Dr. Morgan pre-ented his translation of the Bible. But, from that time to the year 1804, when the Bible Society was established, a period of nearly 200 years, notwithstanding the strenuous and praiseworthy efforts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the circulation of the Scriptures did not exceed 250,000, including every edition printed. But in the forty-nine years, since the establishment of the Bible Society, no fewer than 80,000 Bibles and 500,000 Testaments had been circulated in Wales. They owed a great debt of gratitude as a nation to the Bible Society for its instrumentality in preserving the Welsh language from oblivion or corruption. Upon this point the rev. gentleman enlarged, giving expression to his warmest feelings for his country, its people, and its language; and concluded by some observations on the influence of the Scriptures over the morals of the people.

The resolution having been carried, the following hymn was sung:—

Ddylynwyr Crist! deffrowch, deffrowch!
I nafion yr Ebeugyl dowch;
Rhy'wch, rhy'wch o'ch da, a chodwch gri—
"O daeth, O daeth y Jubili."

The meeting then adjourned to two o'clock.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. T. Thomas, M.A., Vicar of

CELEBRATION OF THE 77TH BIRTHDAY OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD KENYON, AT HANNER, FLINTSHIRE.

Carnarvon, re-opened the proceedings by directing the choirs to sing a hymn appropriate to the occasion, and by reading a portion of the Sacred Volume.

The Chairman, Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., having resumed his seat, came forward and called upon the Rev. Owen Jones, of Manchester; who moved a resolution in approbation of the Jubilee measures and plans.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell, who was received with loud cheers, seconded the resolution in an eloquent address, characterising this magnificent meeting as worthy the first place in the annals of the British and Foreign Bible Society. "It should never be forgotten," said the rev. speaker, "that Wales was the mother of the Bible Society, and that Charles of Bala, under God, was its earthly parent (cheers). There is not a gem in the diadem of the Principality that shines with a radiance and a lustre like this. If I were asked what is the Prince of Wales, the Prince Society of the Principality, I should say, the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the cause of which you have mustered in such mighty strength to-day." The resolution having been passed unanimously, the Rev. Thomas Phillips addressed the meeting alternately in Welsh and English. A hymn was then sung; and, after passing another resolution, the meeting adjourned.

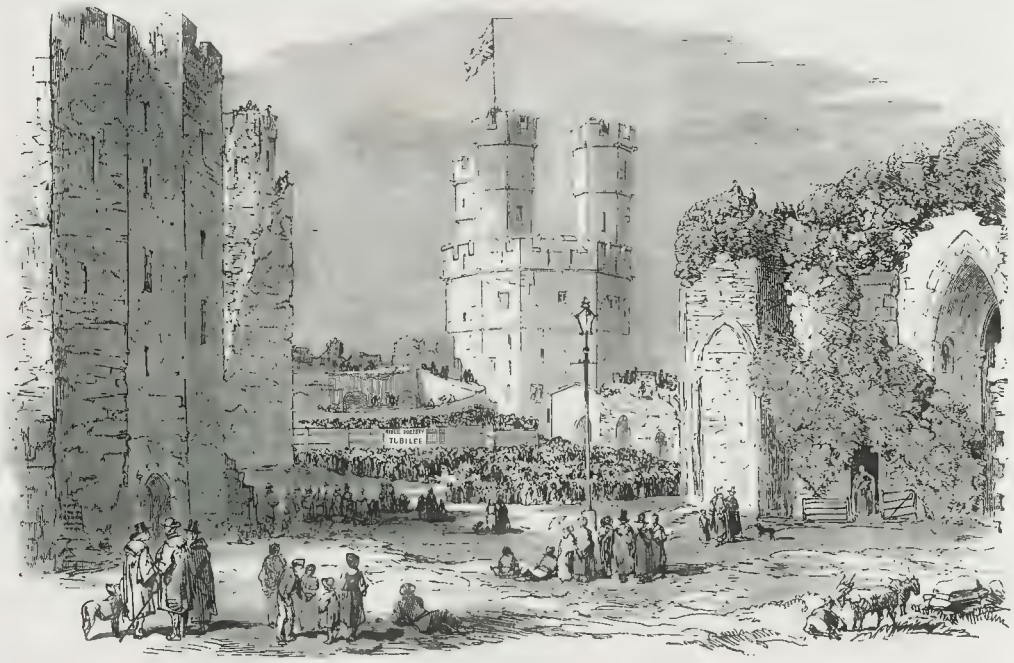
At six in the evening, the business of the meeting was resumed; and was closed with votes of thanks to the officers of the Auxiliary Society.

The proceedings were resumed on Thursday, when the children of all the local Sunday Schools were present.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF LORD KENYON.

THE picturesque village of Hanmer, in Flintshire, was on the 22nd ult. a scene of great festivity, in celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, who on that day attained his seventy-seventh year.

At an early hour the village was enlivened by the booming of cannon and ringing of bells, which were continued at intervals throughout the day. The morning was very unfavourable, the rain pouring in torrents until two o'clock; the clouds then began to disperse, and the sun broke out with cheering splendour, gladdening the hearts of all who had assembled together to do honour to a nobleman whose virtues they admired and fully appreciated—not from the value of his worldly possessions, his local influence, or his nobility, which he has always adorned; but for his pure Christian principles, his extensive benevolence, and his extreme kindness to all classes, particularly the poor of the neighbourhood, whose wants he always liberally relieved. His Lordship's old age and increasing infirmities having compelled him to withdraw from active life, his neighbours have for the last four years shown their sympathy and attachment to his Lordship by



JUBILEE OF THE CARNARVON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—HELD IN CARNARVON CASTLE.

this public celebration of his birthday.

A liberal subscription enabled a committee of management to purchase a fine fat beast and a large quantity of bread, which they distributed to the poor and deserving of the neighbourhood; together with a fat sheep, kindly presented by the Messrs. Lees, of Redbrook.

At three o'clock, a procession formed in the village to Gredington, the country seat of his Lordship The cortége consisted of flags and banners: Burlton's brass band in a carriage, drawn by four horses; the fat ox in a waggon, tastefully decorated; a carriage containing the bread; a pony carriage, in which was the fat sheep; followed by several hundred of the working-classes. The fat ox and sheep had for supporters gaily-dressed butchers, armed with huge carving-knives, which excited much merriment.

On arriving at Gredington, the procession halted, and was received by the Hon Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon, and part of their young family, to whom a congratulatory address was delivered, which the hon. gentleman replied to, thanking the people for such an ardent outpouring of respect and sympathy for his honoured parent; after which the air was rent with continued and deafening cheers. Order being restored, the procession moved in the same manner to the village, where the beef, mutton, and bread were distributed to the populace in an enclosure adjoining the church; during which the band mounted a stage, and commenced playing some excellent music; and dancing commenced in good earnest, and was continued until half-past nine o'clock, when the National Anthem was played, succeeded by a universal burst of cheers for his Lordship, which terminated the rejoicings of the day.

The scene our Artist has selected will show the interesting operation of cutting up the meat, and the lively engagements of the assembled joyous party.

On the same day, at one o'clock, the Hon. Captain Best, R.N., his Lordship's son-in-law, regaled twenty poor aged women with his annual dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, and ale.

On the day previous, the Hon Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon regaled upwards of 150 boys and girls, his Lordship's scholars, with tea, buns, and other provisions, in his Lordship's School-room at Penley, at which the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Kenyon presided, assisted by the ladies of the neighbourhood.

BUBALE ANTELOPE, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

ADDITIONS TO THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE BUBALE ANTELOPE.

A few years since the Zoological Society had scarcely a single species of antelope in their possession. At the present moment great advances have been made towards supplying this deficiency; and the great family of antelopes is represented not by single specimens, but by herds of the Eland, Leucoryx, Nylghau, and Gazelle, backed by fine examples of the Addax, Sing-Sing, Kob, Bontebok, Springbok, Dulkerbok, Isabelline Antelope, Harnessed Antelope, Four-horned Antelope, and Saisin. The Hartebeest was lost to this list recently, but the Society has already been fortunate enough to replace that form by another and still rarer, although closely allied, species, the Bubale Antelope, or Bekr el-vash, of Northern Africa. The singularly fine condition of this animal, as well as the peculiar character of its expression, has induced us to select it for illustration, and it would be difficult in the whole of this vast group of Ruminants to find a subject of more striking significance.

The antelopes of Asia are comparatively few in number; the antelopes of America do not exceed them in number; and in Europe we have only the chamois.

In Africa, however, the antelopes are the great characteristic feature of the wilderness; and every book of travel contains more or less frequent allusion to the vast herds which pour out periodically from the central regions towards the south, in numbers which are altogether unapproached by mammalian life in any other part of the globe.

The distribution of the antelopes in Africa appears to be influenced by zones of latitude. The Bubale, for instance, appears to descend but little southward of Morocco; the Addax and Leucoryx go further; they are followed by the Sing-sing, the Kob, and the Harnessed Antelope, with many others, which we receive only from the western coast. Here the Eland of the south has its analogue in the *Sing-i-janga* (Boselaphus Derbyanus), of which the only specimens yet known were obtained by the late Earl of Derby from the Gambia. From the parallel of 10° N. the species of the south begin to make their appearance, and gradually increase in number and variety until they culminate in the plains where Sir C. Harris and Gordon Cumming have recorded their massacres.

The most recent addition to the southern species now in possession of the Society is the Spring-bok, which has been presented to them by Captain Lakeman, of the Cape Mounted Rifles. The extreme interest attached to every new form which is thus procured will, it is hoped, induce many other officers to co-operate with the Society, as Captain Lakeman has done; while the successful manner in which the Elands are breeding awards every possible ground for hoping that all the other species may, as opportunity offers, be treated with equally good results.

FLAMINGOES.

The single specimen of this singular bird which the Society previously possessed (and which, as well as the present, they owe to the care of the Hon. C. A. Murray), gave but a feeble idea of the habits of the genus. The group recently received is composed of no less than nine individuals, in the most charming plumage. They are placed in an enclosure of some size, backed by a dense mass of evergreen, which gives full effect to their gorgeous livery of rose-colour and white; and exhibits every gesture by which their strange conformation is characterised, in the most perfect and satisfactory manner. Although hitherto so rare in the menageries of Europe, on account of the difficulty of capturing and preserving them, Flamingoes abound in Egypt in vast numbers, especially in the neighbourhood of Damietta. At certain periods of the year they appear to migrate into Arabia; and then they are seen winging their orderly flight across the waters of the Red Sea in huge divisions, which sometimes extend far beyond a mile in length. The collection of Egyptian birds at the Gardens contains, among other species of interest, two of the rarest of the occasional visitants to Britain—the Buff-backed Heron, and the Ruddy Sheldrake.

FLAMINGOES, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

Literature.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALEXANDER POPE. Edited by ROBERT CARRUTHERS. Illustrated by Portraits and Original Designs. In four volumes. Vol. I. MEMOIR AND CORRESPONDENCE OF POPE. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

Great as is the name of Johnson, and respectable as is that of Warton, we cordially sad to the full agree with the producer of the present work, that both a new biography of Pope and a new edition of his writings were cryingly needed. Mr. Carruthers has not only proved most undeniably the existence of the want, but has completely supplied it. And he has supplied it in an admirable form, containing every merit that belongs to a solid historical memoir, along with the elements requisite to give pleasantness and popularity to an illustrated work intended for everybody's hand. When, after a long interval, public opinion is observed to waver, and in many respects to change, about a conspicuous personage, whose life and character have been already portrayed, and whose writings have been examined in various collated or compared copies: then, whether first or second impressions be correct, it is evident that those who formerly treated the subject have not discharged their office successfully, however high the authority of their name and fame; for there is at once either a necessity to confute them or a necessity to support them—to rectify what they have stated erroneously, or to corroborate what they have stated inadequately. There may be error—there must be insufficiency. That much is clear and incontestable, *primâ facie*. But this sort of general argument is not requisite to justify that clearly, vigorously, and agreeably-written memoir of Pope, which is the first part of Mr. Carruthers's work on this illustrious man, and which Messrs. Ingram and Cooke have now published so beautifully, with all the perfection attainable in type and paper, and all the charms of really first rate illustrations; summoning Pope from the shadows of his peaceful grave, to stand before posterity as he stood before his contemporaries in the most critical moments and in cresting conjunctures of his actual career. The general argument, we say, which we have stated, is not necessary to vindicate Mr. Carruthers's labour from the accusation of being supererogatory; it carries the distinct, detailed, and categorical proofs of its own indispensable character in its own pages. Omissions in the life of Pope, omissions in Pope's own notes to his poetry, omissions of enlightening contemporary comments, with some gross misstatements of actual occurrences, some misrepresentations of his motives, some instances of imperfect collation of his successive emendations, or retouches, purporting to give t e best, where all are now shown not to have been even compared, are far from being the only blemishes which vitiate former biographies and former editions, disqualifying and "exheredating" the authority of even Johnson and Warton. What will our readers think if we add to all this several enormous instances of mistaken identity in the case of persons with whom Pope's destiny was the most intimately blended, and his intercourse the closest? This is actually demonstrated to have occurred: among other examples, in the case of the family of the lady whose spies rained the chiefest influence on his fate, who was all through life the object of his principal attachment, and after death his munificently-remembered legatee.

But, independently of the matter added, and the matter corrected, Mr. Carruthers may also claim, for the manner and execution of his inchoate publication, the most severe comparison with the style of his famous predecessors. Altogether, we may safely declare that the public are great gainers by this perfect, painstaking, and beautiful edition. It was long the fashion to decry one of the truest poets, one of the justest thinkers, one of the most energetic, self-depending, indefatigable mental workers, one of the brightest intellgences of whom the literary annals of England can boast; and that poet, that critic, that ever active worker was Alexander Pope. In great part he was self-taught; and surely, in great part, heaven taught. That test, which the Earl of Carlisle—following Charles Butler, without acknowledging who gave him the hint, and, doubtless, without remembering the source from which it was derived—recommends people to apply in order to ascertain the genuineness or spuriousness of what passes for literary gold, that test is extraordinarily successful in the instance of Pope. No poet, except Shakspeare, has said so many things which have passed into the proverbial texts, allusions, and references of conversation. His counterfeiter can find nothing to mend in a great many of the thoughts and words of Pope, *and nothing to substitute for them*. After the rubbing, the rough friction, of more than a century, Pope's sparkling ideas have the glitter upon them still. They are not plated, they are of the true metal, and of its purest parts. And it is not merely the habit and the ability to think:—a much rarer faculty than people imagine—which particularly shines in Pope; but that magical glamour of art, which is known to so few. Art is patience: Buffon said that genius was. There is profound meaning in that true remark; and, while the superficial cry out for a distinction between art and nature—between genius and art—we know what the relation is in which they stand. It is the same in all things; in matters of business, as well as in those literary seed-plots out of which, consciously and unconsciously) all great exploits germinate, and all great changes spring. The "fine frenzy" of which Shakspeare speaks is found in action no less than in composition. Why are people, in the first instance, surprised at every noble or eminent achievement? Because they would have pronounced it a frenzy; and because they still can hardly think it anything else, in spite of that success unattainable otherwise, and attained thus. The passage of the Douro, and the victory of the bridge of Lodi, were as much the fruit of fine frenzies as that divine soliloquy on Sleep which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of *Henry IV.*, and Peterborough's conquest of Valencia is not less a piece of poetry than Campbell's "Ye Mariners of England." Thus again, *les extrêmes se touchent*; the profoundest calculation returns to the first wild, adventurous, felicitous idea; and the elaborate poetry of Pope is but the expression, in an appropriate guise (not *always* easily got, at first) of the spirit which animates what seems to be the irrepressible verse of Byron. Contempt is a feeling which we never encourage: it is often false in its foundations—it is often affected in its objects. No critic ever really felt it for Pope. But, in spite of our best exertions to repress the sentiment, we cannot help feeling it for Pope's critics. There is abundant evidence to show how Dryden, according to every likelihood, would have admired his great successor—in many respects certainly inferior to him, but in some qualities greatly and undeniably superior. If we then pass to the noble name which comes next (or at least to the greatest which comes next), we find that Byron was equally capable of appreciating Pope. It is curious that it was for the profit of one of the most devoted and enthusiastic admirers of Pope that Pope was so long sought to be depreciated; and it is also curious that he, who so truly admired and so deeply appreciated Pope, should have in general invoked a Muse far more lax than his, and pursued a path much more devious and erratic. In his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" Byron, indeed, gave the surest proof of his faith in the genius of the poet whom some of Byron's admirers affect to traverse.

The publication which has suggested these observations is one of those for which it is scarcely necessary to bespeak attention; it will secure that: nor would it be easy to exaggerate its merits. A perfect edition of Pope's works was much needed, and here we shall have more: we obtain in the same work a life of the poet, a conspectus of his career, an appreciating record of what he did and of what he was, and a proof of the mistaken opinion which many persons have formed of his mind. Quintilian said that whoever admired Cicero might rest assured that he was making progress in all polite learning, and especially in eloquence: *qui Cicero valde placebit, ille se proficisse sciat.* Indeed the past tense here might be taken to signify that, before he could admire Cicero, he must already have reached a stage of considerable advancement. We are tempted to say nearly the same thing of the admirers of Pope, and indubitably those whom this great poet and true artist does not please may well doubt of their own proficiency. One very common idea respecting Pope is, that he was a mild spirit; that he had little or no inspiration, no *afflatus*, but that his circumspection and pains, in whatever he composed, were infinite. From the very beginning, Pope manifested the "divine fury" of his vocation. He was evidently called to be a bard. So far from being cold, he was always impassioned. Something to which he listened, which nobody else could hear, whispered to him even in his boyhood. He walked the streets "like a thing possessed." He stole into Will's Coffee-house, became Dry en was there; and the child Eliseus wanted to see the mantle fall flowing over the shoulders of Elias. Even Wych-rley was not beneath his notice, or beyond his young enthusiasm: for Wycherley (though he soon undeceived, by his manifest mediocrity, the misplaced admiration of the real poet) had trodden the awful shades, *virum horrenda*. Such was the "sacred rage" of one whose muse has been pronounced frigid by many teachers of the vulgar.

Pope's life could not but be interesting. He was one of those who rendered their era remarkable in the literary history of England. Addison, Steele, Locke, Bolingbroke, Shaftesbury, Swift, and many others almost vindicate to themselves the dignity of making their age Augustan. In France there was equal brilliancy. Pope was one year older than Montesquieu, and six years older than Voltaire, who survived him, however, about thirty years. In Germany, literature had not yet opened its modern career; though, before Pope died, some of its pioneers were at work.

Rossoe, Bowles, and Warton, have merited highly of the literary world by their editions of Pope; but, for the public at large, it might have been almost as well had those editions never seen the light. The present work, besides the charm of so many admirable illustrations, occupies, as it proposes and professes to occupy, "a middle place between those expensive annotated editions, and the ord nary reprints in which no attempt is made to illustrate the text, and from which most of the author's own notes are excluded." We cordially recommend the work to our readers—certain that they will be grateful to us if we induce them to peruse it. Of course, Pope's poetry will long outlive the active career. Still there is much to interest men in the manner of Pope's life, his quarrels, friendships, and affections. His deformity had no little influence on his fate, and a very great influence on his verses. Had he been merely presentable in person, his satire would probably have been less keen, and all his studies and labours less assiduous. He might have been a happier man; but probably he would not have been so eminent a writer. He often extorts our wonder, because he was repelled from the hopes and objects of ordinary society—because, in fact, he suffered. This is not an unusual case. Lord Bacon wrote an essay on the influence which personal defects exert over the mind, habits, and ambition of those who labour under them. In Pope's verses there is immense energy; and it is of that sort which nothing but long and patient study can impart, and then only where there is true genius. The effects produced, and sometimes by two or three words, resemble sleight of hand. Great labour has gone to them. For one curiously felicitous line many hundreds have been blotted, and now, as the ultimate result that it is impossible to hope for better. Pope's verses, in a vast number of instances, are the very master pieces of the language. It was a sort of premonition which made him so eager to see Dryden and the others who were destined to occupy the remembrance of his countrymen for, assuredly, he himself will never be forgotten, nor will what he has contributed to the literature of England be suffered "willingly to die." He will ever be a lesson to the youthful student: while, the more accomplished a man is, the more he will delight in his productions. Foreigners will study him as an English classic, and his own countrymen will be proud of his fame that only consolation which he had in his lifetime to compensate for the despite which nature did him in disfiguring his person and destroying his health.

Editor, publishers, and time have at last combined to give the world all that these three agents can evermore be expected to give in elucidation of a subject worthy of their best and their ripest exertions.

LIFE OF BENJAMIN ROBERT HAYDON, HISTORICAL PAINTER; from his Autobiography and Journals. Edited and Compiled by TOM TAYLOR, of the Inner Temple, Esq., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c. Three volumes. London: Longman and Co.

It is commonly taken for granted that you cannot do a man greater justice, where he has differences with others, than to listen to his own statement of his case. This may be true in some specific dispute or variance—and then, not unless the individual possess the art of adequately treating facts in by far the most delicate manner, that is impossible to be prejudicial; but, assuredly, it is seldom or never good for anybody to have to plead the general record of his life. We do not quite agree with Mr. Taylor, where he says, "*No man, who has left an autobiography, has ever reason to regret the publication of his own opinion.*"—we cannot, we say, entirely admit the truth of this observation. It is evident that an autobiography can never be more than a greater or lesser part of a life; the end of it cannot be recorded by the man himself. Forgiving, therefore, in any autobiographic specimen, that incompleteness which is of its essence, we find more than one instance in which portions of a career have been so recounted by the hero of it, that no historian could have done as much for his fame as he himself effected. Is not Cæsar a veritable hero of the greatest magnitude in his own account of the long series of conflicts, administrative cares, military triumphs, and civil improvements, which constituted his life, and filled his career in Gaul, Belgium, and the Rhenish provinces? When Hirtius comes with his supplement which he ingratiatingly continue the suspended autobiography, is it a gain—is it not a loss for the fame of the principal actor? "The Retreat of the Ten Thousand" is unquestionably another autobiography, so far as it extends; and in that work is Xenophon no hero? To take a far humbler example, Silvio Pellico, in his "Imprisonments," has not succeeded so very badly in putting the reader entirely on his side, though he had to give an account of himself. And, if we select a case more parallel than any of these to that of Benjamin Robert Haydon, we find that another artist—Benvenuto Cellini—wrote his own history; and that in that book he stands before posterity in the most life-like and self-evincing truth—the impression being those of a giant; the colours at once natural, striking, and inefaceable. But Haydon, on the other hand, gains nothing by having told his own tale: the impression is unpleasing; the reader is irritated by what ever fails to irritate him—the double consciousness that he is not deceived, and that the writer imagines that he is, or imagined that he would be. It is quite true that no autobiographer "ever made himself out a hero," *who was not a hero*. In this, which is, we suppose, what Mr. Taylor means, though it is not what he says, we concur, and we will add that no autobiographer "ever made himself out" greater or better than he was; and whoever has painted himself even other than he was, has generally made himself lower, weaker, and worse. We speak not, of course, of acts which may be suppressed or invented—giving us not a biography, but a series of lies—but we speak of attempts to colour the character and disguise the general bent of thought, of sentiment, of opinion. This can never be done: and if it ever could, it never will. Total nudity adorns the minds no more than the bodies of human beings on earth. We believe that Rousseau was not so degraded as he stands in his own self picture; nor do we think that any one of poor Haydon's sympathies—his ephemeral haunters—the Royal Academicians, could have treated his memory less advantageously than it is affected by the publication of this not uninteresting diary.

He was born in 1786, and received in his boyhood a very meagre education. His family, which was ancient and respectable, was from Devon. Of the mother of his father and the father of his mother he records two particulars:—The lady being once alone, an escaped American prisoner came into her house, and appealed to her protection. Her pursuit was over. This Rahab treated "the spy" unlike the manner in which the first Rahab treated the Israelite spies: "She told him," says Haydon, "that she hated all Americans,' and turned the poor fellow out into the street." The particular evidence which he gives of his mother, a clergyman, who met a singular end: he was preaching one day, when the sounding-board fell on his head, and killed him in the pulpit.

Haydon's boyhood was in no sense remarkable, if we may pass over the fact that he was the most self-willed and passionate of children, and that the best way of pacifying him was to show him prints. At the age of eighteen, against the will, the tears, and the supplications of both his parents, braving what was almost the malediction of his father, and withstanding his mother's declaration that such a step would break her heart, he left the family roof-tree and a thriving business, to which he had been bound apprentice, and rushed to London, full of the resolution, to make his fortune not only as a great painter, but as the founder of he glory of his country in "high art." After more than forty years' of fierce struggling, in which seasonal triumphs were blended more frequently with terrible reverses, he at length turned his back on the field, and ended, by suicide, an experiment which had been to him full of splendid dreams and intox cating hopes in its c mmencement, of cruel difficulties and unavailing labours in its prosecution, and of despair and madness in its ultimate issue. We will not here pretend to adjudicate upon his merits as a painter; doubtless, in some respects, they were very, very high; but there is a mark in Haydon's mind that it was—to borrow a metaphor from the field—of but half-bred genius: that mark is to be flurried while in study and operation. He was maddened both by any artistic improvement or discovery, an by any bold venture. Those things tranquillise, in an artistic sense, the intense spirit which is to be victorious; its fretfulness is not then; its very eagerness is full of calm

This book, though all under the shadow of its awful conclusion, excites incessant interest. Haydon knew everybody, he had no mean sense of humour, though his want of judgment and taste often make him spoil an excellent remark by dwelling on the same idea with fatiguing persistency; he tells a story, and sketches the main lines of a character with great skill, and his many anecdotes are innumerable. Such is the nature of the diary, chequered by sarcasms, repinings, and prayers. He tells us repeatedly that he himself was a most religious man, and his journal contains a great many supplications to the Supreme Being, couched in terms which show that the petitioner had very peculiar views on the subject. Those "ways" which we are told are "unsearchable"—and which, indeed, more reason would, without any revelation, conceive to be beyond the reach of any minute or unbroken human investigation—those "ways" Haydon imagines that he perfectly understands, intuitively accompanies or follows, and not infrequently even anticipates. He is tempted to pawn another man's books: he resists the temptation; money comes to him the same day. Why? "He is a believer; *and he knows why*." No doubt, some time or other, in some way or other, all acts will be rewarded with their real dues. That is the general fact, the knowledge of which all men may possess; but its application to every special and minute case is the usurpation of a knowledge which no man can claim without inspiration. The whole life of Haydon betrays one constant persuasion that he was thus privileged. Occasionally he prays with a sort of crazy adroitness, as though he had thought of a way of "managing" (no other word would be so exact)—of managing the Sovereign Disposer of events. He offers a motive, which must prevail.—"Let me finish these pictures, for they will redound to the glory of Him who made me, and gave me my talents." The reader will find many such passages toward the close of the journal in the third volume, where poor Haydon's final struggles are related and portrayed. After this, let not Mr. Tom Taylor take advantage of Haydon's peculiar manner of praying, to sneer at the practice itself. He may mean that this manner is not peculiar; wherever it be found, we agree with him that it promises little advantage.

When Haydon arrived in London, he soon made himself one of the artist world: and many amusing passages occur about Northcote, Opie, Fuseli, and a thousand others. He was asked to breakfast by Wilkie, and found him seated stark-naked on the side of his bed, drawing himself in a looking-glass. "It's best optal practice," said the Scotchman, without desisting. Haydon's "first dinner in high life" shows the man, and the stuff of which he was made. It was at Sir George Beaumont's. Next comes his acquaintance with Lord Mulgrave and others. Then the picture of "Dentatus" is exhibited; and presently, if Haydon's first letter at Sir G. Beaumont's indicated one part of his character, the subsequent quarrel with the same Sir George indicated another: "I was proud," says Haydon, "of a quarrel with a man of rank, *which would help to bring me into notice*." Sir George was a discerning patron, Haydon an exalted mind. "However vicious I am," says Haydon, "I never soothe my mind with plausible pretences." What is that very remark?

It is a curious circumstance that Fauntleroy, who was afterwards hanged, should have advanced money to West, which money enabled West to lend Haydon the sum of fifteen pounds, when, apparently, Haydon otherwise would have starved

We must not attempt to go through the vast forest of stories which this work contains. One more amusing and characteristic anecdote of Wilkie, and we will conclude, with a strong recommendation to the public to read the book itself.

One day at Paris, Haydon and Wilkie were looking down the Louvre which was filled with people of all nations, for it was the memorable year 1814. Haydon asked Wilkie supposing he did not know any nation present, what would be his impression from the look of the English? Wilkie, after a careful pause of contemplation, in which he studied the English, who were mingled with Russians and French rabble, "Dear, dear they just look as if they had a balance at their bankers."

A careful account of innumerable personal passages, with notices of many remarkable people and events, brings this autobiography at length to the dreadful "God Forgive Me," which preceded the end of poor Benjamin Robert Haydon. The work is rich in its information, and has every thing in its final issue to interest. All of those amusing ingredients which would befit a story long intended, in the hope of its writer, to terminate differently.

THE HUNTER IN THE PRAIRIES SOLITARY RAMBLES, &c. By JOHN PALLISER, Esq. With Illustrations. Murray.

The first keeper of the pantry to the human race was the hunter; the next, the shepherd; the third, a purveyor of larger resources and more varied genius, was the farmer. Hunting developed the warlike, and pastoral life encouraged the pacific tendencies of men; agriculture gave rest by no means, and sowed not only seeds for a harvest, but the seeds of nations. Each of these three great parent-pursuits acted upon the mind, stimulated the growth of its faculties, and enlarged the scope of its empire. Hunting made people quick of hand and eye, ready and sudden in resource, cool in difficulty, calm in danger, patient in fatigue, stubborn in want, soldiers of nature. Pastoral quietude still characterises, and will, to the end of time, the distinctive class, whose delight is in field sports. Their principal intellectual profit is skill. Their profession created various trades, such as the cordwainer's, the saddler's, the armourer's, the curer's—but no science. They, at most, prepared materials for the inquiries of botany, mineralogy, geology, and chemistry. But, as soon as the hunter's skill fell under rules and was reduced to method, there arose, in the absence of any strict science, a great art of which he could boast, an art sufficiently pliable and transitive in its nature, and found to be as available where the objects of carnage were fellow-men, as where they were the beasts of the field or the birds of the mountain. In reading Mr Palliser's book, we can understand the manner which Xenophon lays on the value of the chase in military education. The collector and guardian of the flocks, on the opposite hand, was perhaps the first man of science; and his science was the noblest of all that are called physical. The heavens were his only book, the earth was his tribe—the great, illumined, ever-open family volume—which he had to peruse and to interpret for himself from the lonely hill-top. In this volume he learned to read, in this he learned to think. Sheltered in pastoral seclusion, with some rock for his observatory on occasion, a stationary, peaceful, and contented man he ascertained facts which were precious to the restless wanderer, which enabled the earliest mariners to venture over the sea with impunity, which taught them where they were amid new and strange scenes, and which rendered the whole earth but as a homestead with many rooms—an abode with many mansions. What pastoral life did for the science of astronomy and navigation, for the science of chemistry, for that of hydrostatics, for that of dynamics in general—handing contributed the height of social civilisation is evidently that which is beyond even the least imperfect of the three states we have mentioned, and which is indicated by the prevalence of accomplished, extensive, and refining manufactures. Whatever may happen in individual cases, it seems, unfortunately, to be the history of communities, that merit precedes, while corruption and degeneracy follow, the acquisition of the prizes of the earth. The earliest states of society, though both barbarous and marked by shocking outbreaks of crime, are full of energy, simplicity, valour, sentiment and nobleness; but vice and wide spread vice comes later. Thus, the wild runs in manners, from corruption, back again to ruin. And so, "we ripe and ripe, and then we rot and rot."

Mr. Palliser belongs to a class who form a link between the present and the past. As in the most distant generation, a family likeness is often seen reproducing the glance and expression of a remote ancestor, and some old portrait seems "to have stepped down from its frame," so in this refined and scientific age, the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman hunter, a repressed but inextinguishable flame, bursts through whatever outlet our artificial organisation leaves vacant, and reveals the kinship and origin of the *audax Japeti genus*. This nation shows even in its pastimes, that it has some time still to live before it shall live out the free, fearless and venturesome character which it has borne from a time whereof neither the memory of man nor that of history "runneth to the contrary." We have no wolves left among us; but so long as there is a country where the wild beast ranges, English Palliers may be met with, the knights errant of the chase. The refinement of the brain has here brought no Byzantine degeneracy. Foremost in the useful sciences, familiar with the fine arts, enjoying power, and wealth, and luxury, and fame, this people can yet criticise the Indian of the Backwoods in venatory matters, and can handle the rifle better than many a wild ranger whose livelihood it is.

Such a sportsman is our friend, the author of these "Rambles and Adventures." The field which our islands afforded was too small for him, without at least one grand experimental variation to be remembered during a life. He wanted to travel back to the times when men hunted, not exactly, indeed, still for food, but for their preservation from being turned into food themselves; and, in truth, by a voyage to the "far west," and then a pedestrian excursion of many hundred marches and many thousand miles, he virtually recalled some bygone centuries, and placed them between himself and the present condition of the European world. He has felt hunger and thirst, and slept in snow. He has sought the grizzly bear in his own haunts, and has encountered him fairly, to try which of the two should eat the other. He has shot a vast number of animals with which the majority of us are very unfamiliar; and birds, with the splendid plumage of which we enrich cabinet and museum. He has encountered adventures which would justify a larger volume; and on one occasion, with chest and stomach protected by nothing better than the stock of his rifle, he sustained, in his single person, a grand charge from the crashing and massive forehead of a buffalo-bull. We must frankly acknowledge that it is not those only who experience these adventures, or who would even wish to confront them, who feel an interest in the narrative of the particulars. As a coward often delights in the story of a battle, so the sedentary reader is perchance not less charmed with the hilarious and exciting reminiscences of a genuine sportsman than sportsmen themselves. In addition, too, to the multiplicity of the incidents and the general and varied richness of the subject of his book, we can honestly applaud the directness and simplicity of the style in which Mr. Palliser has written it. He has much to tell, and he tells it in a truly agreeable, unaffected mode. No one who peruses his work will speak of it differently.

Fine Arts.

THE ART-UNION EXHIBITION.

The Art-Union of London opened on Monday last to its subscribers and the public, its customary annual exhibition of pictures, selected by its prizeholders from the London exhibitions of the present season. The pictures thus exhibited are 173 in number, of which 140 are painted in oil colours and 33 in water colours. They occupy three rooms, and there is no one work but what is seen to the best advantage. Each picture is hung on a level with the eye, and whatever the merits or defects of the prizes may be, there they are unconcealed before the spectator

On the whole, we consider the selection good, and in arriving at such a decision we have taken into consideration the difficulties against which the Council and the prizeholders have to contend in making their selections. We are not to look upon these prizes as even average examples of the same picked the eye to the walls of the six exhibitions from which they have been selected. The choice pictures of each year's exhibition in London are either commissions given by patrons and collectors, before a canvas is touched, or even a sketch made; or pictures bought by patrons and collectors off the easels of their respective artists, while in an unfinished state, or before their exhibition to the public. Such being the case, it is clear that the prizeholders —though their money is as good as that of either professed patrons or recognised collectors—do not enter into the field of selection with the same advantages as their most successful competitors; yet it is wonderful to see what good things escape even the careful eyes of patrons and dealers accustomed to go the round of the artists' studios. And this Exhibition we consider as an excellent reply to an argument too frequently used to the disparagement of the Art-Union, that its prizes are only undersized fish, that have been allowed to slip through the meshes of the collector's net; for here, certainly, are some choice works of art, that will hereafter realise larger sums than their prizeholders have given for them. Such we conceive, will be the case with Mr. Linnell's exquisite little landscape, "Shepherds" (No. 139), selected with great good taste from the Royal Academy Exhibition, at the price of £60, by Messrs. Thomson and Sons

The principal money-prize, £200, was gained by the Hon. F. Lygon, and has been laid out with an additional expenditure from his own pocket of £50, in the purchase of Mr. E. Lear's large picture of "The City of Syracuse, from the ancient quarries where the Athenians were imprisoned, B.C. 413." This is a picture of much merit, and, perhaps, the chief prize, under all circumstances, could not have been better laid out.

The next great prize was gained by Mr. B. Haynes, who has selected, with great good taste, Mr. F. R. Lee's very charming view, "Looking up Loch Leven, Towards Tainuit, Argyleshire." Mr. Lee is too cold at times to our liking, but he has an eye so sensibly alive to the Beauties of English and Scottish scenery, that we must pardon his occasional coldness of manner for the other excellences which he spreads over his pictures with a liberal and a skilful hand. A second prize of the same amount (£150) was obtained by Mr. H. Wilson, and has been the means of securing to him one of the few large figure compositions in the collection, viz., Mr. Hurlstone's "First appearance of Columbus in Spain," a leading attraction of the Exhibition in Suffolk-street. The next prizes of moment in this lottery of art are the *five* £100 prizes, three of which have been expended in oil pictures, and two on works in water colours: Miss Sunc selecting "A View in Wales" (45), by Mr. John Bell; Mr. Long, "A View of Mont Orgueil Castle, Jersey, from the Sea" (58), by Mr. J. Wilson, jun.; the Rev. H. Allon, "A View in North Wales—Morning" (61), by Mr. Sidney R. Percy; Mr. W. A. Richmond, "Mr. Henry, Warren's Walk to Emmaus" (161); and Mr. W. Yarrell, a very pleasing and accurate "View on the Thames between Reading and Sonning" (152), by Mr. Aaron Penley. For the acquisitions obtained by prizeholders of smaller sums we must refer our readers to the catalogue itself. Landscapes, we may observe, prevail throughout the Exhibition—it is in landscape painting that our English school of art may be said particularly to excel.

The visitor to this Exhibition—half an hour may be very well spent there by all who are interested in the progress of art in England—should by no means omit to make a three minutes' inspection of the engravings now in progress for the Society. The leading attraction, and the work of the greatest promise, is Mr. J. T. Willmore's clever line engraving from the view of "Tilbury Fort -Wind against Tide"—one of those picturesque and accurate representations of river life and land scenery which no one can rend r with a more exquisite pencil than its painter, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield. A proof impression would be an acquisition to the portfolio of the collector. Will all the impressions turn out alike? Great care should be taken in working so delicate a plate, for both painter and engraver suffer alike by indifferent impressions.

THE NEW CAB LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—1853.*

THE BADGE.

Every cabman, during employment, must wear conspicuously upon his breast a badge, and allow the number to be taken when required.

THE TICKET OF THE NUMBER OF THE CAB, ETC

On no account should the fare neglect to take the ticket, which the cabman is bound to deliver, specifying the number of the cab, &c.

THE HIRING.

A cab is to be considered as plying for hire, whether on the stand or in the streets; and the driver is compellable to drive any person, unless he is air ady hired, the proof of which lies with the cabman. The driver must state at the time of hiring, if he desires to be driven by time; but the driver cannot be compelled to drive by time after eight o'clock in the evening, or before six o'clock in the morning.

THE JOURNEY.

The hirer may require to be driven to any distance within six miles from the place of hiring, or for any time not exceeding one hour. The cabman is bound to take the number of persons marked on his cab, and to carry a reasonable quantity of luggage. If hired by time, the driver can be compelled to go at a speed of four miles an hour, and, if hired by distance, he must drive not less than six miles an hour, or less if required

THE FARE BY DISTANCE.—NOT EXCEEDING FOUR MILES FROM TEMPLE BAR.

For two passengers the fare is 6d. per mile, and any portion of a mile is charged 6d.; for more than two persons, 6d. (not 6d. per mile) can be demanded for each extra person, in addition to the whole fare that would be paid for two persons. Two children under ten count as one person.

BACK FARE FOR A DISTANCE EXCEEDING FOUR MILES FROM TEMPLE BAR.

The cab being actually discharged beyond the four-mile circle from Temple-bar, back fare can be demanded, at the rate of 6d. for every mile or portion of a mile that exceeds the four-mile circle, the distance to be estimated from the nearest point of the circle; but no addition to the sixpenny mile fare can be demanded for any distance, unless the cab is discharged beyond the circle; and only 6d. extra (not 6d. per mile) can be demanded for each person exceeding two persons

EXTRA FOR WAITING. FIFTEEN MINUTES.

The cabman can only demand 6d. in addition to his fare for each complete fifteen minutes that has elapsed in waiting, for less than fifteen minutes nothing can be demanded; and in the case of a number of stoppages, the whole time occupied must be calculated for as the rate of 6d for every complete fifteen minutes The driver is compellable to wait less than fifteen minutes without any charge whatever.

FARE BY TIME

For two persons the fare is 2s. per hour, and 6d. for every fifteen minutes or portion of fifteen minutes after the first hour, for more than two persons 6d. for each extra person can be demanded, in addition to the whole fare that would be paid by two persons.

LUGGAGE.

For two passengers a reasonable quantity of luggage can be taken without additional charge to the fare. When more than two persons are carried inside, 2d. per package is to be paid, in addition to the fare, for every package carried outside the cab.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

In the case of disputes about fares, the Table of Distances, signed by the Commissioners, and which every cabman is bound to have, will be conclusive evidence if a dispute cannot be settled by these authorities, the course will be to drive to the nearest police court. Application for a summons must be made with n seven days of the offence.

PROPERTY LEFT IN CABS

Any property left in a cab must be taken within twenty four hours to the nearest police station, where the owner can receive it on payment of a reasonable sum.

LOSS OF LUGGAGE.

If any luggage is lost through the carelessness of the driver, the owner may sue the proprietor of the cab in the County Court or the Superior Courts

CAUTION.—The number on the ticket should be compared with the number on the cab, not the number on the badge; and in every case the delivery of the ticket should be requested, as it is an important document in the case of lost luggage, disputes, or misbehaviour.

* From the New Distance Map of London, published by W. H. Smith and Son

RABBITS IN PARIS.—Under the head of "Rabbits in Paris" we extract the following, which is somewhat amusing. A gentleman relating incidents of his travels while in Paris, says:—"I entered a restaurant on the other side of the Seine, and ordered a rabbit. I was confident as the first cucumber, even as early peas—for I should not have done than. The rabbit came, and I offered it to *Monsieur* to smell. 'Fresh,' man opposite, whose eyes were fixed upon my plate, but he bowed a negative. The bow puzzled me. It was too much. 'Monsieur has not been long in Paris?' 'No, I have just arrived.' 'Monsieur is going to eat that?' 'Yes; may I offer you a slice?' 'Monsieur will allow me to make a small observation?' inquired the Frenchman, with a frightful grimace 'Certainly,' I replied, becoming alarmed. 'Monsieur,' that rabbit *once mewed*,' he replied, with the utmost gravity."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN CANADA.—The weather for the past week has been excessively hot and sultry. Farmers have now completed the sowing of their turnips, which, in many places, have been greatly injured by the late severe hail storm. The crops generally throughout the country have a fine appearance. Late planted potatoes have failed in several places Haymaking has commenced in several parts, and the crop is abundant.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle*, July 23.

PURE.—In visiting an old blind woman the other day, I was struck with what to me was a peculiar use of the word *pure*. Having inquired after the dame's health, and been assured that she was much much better I begged her not to rise from the bed on which she was sitting, whereupon she said, "Thank you, sir; I feel quite *pure* this morning" OXONIENSIS. *From Notes and Queries*.

GIGANTIC CHIMNEY.—At the Heaton Mersey Cotton Mills and Bleach Works, near Manchester, a chimney, commenced on the 7th December, 1852, was completed on the 30th ult. The following are its dimensions, which have rarely been exceeded:—Height, 270 feet; diameter of outside base, 26 feet; diameter of inside case, 16 feet; diameter of summit, about 8 feet 4 inches; and of aperture for smoke, 7 feet The structure contains 507,000 bricks, and stands upon a red sandstone foundation, with a table of brickwork 6 feet thick for a base. The chimney was designed by Mr. Charles Lee, of Manchester, and built by Mr John Walton, builder, of Bleachley. The chimney serves for a great number of furnaces, at which there is a weekly consumption of 190 tons of coals It is furnished with a lightning conductor on an improved principle.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE NIGER.—It is in contemplation to fit out another Admiralty expedition to explore the source of the Niger, with the view of promoting civilisation in Africa, and opening up new sources of commerce. It is held that the present is a fitting opportunity for another expedition to the Niger, inasmuch as the mortality on the coast of Africa has of late very much decreased.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns on railways in the United Kingdom, published for the week ending July 30, amounted to £373,863, and for the corresponding week of last year to £394,021; showing an increase of £20,842. The gross receipts for the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted to £176,776, and for the corresponding week of last year to £154 358; showing an increase of £22 28. The receipts on the other railways in the United Kingdom amounted to £197,142, and for the corresponding period of 1852 to £169,823; showing an increase of £27,319; which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase £49,842, over the corresponding week of 1852. The total increase from the 2nd of January to the 30th of July over the corresponding period of 1852 amounted to £1,056,163, or 12 52 per cent.

DEPARTURE FOR AUSTRALIA.—On Saturday the Royal Australian Mail Steam-packet Company's screw steam-ship *Sydney* took her departure, and proceeded down the river for Australia. In wending her course through the Galleons Reach, above Woolwich, she caught the ground. Fortunately, however, the tide was flowing, and she came off unhurt. She brought up at Gravesend to receive the mails, and at daybreak on Sunday morning sailed direct for her destination (Sydney and Adelaide), without calling in at any port down Channel. She had a number of passengers and a full cargo of good-

INCREASE OF TRADE.—The Board of Trade returns, just issued, are marked by a progressive increase in the value of all our manufactures; the shipments of silks, woollens, and linens, have been very large. Hardwares and cutlery, glass, leather, machinery, and all these show a great increase. Cotton and woollen articles are in good as usual. The imports of tea have been very large, but the increase is attributed to the reduced duty, which has caused an increase of 1,535,535 lb. in the month over the same month last year. Coffee and cocoa are also beginning to show an increase. The consumption of sugar continues steadily on the rise. The imports of wheat in the past six months are more than one million quarters in excess of the same period last year. There has been an increase of 100,000 gallons in the month's consumption of wines.

NEW MOTH.—At a recent meeting of the Entomological society, Mr. Westwood exhibited the cocoons of a new moth from Tropical Africa, which he thought might be brought into use as a new material for textile fabrics.

ROUTE OF THE AUSTRALIAN DIRECT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On the next page is an accurate chart of the route proposed to be taken by the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company—a company which has just received a Royal charter of incorporation. Our object in giving this map is to afford as wide a circulation as possible to a Company who objects, to use the emphatic words of the President of the Board of Trade, are so "unexceptionable in principle" that it must be impossible to could refuse the application for a charter, and which we consider ourselves one of the most efficient and magnificent projects yet brought before the public with a view to connect the mother country with her rising colonies in Australia. The repeated failures via Singapore and the Cape of Good Hope, extending the duration of the voyage to double that anticipated by Government, and the annoyance and disarrangement of business caused by these frequent suspensions of postal communication, renders this Company's scheme a boon, not only to the merchant, but to all who have friends or relations in the Australian lands. The more we reflect on the astonishing discovery of gold and its results, the more we feel convinced that both the Government and the merchants of England should come forward with a liberal hand to support an enterprise of such vast importance as this to the nation at large. Few undertakings we believe will be found more lucrative to the shareholders, as few are so truly national; and, as our object has been to make ourselves conversant with facts, we shall, as succinctly as possible, analyse the comparative advantages of this route as regards ease, comfort, and rapidity of communication, and also the probabilities of its returning a handsome dividend to the shareholders. And in the observations we make we shall confine ourselves as much as possible to *facts*, the correctness of which can easily be tested by our readers.

The chart divides the route into four stages. The first from Milford Haven to Navy Bay, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama—the distance to be run is 4552 nautical miles; the second, the passage across the Isthmus, by rail, to the town of Panama, on the Pacific side—a distance of only 46 miles; the third, the distance to Obsolete, one of the finest and most densely-populated islands in those seas, distant 4488 miles; and lastly to Sydney or Melbourne (alternately)—a further stage of about 3264 nautical miles; making a gross total from England to Australia of 12,487 nautical miles. The entire route—favoured by the smoothest seas, with moderate winds, a pleasant temperature, and the absence of adverse currents presents, without question, the most unobjectionable navigation in the world.

The very designation of this Company, the Australian "Direct," marks in an emphatic manner the nature of the seas to be passed over; for no adverse weather has to be encountered in the entire route, of sufficient duration and strength to impede the velocity of paddle wheel vessels of 3000 tons burthen—the size of the vessels proposed to be used by this Company (with proportionate horse-power), or to cause their diversion from their track

Although it is not intended to lay aside steaming for the entire voyage, to secure rapidity of communication and punctuality of arrival at the several stations, yet, as the Direct Australian Line is especially favoured by the winds for more than three-fourths of the voyage, all the steamers constructed for this Company will be efficiently masted; and from this arrangement an enormous saving of fuel is anticipated, as the steamers will, whilst running with a fair wind, use but two of their four boilers, and yet obtain the same maximum speed as a steamer unaided by canvas could from the use of four boilers and a double consumption of fuel; thus, steaming and sailing through these favourable latitudes, will save fuel and effect a great economy in that most expensive part of the engine-room equipments—the boilers. Another still more important object will be obtained from a due economy in the expenditure of the fuel; for every ton carried unnecessarily displaces cargo, for the rapid transit of which across these seas the merchant is content to pay a comparatively high rate of freight

One other important feature of the intentions of the directors of this Steam Company ought not to be passed over, as it is very important, where large numbers of passengers are proposed to be conveyed in a vessel, and this the paddle-wheel mode of progression enables them to offer, viz., an unlimited supply of fresh water; for each paddle-wheel will be fitted with two condensers inside the paddle-boxes for turning salt water into fresh; the condensation of the steam being effected by placing two flat pieces to form a quarter of an inch or so apart, and exposing a large cooling surface. The steam is conveyed by one pipe from the steam chest to these condensers, and another carries the steam so condensed into tanks. The simple revolution of the paddle-wheels throwing the cool water against these condensers will enable more than six tons a day to be obtained from the two paddle-boxes of vessels of the size contemplated, viz. of 3000 tons burthen; and this, too, without any appreciable increase in the expenditure of fuel.

The prospectus states that which all the world knows to be true, "that the produce of gold from the colony of Victoria alone is over £18,000,000 annually; with every prospect of a continuous increase, exclusive of the produce of New South Wales and Tasmania, forms a large addition to this vast amount" It will, therefore, remain for us simply to call attention to the dividends which the British and American steamers running on the Isthmus of Panama, upon the south and north-west coasts of Panama, are obtaining—and which lines must be feeders of this *great trunk line*—to prove how remunerative the project is likely to be.

The (British) Pacific Steam Navigation Company, now long established, and which company run their boats bi-monthly from Valparaiso to Panama, have given twelve per cent to their shareholders; and last month paid £1 15s. on every £50 share, and a bonus of £10 14s on every £50 share. The profits realised by the American proprietors on their lines from California to Panama are exceedingly large It is notorious that, by that line, Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, in the short time which has elapsed since the discovery of the golden region of California, have cleared immense fortunes; and by the same means, and in the same trade, Mr. Vanderbilt has been enabled to visit Europe in a steam-yacht of greater tonnage and more superb appointment than the steam-yacht of any European Sovereign. We, therefore, see no reason to doubt the immense success of the Australian Direct Company, having golden colonies for its destination, and golden lands on either hand as its tributaries.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY

A DIRECT railway communication has long been felt to be a desirable addition to the links in our iron roads, that already connect the metropolis with the south coast. The original conception of this project, as well as its energetic prosecution through Parliament, has been mainly due to the landowners in the district; and the Government, feeling the vital importance of multiplying the facilities of communication with Fort-mouth, gave it their countenance and support; and the bill received the Royal assent a few weeks ago. Though the railway will, in fact, be a direct line to Portsmouth, yet it is not intended to have an independent station at either of its two termini; but it will run from the South-Western branch at Godalming to Havant, for the Brighton and Portsmouth Railway. To Mr. Bonham Carter, M.P. for Winchester, who has spiritedly sided the measure, was the graceful compliment paid of having the work begun upon his lands at Buriton, near Petersfield, and that the first turf should be cut by his hands on Saturday last.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, a large party, conveyed from London by a special train to Farnham, and from thence by other conveyances to Buriton, about two miles south-west of Petersfield, met Mr. Carter, Mr. Mowatt, the Chairman of the Directors, and a number of other friends from Portsmouth and the neighbourhood, at Buriton, where preparations were made for the ceremonial. There were present on the occasion Mr. Lowe, M.P., Mr. Hastlam, M.P., Sir William Jolliffe, M.P., Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Captain Warren, of the South-Eastern Railway, Mr. Crombie, Secretary of the South-Eastern Railway, Mr. Lofft, and a large party of gentlemen.

Buriton Manor, now converted into a farm-house, is classic ground, having been the patrimony and for many years the residence, of the historian Gibbon, where he spent many years of preparation and study for his great historical work. It is delightfully situated at the bottom of the northern slope of the South Down Hills, whose chalky downs are here covered with thick deep verdure, and stately trees, which clothe the steep banks up to the very summit. Gibbon describes the Manor-house and the surrounding scenery:—

An old mansion in a state of decay had been converted [illegible] the fashion and convenience of a modern house, and strangers found nothing to see, the inhabitants had nothing to desire. It is spacious, but chosen, at the end of the village and the bottom of the hill, but the aspect of the adjacent grounds was various and cheerful. The downs commanded a noble prospect, and the long-hanging woods in sight or the immediate neighbourhood was rare and rude.

It was in the very heart of the scenery thus commemorated from the face of the bank immediately in sight of the house—that the first turf was to be cut. To this spot the company walked in procession from

THE DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

the house, preceded by the Royal Marines' band from Portsmouth. The hill itself was covered with some thousands of persons, assembled from all parts of the country. When the procession came up, the various members in it had taken their places, and silence had been obtained through Mr. Harker, Mr. Mowatt, the Chairman, addressed them on the advantages of railways, and of the projected line.

Mr. Errington, the engineer, also addressed the meeting, and said that the line would require 100 bridges, and that between 2000 and 3000 workmen would be employed on the work for two years.

Mr. Errington then handed a handsome silver spade, having the arms of the Company engraved on it, with the date of the commencement of the undertaking, to Mr. Bonham Carter, who, casting off his coat in true workmanlike style, manfully wielded both spade and pick-axe, and speedily filled a handsome mahogany barrow with the turf, intermixed with bouquets of flowers, which were flung in by the ladies, and then wheeled it along some planking, and tipped it over into the bottom amid the cheers of the spectators. He then addressed the audience in his working costume; and after some graceful remarks on the pain which it gave him to be instrumental in breaking up and injuring the scene of soft and sylvan beauty which spread around, he added that he was sure the regret would be but for a short time, while the utility and the convenience would be permanent. It would benefit the district through which it passed; it would facilitate the intercourse between the coast and the metropolis; and from the interest the Government had manifested in the undertaking, he believed it would strengthen and multiply the defences of the country. For these reasons he had himself done what he could to forward the interests of the line, and he now wished it and its Directors every success.

The ceremony of the day was now concluded, the company filed off

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PORTSMOUTH DIRECT RAILWAY, AT BURITON MANOR.

the ground, and left the spot to the operations of the workmen, who, setting to their work with a will, had, in a very short space of time, opened a deep wide cutting in the breast of the hill. While they were plying spade and mattock, the Chairman and Directors, attended by the invited guests, proceeded to a marquee which had been pitched at a short distance in the valley, where an excellent collation had been provided by Mr. Crafts, of Petersfield. Mr. Mowatt presided. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, and after drinking to the success of the undertaking which had that day so auspiciously commenced, the party broke up and returned to town by the South-Western Railway.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—At the last monthly council held at the society's house, on Wednesday, Mr. Faulks, of Crosby, near Liverpool, and Mr. James Bell, of York-place, Edinburgh, favoured the council with interesting statements connected with the important discovery of extensive deposits of sea-birds, on islands and caves along the eastern coast of Africa. They also forwarded to the council a collection of samples, showing the varying nature of the deposits. Among these was a deposit containing 80 per cent. of phosphate of lime (without carbonate), and a crystallised substance containing 70 per cent. of nitrate of soda, "found in small lakes, upwards of a yard and a half in diameter, in caverns, and in valleys, and surrounding these small lakes, as crystallised incrustations, to an almost inconceivable amount." These gentlemen remarked: "The immense amount of deposit of guano cannot be calculated; it is found in extensive caverns as deep as could be pierced with two boarding pikes, lashed together, about twelve feet. It is also found completely covering the side of the island less exposed to rains. The discoverer's words are, 'There is enough to supply Great Britain for twenty years;' and he is an old and respectable commander and part owner, whose experience in the guano trade is of long standing." The council ordered their best thanks to Messrs. Faulks and Bell for the communication.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S DINNER AT GLOUCESTER.—We have received from the proprietor of the King's Head Hotel, Gloucester, a copy of a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the manner in which the contract for the Pavilion dinner was carried out.

FARMING IN DEVONSHIRE.—An extraordinary fact was communicated at a meeting held at Exeter last week, on the occasion of presenting Mr. Gould, steward to Lord Fortescue, with a testimonial on his retirement from the farming business. Mr. Gould stated that he had caused to be pulled down on the estate which he farmed no less than 160 acres of hedges—about seven miles—by which he gained thirteen acres of land.

DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Monday last was by far the most successful day since the opening, there being no less than 11,410 persons present, and the receipts exceeded the average by more than 25 per cent. The majority of the persons present were mechanics and excursionists, all of whom appeared to enjoy the treat with great delight.

CORK ELECTION.—A meeting of the electors was held on Friday in the Chamber of Commerce when resolutions to support Mr. Beamish, were adopted, and nearly £400 subscribed for his return.

NEW CHURCH AT BROCKLEY-HILL PARK, FOREST-HILL.—The Conservative Land Society has reserved a portion of land, on the summit of the Brockley-hill Park estate, near the Crystal Palace, for the site of a new church. Subscriptions for the endowment have been already promised by many shareholders. The proposed church will be surrounded by an ornamental garden, with walks, shrubberies, &c., for the special use of the allottees, on the terrace, which commands one of the finest views in Kent.

CHIPPENHAM CHAPEL BAZAAR.—On Tuesday the building committee of the new Wesleyan Chapel at Chippenham, held a bazaar in the new Town-hall. The number and variety of articles exceeded anything of the kind hitherto seen in the town. There was a large influx of visitors, and the proceeds of the day were most satisfactory. The new Chapel, which is one of the greatest ornaments of the town, is now verging towards completion by the architect, Mr. Reed.

BALLOON DESCENTS.—In consequence of the numerous descents of balloons during the past season in the parishes of East Ham, Plaistow, Stratford, &c., the farmers and landowners have agreed to several resolutions, in which they complain of the damage done to their standing crops and hedges by the assemblage of many hundreds of spectators. To put a stop to this destruction, they have unanimously resolved to adopt legal proceedings in any future case of a descent in their neighbourhood, prosecuting the aeronauts for a trespass.

EDINBURGH CABS.—The cabmen of Edinburgh are imitating the example of their brethren, with reference to an adjustment of the scale of wages. They have just put forth a placard headed "Cabmen's Movement," setting forth their state, and a remedy for their grievances. Their tone is very timid, and their proposals reasonable. They wish to have their wages raised 3s. per week: one class who are getting only 10s. asking 13s., and another class who get 12s. asking 15s.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, when the *Dryad* steam-boat was berthed at Hawthorne-ville-pier, it was found that a coil of the mooring-rope had got round a young woman's leg above the ankle, and before she could be extricated, her leg was broken, and the foot nearly severed from it. The sufferer was immediately taken to Dr. Ridge's surgery, Gravesend, when it was found necessary to amputate the shattered limb. The patient, although some unfavourable symptoms at first exhibited themselves, is now doing well.

THE ATTACK BY DYERS NEAR MANCHESTER.—At the New Bailey on Friday week, three men—two named Hill, and one Coyle—were brought up, charged with having committed a brutal attack upon Mr Crompton, the proprietor of dye-works at Pendleton. The defendants formed part of a picquet of dyers, who are now on strike, stationed to prevent persons from entering Mr. Crompton's employ, or to drive away those who had done so. On Tuesday night a number of them entered the works, beat the men, and so seriously ill-used Mr. Crompton that he has been confined to his house ever since. The men were remanded.

THE DISPUTE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.—On Saturday last a meeting of the pitmen was held on the Black Fell, about five miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The handbill announced that the time was now come for the coal-miners "to seek that proper remuneration for their labour of which they had long been deprived." Some 1500 persons obeyed the summons, most of whom were from collieries south of the Tyne. All the speakers were working pitmen, and they addressed the meeting in an intelligent manner, pointing out the necessity of a more perfect agreement among themselves if they hoped to secure better terms from their employers.

THE CAPITAL CONVICTS.—The sentence of death passed upon Caroline Sherwood, at the last Sussex assizes, for the murder of her child, has been commuted to transportation for life. A similar commutation has taken place in the case of Elizabeth Harrison, convicted at the recent assizes at Rodmin of drowning a child intrusted to her by its mother. Ann Marshall, who, with three other persons, was convicted at the last High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh of throwing a man out of a window, whereby he was killed on the spot, has also been reprieved by her Majesty; but the law has been left to take its course upon her accomplices, Hans Smith and Macfarlane, and Helen Blackwood.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—NARROW ESCAPE.—As the Rev. Mr. Turpin, Vicar of Clara, King's County, Ireland, was entering his study with a lighted candle the other night, a bullet glanced at his accustomed seat, and entered the shutters. The Vicar's predecessor was fired at twelve years ago. Mr Turpin is of a gentle and unoffending disposition; and had but recently been appointed to Clara.

TESTIMONIAL.—A handsome silver centre ornament, made by Dodd, of Cornhill, has just been presented to W. H. Hawkins, Esq., by a few friends and inhabitants of Reepney, in testimony of their respect for Mr. Hawkins, as a magistrate of the county, endeared to them by his active benevolence, especially by his unceasing attention to the schools of Trinity district, to which he has been a liberal contributor, as well as to the church of that neighbourhood.

"CRUSAN" GOLD MEDAL.—A handsome medal, of pure Victoria gold, has been presented by the mercantile community of Melbourne to Captain Down, commander of the *Chusan*, on the occasion of the first arrival of that vessel, the first ocean steamer from England to Australia, and the establishment by the Peninsular and Oriental Company of the Australian Overland Mail.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE IN THE METROPOLIS.—Lord Palmerston's bill on the smoke nuisance has been printed. From the 1st of August, 1854, furnaces in the metropolis are to consume their own smoke. Steam vessels on the Thames between London-bridge and Richmond-bridge, from the same day, are to consume their own smoke. No person is to be liable to any penalty in respect of the use of any furnace or steam engine where coke or other fuel not emitting smoke is only used therein. Constables may be empowered to enter and inspect furnaces and steam-engines.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The new charter of the Royal College of Physicians, which has already been in draft before the medical profession, is not expected to receive the sanction of the Legislature during the present session of Parliament. Lord Palmerston having, it is understood, expressed himself favourable to further deliberation on this matter.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

At last the eternal *question d'Orient* comes to a solution, to the immense relief of all parties and all classes, though the mode of its termination is by no means according to the ideas many entertain of the dignity and position of England and France, *vis-à-vis* to Russia. Be that as it may it is a source of public uneasiness and public *ennui* the less; and the immense rise of the Funds proves no small consolation to many of these even who considered that the national dignity is compromised on the occasion. *Embrassons nous, et qu'il n'en soit plus question* is the order of the day—so turn we to other themes better suited to a professor of light literature and small talk.

A report, which we really cannot credit, but which is, nevertheless, strongly asserted in some quarters, states that the *scare* is to take place this month—that all the preparations are being secretly conducted for it—that the carriages, dresses, &c., are in progress, and that even the splendours of the Fête of the 15th are to be utilised for the occasion—that the ceremony is to be performed at Notre Dame, which is to be richly decorated, though less magnificently than for the marriage—and that a Cardinal is to take the part which it was expected the Pope was to hold. Immense works are being carried on night and day at the Chapel of the Tuileries; but whether these really have any connection with the solemnity in question, or only form one of the grounds for the report, we pretend not to aver.

The preparations for the Fête are being carried on with the utmost vigour and activity, under the superintendence of M. Visconti, who, notwithstanding his ceaseless labours at the Louvre, beside the many others his position calls upon him to attend to, pursues the occupation with indefatigable energy. The *fête de jour* is to take place simultaneously at the Champs Elysées, the Champ de Mars, and the Faubourg St. Antoine and Bercy. Along the Champs Elysée are to be disposed, at certain distances, military and other bands, and temporary shops, decorated in the Moorish style. In the Champ de Mars, at three o'clock, the artistes of the Hippodrome are to give a representation of the Field of the Cloth of Gold; followed by the taking of Laghouat, executed by the troupe of the Cirque Impérial; and at five o'clock, a balloon ascension by M. Godard. In the east of the city, pantomimes gratuitous representations, at nearly all the theatres, games, &c., will take place; and races regattas, and *joutes d'eau* will be held on the Seine and the Bassin de Bercy. The *fête de nuit* will commence by a concert in the Gardens of the Tuileries; and a magnificent illumination will be displayed in the Jardins des Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées, &c.; and the whole will finish by splendid fireworks at the Place de la Barrière du Trône, the Bassin de Bercy, and the Esplanade of the Invalides. It is reported that there is an idea of a *bal monstre* on this occasion, in the Park of St. Cloud, to which ten thousand persons are to be invited. Louis Napoleon, it is said, is highly favourable to the proposition, which is strongly opposed by his friends, as presenting an occasion of danger.

A statement, which we have reason to consider as well founded, avers that a well-known physician, appointed Inspector-General of Prisons, and who has lately made the tour of several, has been called to St. Cloud to give a detailed and private account to the *Chef de l'Etat* in person of the conduct and expressions of the political *détenus*—MM. Barbès and Blanqui among others. Our informant states that the result of the interview will probably be the signing of from twenty to five-and-twenty pardons, or commutations of punishment.

A grand dinner is to be given by the Prince Napoleon to the artists *décorés* and *couronnés*, on the occasion of the late Exhibition of Pictures. The interest the Prince continues to display towards art and literature, daily increases the respect and popularity he has acquired among the thinking classes of society.

A letter from Turkey, from the Princess Belgiojoso, has excited much interest in society here, as detailing an account of an attempt to assassinate her, by a servant whom she had discharged, and in which she most narrowly escaped with her life.

The Trianon, which is now being furnished and arranged, is for the exclusive use of the Empress, and will remain wholly closed to the official world.

The Queen Marie Christine has engaged apartments at the Hôtel Frascati, at Havre, where she intends passing, with her children, the bathing season. The labours for the complete restoration of the Tuileries are going on without intermission, in order to be completed for the entrance of their Majesties, who propose dining thereon the day of the Fête.

A plan is proposed to convert the Château of St. Germain into a military museum, and to transport the penitentiary, which it now lodges, elsewhere. This arrangement cannot fail to be popular; such a use being certainly more adapted to the dignity and historical *souvenirs* of a Royal château, besides adding a new attraction to one of the most agreeable summer residences in the vicinity of Paris.

Alboni has, it appears, on her marriage with Comte Pepoli, announced her intention of quitting the stage. It is said that the mortification occasioned by the indifference manifested towards her in America, has much to do with this determination.

There is an interregnum, which threatens to be of some continuance, of the Italian Opera here. The resignation of the late director, M. Corti, sent in a short time since, has been accepted without hesitation. The failure of this *impresario* excites infinitely less interest and sympathy than those of Ronconi and Lumley, whose non-success was owing principally to accidental circumstances—chiefly the actual dearth of real talent; and whose skill, experience, and fair dealing were universally admitted. The Théâtre Français has added to its list of young, pretty, and sprightly actresses a new name—that of Mdlle. Valerie, who made her *début* a short time since at the Odéon; and whose youth, beauty, grace, and talent bid fair to place her high in public favour. The decoration of the Grand Opéra is just completed, with unusual taste, richness, and solidity. Instead of the painted arabesques and imitation reliefs, all the ornaments are really carved, moulded, and richly gilt. The front gallery being done away with, the boxes on the grand tier are enlarged, and small *salons* added behind them, lighted with handsome lamps let into the wall; while throughout the house carpeting has been done to add to its comfort, elegance, and effect. Various works are in preparation for the ensuing season, both in the musical and dancing departments. Rossati is to appear in a ballet, entitled "Les Aveliaues;" and it is hoped that Carlotta Grisi will give a certain number of representations. At the Porte St. Martin the English pantomime "Harlequin and Rudibras" has a tolerable success, while the Cirque Impérial draws largely with its new piece "Le Consulat et l'Empire," which is got up with an effect of reality truly marvellous.

M. Morin, a professor of philosophy, who resigned his seat rather than take the oath of fidelity to Louis Napoleon, was arrested on Saturday, and is confined in the prison of Mazas.

The Emperor is about to visit the Camp at Helfaut. The municipal authorities of Lille and other places through which he will have to pass, have already taken measures for his reception. At Lille they are on an extensive scale. His Majesty is to enter the town on horseback, is to be received by the authorities, and is to be conducted with great pomp to the Prefecture. Two triumphal arches are to be erected in the line of procession; and all the houses are to be decorated. It is not known whether the Empress will accompany his Majesty.

The Bourse opened heavily on Wednesday, the speculators for a rise not being satisfied with the explanations given by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords on Monday. It was reported shortly afterwards that a telegraphic despatch had been received from Constantinople announcing that the Divan had accepted the note prepared at Vienna. The Three per Cents—which opened at 70f. 70c., and had fallen to 70f. 60c.—rose to 80f. 10c. They closed at 80f. for the end of the month.

Prince Jerome Napoleon continues to keep up his relations with his old Republican friends. He habitually holds his political soirées at the house of Mdlle. Rachel, where MM. Proudhon, Bixio, Ducoux, Emile de Girardin, &c., continually meet in conclave. The Emperor is much displeased, or at least affects displeasure, at the notoriety of these *réunions*. He lately forbade Prince Louis Napoleon to receive Emile de Girardin at the Palais Royal, and received for answer from his cousin, that he would rather quit the Palais Royal himself than renounce his friend.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree conferring the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on M. Drouyn de Lhuys, "for the eminent services rendered by him in the direction of diplomatic affairs." This recompense may be regarded as a proof of the approbation his policy has met with from the Emperor. By some it is considered as an indication of the conclusion of the crisis, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs receives a reward as a General does at the close of a successful campaign. M. Drouyn de Lhuys gives a full dress diplomatic dinner on Monday next.

ITALY.

"An Italian," in the *Times*, states that only 3,700 francs out of the 400,000 francs voted by the Piedmontese Government for the relief of the Lombard exiles, stricken by the Austrian sequestration, have been applied for. The other exiles say, "that so long as they have a sou, or arms to work for their bread, they will no further burthen their Piedmontese brethren, who have already made too heavy sacrifices for their fellow-sufferers."

The Congregation of the Index, by decree of the 25th of July, has prohibited five new works, at the head of which list stands "Hippolytus and his Age; or, the Practice and Doctrine of the Church of Rome under Commodus and Alexander Severus, &c.;" by Christian Charles Josias Bunsen.

SPAIN.

The Spanish railway question has at length been solved. M. Salamance's party has carried the day. The Cabinet retains office, but without the obstinate Moyano, Minister of Public Works, who is dismissed. M. Collantes is appointed in his place. It was expected that the confirmation of the concession of the Northern Railway would shortly appear in the *Gazette*. The crops throughout the country have been most abundant, and the harvest has been saved with excellent weather. Queen Amelia (Louis Philippe's widow) is expected at Seville before the end of the month. A new communication is being opened between the apartments to be occupied by the ex-Queen of the French and the chapel of the Palace of Seville, to facilitate the performance of her religious duties.

DENMARK.

In a Council held on the 1st inst., the King of Denmark signed the act according to which Prince Christiern of Glucksburg will ascend the Danish throne, should the male descendants of Frederick III. become extinct. Prince Christiern assumes the title of Prince of Denmark.

A letter from Copenhagen of July 31 says:—"The cholera seems to have diminished here somewhat in intensity, as there are only 237 new cases, and 115 deaths. Up to the present time the forty-fifth part of the population has been carried off by the malady. The number of children made orphans by the cholera is so great, that some of the large rooms at the hotel of the police have been turned into an asylum for them." Later accounts represent the cholera as still on the decrease, the new cases not exceeding 150 per day.

PROBABLE SOLUTION OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

At length we have reason to hope that peace will be preserved. Telegraphic despatches, received almost simultaneously by the French and English Governments, have communicated the welcome intelligence that the Czar has acceded to the Austrian proposition, and consents to receive at St. Petersburg an Ambassador from the Sublime Porte, if the Austrian project is adopted by the Porte without hesitation. A comparison of dates has caused some wonder at the suddenness of the decision, and at the rapidity with which it has been communicated; but private expresses from various points confirm the news, and establish the truth of the statement of the *Times*, that, although, at the time when the last-arrived Cabinet courier from St. Petersburg left that capital, the latest Austrian propositions had not reached the hands of the Imperial Government, yet it had been officially intimated to the British Minister, that the Emperor intended to accept the terms proposed by the Conference at Vienna.

Subsequent despatches, while confirming the tenor of this intelligence, meant on the omission of any engagement for the immediate evacuation of the Danubian Principalities inasmuch, however, as Lord Clarendon has stated in the House of Lords that the immediate restoration of the invaded territories is an indispensable condition of peace, it is enough for the present to know that Russia yields to the united representations of Europe. The reason why the note of the powers does not directly refer to the evacuation of the Principalities, is stated to be that the circular of Count Nesselrode had already given distinct assurances that they were to be held as a "material guarantee" only till satisfaction was given; and that, if the Emperor of Russia, it is argued, is satisfied with the arrangement proposed to him, there would be no necessity for a continued occupation, and any supposition to the contrary would be entirely superfluous. It is not considered probable that the Russians will receive the order to retire until the Turkish Ambassador arrives at St. Petersburg. No doubt the Czar would like to negotiate with his troops still in the Danubian Provinces, but advices from Constantinople state that the Porte will steadily refuse to resume diplomatic negotiations with the Court of St. Petersburg until the last Russian soldier shall have withdrawn behind the Pruth. Unless the evacuation of the Principalities be complete and immediate, the Sultan will not only refuse to send an Ambassador to Petersburg, but will consider himself bound to demand that the allied fleets shall enter the Dardanelles; and there is no reason to suppose that the English and French Governments will have any objection to their doing so. The sanity sought to be established by Count Nesselrode between the occupation of the Principalities and the presence of the fleet in Besika Bay seems to justify the condition which it is said the Governments of England and France will make—namely, that the Russian troops shall be called upon to retire a day or two before the French and English fleets quit Besika Bay. Besika Bay is a port free and open to the fleets of any nation that can find room in it; and even the Baltic fleet does not, if the Emperor Nicholas thinks proper, try the experiment of a peaceful anchorage there. It is clear that the evacuation of the Provinces is the great consideration at this moment with the Divan, and without that it will not accept nor listen to any compromise. The present political situation of Turkey is indeed so critical that if the Porte should yield upon this point, nothing is more probable than a revolution which might cost the Sultan his throne and life. The following telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, the 1st inst., has been received:—

A manifesto to the nation has just appeared. It was announced that the Divan had drawn up an ultimatum addressed to Russia. It was also said what was the Vienna project which had been accepted by the Porte. The Russian Consul at Adrianople had received counter-orders, and was also to be recalled. Nothing was yet known at Constantinople of the acceptance of the Czar. The state of the finances was exhausted—the rise on wheat, did not consider it necessary to observe such a neutrality. A German Kalisch correspondent of the *Lloyd*, who writes that the military preparations in Central Russia are on a very extensive scale, is of opinion that no more than 100,000 Russians are in the Principalities. When the whole of General Liders' corps (the 5th) has crossed the Pruth they will amount to 120,000, not including the Cossacks. In a letter of a later date (the 4th), the same writer asserts that not more than 80,000 men have crossed the Pruth. Although the army has with it a vast quantity of materials for the construction of bridges, no preparations have until now been made to throw one across the Danube. The cholera is committing terrible ravages at Bordyozew, Ostran, and Dubno, in Russia. The Austrian authorities have established a quarantine of twenty days for all cattle coming from Wallachia, the murrain having again broken out there.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, has addressed a letter to Redschid Pacha, urging the necessity of strict military disci-

The Congregation of the Index, by decree of the 25th of July, has prohibited five new works, at the head of which list stands "Hippolytus and his Age; or, the Practice and Doctrine of the Church of Rome under Commodus and Alexander Severus, &c.;" by Christian Charles Josias Bunsen.

SPAIN.

The Spanish railway question has at length been solved. M. Salamanca's party has carried the day. The Cabinet retains office, but without the obstinate Moyano, Minister of Public Works, who is dismissed. M. Collantes is appointed in his place. It was expected that the confirmation of the concession of the Northern Railway would shortly appear in the *Gazette*. The crops throughout the country have been most abundant, and the harvest has been saved with excellent weather.

Queen Amelia (Louis Philippe's widow) is expected at Seville before the end of the month. A new communication is being opened between the apartments to be occupied by the ex-Queen of the French and the chapel of the Palace of Seville, to facilitate the performance of her religious duties.

DENMARK.

In a Council held on the 1st inst., the King of Denmark signed the act according to which Prince Christiern of Glucksburg will ascend the Danish throne, should the male descendants of Frederick III. become extinct. Prince Christiern assumes the title of Prince of Denmark.

A letter from Copenhagen of July 31 says:—"The cholera seems to have diminished here somewhat in intensity, as there are only 237 new cases, and 115 deaths. Up to the present time the forty-fifth part of the population has been carried off by the malady. The number of children made orphans by the cholera is so great, that some of the large rooms at the hotel of the police have been turned into an asylum for them." Later accounts represent the cholera as still on the decrease, the new cases not exceeding 150 per day.

PROBABLE SOLUTION OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

At length we have reason to hope that peace will be preserved. Telegraphic despatches, received almost simultaneously by the French and English Governments, have communicated the welcome intelligence that the Czar has acceded to the Austrian proposition, and consents to receive at St Petersburg an Ambassador from the Sublime Porte, if the Austrian project is adopted by the Porte without hesitation. A comparison of dates has caused some wonder at the suddenness of the decision, and at the rapidity with which it has been communicated; but private expresses from various points confirm the news, and establish the truth of the statement of the *Times*, that, although, at the time when the last-arrived Cabinet courier from St. Petersburg left that capital, the latest Austrian propositions had not reached the hands of the Imperial Government, yet it had been officially intimated to the British Minister, that the Emperor intended to accept the terms proposed by the Conference at Vienna.

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A manifesto to the nation has just appeared. It was announced that the Divan had drawn up an ultimatum addressed to Russia. It was also said what was the Vienna project which had been accepted by the Porte. The Russian Consul at Adrianople had been recalled; other Consuls were also to be recalled. Nothing was yet known at Constantinople of the acceptance of the Czar. The state of the finances was exhausted—the rise on gold was one per cent. The Porte was very well disposed to accept a mediation. The *Pirkedenil* had gone aground on the coast, but has been got off.

From the invaded Principalities, we learn that Prince Gortschakoff has not only prohibited the payment of the tribute to the Porte, but has also sequestered it. Prince Ghika, the Hospodar of Moldavia, communicated to the Porte his sorrow at being obliged to break off all communication, at the command of Russia; but Stirbey, the Wallachian Hospodar, did not consider it necessary to observe such a formality. A German Jewish correspondent of the *Lloyd*, who writes that the military preparations in Central Russia are on a very extensive scale, is of opinion that no more than 100,000 Russians are in the Principalities. When the whole of General Luders troops (8th) have crossed the Pruth they will amount to 120,000, not including the Cossacks. In a letter of a later date (the 4th), the same writer asserts that not more than 80,000 men have crossed the Pruth. Although the army has with it a vast quantity of pontoons for the construction of bridges, no preparations have until now been made to throw one across the Danube. The cholera is committing terrible ravages at Berdyanow, Ouzan, and Dubno, in Russia. The Austrian authorities have established a quarantine of twenty days for all cattle coming from Wallachia, the murrain having again broken out there.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, has addressed a letter to Redschid Pasha, urging the necessity of strict military discipline on all sides, and the danger of the slightest collision between the Russian and Turkish forces. The Russian troops, via Skulanie, reached that town in the utmost misery and exhaustion. They thronged in overwhelming numbers to private dwellings in search of food and shelter, having been exposed during the day's march to a scorching sun, and drenched with rain, which, towards evening, poured in torrents.

According to advices from Rustchuk, large quantities of military stores are conveyed in English and Austrian (Danubian Company) bottoms to the Turkish fortresses, on the right bank of the Danube. Omer Pacha, who appears to be an unscrupulous financier, has bought up, it is said in, at Rustchuk, large quantities of wheat and barley, with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's letter. The steamers of the Austrian Lloyd convey the troops on credit, and provisions are procured for them on the same easy terms. The last advices from Varna state that 32,000 men have already entered that city, in which Christians and Turks work peaceably together in the formation of entrenchments. Mention is again made of the prevalence of epidemic fever and dysentery among the Russians.

A writer from the Lower Danube says that the Sulina mouth has only 4½ feet of water; and, as none of the vessels can now get out to sea, the cargoes are transported in lighters to other ships in the Black Sea. "By means of lighters alone can the communication between the mighty Danube and the Euxine now be effected." A view of the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and the vessels detained there, will be found in Page 109 of our present Number.)

A letter from the frontiers of Moldavia, dated the 25th July, states that the Russian troops had not then hermetically closed the line of the Danube which they had occupied, notwithstanding the first instructions given by Prince Gortschakoff. This fact was considered to be favourable to the preservation of peace.

We learn, by way of Trebizonde, that the war still continues in Circassia. The Circassians have attacked the fortress of Toprakaie, and carried the place, in spite of the determined resistance of the garrison. Owing to this defeat Prince Menschikoff has proclaimed a state of blockade on the coasts of Circassia, from Anapa to Sankorum Kale.

PERSIA.

Letters from Tabriz state that Mr. Thompson, the British Minister in Persia, has obtained a complete victory over Prince Doulgorouki, the Russian Minister. Mr. Thompson convinced the Shah of the necessity of placing his army on an effective footing, so that, in case of a war between Russia and the Porte he might emancipate himself at length from the Czar's influence, and perhaps recover possession of the two Persian provinces of Erivan and Nassiven, by expelling the Cossacks from the important position of Asterabad, which, in the hands of Great Britain, would paralyse the action of Russia in the Caspian Sea, and would be of the greatest service to Persia herself.

AMERICA.

Politics are at a stand-still. The new Ministers for England, Mexico, and Spain have not yet set out on their respective missions, at which some dissatisfaction is expressed. Mr. Buchanan's instructions will enable him to arrange every difficulty with England on amicable terms. Mr Gadsden, it is said, also has a similarly cheering prospect in Mexico. But with regard to Mr. Soulé's alleged commission to purchase Cuba from Spain, difficulty is seen even in the way of making the proposition. Indeed, there are doubts as to his reception at Madrid, in consequence of his filibuster speeches in Congress.

A sudden excitement and enthusiasm at New York have been most laudably called into action in favour of two new and noble parks; for which, by the way, the Legislature of the State has passed bills. Having regard to the odours, vapours, disease, and mortality of this city, it will readily be admitted that New York is terribly in want of some spacious ground or grounds wherein the citizens, their wives, and children may inhale health and enjoy leisure and recreation. There is now a fair prospect of such *desiderata*. The common councils have already examined about 700 acres, almost a mile and a half above the Crystal Palace; and the territory is so well wooded, that it could soon be converted into an American Bois de Boulogne. Then there is an estate about as far up, or near the East River, of about 150 acres, which, there is some idea of devoting to a similar purpose. At present, bes des the Battery, Park, and Washington Parade-ground, there are but a few squares affording shade and verdure, and all surrounded by bricks and mortar. *A propos* of the present small Park, it contains a beautiful fountain; but people complain that they visit New York month after month and year after year, and yet never see the cooling *jets-d'eau* of Croton water springing from it. Several citizens, however, declared that it has played, can play, and ought to be made to play. In these days of myrtle and crystal palaces, there is some chance for the establishment of parks and a reform in the sleeping fountains.

A large meeting had been held in Newfoundland, at which it was resolved that unfettered commercial relations with the United States were necessary for the continued success of the province.

From New Mexico the accounts state that General Friar had withdrawn his troops from the Mesilla Valley, under an order from the Mexican Minister of War. The most cordial understanding prevailed between the military officers of both Governments. The yellow fever was prevailing at New Orleans

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received by Submarine Telegraph, from Trieste:—

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived on the 10th of August at ten a.m., with the following despatch, dated Alexandria, August 5:—

"The Calcutta mail of the 2nd of July has arrived, with the China mail of the 23rd of June, and intelligence from Burmah to the 22nd of June; Sydney, to the 31st of May; Bombay, to the 2nd of July.

"The King of Ava has become more submissive. He has issued orders that the British troops are not to be molested, and that Monday and Tuesday are to remain in our possession. He has released all the prisoners but will not yet sign a treaty.

"Tenasserim was dull. Exchange on London, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.

"The Imperialists army in China was preparing to retake Nanay, but without much chance of success. The rebel army was in motion with four days' march from Nankin. Canton has not yet been attacked. Business was very dull, and money very scarce.

The Arabian steamer *Feze Kerem*, on her passage from Aden to Bombay, with the Bombay portion of the Indian mail, which left London on the 4th of June, foundered at sea, 20 miles from Aden. The mails consisting of 68 boxes, were lost; and 178 out of 190 Arabs and Lascars who were on board, and Mr Rank, in charge of the mails, perished.

The Legislative Council of New South Wales has appointed a committee of ten to prepare the new Constitution. The produce of the Victoria gold fields is increasing. There is great destitution among the newly-arrived emigrants at Melbourne, and prices were extravagantly high. The American steamer *Monumental City* was wrecked on the 16th of May, on her passage from Port Phillip to Sydney, and thirty-five persons perished. Price of gold at Sydney, 72s. per ounce.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. and Rev. F. N. Cleveland, to an honorary canonry in Durham Cathedral; the Rev. E. K. Elliott, to the rectory of Broadwater, near Worthing; the Rev J. Rowlands, to the rectory of Grimstone, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Nunn, B.A., to the rectory of Tannington, Suffolk; the Rev. A. Hamilton, to the rectory of Charlcombe; the Rev. P. S. Newell to the rectory of East Lydford, Somerset; the Rev. S. Newall to the vicarage of Chilton-upon-Hine; the Rev. W. Brownover annexed, near Rugby; the Rev. H. Gipps to the vicarage of Horncastle, Lincolnshire; the Rev. F. Gipps to the vicarage of Corbridge; the Ven. J. Sandford to the vicarage of Grimley, with Hallow annexed, Worcester, the Rev. C. M. Roberts to the incumbency of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westerham; the Rev. G. J. Gell, to the incumbency of Oakley; the Rev. W. P. Trevelyan to the incumbency of Broomfield, near Taunton; the Rev. T. Wodehouse to the incumbency of St. Edmund at Yobster.

NEW CHURCH AT OLDHAM, LANCASHIRE.—The foundation stone of a church, to be dedicated to St. Thomas, was laid by the Bishop of Manchester on Thursday, in Werneth, a district of the large and populous manufacturing town of Oldham, Lancashire.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

SATURDAY.

This day the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Prince Alfred, again attended the Camp at Chobham. The visitors were extremely numerous. There were also several members of the aristocracy, and among them a great many female equestrians. The object of the Lieutenant-General commanding was to give the Sovereign some idea of the manner in which the troops would act in battle. For this purpose a redoubt had been thrown up by the Sappers on the top of one of the numerous elevated positions near the centre of the Common, and directly facing the position selected for the Royal party. After various manœuvres bringing the attack and defence to the required spot chosen for the explosion, and where an electric battery had been prepared, and wires laid down to them, from some cause, the apparatus failed; and after a delay of half an hour, the explosion was effected by the fuse process. After that *contretemps*, the operations of the day gave place to a magnificent spectacle, viz., the marching of the whole division past the Sovereign; who, for the more perfect display of this portion of the day's proceedings, re-entered the Royal carriages, and drove some distance from her marquee to a plain of level ground admirably adapted for the purpose.

MONDAY.

By way of amends for the accident of Saturday, there was an unusually brilliant sham battle at the Camp this day. Some 5000 or 6000 visitors happened, more by good luck than good guidance, to be present on this occasion, and appeared to watch with a great deal of interest and relish the manœuvres of the troops. The whole current of the sham battle well repaid the great expense from her private purse. The Duke of Cambridge had the sole command of the troops during the day.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY.

As the days of the Camp are approaching a close, its popularity seems to increase. On Monday the numbers were something considerable; on Tuesday, though nothing massive, they were greater still; while on Wednesday, there was not only a concourse of general visitors, but the Camp was further honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

No evolutions of any kind took place at the Camp on Thursday, as an immense number of the officers had obtained leave of absence to witness the review of the fleet at Spithead.

It is said the Camp will finally break up on the 18th, and the troops depart on the 19th and 20th.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 14.—10th Sunday after Trinity. Printing invented, 1457.
MONDAY, 15.—Napoleon Bonaparte born, 1769.
TUESDAY, 16. Andrew Marvel died, 1678.
WEDNESDAY, 17. Duchess of Kent born, 1786.
THURSDAY, 18.—Beattie died, 1803.
FRIDAY, 19.—Royal George sunk at Spithead, 1782.
SATURDAY, 20 Robert Bloomfield died, 1823.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 5	8 35	9 10	9 51	10 39	11 32	Thu 0 30
A m	A m	A m	A m	A m	A m	A m
1 0	1 30	2 5	2 46	3 34	4 27	5 25
P m	P m	P m	P m	P m	P m	P m
1 15	1 45	2 20	3 1	3 49	4 42	5 40

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1853, commenced the PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by the addition of a SHEET OF EIGHT PAGES. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will henceforth consist of SEVENTY TWO COLUMNS of LETTERPRESS. Price SIXPENCE.

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ADVERTISERS are informed that the SCALE OF PRICES IS REDUCED; and that sufficient space is reserved to secure the insertion of all Advertisements that may be sent. No Advertisements can be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evenings.

Office, 198, Strand. August, 1853.

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
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TO BE PUBLISHED
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 20TH,
WILL CONTAIN
A SERIES OF VIEWS AND SKETCHES
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1853.

CHOBHAM has had its field-days and its glories. In a time when rumours of war compelled most people to bethink themselves of the capabilities of the great English nation to defend itself against all possible aggression, and to hold its own, in defiance of the world, a military display of our skill and our resources was as profitable as it was agreeable. But, as often before remarked, the right arm of British power is not the army, but the navy. We are proud of our military achievements, and especially of those which had their climax under Wellington; but we are still prouder of our naval glories. The old Scandinavian blood predominates in the veins of the people. Englishmen are the real Sea-kings; and are more inclined to sing "Britannia rules the waves," or

> Hearts of oak are our ships,
> Jolly tars are our men,

than to chant of the "British Grenadiers," of the pluck and metal of the soldier, or the splendour of his feats of arms. After the military display of Chobham, we might have expected, as a natural consequence, the grander display of Spithead. Such a spectacle as was witnessed in the British Channel on Thursday last is rarely offered to the people of this country, and is not as yet possible among any other. No man living can claim to have witnessed a scene of more magnificence in itself, or calculated to excite such emotions of complacent self-reliance, and of patriotism in its most striking and least offensive form. In the presence of the greatest sovereign in the world—of the Parliamentary representatives of the only European nation that has the happiness to enjoy liberties that Time has been impotent to impair, but powerful to strengthen—and of a countless multitude of applauding people, the British fleet went through its varied evolutions. The result—speaking of the occurrence as of a mere spectacle—proved that our fleet is fully equal to everything that could have been expected of it. All the circumstances of the review were significant, not only to the people of these islands, but to the nations of Europe. The display was, in every sense, well-timed; and, certainly, the circumstance that was not the least significant of many was, that among the most honoured and illustrious of the guests, and spectators of the review, were the members of the Imperial family of Russia. Whatever reports those distinguished personages may transmit to their own country as to the reception they have met with, and the sights they have seen in England, they will assuredly not forget to mention, that England is still the greatest naval power in the world; and that there is no danger, in this generation at least, of any deficiency of means, of skill, or of heroism, not only for maintaining, but for surpassing, the maritime glories of her bygone history. The acceptance by the Russian Emperor of the terms, proposed to him by the representatives of the allied Powers at Vienna, has happily deprived the review of some portion of its minatory character. Sufficient of it remains, however, to prove to all our allies—not excluding Russia—that, whatever Great Britain undertakes to do in defence of her own rights, or of the general commonwealth of Europe, she is in a position to perform. Forty years of peace that might naturally have been expected to engross the minds of the people with trade and commerce and material interests of every kind—have not been sufficient to enervate the national character. Our military and our naval efficiency at the present moment, and our our still greater efficiency in case of need, are by this time as well known to every nation on the Continent as they are to ourselves. If, in former years, our Admiralty slumbered at its post, and laid itself open to some just reproaches of neglect or robbery, recent events have satisfactorily proved that it was slumber and inadvertence only, and not effeteness, that caused it to err. We now see that, in the hour of need, it is fully equal to the

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 639.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853. [TWO NUMBERS, WITH SUPPLEMENT, 1s.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND THEIR STRIKES.

The extraordinary prosperity of the country—caused, in the first instance, by the beneficial operation of Free-trade, and, in the second, by the influx of gold from California and Australia—has not been checked in any considerable degree by the numerous strikes of the working classes. There has been a risk of evil consequences, but none of magnitude has occurred. But even in these cases the mischief has affected the employed in a far greater degree than the employers. Such has always been the result of strikes, and such it will always be. There never was a strike that did not injure the working men who resorted to such an extremity. They have, no doubt, a legal, a moral, and a natural right to combine to raise the price of the commodity in which they deal—their labour; but all experience has shown that the exercise of the right is more prejudicial to themselves than to others. In striking, they wage a war against their own interests, and destroy that capital which is the only fund out of which they can be remunerated.

The recent strikes which have occurred in all parts of the country are resolvable into three distinct classes: the first comprises unskilled labourers; the second, skilled workmen or artificers; and the third, the privileged or salaried servants of the people. In the case of the first-mentioned, strikes are peculiarly unfortunate, for there is always in this country a large reserve of mere brute labour, which can, at short notice, be rendered available to replace any loss of hands. Thus, labourers at the Docks, when they combine to leave their employment, and to insist upon higher wages than they have been accustomed to receive, may have all possible justice in their claim, as well as in their manner of urging it, and yet be inevitably defeated, after a short struggle. But their defeat arises, not from any tyranny or injustice on the part of those who employ them, but from the inexorable laws of nature and society. It is their own fellows who render the strike an act of unavailing self-sacrifice. It is the superabundance of the commonest kind of labour—that which is unskilled, and differs but in degree from the labour of horses and oxen—that immediately rushes into the place which the malcontents have left vacant, that makes such strikes short-lived, and that should teach the working classes the folly of depriving themselves of their bread. Strikes of this kind cause but temporary inconvenience to the employer, but are always productive of deep suffering, if not of pauperism and crime, to the employed.

In the case of skilled labourers and artizans, strikes are far more injurious to the masters than in the former, while they are, at the same time, equally injurious to the men. Among labourers of this class, who have recently struck, may be mentioned the various handicraftsmen employed in the trades of building in London and other large towns; the carpet-weavers of Kidderminster; the pattern-drawers and the print-cutters of Paisley; the dyers, dressers, and finishers of Manchester; the pitmen of the English coal districts; the iron-workers in some parts of Wales and Staffordshire; the smiths in Devonport Dockyard; and various other artificers more or less skilled. In these places and trades the men have made demands both reasonable and unreasonable. The joiners of Leeds struck work to obtain an additional hour's leisure on Saturday, with a slight increase of wages. Their request was acceded to. The probability is that the employers will be no losers by the first concession, and that the workmen will make full amends for the one hour of leisure on Saturday by their zeal and attention during the remainder of the week. We are not aware of the reasons which induced the masters to yield on the point of wages; but, if they have submitted to coercion, they will in due time find means to restore things to their former condition; and the men will be none the better for any sacrifices they may have made. The Paisley men have attempted a piece of tyranny—the limitation of the number of apprentices that masters shall be allowed to take—and will doubtless fail in their object. The pitmen of the Wear and Tyne are both right and wrong in the demands which they have made; right in insisting that the inspection of collieries shall be real and effective, but wrong in expecting that their wages must of necessity rise because their food has become dearer. In the neighbourhood of Dowlais, the demands of the men for extra wages, on account of the increased price of bread and animal food, have led to the temporary extinction of upwards of a dozen blast furnaces. In these last, and many other instances which might be cited, the working men are so entirely wrong, that their success will be impossible, except upon the supposition that their masters will consent to ruin themselves by paying more for labour than labour is worth. Experience ought to have proved, if not to unskilled, at least to skilled labourers, that the price of wages and the price of food have no necessary connection with each other. If skilled or unskilled labour be scarce, it must of necessity be dear, whatever the price of bread or meat may happen to be. *Vice versâ*, if bread and meat, or any other commodity, be scarce in consequence of an insufficient supply, or from an increased consumption, on the part of hundreds of thousands or of a million of people, who, in times less prosperous, had not enough of these necessaries, the price of food must rise, whatever may be the wages of labour.

No doubt the working classes expect, and ought to partake of, the prosperity caused by Free-trade and the influx of gold. That they do partake in it, and far more largely than any other class, is apparent on every side we turn. It is not so much the steady working man, skilled in his business, and in the receipt of good wages, who profits by these favourable circumstances, though it

FETE OF THE EMPEROR, AT PARIS.—"THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD," IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—(SEE PAGE 130.)

may happen that such a man may get constant work and good wages where formerly he was employed for only one half or two-thirds of his time. Those who receive the benefit most largely are the men who in this country once exhibited the saddest spectacle under heaven, that of strong men able and willing to work, but finding none to employ them. Men, who in times of less general prosperity and less active trade, had irregular, have been enabled to procure regular employment; and those who had nothing to do, have found a demand for their services, because more houses and ships are built, because more iron and coal are consumed, because more cloth is made, and because more luxuries of every kind are in requisition. To demand higher wages, therefore, merely because food is dearer, is inconsequential and unjust. As a general rule, the employers of labour will never accede to such demands. If, in any particular instance, they accede to them, it is from local and exceptional causes; and such an arrangement can be but temporary. The natural laws which regulate such matters are as steady as the tides; and the working classes, as a body, can no more resist them than they can resist the law of gravitation. In urging such claims they often commit incalculable evil. In some cases, they force a staple manufacture into a new district, and ruin an ancient town; in others, they run the risk of exiling the employer and his capital to another country, where he can have a fairer chance of success. In the unfortunate dispute among the tailors, some years ago, the strike led to the employment of women and children, at wages far lower than those of men, and to the permanent diminution of the reward of labour in that particular department of industry. In other, and not rare cases, strikes have led to the invention of machinery to supersede manual labour altogether. We do not believe that there is a single case upon record in which a protracted strike among skilled labourers led to any other result than injury to themselves and their families.

The third class of strikes to which we have alluded has its examples in those of the cab-drivers of London and Edinburgh, and of the police force in some of the principal cities and towns in the kingdom. Strikes of this kind are very different from those of labourers and artificers. Ordinary working men have a right to strike if they please. If they think they can better their condition by refusing to work until they can obtain higher wages, it is their privilege to so. Their labour and their time are their own. They are under no obligation to hire out either the one or the other; and, although their conduct may be prompted by ignorance, or even by rapacity, they are guilty of no breach of faith, and of no legal offence, in endeavouring to make the best bargain they can. But the case of cabmen and policemen is widely different. The cabman is a public servant: he and his fellows are allowed a certain privilege and monopoly: and any extraneous interloper into their business, not duly licensed to compete with them, is liable to fine and imprisonment. In striking work, as the London cabmen did a few weeks ago, the privilege and the monopoly were virtually forfeited, by a scandalous breach of an implied, if not expressed, contract. Were people as free to establish cabs and hackney-carriages, and to ply them in the streets for hire, as they are to establish tailors' or bakers' shops, cabmen might strike as legally as tailors or bakers can now do; but as long as the system of licensing protects cabmen from unlicensed competition, their simultaneous cessation of work without fair and reasonable notice, is as reprehensible and illegal as a strike among domestic servants would be. Servants are bound to give a month's notice if they desire to discontinue their service; and the same rule in equity, if not in law, holds good with all public servants, cabmen and omnibus drivers included. A strike among policemen is still more serious. The law foresaw this danger as regards the military and naval service of the country. If soldiers refused to march till they received an augmentation of pay, or if the crew of a man-of-war refused to navigate the vessel till their demands, right or wrong, were complied with, the peril would be too imminent to be endured. Hence the law decreed that a strike among soldiers or sailors was a mutiny; an offence which, in time of war, is the most serious which it is possible to commit, and which in time of peace is punished in as severe a manner as the state of public opinion will admit. Policemen are but soldiers of a different class, and a strike among them is quite as reprehensible, if not quite as dangerous, as one among the military. We do not intend to assert that the ordinary laws of demand and supply which regulate the wages of labour among handicraftsmen do not apply to policemen, or that it is unreasonable in these civic soldiers to demand an increase of wages at a time when there is a general increase in the price of articles of consumption. Their demands, if respectfully urged, would meet with proper attention; but, if accompanied by threats, they are removed from the legal to the illegal category. In such a case the policeman forgets his true position, exposes society to a real peril, and forces the Legislature to make laws that shall meet the unforeseen emergency. Whatever may be the result of the various strikes that are now agitating the country, it is certain that strikes among cabmen, and especially among policemen, will, in future times, be considered as things apart, and treated accordingly.

HOW WARS ARE GOT UP IN AFRICA.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sir,—As Mr. Cobden has shown us in what manner wars are got up in India, might he not also usefully turn his attention to the manner in which they are got up in Africa; and to the execution of the negro chiefs, of which an account was given in one of your recent Numbers, with an Engraving? Such cases as these; and the Lagos business, where we had killed or wounded near a hundred of our own people, surely require investigation. Yours, &c., NIGER.

VEGETABLE DIET.—At the sixth annual banquet of the Vegetarian Society, recently held in the Town-hall, Salford, the chairman observed, "It was notorious, that the hard work of the world was done upon a vegetable diet; the strongest men upon earth were men who subsisted, not on the products of the animal kingdom, but upon fruits and corn. The porter of Smyrna, who carried six or eight hundred weight on his head or shoulders, might be cited as an instance of this. The Vegetarian Society had now more than 800 members, many of whom had carried on the practice for many years; he (the chairman) could point out, among the persons around him, eight individuals who had an aggregate of 320 years' experience of vegetable diet; or an average of 41 years' abstinence from flesh, fish, and fowl."

The captain of the *Sydney Griffiths*, from Launceston, reports having seen a comet, bearing south-west, on the 1st of May last, when in lat. 52 S., long. 130 W.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By the arrival of the Indian Mail we are in possession of intelligence from India, Australia, and China. The dates of departure were—Bombay, the 2nd July; Calcutta, 2nd July; Alexandria, 5th August; Hong-Kong, 23rd June.

At Burmah matters remain in nearly the same state as at the date of the last advices, and anything like a treaty between the Court of Ava and ourselves appears to be as far off as ever. Nothing is known regarding the intentions of the King of Ava. The Burmese appear still to expect us to advance on their capital, and as yet confine themselves to defensive measures. From the decks of the steamers new stockades are seen rising between Prome and Meeaday.

It is reported that Meeah Toon is concentrating and collecting the Burmese army somewhere between Ava and Amerapoora; but so little note seems to be taken by the Supreme Government, that it is the Governor-General's intention to break up the field force at Rangoon and throughout the Burmese provinces, and to garrison the posts, and legislate for the country from our hands, as if the country had been ours for the last ten years. The three general officers now in Pegu are to be, as a matter of course, withdrawn, and the whole province is to be divided into two divisional commands, one of these to be held by the Madras, and the other by Bengal troops. The army of the former presidency is to provide troops to hold the southern and western districts, from Moulmein up the Sitang river to Tonghoo; and the corps from the latter presidency will have to garrison the northern and north-west provinces from Meeaday down to Prome and Rangoon. Whether the treaty is or is not signed by the Burmese Commissioners will signify little or nothing. The provinces demanded from the Court of Ava by the Governor-General are now in our possession; and, though the Burmese may, and no doubt will, annoy our outposts, it is doubtful whether they will do more than make a few incursions into the territory within the limits of our boundary. For the next couple of years, therefore, a series of Lorder forays may be looked for such as to this hour are of more than monthly occurrence upon our north-west frontier; but beyond these there is nothing to fear from the remnants of the Burmese army.

A famine appears to be impending in Burmah. Owing to the disturbed state of the lower provinces scarcely any seed was sown last season; and at present rice bears a famine price even at Rangoon and Pegu, and Government is urged to lose no time in importing it in large quantities from Calcutta.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

The China mail which arrived at Bombay on the 24th of June brought no news from Shanghai, owing to the north China mails having been lost at sea on the 2nd of May on board the *Lorraine*.

The progress of the Chinese rebels, or rather of the "patriot army," as it is now called by our eastern informants, continues as wonderful as ever. With only a few days' notice, they appeared one morning at Amoy, and by mid-day had the whole of the city in their possession. As Amoy is 700 miles in the rear of the main army at Nankin, the mere fact of several thousand men suddenly making their appearance at the former place in well-equipped boats, with arms, provisions, a perfect plan of operations, and the certainty that the inhabitants would be on their side, shows that the movement is literally popular and universal. The people of Amoy, including the wharf Coolies, and other classes employed at the port, hailed the insurgents as deliverers, and immediately rose on the Tartar authorities, and destroyed the Custom-house and other public buildings, taking special precautions to endanger the houses and property of the English and other foreigners. Both by water and by land the Mandarins made a weak pretence of opposition, firing from the war junks as such a distance that they could do no possible harm, and defending the citadel with so little zeal that no men killed or hurt by accidental explosions were all the casualties of the day. In return for their forbearance, the Imperialists were allowed to escape, and, unless they are of the proscribed race, are probably by this time in the ranks of the "patriot army." The very day after the capture of Amoy the shops were opened, business was resumed, foreigners were unmolested, and, indeed, more at liberty than before. It was plain that the inhabitants had been fully prepared for their visitors, and only waited their arrival to throw off a painful yoke. Under the unpromising name of "the Small Knife Society" most of them had long been enrolled against the Tartar dynasty, which it now appears was so serious that any man might safely be a member of some treasonable association with the thinnest possible veil of secrecy over it.

The Hong Kong papers contain some further particulars regarding Sir G. Bonham's trip up the Yang-tse-Kiang. It appears that the unsuccessful attempt of the *Susquehanna* to get up the river to the entrance of the Imperialists at Nankin was thought at Shanghai to have irritated the insurgents greatly against the foreign community in general, and it was, therefore, deemed advisable to despatch the interpreter to the British Consulate to the rebel head-quarters to explain that the English were neutral. On arriving at Nankin Sir G. Bonham at first intended to meet the rebel leaders in person; but, considering that such an interview might be regarded as unjustifiable in the friendly state of our relations with the reigning Emperor, he eventually only sent the Consulate interpreter and some of the officers of the *Hermes* on shore. One of the latter, who is said to be unlikely to form an erroneous estimate, mentions that the insurgent army encamped at Nankin numbers 80,000 men, well equipped, and, from what was seen of them, in a state of proper discipline—officers paying nightly visits to out-lying packets, and observing all the formulæ of regularly-drilled troops.

The capture of Amoy (one of the five ports, and situate about 450 miles north of Canton and 700 south of Shanghai) on the 18th of May, is one of the first operations of the insurgents which they have effected under the eyes of Europeans. The following details will be read with interest—

AMOY, May 19.

"For several days past business has been completely at an end.

"On the 11th inst., the authorities notified the English Consul of the near approach of some 3500 rebels, who on that day had invested Hai Teng, a walled town, about twelve miles up the Chang-Chow river, and beheaded the chief mandarin of the place. On the 15th the opposing ships were, at the request of the English Consul, moved into the inner harbour to be in readiness to protect more effectually the residents, some of whom sent their valuables on board.

"Till half-past four a.m. of the 18th all remained quiet, but about that time large numbers of boats of all descriptions and sizes, bearing red flags and filled with men, commenced approaching each extremity of the town. The Chinese Admiral got his fleet under way, and kept up an ineffective fire on the boats; but, whether owing to the want of wind or inclination, the junks kept a good distance off, so the landing of the rebels was almost unopposed. The first boats could scarcely have reached the shore, when it became evident that nearly all the wharf coolies, boatmen, policemen, and dregs of Amoy belonged to the rebel army, and only waited the arrival of the leader to appear as such. The public offices in the suburbs were immediately broken open and sacked; one or two of them were burnt; but the dangerous way of destroying them was not employed, save in the outskirts. The destruction of the Custom-house, from its proximity to the foreign hongs, was a scene of interest to the inhabitants of the latter; and the systematic manner in which the Custom-house and the residence of its chiefs were sacked, without the slightest injury being offered to any of the neighbouring houses, attracted much notice; the work being performed by men apparently of the lowest order, armed with knives, spears, and matchlocks, and whose appearance would justify the belief that they were an infuriated mob let loose for the purpose of destroying the town; yet they carefully avoided any injury to private houses, showing that some most efficient system of control was up by the society. The Tartar-last did not arrive, and though the city continued to hold out, the natives never seemed to doubt its submission to the rebels. It appears, besides, many members of the society were introduced into the city by which the garrison had nearly all joined the society, and only waited a favourable occasion to open the gates and admit the rebel force. A slack delivery fire was kept up till about noon, when it became quiet. Probably fatigue and hunger dictated the propriety of a short truce. An hour or two later the garrison opened the gates and allowed the rebels to enter unmolested, joining with them, so that the Mandarins were left helpless; but no desire to capture them seems to have existed, for, while the four gates were thrown open, only by three did the rebels enter, the fourth being left purposely to facilitate the escape of any who wished—a privilege they all availed themselves of. About this time the Admiral, with most of his junks, retreated round the island to sea, and has not returned. Several of the junks he left behind have been burnt. The rebels from the main land continued to pour in in large numbers, while thousands of the inhabitants joined their bands, all armed, and every party carrying a flag. Shortly after it was known that the rebels were in possession of the citadel a party of foreigners proceeded thither to see how matters were being conducted. After being admitted into the city, they were allowed to visit the different public buildings without the slightest molestation; and while in the city, the chief of the rebel force promised them to send a guard to protect the foreign hongs against plunder, which it was feared they would be made exposed to at night. The streets, both in and outside the walls, are literally crowded with rebels, but no sign whatever appears of injury to a single private house. A large body of rebels patrolled the streets last night, and to-day everything appears quiet; most of the shops in the neighbourhood are open, and confidence appears returning among the natives; while the foreigners are at a loss to account for the quiet and orderly manner in which the rebels conduct themselves. What arrangements the insurgents are about to make for the government of the place we do not know; they say they will offer the governorship to the late Taow tai, who, as we before stated, is very much liked; but it is not at all likely he will accept it. To-day many of the rebels are being marked; it is said, for Tung-wa. The ejection of the Tartar authorities from the place has been effected with very little fighting; we do not suppose the deaths amount to ten, and the few wounded we have seen appear to have suffered more from the explosion of gunpowder. We hope the order and quiet which at present prevail will continue, and that business will soon be practicable; until, however, the character of those to be intrusted with the government of the place be known, no opinion can be formed as to the security of property there.

The following is from another account:—

"The citadel was taken at two p.m., and order immediately restored. The shops are expected to be opened to-morrow. The British merchants went through the city afterwards, and were well received by the rebel chiefs, who sent a guard of 150 men to protect the foreign factories, and another guard to the British Consulate. Had the insurgents behaved as European troops generally do after the capture of a town by storm, the lives and property of the European community would have been seriously endangered, especially as there was not a single vessel of war on the spot—an omission on the part of the naval commander-in-chief which is severely commented upon. It is also observed that the European communities at two other of the five ports, viz. Ning po and Tah-chow-foo, are similarly unprotected.

It is expected that Canton will be next attacked. Reports are current that, within a day's march of the city, large bodies of rebels are ready for attack at a given signal; and it is greatly to be regretted that we have not such a steamer as the *Phlegethon* or *Nemesis* moored off the factories.

A letter from Hong-Hong, dated June 23, supersedes the following particulars relative to the state of affairs in China:—

Canton remains quiet; but an uneasy feeling exists, and petty robberies are being committed in the suburbs. More than once a threatened attack on the city has been rumoured to take place, but nothing of consequence has occurred. Precautions are taken to prevent an outbreak.

From Shanghai we have dates to the 9th inst., by the French war steamer *Cassini*; and from Chung-Kiang-foo we have advices to the 30th ult. An attack had been made on that fort by the Imperial fleet, but all attempts to dislodge the insurgents were, from their favourable position, unsuccessful; and it is reported dissatisfaction existed among the foreigners in the mind of the Tartar, that the fleet was likely to return to Shanghai. At Nankin the insurgents continued to fortify that place, and other cities they hold near it, and the impression was they would make no forward movement until the cold weather set in. Nothing has been mentioned of the movements of the grand Imperial army around Nankin.

Our dates from Amoy are to the 18th inst. The rebels were fortifying the place against a threatened attack of the Imperialists. The forced contributions levied on the inhabitants caused great discontent, and many were shipping off their valuables, and setting the rebels at defiance. Great distress prevailed among the lower orders, and it would be a relief to have the old Government back.

Foo-chow foo remained quiet on the 12th inst. Much excitement existed, as the rebels were reported close at hand. The Tartar troops were practising daily. The rebellion had broken out at Shang-foo, some distance in the interior. We learn that all the pirates hunted over to the Mandarins by her Majesty's steamer *Dætter* had been beheaded.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China is actually in possession of a fleet, manned by Englishmen, consisting of six ships of war, mounting 98 guns. We give the list, and our readers will be astonished and gratified on reading it, to find how fast Chinese prejudices are making way before the advancement of the age. Here are Chinese ships with English names and English commanders. This fleet—we doubt not, although commanded, manned, and armed—is about to proceed to the attack of China-keang. Will the rebels have been lending themselves, as well as their ships—which would not astonish us—there is a possibility of the city once more reverting to the Tartar; but if it be only the Chinese "braves" who are to do this, it is not likely that anything beyond the expenditure of powder and ball will take place. We learn that a marine and eight of the crew of her Majesty's steamer *Salamander* have deserted, and are supposed to have taken service in his Imperial Majesty's fleet. The *Sir Herbert Compton*, the *Elizu*, and two lorchas, lying off Sampshae, belonging to the imperial fleet, have been ordered by Captain Fishbourne, of the *Hermes*, not to quit their anchorage until these men have been brought back. Captain Fishbourn is likely to find that high pay and booty, or what in the East is called "loot," may have the effect of inducing further desertions.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S FLEET IN THE YANG-TZE

Agnes	..	..	Ebsworthy	.	.. guns
Antelope	..	..	Ayer	..	12 ,,
Boxer	..	..	..	..	6 ,,
Clara	..	..	Rees	..	12 ,,
Dewan	..	..	Robinson	..	12 ,,
Sir Herbert Compton			Brown	..	28 ,,

The orderly behaviour of the captors of Amoy immediately after the storming of the city, and the docility of the rebels to the Europeans both on that occasion and also at Nankin, have justified the expectations now generally entertained, that the establishment of the Ming dynasty will terminate the vexatious restrictions to foreign trade and intercourse that have hitherto prevailed.

The United States squadron for Japan were at Loochoo. The United States steam-frigate *Powhattan* had arrived at Singapore. As soon as she joined the squadron Commodore Perry will proceed on his mission to Japan—the result of which will be looked forward to with great interest, not only by the United States, but by all British subjects in India and China.

INDIA.

Letters from Hyderabad (Deccan) state that districts to the value of fifty-two lacs of rupees (£520,000) have been already given up to our Government, according to the terms of the treaty.

The position of the Bombay Government and the Sudder Court continues to occupy the attention of the Bombay press. It is generally believed that a commission has been ordered by the home Government either to inquire into the charges made some months ago against the sudder judges, or to investigate the "Great Surat case," which is being agitated more vigorously than ever. The natives throughout Western India continue to petition the Government to restore the two disgraced judges to the Sudder bench. They (the native community) declare that no British subject has ever enjoyed the confidence of all classes of natives in the same manner that Messrs. Le Geyt and Grant have done. Mr. Luard is still endeavouring to compel Government to a public inquiry into the conduct of Messrs. Bell, Simson, and Remington, in their several capacities as commissioners. Mr. Simson of the most corrupt practices, and charges Mr. Remington (the Commissioner who acquitted Ardasser, and now one of the new Sudder judges) with deliberate perjury, and being unfit for the society of gentlemen. Mr. Luard has temporarily withdrawn these charges on account of the serious illness of Mr. Simson, but he declares that on his recovery they will be resumed. Mr. Remington has taken no notice of these attacks, but Mr. Simson's attorney has called on the papers in which the letters have appeared for the writer's name.

Mr. Luard, who makes these charges under an assumed name, in the local papers, replies, that he will come forward and justify the libels in his own name as soon as Mr. Simson is sufficiently recovered to stand a cross-examination in a witness-box. The papers that were formerly most violent against Mr. Luard (though they still strongly condemn the course he has taken to bring about an inquiry) admit that it would certainly appear that a widow had been deprived of her inheritance contrary to explicit law, and is still kept out of it, because Government and the Court of Directors are unwilling that their administration of justice and highest officials should incur the scandal that would be occasioned by a public investigation of the case.

The native community of Bombay have presented a petition to the Bombay Government, praying that the deposed Sudder judges (Le Geyt and Grant) should be restored to their former position. If the Governor in Council will not comply with the petitioners' request, they pray that the document may be forwarded to England, where they are certain their prayer would be complied with by the Court of Directors. It is a mistake, which many of the English papers fall into, to think that the natives of India mistrust the home Government more than the Indian. On the contrary, they always think that by an appeal to England justice is certain to be obtained. One of the richest and most respectable native gentlemen in Bombay remarked lately, "If we had had a wise Government in this presidency during the last five years, there would have been no agitation whatever against the hon. company."

AUSTRALIA.

By the Indian mail correspondence and journals from Sydney to the 30th of May have been received. The Legislative Council of New South Wales has taken the first step towards carrying into effect the

change in the constitution of the colony conceded by the late Government. In the sitting of the 20th, Mr. Wentworth moved the appointment of a committee to draw up what is called "the new constitution." The chief point discussed in this preliminary debate was the future organisation of an Upper Chamber, the establishment of which is the condition attached to the other concessions of the home Government. The committee will, it is pretty certain, adopt Mr. Wentworth's view of the question, and recommend that the new Upper Chamber be composed of nominees of the Crown. It is the readiest mode of meeting the difficulty; but that it will be popular out of doors is more than doubtful. The nominee system is disliked in any form; hitherto, every failure in colonial legislation has been ascribed to the influence of the nominee members of the Council, as at present constituted; and it is the general impression that the new Upper Chamber will be little more than the nominee section of the Council sitting separately, instead of forming an integral part of it. On the other hand, it is argued the Crown is not limited in its selection to its present nominees; and that if the new appointments are made for life, as in Canada, some of the body might derive from that security a degree of independence that would render them fair arbitrators between the Crown and the elected representatives.

The question excites no general interest, the public mind is wholly absorbed by business, and the task of constitution-making falls in a very unfavourable time. Nothing less solid than gold, and the large traffic it has created, command any attention

The bill amending the Gold Regulations Act has been introduced and printed: it removes many of the grievances that have been so much complained of; but, if the reports from the gold-fields can be relied on, is still not considered satisfactory by the diggers. The new bill will allow persons to "prospect" or try the ground without licenses in places that have not been proclaimed as gold-fields. The prohibition of the issue of licenses to runaway servants and apprentices is repealed, merely because it is impossible to carry it out with effect; but a conviction of having absconded from hired service cancels a license if it has been obtained. Servants, persons in Government employ, and clergymen are not to pay license fees for residing on the fields, and foreigners are to be dealt with precisely as British subjects. With these amended regulations, if a few dazzling nuggets are turned up during the winter, the Sydney diggings may again be tenanted. Without some greater "finds" than have lately been made, much effect cannot be expected of them

The committee of the Australian Anti-Convict League has decided on dissolving that body so soon as the Ministerial declaration of the abolition of transportation to any of the present Australian colonies shall have been legally carried into effect by an order in Council or an act of Parliament. It is proposed to celebrate the dissolution of the League by the grandest banquet that has ever been given in the colony.

The accounts from the gold-fields are almost limited to the returns of the quantities of bullion brought down by the escorts, and the preparations made by the diggers for the winter; many will quit the grounds to return in the spring; the more steady and determined will camp out and work on; bark huts and log houses were being built, and in many places the diggings present a more settled appearance. The roads, difficult in summer, were becoming worse, and the carriage of goods was again rising. At Castlemain (Victoria) there had been a disturbance, caused by the over-zeal of the police in repressing illicit grog selling; they pulled down and demolished a store in the night without warrant or authority, leaving the inmates, lodgers, and others exposed to the weather. So summary a proceeding on suspicion was considered too bad, and the diggers were thrown into an anti-police agitation. Indignation meetings were held, and placards posted on the gum-trees, inviting the spirit of Hampden against official tyranny. By the last report it was supposed the local commissioner would allay the storm by paying for the damage done. Half the business of the police appears to be in hunting out these contraband establishments. Considering the enormous number of public-houses permitted in the towns, a freer dispensation of licenses at the diggings might be made without detriment to morality, and would render the illicit sale of spirits less profitable.

The regularity with which large quantities of gold are brought down to Melbourne proves, however, that the diggers do not allow their labour to be interrupted by such incidents. The produce of the Victoria gold-fields continues rather to increase than diminish. The richest of the alluvial workings are evidently at Mount Alexander. As the total yield in Victoria continues so great, no change in the gold regulations of New South Wales will bring the gold-seekers back to the northern fields. It is quite possible the Sydney diggings may be no less rich than those of the south; nothing is more capricious than the manner in which gold is distributed. But, to become popular, they must furnish some counter-temptation to announcements like the following, taken from the last *Geelong Advertiser*:—

Mr. Hammond, the first discoverer of gold in Victoria, has just brought into Geelong a splendid specimen found in White Horse Gully, Ballarat, of the estimated weight of 40 ounces. It was found at 54 feet depth, in a seam of quartz running horizontally between two walls of slate, in the Canadian Gully. The colour, shape, and fragmentary appearance of the quartz are the counterpart in every respect of those found at the Canadian Gully. White Horse Gully is close to Linde's home station, and on the Ballarat side of the dividing range.

Some of the miners now use gunpowder to loosen a bed of conglomerate from five to ten feet thick, which has to be cut through in the works on White Hill and Ballarat. The "cradle," the first and simplest contrivance for washing the stuff, is being superseded by machines that wash greater quantities more thoroughly; the "long tom" is an enlarged cradle, and the "sluice" is a still more effective arrangement for parties sufficient in number to work it. The whole process is gradually becoming one that requires a certain degree of skill and that of a kind which must be acquired on the spot; even in discovering the most likely places for claims, geological knowledge is often baffled where a sort of local instinct succeeds. It is the recommendation of one of the scientific authorities of the colony that persons who have read up their geology for the article "gold," with a view to the diggings, had better, on arriving there, "lay all their science on the shelf as soon as possible."

The following return gives the quantity of gold delivered from the Victoria fields at Melbourne, by the Government and private escorts, in the first four months of the present year:—

	Ounces
January	185,915
February	172,329
March	169,654
April	161,431
Total	689,329

In the corresponding months of 1852, the produce of the same fields was as follows:—

	Ounces
January	64,851
February	57,193
March	51,365
April	67,656
Total	240,365

The increase is 449,066 ounces above the produce of the same period last year, or 187 per cent. But it should be remembered the fields are now more extensive, and worked by a greater number of persons. There is no indication that the yield is falling off. Another return gives the quantity brought down in the last two months from the several diggings; from which it appears that from April 2 to May 15 there arrived by Government escort 206,823 ounces of gold, and by private escort 48,320 ounces; making a total brought down by escorts of 243,552 ounces. To this must be added 20,121 ounces brought down during the last week, completing the returns to the 24th of May; making the whole amount for April and May 265,673 ounces. The weight of gold shipped to London from Victoria in the present year already amounts to 37 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 0 lb., value, at £3 1s. per oz., £3,382,953 15s. sterling.

The *Times* correspondent at Sydney says:—Rents continue to rise in Sydney, to the dismay of all who have only fixed incomes and no lease. Provisions, though far below Melbourne prices, run high, and the large importations do not appear to bring them down, as the purchases for the Melbourne market were extensive. The great mass of immigration goes to Port Phillip; but the real nature of the work required for successful gold-seeking is becoming more known in the colony, and those who cannot undergo severe toil are compelled to find other employments. Wages had probably reached their highest rate. This cannot be predicted of house rents, as there is comparatively little building going on. Capital makes a quicker return in other investments, and skilled labour cannot be procured in sufficient quantity to construct rapidly. Some few stores and offices are being pushed on to completion, but few dwelling houses are in course of erection. To those not actually making money, life is a struggle with expensive discomfort; many persons who were independent of trade are leaving the colony altogether and returning to England; professional men, Government officials, and others are driven from the city, finding it impossible to pay the rents demanded, and are compelled to find residences in the country. Those who are employed at fixed salaries, or who hold Government situations, are the most ill-used, as they can neither quit them nor, like professional men, increase their income by higher charges. This unfortunate class is fast sinking into debt, and the Government has been compelled by the hardship of their case to propose a general increase in the scale of all official salaries. The measure is now before the Council, and, when voted, will probably be made retrospective, the increase commencing from the 1st of January last. But in all these respects Sydney offers a faint picture of the state of things at Melbourne; there rents are called for more heavily than would not be demanded for mansions in Europe; and the rapid increase of the population is beginning to be regarded with something like fear. So great is the suffering of the lower orders, and when land there destitute that the residents, though till now very indifferent, have at last made an attempt to relieve it, by preparing some place of temporary shelter for the new comers. There is some difficulty in comprehending how positive destitution can exist where every kind of labour is well paid; but a large proportion of the immigrants are neither labourers, nor mechanics, nor domestic servants; the digging-failing, they soon spend all they have, and fall into a most miserable condition, at last they are compelled to become labourers on the road or anything; but the struggle with pride is often long and painful. One of the Melbourne journals has published a solemn exhortation to this generally useless class, imploring them to descend cheerfully and "like Christians" to the menial occupations for which there is a field; at the same time lecturing employers on the folly of entertaining a prejudice against taking gentlemen and ladies for household servants an additional difficulty with which the educated destitute have to contend. There is, it seems, something embarrassing to a master in having a graduate of Cambridge to black his boots or groom his horse; and even if a gentleman offered to undertake those duties, he would be rejected for one who could not be accused of mathematics or manners. Yet, if the advice of the writer above cited could be followed, it would be a benefit on both sides: that it should be so earnestly given is one of the indications of the abnormal state of society.

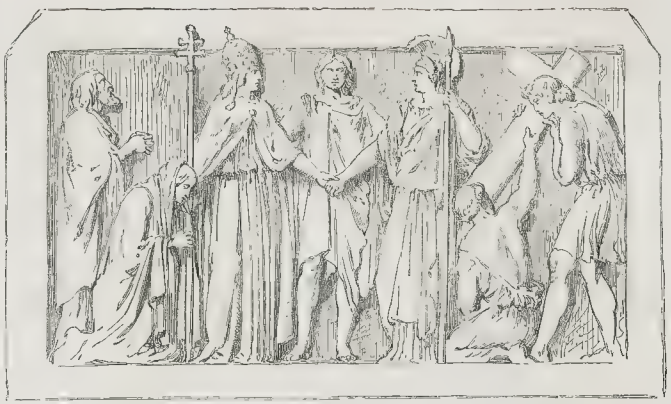
The following extracts from a letter, written by an intelligent working printer who emigrated to Australia, will be read with interest. This letter is dated "Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 7, 1853." After stating that he is employed at a newspaper office in Melbourne, at an average rate of wages amounting to £6 per week, he says—

"Here are swarms of compositors out of employment, or mending the roads. We thought our four months' voyage would prepare us to stand anything; but the ship was a paradise compared to the Australian city: one day it is a dirty hole, and the next a mud-hole. In wet weather sometimes I wear boots which cover my thighs, and then cannot keep myself out of the mud. In dry weather the hot wind completely scorches your face, like standing in a furnace, accompanied with dust, so thick, that it resembles the tin mist for I ever saw in London. Men and women alike are compelled to wear veils. As to comfort of any sort, every destitution in the colony ought to have the word erased. The musquitoes are awfully tormenting the faces, hands, and arms of myself and wife are completely covered with the wounds inflicted by these insects; and the flies actually settle on your meat while on the fork on the road to your mouth. Fleas are of an elephantine size, and seem to grow in the soil. Melbourne is not a manufacturing place, and everything is imported here: ready-made slops, carts, drays, brushes, houses—in fact, everything either comes from England, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, or America. Yesterday met with your late neighbour, Mr. P——, and he described Melbourne very inconsolately, namely, that coming from England to Melbourne was like coming and I think it equals going to the Tower of London to see the wax-work." A man in England with 30s. a week is better off than a digger here at £5 a week. For instance, I have seen half-a-crown refused for a cabbage, 2s. 6d. for a four pound loaf; 10s. per pound for green peas in season per peck, and they all look worm eaten. Meat the cheapest thing in the colony - 6d. per pound, is over-driven, half-fed, half-grown, flabby stuff. Beer, 2s. per quart; potatoes, 6d. per pound. No veal to be had but that which is killed on the day it is calved, as it does not pay for rearing: milk being 1s. 6d. per quart. English gin 7s. per bottle, usual size. Rent is very high. I have paid £2 per week for a little back room, and only left it because the rent was raised to £3 per week. There are thousands living in canvas tents. There is a town on the south side of the Yarra Yarra composed entirely of canvas tents; and even when the rain comes they wish to get into house. I expect the rent will be doubled

"There is no such thing as having a friend to smoke a cigar with, for every one is afraid to go home after dark. Just imagine me leaving the office at two or three o'clock in the morning, having to travel to Gardenwood, two miles from Melbourne, and every five minutes surrounded by a pack of dogs, or stumbling over the cows and bullocks. Just imagine me with my pockets full of brick nuts, a stick in one hand, and a brick in the other, travelling through the bush, expecting—as every day occurrence—to be shot at and robbed. If they shoot me they'll be considerably taken in, for I leave my watch at home, and never carry much money. I said *home*—I misapplied the word; for it is only used by everybody when speaking of England; and thousands of poor souls are the day's end they had never left it—more so than I; for at least two thirds of the newcomers left good situations in England to better themselves here such as shopkeepers, government clerks, and members without trades. Pity the Diggings, but are not fit for those hardships; come back to Melbourne, go as waiters, cooks, labourers; work on the wharf, mend the roads, be the police, or die, for there is no posthouse here

SCULPTURE OF THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.

BAS RELIEF.—ESTABLISHMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRALISATION.



BAS RELIEF.—THE CONCORDAT.

COLOSSAL FIGURE, BY PRADIER.

his exploits in Italy, and his dangers at Waterloo, and who went even to St Helena to alleviate the misfortunes of his master by a self-devotion which could hardly be equalled in the heroic ages, and Duroc, whom the Emperor loved like a brother—who was the companion of all his battles, from 1797 to 1813, until he fell in Silesia, with the glory of a soldier and the devotion of a friend.

This vestibule passed, the spectator finds himself in the crypt (*vide Illustration*), which is of a circular form. Its depth below the pavement is about six yards, and it has altogether a diameter of about twenty-three yards. The centre of the crypt, which is left open, and is bounded by the balustrade above described, occupies above fifteen yards. The remainder of the crypt included in the above diameter is under the floor, and forms a gallery. The floor is supported by twelve square columns or pilasters, of white Carrara marble, each of which is faced by a colossal figure, holding in its hand the emblems of the Emperor's principal victories. These twelve colossal Caryatides excite the admiration of every spectator—the figure in each case being sculptured out of the single block of marble which forms the column. They are the last great works of Pradier, who died before the inauguration of the Tomb. The figures all have their eyes turned towards the sarcophagus, which is now being raised in the centre of the crypt. We present our readers with sketches of three of these figures.

The sarcophagus is composed of an ancient red granite, from Finland, harder and of a finer grain than that of Egypt, a material admirably calculated to defy the destructive ravages of time, and which was discovered by M. Montferrand, architect of the Czar, who has used of the same granite several columns in the church of St Isaac, at St Petersburg. This precious and beautiful material has been hitherto unknown to us, and the idea of thus applying it belongs to M. Visconti. The sarcophagus is four yards long by two in breadth, and is more than four yards in height. It is formed of four blocks, and placed upon a platform of green granite, from the Vosges. The outer coffin, which has received the cedar and leaden coffins brought from St Helena, is composed of a substance called *algita* from Corsica—the same material employed in the base of the Column in the Place Vendôme.

To saw and polish the sarcophagus of red granite, the powerful assistance of a steam engine was necessary. A rich mosaic pavement surrounds the sarcophagus, presenting a laurel crown, in the style of those of ancient Rome. Rays emanate from this crown, which surrounds the Monument. In this beautiful mosaic pavement, in gilt letters, are the names of the Emperor's principal victories—Rivoli, the Pyramids, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram and Moskowa. The external portion of the crypt is lighted by twelve bronze lamps, modelled from the terra cotta lamps found at Pompeii, and which will only be lighted on solemn days—such as the birth and death of the Emperor. Upon the walls of this circular gallery are placed ten grand bas-reliefs in white marble, designed by M. Simart, and executed by MM. Chambaud, Petit, Oudiné, Lanno, &c. They represent the following subjects allegorically treated:—The institution of civil order, the institution of the Legion of Honour, the *concordat* with Rome, the administration, the Council of State, the Code, the University, the Comptes, the encouragements given to Commerce and Industry, and the public works. The continuation of these bas-reliefs is twice interrupted by the door of the vestibule and by that of a subterraneous chamber—a kind of sanctuary, in black marble, of gloomy and severe aspect, in which are placed different relics of interest—to wit, the sword which the Emperor wore at Austerlitz, the decorations which glittered upon his breast on great occasions, the crown of gold voted by the city of Cherbourg, and sixty flags won by French valour. These flags formerly ornamented the Senate. They were consigned by M. Sémonville upon the entrance of the Allies. The relics are laid upon a cushion placed upon a bronze coffer; the flags ornament the walls, their diverse hues, belonging to almost every European nation, consecrated by the blood of their defenders and begrimed by the smoke and dust of battle, standing out boldly from the black marble. At the further end will be erected a grand statue of Napoleon in Imperial costume, and sculptured in the quarry by M. Simart. A lamp suspended from the sepulchral vault, and always lighted, will present a dim obscurity in this chamber, which will only be seen through the grating of the door. The aspect of this Monument has, it may well be imagined, a grandeur, a severe magnificence, and a religious character which explains the preference given to the plans of Visconti, the successful competitor.

The Court Vauban, which fronts the principal entrance of the church, is, so to speak, its vestibule: it should, therefore, announce the Monument which the spectator is about to see. M. Visconti conceived the idea of decorating it with the statues of twelve Marshals created by the Emperor when he revived the monarchical dignity. Seats placed below the pedestals of these statues will form the *enceinte* of this Court. In the centre, upon a rich pedestal, will be erected a statue of Napoleon in military costume, as he appeared upon the field of battle.

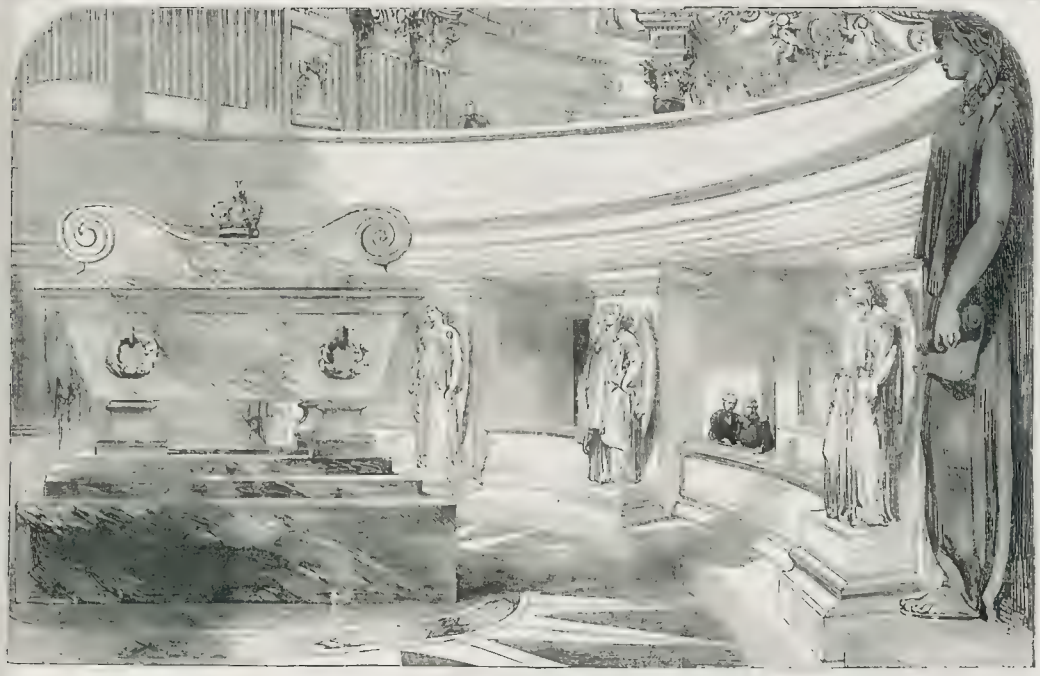
When Louis Philippe first conceived the idea which his Ministers adopted, and which the country received with enthusiasm, to take advantage of the relations then existing between France and England, and to claim the body of the Emperor, he was animated by one of those noble and patriotic instincts which ought alone to actuate the policy of sovereigns. The King, who had personally discussed the matter of the restitution of the Emperor's remains in a familiar conversation with Queen Victoria, during her visit to the Château d'Eu, before opening the negotiations between the two Governments, desired that a considerable sum should be appropriated for the construction of this Tomb, and made a demand upon the Chambers of 4,000,000 francs. Later a sum of 6,000,000 francs was necessary. When finished, the Imperial Tomb will become one of the greatest attractions in the city of Paris.

For the greater part of the foregoing particulars we are indebted to a communication by M. Jules Lecomte, in the columns of *L'Indépendance Belge*. We have been favoured by receiving the following account of the bas reliefs from M. Simart, the eminent sculptor, to whom the execution of these bas reliefs has been entrusted by the French Government.

In the first bas-relief, the Imperial Genius, with the Victor's rod—the symbol of executive power—holds in one hand the law of the 28th *Pluviose*, constituting an administrative centralization—with the other he seizes the helm of affairs, which is placed upon the

COLOSSAL FIGURE, BY PRADIER.

COLOSSAL FIGURE, BY PRADIER.



TOMB OF NAPOLEON.—THE SARCOPHAGUS, IN THE CRYPT.

[illegible] to unite the exertions of the [illegible] struggles under the powerful [illegible] which France was [illegible] which are at the side of the [illegible] and Democracy [illegible] the great results which must be [illegible] by the unity of power in the Administration.

At the base of the throne the following inscription appears: "I have shown that even in the midst of war I did not neglect that which concerned the institutions and the good order of France."

The subject of the second bas-relief is the "Concordat." The Genius of Napoleon reconciles Catholic Rome with France. The cross is again elevated, and religion and morals can anew exert their beneficent action. The faithful can now render public homage to the object of their religious worship. The old man, raising his eyes to heaven, offers his grateful acknowledgments to the sacred emblem of the religion of his fathers. The young girl throws herself upon her knees, and finds support in [illegible] with the young man raises with sacred ardour the Christian emblem of hope and regeneration. At the foot of the bas-relief [illegible] "The Gallican Church revived by Intelligence and Concord."

[illegible] PASSAGE TO THE CRYPT.

THE FÊTE OF THE EMPEROR.

(See Illustration on page 133.)

ALTHOUGH every year makes a fresh demand on the talents of the decorative artists of Paris, so fruitful is their imagination, and so pure their taste, that always something beautiful is offered to the public admiration, and in most cases differing essentially from anything invented for preceding solemnities. The present occasion furnishes an additional proof of the vast superiority of French decorative talent, the ornamentation for the Fête Napoleon being distinguished alike for novelty and for good taste.

The Fête commenced at six on Monday morning by a salvo of 101 guns fired from the Invalides. Even at that hour a number of promenaders were already enjoying the cool air in the Champs Elysées, where thousands of workmen had been busy from the first light of dawn in putting up lamps and completing the various preparations. The weather was propitious, rain having fallen in the night and laid the dust. The ground selected for the principal decorations comprised the garden of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, and the Champs Elysées, up to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. On the whole of this vast space, lofty frameworks of timber were erected to imitate the arches and colonnade of a Moorish building. On each terrace of the Tuileries gardens, near the grand entrances from the Place, stood a long range of lofty arcades of open wood work, supported on wide pilasters, traced out with slight rods of wood, and ornamented with a variety of curious medallions, unlike any architectural decoration of the present day, and forming a kind of architectural fret-work, producing a most happy effect. At immense trium phal arch, of the same description of work, stood in front of the main entrance into the garden, and from its centre was suspended a huge Imperial crown, with wreaths of laurel connecting it to tracery above. Every part of these erections was covered over with coloured lamps. All round the Place de la Concorde were similar constructions, all gaily painted in a uniform manner, so as to produce a kind of quaint harmony of colouring.

Up the Champs Elysées to the Rond-Point was to be seen on each side a long extending range of similar arcades, supported on pilasters of the description already mentioned. There were not less than 284 of these arcades—the whole line cut into parts by twenty-six lofty portiques, placed at equal distances. The arabesques, formed by the slight wooden rods, were hung round in every direction with coloured lamps; and from the centre of each arcade was suspended a lustre for 100 lights. Over the fountains at the Rond-Point immense celestial spheres, bearing an enormous eagle wi h outspread wings; the whole ornamented with coloured lamps. From the Rond Point to the Triumphal Arch were 360 lofty poles, placed at equal distances, and connected below by a triple garland of coloured lamps, and above by a broad cornice, on which also lamps were placed. This same ornamentation was adopted in the garden of the Tuileries, with this difference, that the lamps were there of white glass, so long in the distance like strings of huge pearls. Sixty immense chandeliers were suspended from gaily-coloured cords running across the main avenue of the Champs Elysées; and the Triumphal Arch at the end bore a vast star of the Legion of Honour, to be lit up at night with gas. The side passages up the Champs Elysées were also crowned with lines of coloured lanterns, suspending immense lustres of cut glass. Half-way up on the left, near the Palais de l'Industrie, was erected a circular building, in which, in the afternoon, a military band played symphonies and marches; and on each side near the Rond-Point were placed two other bands. The three buildings were formed of arcades of gilt rods to match the constructions around, and from the centre of each arcade hung a chandelier of coloured lamps. A profusion of flowers were placed on pedestals, and the general effect of these constructions was exceedingly happy.

One peculiarity of the ornamentation or this Fête was the comparative absence of tricoloured flags. Since 1848 they have always been the groundwork of the decorations of every public ceremony; but on the present occasion, except some small banderoles which floated from the poles erected in the Tuileries gardens to receive the ends of the festoons of lamps, and some full-dress ornamenting a handsome orchestra erected beneath the grand triumphal arch, scarcely one was to be found. The letter "N." was to be seen in various places on the triumphal arch in the Place de la Concorde, as well as on shields suspended from the poles connecting the festoons of lamps; and that letter, with the legend, "Au Rond-Point, alone intimated in whose honour the Fête was celebrated.

But the Fête was not merely in honour of the Emperor; it was also, to a certain extent, a religious one, since the Fête Napoleon and that of the Assumption fell on the same day. In the various churches of Paris the image of the Virgin was dressed out with great splendour, and a grand service was celebrated in her honour

About one o'clock the crowd became very dense in the garden of the Tuileries and in the Champs Elysées; yet, at that hour, the boat-races near the Pont d'Iena, attracted thousands of persons. Further on, the Champ de Mars was thronged with a vast multitude, waiting to witness the performances of the aëronauts of the morning, which formed a representation of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and a grand equestrian spectacle. M. Godard was also to ascend in his balloon; and the performers of the Imperial Cirque were to represent the capture of Lagbouat. In addition, about the same hour, vast crowds were collected at the eastern end of Paris to witness pantomimic performances on the Place Valhubert, and at the Barrière du Trône; whilst thousands of others had filled the Théâtre Français, the Opéra Comique, Palais Royal, Gymnase, Porte St. Martin, Variétés, Vaudeville, and other principal theatres, to enjoy the gratuitous performances. At Bercy there were boat-races, which could boast of fully as many spectators as were collected at those near the Pont d'Iena.

A little after o'clock, the river between the Pont des Invalides and the Pont d'Iéna presented a very animated scene; a vast number of the gayest of the Parisian *canots* having assembled for sailing and rowing matches, which were to succeed.

The aquatic sports were still at their height, when part of the spectators moved toward the Pont d'Iéna, to gain the Champ de Mars. A large enclosed circle for horse-riding had been formed at one side, whilst at the other was erected a theatre for a miscellaneous performance, of which the principal part was the taking of Lagbouat by the French troops.

The *divertissement* in the Champ de Mars was of great attraction, and every part of the ground from which a view could be obtained, was crowded to excess.

The cavalcade of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" was a brilliant performance, and the cortége, composed of eighty-seven personages, costumed in the style of Francis I., with queens, queens' maids, heralds, squires, pages, valets, ensign-bearers, &c., presented a picturesque *coup d'œil*. But this gaudy sight was surpassed by the "passage of arms," in which eight English knights and eight French ones, armed *cap-à-pie*, and mounted on steeds caparisoned in leathern mail, met in the ground for an hour against each other. (*See Illustration* on front page)

The spectacle was a representation of the assault and capture of Laghouat; and the architect displayed great skill in constructing a very good resemblance of that place, the capture of which reflected high credit on the French army in Algeria. The mimic fort was attacked in due form by a body of about 600 men, Chasseurs de Vincenne, Zouaves, Spahis, &c. The Arabs a most determined resistance, and hurled away from their battlements with great energy; but all their valour was of no avail against the energy and superior discipline of their assailants; and the tricoloured flag of the victors at length floated triumphantly from the walls. In addition to this performance, M. Buleisy rolled his ball, while standing on it, up a spiral inclined plane; Madame Sequi, now seventy-six, danced like a young girl of eighteen; and M. Godard made a balloon ascension

At four o'clock the Emperor and the Empress left the Tuileries in an open carriage, and visited the principal points of the public rejoicing. They proceeded to the Champ de Mars by the Quays and the Pont d'Iéna, and were received everywhere on their passage with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" Their Majesties afterwards drove round by the Barrière d'Etoile, and returned to the Palace by the Champs Elysées and the Garden of the Tuileries

By the time all these performances had terminated, evening had come on; but the crowds on the main points of attraction—the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées—remained without any perceptible diminution. At about half-past six, a salvo of 101 guns from the Invalides announced that the Day Fête was over, and immediately the Parisian that the preparations for the illuminations were about to commence. Many persons availed themselves of this pause to proceed home to dinner; and when they were able to return to the Fête, the change which had taken place was one of the most striking description—the whole of the garden of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, and the Champs Elysées, being lit up in the most magnificent manner. It is impossible to convey even a faint idea of the effect produced by the illumination of the arcades already described. Nothing like it has ever been seen in Paris before. The variously-coloured lamps sparkled like emeralds, topazes, rubies, &c. The grand façade on the terraces of the garden of the Tuileries presented a dazzling blaze. The Place de la Concorde was also of the greatest beauty, whilst the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées seemed like an interminable ball-room lit up with magnificent lustres. The side alleys were also brilliantly lit up; and, in addition to the coloured lamps, had a vast number of lanterns of various shapes. The sphere at the Rond-Point was covered with blue lights to represent the firmament, and the eagle above was one blaze of white light. It may give some idea of the extraordinary flood of light which met the eye, when it is explained that on the Triumphal Arch there were upwards of 8000 lights; thence to the Rond-Point, 82,000; on the globe and eagle, 6000; on the arcades in the Champs Elysées and the Place de la Concorde, 204,760; on the porticoes, 30 000; on the grand lustres, 70,000; on the triumphal arch near the garden of the Tuileries, 80,000; on the garden, 100,000; in all, not far from 600,000. This, too, is irrespective of the vast number of lamps, lamps, and lanterns in the side alleys and on the arcades which surrounded the Rond-Point, as well as the long range of colonnade from the Rond-Point to the Triumphal Arch of the Barrière de l'Etoile. Perhaps it would not be too much to calculate the whole number of lights put up for this grand illumination at very little short of three-fourths of a million So admirable were the arrangements that the whole was lit up in a little more than an hour.

Just as the spectators had had time to admire this beautiful scene, the hour for the fireworks had arrived. The living stream then directed its course towards that part of the Champs Elysées which commanded a view of the fireworks. At length the signal blue light was seen, and was responded to by a flight of rockets, which mounted in the air and burst in a shower of brilliant stars of every hue; and these were again followed by flights of Roman candles and variously coloured fires of all kinds. Next followed the pieces. The first represented the united spheres of the Emperor and Empress, surrounded by a brilliant halo of stars of all colours. The second was an allegorical mosaic of novel effect, and divided into two tableaux—the first representing a triumphal portico, in the centre of which and on the upper part were the letters "N" and "N.E." unified, and the second, a complete cascade of fire The last, and the master-piece of the night, was of unusual size, the façade being upwards of 300 feet in length, and about 100 feet in height. It was in the shape of a half circle, and was intended to represent the Temple of Immortality, having on each side a lofty portico, surmounted by trophies, with the Imperial initials crowned and surrounded by garlands. Fountains of fire spouted forth from the interior of the porticoes; the columns which formed the hemicycle of the temple were surmounted by trophies and eagles, and in the centre was represented the apotheosis of Napoleon the Great in the Imperial costume, holding in his right hand a sceptre, and with his left resting on the emblem of his sway; his feet reposed on a globe covered by the wings of an eagle holding in its claws a scroll, on which was inscribed "15 Août." The figure of Napoleon was about sixty feet in height, and the spread of the wings of the eagle about fifty feet. This was certainly a *chef d'œuvre* of pyrotechnic skill, and, as well as the rest of the display, reflects the highest credit on M. Ruggieri, the architect and director. Between each of the above pieces, hundreds of rockets and Roman candles were let off, filling the air with countless myriads of stars of the most brilliant and varied colours.

Immediately after the grand piece had terminated its ephemeral existence, a fire-balloon was let off, bearing on eagle surmounted by a crown, and holding in its claws a gigantic letter "N." The balloon ascended majestically, sending out from time to time showers of coloured balls of fire. Next followed the grand bouquet. No sooner had it disappeared than the whole dome of the Invalides burst out into a blaze of fire of a deep red colour, from Bengal lights placed round it. The effect produced was most brilliant and varied colours.

The public offices generally were illuminated. The dome of the Pantheon, the cornice of the Legislative Chamber, and the Arc de Triomphe, were lighted with gas. The Hôtel de Ville, which was handsomely dressed out with flags, and illuminated with gas, was also lit up. The column in the Place Vendôme was illuminated at the top and bottom with lamps, but the effect was not very striking. In the afternoon a number of old soldiers paid a visit to this spot, and deposited crowns of flowers on the pedestal of the column. The railings were dressed with bouquets and wreaths of laurel, and the general effect was pleasing. Along the Boulevards and the principal leading streets the illuminations were pretty general, but they looked insignificant after the fairy-like scene in the Champs Elysées. Taking this Fête, in its ensemble, it may be affirmed that it was one of the most beautiful ever seen in Paris; and it is most satisfactory to be able to state that everything passed off without an accident

It is only justice to add that the programme of this Fête was dictated to M. Visconti by the Emperor himself; and that the execution of the various parts was not inferior to the invention which had originated them.

The whole cost of the Fête was 700,000 francs, of which 80,000 francs were distributed in alms. The expense is to be equally divided between the city of Paris and the State.

ALLEGED CHRISTIANITY OF THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.

We make the following highly-interesting extract from a communication written by an officer on board her Majesty's ship *Hermes*, the vessel which carried Sir G. Bonham on his visit to the Chinese insurgents at Nankin:—

The insurgents let us know immediately that they professed Christianity—Protestant Christianity—and I believe sincerely, and many of them intelligently so; nor can there be a doubt of their Protestantism, for their expression is characteristic; they always said as also the Imperialists in speaking of them that they were worshippers of Jesu, in contradistinction to those of Confucius or Tien-chu

They circulate tracts, not copied from missionary tracts, but drawn from the Scriptures by themselves, and written in a far superior style of humour than that, perhaps, possible to foreigners

They are iconoclasts, and destroy every vestige of idol worship.

They accept the Ten Commandments, translated by themselves, to which they have added a commandment. On the occasion of my giving the New Testament the first time, there was no one present who could interpret; but the chief opened it, and, after reading two or three passages, showed by his manner that he understood every word he read, and it is, and, on the interpreter returning to my cabin, I told him he was to present it to his Prince. He rose and made several bows, and otherwise expressed his thanks for the present.

They are very severe for any infraction of morals, and separate the sexes, to prevent improprieties of any kind. They hold an open court, conferring Hitgana: so in the old Chinese courts, when they feared always have recourse to torture They style the army the "Holy Army," and the name of Nankin they have changed into that of the "Holy City." They style each other "brother," and they invariably called us "foreign brethren."

Code with an interpreter about twelve miles, and must have passed 20,000 people carrying rice, furniture, &c.; and the interpreter assured me that he only heard one expression that could offend the nicest ear, whereas one can hardly move in the Chinese towns without hearing it, and, I am told the very children use the grossest expressions in their ordinary play.

It was obvious to the commonest observer that they were practically a different race They had Gutzlaff's edition of Genesis, and the person they spoke most of was Dr. Lobenon. This, we supposed, was either Dr. Bolton, or Cruden, or Dr. Lobscheid, also missionaries. The first belongs to the London mission, the other to the Rhenish mission Perhaps the latter is the more probable, as he was attached to the same society as Gutzlaff, and is said to have linnerated in Quangsi, where the movement took its rise.

On inquiring of an Imperialist belonging to the gunboats above Nankin the cause of the outbreak, he said that a number of them were in the habit of meeting in Quangsi for the worship of Jesu, and that the mandarins prohibited them, stating that they allowed no societies for the propagation of depraved doctrine; and, as they persisted in meeting, they had some of them beheaded. The remainder took up arms in their own defence, commencing with 200. They now state they have a million adherents I have no doubt they have several hundred thousand at Nankin, Chin-kiang-foo, Yang-chow, and Hwa-Chow.

The officer in question is evidently disposed to put the most favourable construction on the faith of the insurgents, and it is impossible to doubt. After perusing his letter, that the rigorous despotism and the idolatrous superstition which for centuries have cramped and insulated an empire computed to contain a third of the human race have come to an end. There is no change which in magnitude and suddenness can at all compare with this; for it appears that 340,000,000 human beings are yielding, if they have not already yielded, with a rapidity even greater than that we read of in the annals of ancient or mediæval conversion. The army which has almost accomplished the destruction of the Manchoo rulers of China is described as possessing all the coolness and confidence of men certain of the justice and success of their cause. Occupying Nankin, and apparently unimpressed by an Imperial host rich in money, mandarins, ships, and pompous ordinances, they nevertheless go on quietly and uninterruptedly collecting immense supplies of rice from the surrounding country, appropriating the Imperial tribute, repairing the fortifications, manufacturing guns, and preparing for a march to Pekin as soon as it shall suit their convenience. They entertain no doubt of their strength, of their Divine mission, of the weakness of the opposing dynasty and armies, of the sympathy of the masses of Chinese, and of the utter worthlessness of the whole existing system. Its condemnation they place in its degrading superstition and its vices, and have by this time the palpable fact to rely upon, that, except in the case of one strongly fortified city, they have never met with any resistance worth speaking of. With such an enemy so near the seat of Tartar rule, and the geographical key of the empire, we may, before very long, expect to hear that the whole empire of China has received its idols and embraced Christianity, whatever that may mean in the present instance

From all accounts, or rather from every possible surmise, it was but a very small spark which has made this vast conflagration. Whether the Prince of Universal Peace, as he is called, has sometimes his grand schemes as a pupil of the Rev Mr. Roberts, an American missionary at Canton; whether he derived his faith from some tradition of the Scriptures long cherished in the remote province of Quangsi; or whether the insurrection took its rise from the intrigues of the mandarins, or the disappointment of a candidate for literary honours, is not known But some additional light has been thrown upon the creed of the insurgents by some Parliamentary papers recently laid upon the table of the House of Commons by the Foreign Office. The following communication from the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, contains the most valuable and authentic exposition yet published of the character of the Christianity professed by the Chinese rebels. Dr. Medhurst is one of the highest authorities on the subject, and we need, therefore, make no apology for the length of our quotation :—

"The Book of Religious Precepts" is decidedly the best production issued by the insurgents. The reasoning is correct, the prayers are good, the crimes enjoined (with the exception of the offences) are unobjectionable; the Ten Commandments agree in spirit with those delivered by Moses, and the hymns are passable. The statements of the doctrines of human depravity, redemption by the blood of Jesus, and renewal of the heart by the influence of the Holy Spirit, are sufficient to direct any honest inquirer in the way to heaven. If this were the only pamphlet issued by the insurgents, or if they were all like this, we should sincerely rejoice in the movement, and wish it success

The Ode for Youth gives some admirable lessons regarding the honour due to God, who is the creator and father of all. It sets forth in very clear terms the coming of Jesus into the world for the salvation of men by the shedding of the blood on the cross; and then goes on to detail the duties which are required of us as parents and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, relatives and friends; concluding with instructions as to the management of the heart and external senses. Altogether this is an excellent book, and there is not a word in it which a Christian missionary might not adopt, and circulate as a tract for the benefit of the Chinese.

The Celestial Dynasties Class, begins well. It details the creation of the world, and the history of the Israelites, their deliverance from Egypt, the passage of the Red Sea, and the giving of the Law on Mount Sinai. It then speaks of the mission of God's Son, Jesus, into the world. His sufferings, death, resurrection, and ascension, with his command to preach the Gospel in all the world, through believing which men are to go to heaven. The writer then says that the Chinese, in early ages, worshipped one God, but were deluded afterwards by superstition; on which account God is said to have sent down the spirit of Jesus into the person who is also called Heaven's Son into the world to study the Chinese classics; after which he took him up to heaven, and gave him instruction on Celestial matters; He also gave him a sword and a sword, as a commission to destroy his enemies. After having slain many, he was again taken up to heaven, where he says that he saw the mother and the wife of Jesus, whom he calls his Elder Brother. Having received fresh instructions and encouragements, he came down the third time to consolidate his Government.

All these assumptions are of journeys to heaven and heavenly interference by God, and pretender into this world, are the basis of the suspicion that the Chief of the insurrection has arrogated to himself a direct connection with the Deity, in order to overawe his followers, and make them submit to his will.

The Book of Celestial Decrees purports to be a collection of communications from God, our Heavenly Father, and Jesus, our elder brother, which it is said have several times been sent down from heaven into the world to declare the Divine will to man. In last our Heavenly Father is said to have told the multitude that he had appointed the Chief of the insurrection to be their Celestial Sovereign, commanding them to be obedient to his commands, and aid him in attaining the Empire. The same year Jesus is said to have told them to fight in order to subdue the country, telling them that he would aid them in battle but to have declared that if they disobey the commands of their superiors, or retreated in battle, he would put them to death. He is also said to have forbidden them secreting any of the booty, and to have ordered them to give up everything to the general treasury. On a subsequent occasion the Father is said to have reproved them for disobedience to orders, and for want of courage, telling them that to consider whose race they were going, and in whose work they were engaged, as an inducement to them to go forth to battle and kill their enemies, adding, that if a man wishes to become a hero he must not love at his ease, for the more exertion the greater will be their honour, and much more to the same effect, all very unlike what might be expected to come from our Heavenly Father, and very different from anything we have read in Luke

Last pamphlet consists with a number of proclamations from the Imperial Court to the people, by Heaven's command, to expel the rebels, and to raise a loyal militia, with numerous quotations from the Confucian classics, to which each of these proclamations is appended. The whole is evidently written by the Imperialists, and is a good specimen of the mandarin style, which is never to retire. He then gives various details respecting the manifestation of the Holy Spirit, urging the people to fight vigorously, and promising rewards according to their merit, including the highest dignity in the present world, and glory in the next. The Chief appends a summary of doctrine, in which he declares that the Divine attributes, and disclaims for himself, or others, those titles which he thinks are due to God alone He particularly insists on obedience to the Tenth Commandment, all breaches of which are to be visited by death, without mercy This last proclamation regards his harem, and forbids any one to mention the name of any of its inmates, or even to look at them. Whoever dares to disobey shall be beheaded; and whoever reports anything that is said outside into the harem, both the carrier and the person who said it are to be beheaded.

This latter document indicates that the Chief is bent on attaining empire, and while claiming every indulgence for himself, is resolved to punish severely all those who interfere with his plans.

The Revelations of the Heavenly Father during His Descent on Earth details the examination and detection of a traitor on whom they were about to confer an appointment, when the Father is said to have come down from Heaven in person, on purpose to arraign and cross quest on the delinquent; and, having brought his treason to light, to have returned to heaven. On considering this as a display of the Deity of the Father's power, the leader called upon his followers to kneel down with him, and acknowledge the Celestial favour, after which he directed his Ministers to record the declared will of God, on the occasion of his descending upon earth. The result is the pamphlet before us. There is no word of their having seen any form; but the idea of the Father's presence seems to have been conveyed upon the minds of the bystanders, when the Father is said to have addressed the leader of the insurrection, saying, "I am going to take the matter in hand to-day; any other person would find it a hard task." He is further said to have commanded the leader to go forth and fight, and to have interrogated him in a variety of ways; in consequence of which the man confessed his guilt, and was put to death. In the course of the examination, the Father is said to have told him that he was "a beast," and to have reproved him; to which he replied, "The Great God—the Heavenly Father." Also, if he knew who was the sun? to which he answered, "The sun is my superior—the Celestial Father—the true lord of the nations of the earth" "Over what breadth," it was then asked, "does this sun shine?" to which the answer was given, "He illumines the entire world." These words must be under stood, however, with some limitations, as the Chinese are in the habit of considering the territory subject to their own Emperor as the whole world.

After the examination was concluded, and the Father had returned to heaven, the whole group rejoiced together at the goodness of God, and proceeded to kill pigs and oxen, and offer them up in thanks, giving to the Father of all, for his power and goodness in confounding the falsehood and deceit of their enemies, and for His gracious care of His own children. It is evident from this that the insurgents are neither Jews nor Mohammedans, or they would not offer unclean animals to God.

The anthropomorphism displayed in the above pamphlet is very striking. The Deity is brought down from a state of distant superiority, and is represented as familiar with mortals, in a degree which to us appears somewhat revolting. His cross-questioning the culprit, in order to find out the truth, and his scolding several of the officers for their neglect, to whom he ordered 100 blows each to be given, are rather undignified representations of the conduct of the Supreme; leaving the impression on

our minds that not only is the whole scene got up for the purpose of over awing the multitude, but that the individual who conceived it is himself possessed of a vulgar mind. The language in which the pamphlet is drawn up is also excessively colloquial, and in some instances provincial.

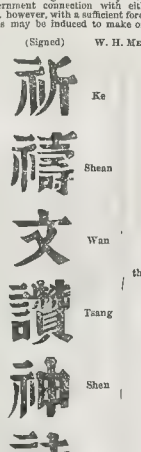
Throughout the given a general view of the above five pamphlets, we leave the reader to form his own opinion. To ourselves it appears exceedingly difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion. There are some things good, very good, in the productions before us, leading us to infer that the authors were divinely taught, and to cherish the hope that not a few will, through the medium of these truths, find the road to heaven. There are, however, some things of which we most highly disapprove—not the least of which are the pretensions to new and immediate communications from the Deity—some of which afford representations of the Divine Being far different from what we have been accustomed to in the Christian Scriptures, and made to serve the ends of personal aggrandisement and ambition.

The only way to account for the difference, is the supposition that two minds, or different sets of men, have been at work. the one animated by a sincere and humble desire to serve God and to seek His favour through the merits of the only Saviour, and the other desirous of imposing on the credulity of the unthinking many, with the view of elevating themselves to supreme power. Which preponderates, or whether both are largely mixed in the overall, it is impossible, without long and intimate personal intercourse with the people themselves, to say. One thing is clear, that a consider able knowledge of Christianity exists among the insurgents; and, could wise instructors effect a residence among them, the good might be fostered and the evil repressed. Should the insurrection succeed, we may at least expect a perfect toleration for Christian missionaries; and it is not unlikely that the party, when predominant, will cherish a favourable disposition towards foreigners, as holding in general the same doctrines with themselves. They would doubtless admit of commercial intercourse, but we may gather, both from their books and their conduct, that opium would be strictly prohibited—not as now, in name only, but in reality

The advantages to be anticipated from the success of the insurgents are, the opening of the country to religious and commercial enterprise, and the introduction of scientific improvements, which will benefit both the giver and the receiver. It would be sad to see Christian nations engaged in putting down the movement, as the insurgents possess an energy, and a readiness to improvement and general reform in what relates to their calendar which the Imperialists never have exhibited, and never can be expected to display. Questionable though it be, the form of Christianity which the insurgents profess is far better than the corrupt idolatry hitherto practised by the Chinese; and it is possible that the European nations, if engaged on the opposite side, would be going to war with some people in some respects better than themselves. Should the Imperialists, assisted by foreigners, prevail over the insurgents (of which there seems little probability), they will become much more obnoxious and insolent than before. They will remember our neutrality, our intercourse with the insurgents, and, above all, the apparent similarity between our religion and theirs, with the fact that the insurgents have divided their religion from foreigners. Chinese diplomatists, at some future day, may wield these arguments to our prejudice, and their statesmen be led to interdict, more strictly than ever, the introduction of those doctrines which, in their estimation, have caused their Government so much trouble. Be this as it may, matters have proceeded too far already for Europeans to be able to clear themselves, in the eyes of the Chinese, of all connexion, or at least sympathy with the insurgents; and the only policy that appears at present advisable, is to keep ourselves from being involved any further in the quarrel, and to avoid all Government communication with either party. Foreigners should be prepared, however, with a sufficient force to resist any attack which the insurgents may be induced to make on them to their own destruction.

(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST

We have been favoured with a copy of an English Book of Common Morning) Prayer, printed in Chinese characters, and circulated among the Chinese by Mr William Bramston This little work has been translated into Chinese by the Rev. Dr. Morrison. We engrave, for the satisfaction of our readers' curiosity, the title-page of the work before us. Considering the extent of our commercial relations with China, no less than the religious sympathy which appears to exist between the new sect and the Christian missionaries in that country, no time ought to be lost in increasing the facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the Chinese language in this country. The Government, the heads of universities and collegiate bodies and the religious and mercantile public, are all interested in this subject: and the best Chinese scholars ought to be invited to lend their co-operation. A grant of public money for the establishment of Chinese professorships and scholarships would probably give an impulse to the study of the Chinese language and literature. China presents a wide field for missionary enterprise; but the difficulties in the way of acquiring a knowledge of the language offer obstacles which seem to require special provision, in order that they may be successfully overcome.



GREAT FIRE AT DOVER.

This seaport town has been the scene of a great conflagrat on, which broke out on Sunday night, on the premises of Messrs. Walker and Co., oil and colour merchants and seed crushers, situate under Dover Cliffe, somewhat more than a quarter of a mile from the Dover terminus. The fire was not extinguished till late on Monday evening. The loss, will, it is supposed, be between £40,000 and £50,000. The premises covered an area of ground exceeding three-quarters of an acre. The buildings were filled with seeds of various kinds, at nearly this season of the year, it is exceedingly questionable whether the salvage will amount to £3000. The machinery used on the premises was also of great value, and was worked by steam-power, there being two engines in the place of from 25 to 30-horse power each; but the whole of it has been reduced to a mashapen mass by the fury of the fire. One very fortunate circumstance was, that when the fire was first seen by the authorities of the town, finding that the tide was fast ebbing, at once closed the gates of the bason, and kept plenty of water therein to supply the engines. Had it not been for this precaution, the loss of property would have been far more extensive than it is

Mr. Braidwood went down from London by a special train with two engines of the fire brigade. The soldiers in the town worked very meritoriously to extinguish the flame. While the firemen were actively engaged, and also police, under Superintendent Smith (the South Eastern Railway) Company, was busily engaged directing the movements of the railway engines, when, all of a sudden, a report like three cannons fired all to a crack, as the chiefs call it, or Lowden and Mr Rich, the chief clerk at the head station of the Railway, but hardly before the time to run away, when a portion of the cliff fell, with a noise resembling the discharge of a park of artillery, burying under it the house of one of the engines, and, it is feared, several persons who were standing near it. Three or four persons who lived in Lincoln-street and Snargate-street, and one near the Theatre Royal, have not been heard of since Monday morning, although they were all seen near the spot a few minutes before the alarm was sounded. The amount of chalk from the cliff that fell was nearly fifty feet high, forty feet wide, and something like sixty four feet deep, and it is estin ated at 2000 tons weight. The force of the accident was the immediate cause of the fire.

The soldiers, in their anxiety to prevent the fire from spreading, pulled down several small buildings, which was exceedingly fortunate, for had not this been done, the flames would inevitably have reached south. Even with this precaution, the materials of the buildings thus razed became ignited.

The town of Dover will suffer materially by the disaster, as the mill destroyed was employed to furnish one portion of the inhabitants with their weekly supply of water for house-hold pur poses.

Two engines and ten men were left to be ready in case of being called for. The insurance offices interested in the loss are the Atlas, the Alliance, the Norwich Union, the Globe, and the West of England. The whole of the men employed at the mills must of necessity be thrown out of employment for a considerable time, as it will take several months to rebuild the extensive range of premises.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

Several bills were forwarded a stage.

In committee on the Passengers' Act Amendment Bill, Mr. F. PEEL stated that his object was to correct some anomalies in the existing system, and to facilitate the emigration of labourers from China to the West Indies, giving the Government a control over the transport of Chinese from other than British ports in China.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a bill to supply an omission in an act of this session respecting the redemption of the land-tax, and to enact that the power of redemption should be limited to persons having an interest in the land, and that, when effected, the tax should merge absolutely, and cease to exist.

Leave was given, and the bill passed through all its stages.

The House adjourned at a half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Public houses (Scotland), Parish Vestries (No. 2), Highway Rates, Elections, Entries of Seamen, Lunacy Regulation, Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance, Newspaper Stamp Duties, Crime and Outrage (Ireland), Registrar of Meetings, Municipal Corporation Act Amendment, Sheriff's Courts (Scotland), Oaths in Chancery, Naval Coast Volunteers, Land-tax Redemption, Consolidated Annuities (Ireland), Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland), Poor Relief Act Continuance, and several railway and private bills.

The Pilotage Bill and the Universities (Scotland) Bill went through committee. Several other bills were forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

New writs were ordered for the boroughs of Stamford and Dungarvan, in the room of Mr. Herries and Mr. Maguire, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. T. HANKEY took the oaths and his seat for Peterborough.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

On the consideration of the Lords' amendments to this bill, the House agreed to various amendments in the clauses up to 43. On the motion that the Lords' amendment, leaving out clause 44 (relating to the salt duty) should be agreed to, Sir J. FITZGERALD expressed his strong conviction, from personal experience in India, of the necessity which existed for the removal of the salt duty; and, if the clause were to be omitted, he desired some security at least that the native purchaser should have salt free from adulteration.

Mr. Cobden complained of the injustice and cruelty of enhancing the price of salt, which was a necessary of life, to men receiving very trifling wages, and recommended a great reduction of the duty. Sir C. Wood said he had never justified the maintenance of a high duty upon this article, and he was ready to concur in a reduction of the duty, which the Indian Government were prepared to make as soon as the state of the revenue warranted the sacrifice. He had only contended that it was contrary to all sound principles for that Government to take upon itself to interfere with the financial arrangements of India; and the vote to which that House had come upon this question was not for a reduction of the duty upon salt, but that the present mode of levying it was objectionable, and that an Excise duty was preferable. The amendment of their Lordships was agreed to, and the clause is therefore omitted.

Mr. SOTHERON obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate Friendly Societies, which he proposed, he said, to circulate as widely as possible, with the view of legislating upon the subject permanently next session.

Mr. KENNAIRD called the attention of the House to the amended criminal code of Malta, which, he said, had given just offence to the Protestant inhabitants of that island. He moved a resolution condemnatory of the annexed code. A debate followed, in which Lord J. RUSSELL observed, that as Malta, when it came into possession of the Crown Catholic country, and as we had promised that the religion of the Maltese should be maintained and respected, punishment must be awarded against those who openly insulted that religion. Believing that the code required further consideration, he promised that the whole matter should be reconsidered, with a view to ensure every respect to the Roman Catholic religion in Malta, and, at the same time, full civil and religious liberty to all her Majesty's subjects. Mr KINNAIRD thereupon withdrew his motion.

The House adjourned shortly after six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a third time; the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Bill passed through committee, and was reported, and several other bills were also forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Lord J. RUSSELL made his promised statement upon the subject of the dispute between Russia and Turkey. As his Lordship merely glanced at incidents generally known to the House and the public, it will be unnecessary to follow him through an outline of transactions already sufficiently well known. He regretted the precipitate withdrawal of Prince Menschikoff from Constantinople. It was considered by both England and France that, looking at the interests at stake, it was desirable that the Turkish Government should forego its right to regard the occupation of the Danubian Principalities as a *casus belli*, and that it should not decline to enter into further negotiations, of which the Ambassadors of the two Powers endeavoured to gather up the threads. When the Russian Government had occupied the Principalities Austria changed her views, and with reference to the treaty of 1841 deemed it necessary that there should be a Conference of the Powers; and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs having adopted a proposition of the French Government as the groundwork of a proposal to Russia, the note containing it was finally arranged and settled to the satisfaction of the four powers on the 31st of July. To this note the Emperor of Russia had given his adhesion. Supposing the matter of this note to be fully arranged, there would still remain the evacuation of the Principalities; and it was quite evident that no settlement could be satisfactory that did not include their immediate evacuation, which, according to the information of Prince Gortschakoff, was to follow the satisfaction obtained from Turkey. He must ask too permission of the House to say nothing more upon this head, and request that the mode of obtaining the end in view might be left in the hands of the Executive Government. He thought there was now a fair prospect that, without involving Europe in hostilities, the independence and integrity of Turkey—which he had always said was a main object of her Majesty's Government—would be secured. That object was one which required the very attention of the Government, and it could only be secured by the union of England and France, and a constant and friendly communication between them.

Mr. LAYARD considered that there had been a want of that energy and decision in these transactions which would have been missed into our proceedings by Lord PALMERSTON. He dwelt in much detail upon the indications of design and artifice on the part of Russia in her conduct towards Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and denounced the proceedings of her Ambassador at Constantinople. He deprecated the attempt to erect an independent Greek empire in Turkey, which, divided as Turkey was into antagonistical portions, would be broken up, like the Byzantine Empire, by similar causes. The very moment that Constantinople passed from the hands of the Turks, British India would be in jeopardy.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that if this dispute could be settled upon the basis that would have been considered a *casus belli*, she would not have dared to cross the Pruth. Russia had now gained what she wanted; she had shown that she could enter Moldavia and Wallachia whenever she pleased with impunity, whereas those Principalities ought to be made, with Bessarabia, a barrier between her and Turkey. He believed that, without having fired a single shot, Russia had gained advantages which would have repaid a fierce campaign, while we had lowered ourselves in the eyes of all nations. The note prepared by Austria had been signed at by Russia; if Turkey refused the terms, we must now join Russia against her; and if Turkey, under this terrible pressure, did accept them, we sanctioned the interference of Russia on behalf of 12,000,000 Greeks, not Greks by nation only, but by religion. Had the cases been reversed, and Turkey had invaded the Principalities, she would have been required not merely to evacuate them, but to pay all expenses and in addition an ample apology; and nothing less would satisfy the ends of justice.

Sir J. PAKINGTON rejoiced that the Government had determined to regard the evacuation of the Principalities as a *sine qua non*, and lamented that that should still remain an unsettled point. In making their evacuation an indispensable condition, the Government would be supported, not only by that House, but by the country. All desired peace—but no longer than it could be had with a due regard to the interests and the honour of this country, and the balance of power in Europe.

Lord D. STUART censured with asperity the proceedings of Russia. If, he observed, we had had a Foreign Minister who was not a Minister of Russia or of Austria, but of England, none of these deplorable events would have occurred which had endangered the peace of the world.

Mr. MUNTZ was of opinion that if we had had a different Government a Russian army would never have marched into the Turkish territory.

Mr. CORNEWALL said, everybody seemed to agree that the conduct of Russia had been treacherous and violent, and to rejoice that the occurrence had brought about a sincere alliance between England and France. The opinions expressed by Lord J. Russell were those of the people of England, for he believed even Birmingham would rather support his pacific policy than precipitate the country into a war. Still there was a feeling of uneasiness in this country respecting Turkey; but there was at the same time a growing conviction in men's minds that the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, as a maxim of policy, had become an empty phrase and nothing more. The Turks in Europe were intruders—their home was Asia; and the progress of events had demonstrated that a Mahomedan Power could not be maintained in Europe. The independence of a country that could not maintain itself could not be upheld; and a fact had now become prominent, that for every Turk in European Turkey there were three Christians. And what was the feeling of the Christian population of Turkey towards their rulers? He believed that, in the interior, it was not favourable; and if he were a rayah subject of the Porte, he should say "Give me my Christian Government rather than a Mahomedan." This feeling of the Christian part of the population in Turkey would become an important part of the subject, and we should have to address our minds to the question hereafter what we were going to do with Turkey, for we must not think that we could keep Turkey as it is. Mr. Cobden contended that the importance of the trade with Turkey had been overrated He maintained that all our commerce in the Black Sea was owing to Russian encroachments there. What could a country like Turkey, without roads, contribute to the commerce of the world? The balance of power might be all very well, but he protested against its being argued that we were bound, in the interest of England, to maintain Turkey. A good deal was said about the Russian power; but how absurd to talk of a Russian army invading England! Why, she could not send over her three hundred miles of frontier without a loan. If England engaged in war, it would be attended with consequences which the present generation had not reflected upon, or they would not talk so glibly about war. The Government, he thought, had done wisely, for themselves as well as the country, in disregarding the taunts of thoughtless men and reckless cry for war; and he did not blame them for adhering to the traditional policy of maintaining the integrity of Turkey.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Mr. Cobden had begun by talking of maintaining the independence of Turkey, and ended with endeavouring to show that Turkey was not worth defending. If he had stood there as an avowed advocate of Russia, he could not have dared to pursue a course more calculated to assist her views. Did not the hon. gentleman know that the commercial system of Russia was eminently restrictive and prohibitory, while that of Turkey was the most liberal of any country with which we had commercial relations? The resources of Turkey, which were constantly improving, tended to make her commerce every year more valuable to this country. Mr. Cobden regarded Turkey as a rotten fabric, and thought it was high time to consider what we should do with the country when we got rid of the Mahomedans. But Le Grand Palmerston) did not agree that the Turkish empire was in a state of decay; he held its maintenance to be not only desirable, but worth contending for. Turkey, so far from having gone back in the last thirty years, had made more improvements in social and moral customs and in religious tolerance than any other country. So far from going along with Mr. Cobden, he was convinced that, if we only kept out of Turkey those who wished to get into it, there were, as far as the seeds of internal dissolution were concerned, many countries in Europe which would not bear a very favourable comparison with it. He trusted Mr. Cobden's speech would not mislead any one beyond the limits of this country; that his language would not excite abroad feelings likely to mar the efforts of her Majesty's Government; and that the great preponderance of a proper feeling upon this subject in that House would prove to the world what were the real sentiments of the British Parliament and the British nation.—Adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz.:—The Burials (beyond the Metropolis) Bill; the Consolidation Fund Appropriation Bill; the Militia Ballots Suspension and Militia Law Amendment Bill; the Land Tax Commissioners Bill; the Defacing the Coin Bill; the Linen, &c, Manufacture (Ireland) Bill; the Pilotage Bill; the Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill; the Stock in Trade Exemption Bill; and the Customs Tariff Act Bill. The other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.—Adjourned.

THE SMYTH FORGERIES CASE.

In our last Number we gave an account of this extraordinary trial and its result. To continue the subject, we may further state that on Thursday the prisoner, "Smyth," was brought before the Rev. Dr. Jenne, a magistrate of Gloucester, on the charge of forging and uttering certain documents; and was fully committed for trial From the evidence of the witnesses then examined, it appears that his real name is Provis, and that he had been convicted and imprisoned for horse-stealing. His father recognised him; and also an old pupil, who identified the prisoner as his schoolmaster, at Bath, in 1814. The seal-engravers, Moring and Cocks, proved that the seals applied to the documents had been ordered of them. It happens, too, that one of the seals was engraved by a process which has only been invented within these few years.

At the close of the proceedings, the prisoner (for whom no counsel nor attorney appeared), after receiving the usual caution from Dr. Jenne, said that, being unprotected by legal advice, he did not feel himself justified in entering into any explanation respecting any of the circumstances which had been deposed to, except that he considered that the proofs in support of the illegality of the documents had not been, in the present instance, proved by any evidence; nor the facts of the drawing, signing, or sealing by him of the deeds, or of his possession of them, except of the document marked "B" (the deed of 1822); and, considering the evidence given before the Judge of the genuineness of the signatures not being overpowered by the testimony of the witnesses examined before the magistrate, he left the matter to the magistrate's determination. He declared himself not guilty of the charge; and, if he was committed on the charge of absolute and positive forgery, he should consider himself unjustly committed.

With reference to the trial itself, we may state that at the time when the counsel for the plaintiff threw up their briefs, there remained upwards of fifty witnesses to be examined on his behalf; while as many as sixty were present on the part of the defendant. It would have been proved by Mr Herapath, the analytical chemist, that the deeds were incontestably forgeries, the will and seals being of modern date. It was also proved that the seals applied to the documents had been ordered of them. It happens, too, that one of the seals was engraved by a process which has only been invented within these few years.

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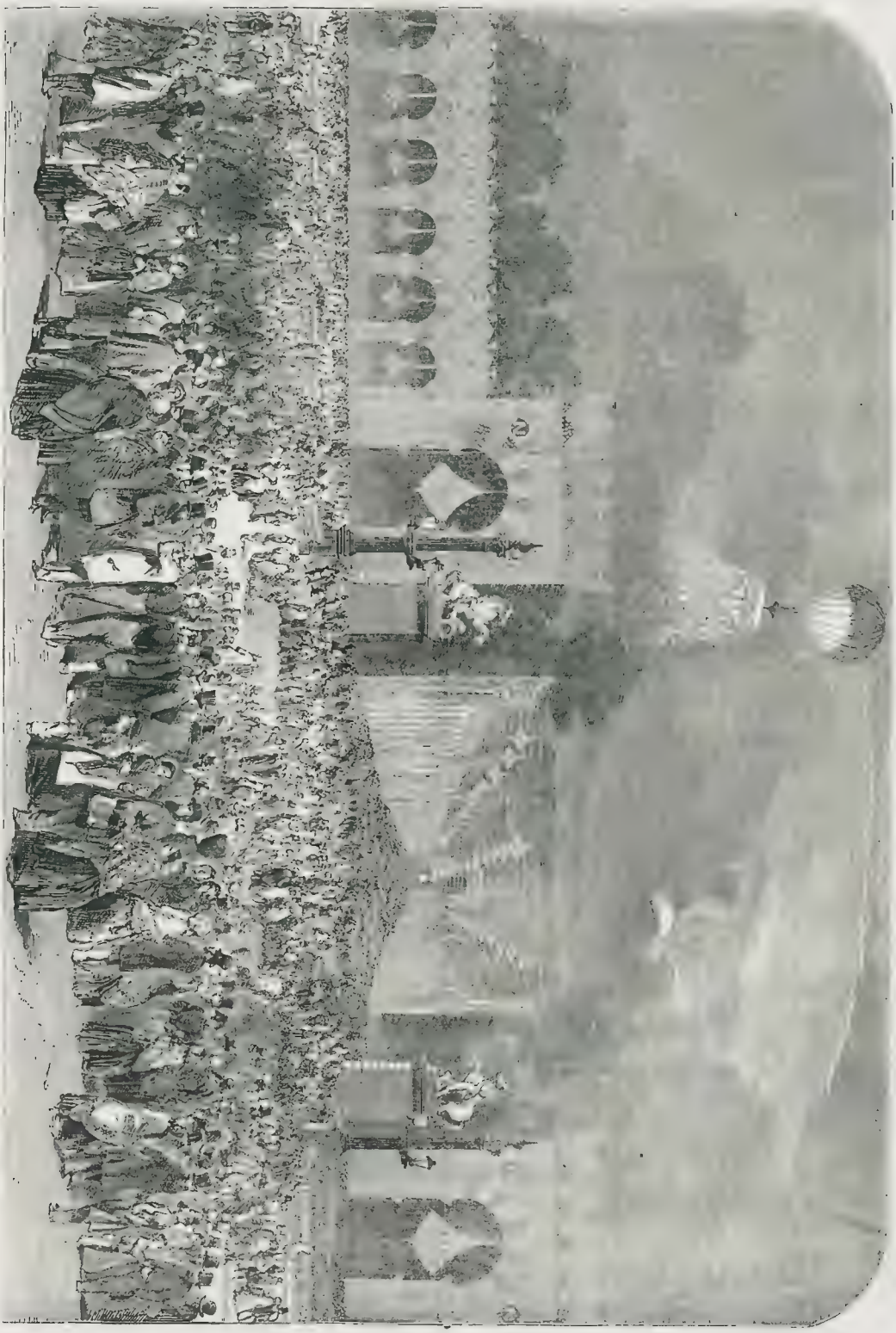
Mr. Hunt, solicitor to the corporation of the diocese, Dr. Monk, ascertained that Dr. Verner Love was alleged to have married Sir Hugh in Ireland, did not take out a license or publish banns before the marriage took place. It has been ascertained, likewise, that on the day on which the marriage took place, it would have been impossible for Dr. Love to have married Sir Hugh and Lady Smyth at Ashton Court. Probably, much of his information as to the earlier branches of the Smyth family was derived from this source. Several men bers of the bath fire brigade were present to state that they had never heard of such a person as the prisoner in connexion with their house, and the governor of Ilchester gaol was also present.

The result of the trial has produced quite a consternation amongst the tradesmen of Clifton, who had, at the time of gaining his many favours warmly espoused "Sir Richard's" cause, and acted him to a large extent with goods and money. It is understood, also, that several gentlemen of the place have given information to the police that they have claims upon Dendeen to secure them the modest sum of £1,000 each, and £2,000 per annum for each!

ERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES, AT PARIS

SHOWING THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.—(SEE PAGE 138.)



FETE OF THE EMPEROR.—ILLUMINATION AND BALLOON ASCENT IN THE CHAMPS ELYSÉES.

Fine Arts.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

CLEANING THE PICTURES.—THE NEW GALLERY.

One of the most important committees ever nominated by the Senate of this country on the subject of the Fine Arts, has just completed its Report to the House of Commons. The Committee was appointed in March last, to inquire into the management of the National Gallery; and to consider in what mode the collective monuments of Antiquity and Fine Art possessed by the nation may be most securely preserved, judiciously augmented, and advantageously exhibited to the public. The Committee consisted of Colonel Mure (chairman), favourably known by his recent work on the literature of Ancient Greece; four Lords—Lord Seymour (an active nobleman in all committees), Lord Brooke (now Earl of Warwick), Lord William Graham, and Lord Elcho (Mr. Charteris); one Baronet—Sir William Molesworth (there by his office connected with Works and Buildings); and eleven Esquires—Mr. Labouchere (distinguished by his taste and liberality as a collector), Mr. Baring Wall (equally and longer distinguished in the same way), Mr. Monckton Milnes (the poet), Mr. Stirling (author of the "Annals of the Artists of Spain"), Mr. Ewart (justly celebrated for his activity in all matters connected with the arts), Mr. Raikes Currie, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Hardinge, and Mr. Hamilton. This Committee, though nominated so recently as March last, has sat thirty-five times between the 18th of April and the 3rd of August; has examined very many and important witnesses; has conducted inquiries of its own; and has agreed to a Report which will carry with it the general concurrence of every unprejudiced person.

This Committee, it will be remembered, arose out of the numerous complaints made in the newspapers, and in petitions to the House, of the injury done by cleaning in 1846, during the Keepership of Sir Charles Eastlake: and in 1852, during the Keepership of Mr. Uwins. Sir Charles Eastlake was, in 1847, put on his public trial before the Trustees of the Gallery, for his labours in the autumn of 1846; and the judgment given by them, and in print, too, was, "that the report is entirely satisfactory, and justifies the confidence which the Trustees have reposed in Mr. Eastlake's judgment in respect of the treatment of the pictures in the National Gallery." This decision met with some dissentients; among whom, the loudest were Mr. Morris Moore, and his friend and fellow-labourer Mr. William Coningham—gentlemen whose zeal in the cause they consider so just, has been made patent to the world by the large type and position given to their complaints in the columns of a daily journal:—

The points on which the Committee in conducting this inquiry chiefly directed its attention were—

1. The constitution and general management of the Gallery.
2. The management of the Gallery as specially connected with picture cleaning.
3. The changes and improvements to which the system may require to be subjected.
4. The site, present or future, of the Gallery, and the expediency of combining the National Groups of Monumental Antiquity and Fine Art in one building, or group of buildings, and under a single system of management.

To enable them to arrive at sound conclusions on these four great points of inquiry, the Committee examined all classes of witnesses. They heard at length the complaints of Mr. Morris Moore and Mr. Wm. Coningham: they heard two of the most active trustees of the Gallery, Mr. William Russell, the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and Lord Monteagle, the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer. They examined the ex-keeper, Sir Charles Eastlake, and the present keeper, Mr. Uwins. They examined the actual cleaner, Mr. Seguier, and his rival cleaner in reputation, Mr. Farrer. Other witnesses came before them. The Royal Academy were represented by Sir Edwin Landseer, Sir Richard Westmacott, Mr. Stanfield, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Hart; painters without the pale of the Academy, by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Fergo; connoisseurs, by Mr. Devonport Bromley and Mr. Richard Ford; and architects and builders, by Mr. Pennethorne and Mr. Thomas Cubitt Nor was this all. Mr. Faraday undertook an inquiry for them as to the effects of alcohol, and furnished the Committee with the results of his experiments. The evidence is not yet in print. It was, as might be expected, to a great length; but it is easy to see, from the language of the Report, in what direction the principal evidence preponderated.

If we follow the committee through its own four heads of inquiry, we find that the Trustees, as a body, are insufficient for the purposes for which they are required; that while Mr. Seguier and Sir Charles Eastlake were keepers, the responsibility of cleaning the pictures was almost entirely in their hands; but that since Mr. Uwins's appointment, the Trustees have assumed the entire responsibility of the cleaning; that the additions to the collection have not been made on any definite principle; and that many opportunities have been lost for effecting valuable additions to our limited stock of pictures illustrative of the history of art. Thus much we gather out of Inquiry 1. Inquiry 2 is devoted to the Picture Cleaning that has prevailed in the Gallery; and here the Committee had to sift the most conflicting evidence, of which the Report supplies admirable instances, in the opinion advanced before them by Mr. Morris Moore and Mr. Thomas Uwins. Here is Mr. Moore's opinion:—

In regard to the effect produced by the late cleaning, Mr. Moore, who had found fault with the picture cleaning in 1846, is even severer than the master-veherment in his complaints. He states that the original painting has been in many cases entirely rubbed out, and that in one case, Hogarth's, it has been actually wiped away and obliterated by the process of the cleaner. Other pictures, he says, have been flayed, scrubbed, and irretrievably ruined, that wherever before they were in fine condition they are now offensive to the sight, and deprived not only of artistic beauty, but of commercial value. A further effect, that this evidence given by almost every witness is worthless, and that Sir C. Eastlake and Mr. Uwins are alone responsible for the lamentable proceedings at the National Gallery.

Mr. Uwins, with equal confidence, pronounces a directly opposite opinion. He has characterised the evidence of Mr Morris Moore as displaying a mass of ignorance and want of intelligence. He declares that one picture, so far from being brilliant before it was cleaned, was dark, dingy, and abominable in his sight; whereas now it is exactly what the master intended, all harmony and sweetness, a school of art in itself.

Sir Charles Eastlake (the ex-Keeper), who, however, did not, we are told, "state his views very definitely," is of opinion that, in the cleaning of 1853, the instructions of the Trustees had been *overpassed*; which he afterwards interpreted by saying, that too much of the old varnish had been removed But this is only a sample of the differences of opinion against which the Committee have had to contend. Mr. Uwins, the Keeper, and Mr. Seguier actually differ in describing what was done to the pictures cleaned in the autumn of last year.

They differ (the Report observes) as to the processes to which these pictures have been subjected. For example, Mr Seguier states, that, after washing off certain upper coats of oil or dirt with soap and water, he partially removed the lower sounder coat of varnish from seven of the pictures by the process of friction or dry rubbing Mr Uwins, on the other hand, maintains that this process of friction, which he condemns as dangerous, was never employed by Mr. Seguier in his presence, and that he was daily present in the Gallery during the whole of the operation.

On the weight of evidence and the preponderance of testimony, the Committee has come to the following—as it appears to us sensible conclusion:—

The weight of evidence varies considerably in respect of the effects produced upon each of the nine pictures which have been lately subjected to process of cleaning. In some instances the witnesses are of opinion that the operation was not required; in other cases they state that it has been either too severely or unequally performed Even in those cases where there appears the strongest body of adverse evidence, testimony has been borne by experienced artists and amateurs to the difficulty of distinguishing in regard to a picture previously obscured by coats of dirt, or discoloured varnish, how far the blemishes observable on the removal of such coats are to be ascribed to the cleaner last employed, or how far they may have been caused by others through whose hands the picture may have passed at various periods of its transmission from the easel of the master to the walls of the Gallery.

Another mode in which various witnesses would explain or palliate defects that have been apparent since the last cleaning has been a reference to the well-known fact that repairs or repaints are liable to be brought away by applications which would not affect the original surface of an old seasoned picture; and therefore, that had such repairs been removed or disturbed in the last cleaning, the result might be a want of harmony, the usual remedy for which, a fresh restoration, or re-toning, is not, as has been already stated, allowed in any instance to have been consorted to by the Gallery cleaner.

Others again maintain that pictures newly-cleaned, no matter how skilfully and carefully, invariably appear at first crude and inharmonious, more especially when contrasted with other pictures that have not recently undergone the process of cleaning, and that time and exposure will restore their tone and harmony.

The preponderance of testimony is to the effect that the appearance of the pictures has for the present been rendered less agreeable by the operation of cleaning: in some of them, in regard to their general aspect, by the removal of the mellow tone which they previously exhibited; in others, from special injuries which have become apparent, and which in a former state of the pictures were not perceptible.

Picture-cleaning is properly divided by the Committee into "Picture-cleaning in its familiar sense," and "occasional cleaning."

Picture-cleaning proper (or improper, as Messrs. Moore and Coningham would call it) "denotes the removal, by mechanical or chemical processes, in whole or in part, of the old varnishes, or other incrustations, by which a painting may be covered, but by which it is usually also in some measure protected from injury" This process usually necessitates the re-varnishing of the picture. "The mechanical means generally employed" are stated to consist in rubbing with the finger the surface of the varnish, when in a perfectly dry state, so as to bring the varnish off in a fine white powder; and also in the use of sharp steel instruments, without which, in some cases, dirt and incrustations of various kinds cannot, it is said, be safely or effectively removed. The chemical processes consist in the application of solvents to the surface of a picture, by which the old varnishes are removed."

The observations of the Committee on this important process are concise and sound.

One great danger of friction is said to arise from the inequalities of the surface of the picture, or of the canvas on which it is painted, the effect of which necessarily is, that the higher or more prominent portions run the risk of being rubbed away, while the parts adjoining remain comparatively untouched On the other hand, friction is stated to possess this advantage, that where a picture is painted on a smooth substance, such as wood or metal, a portion of the varnish can be rubbed off, while a thin coat may still remain as a protection to the surface paint.

Steel instruments appear to be used by many picture-cleaners, especially in Italy; but your Committee have received no evidence to show that they have been employed in the National Gallery.

So, likewise, with reference to solvents. Some witnesses, picture-cleaners, artists, and amateurs, have given it as their opinion that the safest way of cleaning a picture is by means of solvents; but it has been held by others that solvents might not only destroy the varnish, but bite through the paint to the ground of the canvas

Of the various solvents employed in picture-cleaning, soap and water, and spirits of wine, appear to be most in use in the National Gallery.

Soap would seem to be chiefly used for the removal of dirt or oil from the surface of a varnished picture, it requires, however, like other solvents, to be employed with extreme caution, as its alkaline qualities are calculated, in the event of its being incautiously applied, to produce the most injurious effects upon the texture and colour of a picture

With regard to spirits of wine, it has been stated to your Committee that a seasoned oil painting is not susceptible of injury from its application; and that, consequently, there can be no risk in using it in a pure state for the purpose of removing dirt or varnish from a picture of the above description.

The Committee very properly endeavoured to ascertain from Mr. Uwins the system which had been pursued in regard to the cleaning of pictures during the period of his keepership. The result is curious:—

It appears from his evidence, that he strongly recommended to the trustees the cleaning of "the Consecration of St. Nicholas," a picture by Paul Vermeer; but, with this single exception, he never spoke to the Trustees on the subject of picture-cleaning, nor was he ever consulted by them. He considered it to be only his duty to attend to the directions of the Trustees, and not to offer any suggestions, either as to the pictures which in his opinion required cleaning, nor as to the process to be adopted. The statement of Mr. Uwins, however, has been met by the evidence of several Trustees, to the effect that Mr. Uwins was habitually present in his official capacity at the meetings of the Board; and that it has always been understood, that, in regard to pictures, it was peculiarly his province to give his opinion, even when not formally consulted, especially on matters of a technical description Your Committee do not feel competent to decide as to such evidence points of difference between the Trustees and their chief officer.

From the experiments undertaken by Mr. Faraday, at the request of the Committee, in order to test the value of these conflicting opinions as to the effects of alcohol, it appears—

That a vehicle of pure oil is, in fact, little, if at all, affected by an application of spirits of wine The same experiments, however, have shown that a slight addition of resin, or of resinous substances, to the vehicle of oil painting; and while this fact sufficiently explains the contradictory evidences as to the effect of alcohol upon pictures, it forcibly proves the danger which is to be apprehended from the incautious application of chemical solvents to the works of the ancient masters.

There are other points of dispute, thus:—

When a picture has passed through the above-stated mechanical or chemical processes, it will require, according to the evidence of some witnesses, a certain time to be given to it, without which it will appear crude, harsh, and altogether unlike. How this tone can be attained, is again a matter of dispute, some persons consider that fresh colour, or a thin wash of coloured varnish, should be applied; others assert that time will restore the mellowness which cleaning has removed: artists even recommend that a picture should be exposed, so that the sun may gather a certain veil of dirt, which, it is said, will be favourable to its effect. These opinions are contradicted by other witnesses, who affirm that the tone of a picture, when once broken, can never be restored, and that picture-cleaners destroy the works of art which they pretend to improve. This practice of toning does not, however, appear to have been resorted to in the National Gallery.

Another point brought before the Committee was the necessity of re-lining pictures. Here, again, the doctors disagree:—

It is maintained by witnesses of high professional reputation, that in many cases a picture cannot be safely cleaned and restored until it has been re-lined

This operation consists in the removal of the damaged canvas or other material on which the picture is painted, and the substitution of a fresh canvas

It is obviously a work of difficulty, involving, there'ore, considerable risk; but evidence has been given that it can be executed in a thoroughly skilful and satisfactory manner; and one witness has stated that in his opinion the process of lining has never been so well understood as it is in the present day.

We now approach the precautions for the future embodied in the Report. Here they are:—

That no picture-cleaner shall be employed in the Gallery who declines to give a full and distinct explanation of the mode in which, and the materials with which, he proposes to operate on the pictures submitted to him for treatment.

That no picture shall hereafter be cleaned, lined, or otherwise repaired without a previous written report from the Director of the Gallery to the Trustees.

That the Trustees shall, if they see fit, appoint a Commission, consisting of not less than three experienced persons, including one practical chemist, by whom the picture shall be carefully examined.

That the Commission shall draw up a report, stating whether it is desirable that the picture should be cleaned or repaired; and, if so, as to the mode and extent in which the operation should be performed.

That the recommendation of the Committee of 1850, as to the permanent protection of the backs of the pictures, shall, with all convenience speed, but with the necessary precaution, be carried into effect; and that, until the whole collection shall be so protected, the back of each picture shall, at least once a year, be relieved of the dust or impurities which it may have contracted.

That no varnish should be used in the Gallery without the sanction of the Director, who shall be responsible for the mode of its composition and the quality of its materials.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee are twelve in number. The information in brackets we gather from other portions of the Report:—

1. That a system of management by a Board of Trustees should be continued
2. That no person should in future, in virtue of any office, become a Trustee of the National Gallery.
3. That the Trustees be appointed by the Treasury.
4. That it is expedient that the number of Trustees be diminished as vacancies occur
5. That the office of Keeper of the Gallery should be abolished.
6. That a salaried Director (with a salary of not less than £1000 a year) should be appointed by the Treasury for a definite time [at least five years]: at the expiration of which he may be re-appointed. [The present salary of the Keeper is only £200 a year.]
7. That every recommendation for the purchase of a picture should originate with the Director, and be made in writing to the Trustees.
8. That a fixed sum should be annually proposed to Parliament for the purchase of pictures, and placed at the disposal of the Trustees.
9. That the site of the present National Gallery is not well adapted for the construction of a new Gallery.
10. That the estate at Kensington Gore, purchased by the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and by them offered to the nation, presents many of the advantages recommended by the witnesses before your Committee. The position which has been suggested at the extremity of Kensington Gardens would afford a better guarantee for the future protection of the works of art there collected from the evils incident to a crowded neighbourhood, and would improve the opportunity of erecting an edifice worthy of the purpose; but your Committee are fully aware that the acquisition of such a site is attended with difficulties they see no adequate means of removing; and, in consequence, they are prepared to recommend the acceptance of the offer of the Commissioners.
11. That the question of combining the various artistic and archæological collections in the British Museum with the National Gallery be referred to a Royal Commission.

It is time no time should be lost in obtaining the decision upon the above question, in order that the new National Gallery should be commenced with all convenient speed.

The Committee were unanimous, all but one, for the removal of the National Gallery from its present site. The dissentient was Mr. Baring Wall; but his reasons for adhering to Trafalgar-square are not given.

In concluding our notice of this Report, we cannot help expressing the difference of opinion which we entertain from the second recommendation of the Committee, that in future "the Keeper of the Gallery be appointed by the Treasury." The Prime Minister is now the universal dispenser of patronage in this country: he is presumed to know everything, and to know everything better than anybody else. Now, the numerous and increasing avocations of a Prime Minister will not enable him to pay sufficient attention to other pursuits than those particular Cabinet Councils in which he is immediately engaged. Mr. Disraeli was obliged to neglect his literary calling when Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is impossible that Lord Aberdeen, or Lord John Russell, or Lord Derby, or Mr Cobden, can be "up" in financial and Fine Art matters; to say nothing of the church and lay patronage which the Prime Minister has to distribute with advantage to the public, and satisfaction to his own conscience, in the midst of heated debates, crabbed interviews with deputations, and the discussion of measures applicable alike to Russia and Turkey.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. IV.

A FRIEND OF TALLEYRAND.

It is singular that among the numerous reminiscences of the modern French Machiavel with which the press was inundated for months after his death, and many of which were puerile as well as apocryphal, so little should have been said of his *protégé* and consident, M. de Montrond; who, nevertheless, well deserved mention, were it only as a type of that class of individuals who, born with all the elements of personal distinction, are content, from some deficiency in their moral organisation, to live on the distinction of others. Such persons are, in this day, becoming rare; universal progression has induced a more exacting temper of mind among all ranks; and men who might, half a century ago, have been content to profit by the energies of others, and to reap that which they had been too indolent to sow, are now each anxious to put his own hand to the sickle, in order to appropriate the whole harvest. Doubtlessly, in some points of view, society at large must be a gainer by this general spirit of speculation; but the psychologist loses, meanwhile, an interesting, and by no means unprofitable study; while there can be little hesitation in affirming that the parasite was to his patron as great a luxury as a Massic-and-Lesbian banquet to a *bon-vivant*, or a shower of bouquets to a *prima-donna*.

How much, then, must this luxury have been enhanced to the ex-Bishop of Autun, when, in the person of M. de Montrond, he possessed not only a partisan, but also a *spiritual* and careless companion, who suffered his own witticisms to be attributed to his illustrious friend, without one effort to reclaim their paternity; whose political principles were so flexible that he passed from the interests of the Monarchy to those of the Directory, thence to those of the Empire, and subsequently to those of Restoration, with a composure equal to that of a great model, without one comment calculated to ruffle his equanimity, and who, finally, exerted, without any apparent effort, the extraordinary art of fixing upon himself all the blame of his patron's faults and mistakes, and of leaving to him all the credit of his own successful suggestions.

Such an individual was M. de Montrond; and nature had admirably fitted him for the part which he was destined to play in the great drama of society. Young, handsome, and high bred, full of a certain talent which at once captivated those with whom he was brought into contact, M. de Montrond first made his appearance in the fashionable circles of Paris a short time previous to the Revolution of '89, and became at once the idol of the gay and luxurious. His style of living was equally elegant and profuse: although the most eminent of his associates never succeeded in discovering the source from whence he derived his revenues. At that period the Court of France was too frivolous to waste time in solving such a problem, and too much absorbed in pet inconvenient questions; and thus the young *élégant* lived on, scattering his louis d'ors as though they grew up beside his path, and winning golden opinions from those who profited by his profusion. It is related that M. de Montrond was amiable, witty, and facetious—that he rode the finest horses—gave the most exquisite dinners—and indulged in all possible extravagances that fashion either approved, prescribed, or tolerated. Every one, therefore, besides could demand more: and it was only just that he should become the fashion. If there were no laurels to be gained in such a career, none could deny that de Montrond wore his roses gracefully. He was the most winning of guests—the most agreeable of companions—and one possessed in a more exalted degree the art of pleasing. Nature, as we have already stated, had done much for him, and education had completed the work. It had been the aim and end of his ambition to be distinguished as one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time—and he succeeded to perfection. He was quoted and copied by the men—idolized and caressed by the women. At once modest and self-possessed, he ruffled no dignity, combated no prejudices, exacted no deference. The incense burnt upon his altar never incommoded the idol: on the day that he ever all-in-all, and the morrow a perspective unsaddened by a single doubt or a single anxiety. A brilliant sparkle upon the tide of life, he glided onward—bright, rapid, and attractive—as though the fouler objects that met the surface were never destined to come in contact with his own effulgence.

M. de Montrond, thus constituted, could not long remain unnoticed by so shrewd and far-sighted an observer as the Prince Benevento, who, accordingly, did not fail to make his acquaintance Dazzled by the brilliant intellect, and fascinated still more by the graceful bearing of the young stranger, he invited him to his house, and they soon became fast friends: the age and rank of the Prince giving to their intimacy the character of protection which was not without its value to both parties. Ere long the man of fashion was the inseparable companion of the man of expediency; and, whatever may have been the spell exercised by de Montrond over the spirit of his self-constituted patron, it is but just to the latter to record the fact, that amid all the mutations of his career, that spell was never broken. Talleyrand violated treaties, forswore pledges, forsook old masters to consort with their enemies, played with the fortunes of a great nation as lightly as boys blow bubbles, but never for an instant did he abandon the interests of the favourite to whom he had promised his protection and support. He burst like an athlete the strong cords of political and social duties; but the fragile thread by which he had bound himself to de Montrond remained unsevered to the last. He betrayed Kings, and trifled with the great ones of the earth; but he was true to the brilliant follower who had won alike his admiration and his regard. And on his side, de Montrond responded to this trust and this affection. He was acute enough to feel that he could win no worthier patron than the political Atlas, who bore, at times, the whole burthen of European

interests upon his single shoulders. The school was a subtle one: the master all-sufficient; and de Montrond was an apt scholar. Nor was it long ere he, too, learned to look, on all public measures only with an eye to their bearing upon himself, and on those upon whom he depended.

For awhile the young diplomatist remained a mere obscure pawn upon the great political chess-board where Talleyrand checkmated Kinge. But when the ex-Bishop of Autun had secured the confidence of the Republic, and became its Ambassador to England, he introduced his young friend at the Court of St. James's not in an official character, it is true, but secretly employed in the negotiation which was then pending between the two Governments. Nor was the perspicuity of the great statesman at fault when he measured the capabilities of the *pseudo* man of fashion; for, throughout the whole of the transaction, De Montrond, novice as he had so lately been in State affairs, displayed an intelligence, an aptitude, and a craft, which would have done credit to a man of twice his years. Talleyrand watched him narrowly, and with every succeeding day saw reason to place greater confidence alike in his talent and in his attachment.

Nothing, could excite the ambition of de Montrond; he cared neither for rank nor place; and, at each succeeding offer of the one or the other, he constantly replied by indicating some individual whom he knew to be a candidate for its advantages.

"Life is so short, and so *triste*," he would say, "that high-sounding titles and empty dignities only make it briefer and gloomier." But when, instead of place, he was offered pension; when, instead of gaud he was offered gold, then, indeed M. de Montrond listened with a willing ear. He loved gold—not for its own sake, he loved it as a means, not as an end. He could conceive no greater luxury than waste, and, like the relatives of Mazarin, who, just as he had breathed his last, amused themselves by flinging his hoarded riches out of the windows by handfuls, believing them to be exhaustless; so de Montrond no sooner profited by the indulgence of the Minister (who, anxious to serve him in his own way, included him in all his most promising speculations; and even, as it was confidently asserted, gave him from time to time such secret information as rendered his transactions at the Bourse anything but ventures), than he scattered his ill-gotten gains right and left; feeling that, thanks to his powerful patron, he was independent of income, patrimony, or landed estates. Careless of the future, the present was all to him; and he existed amid the splendours of a Prince, and the luxurious personal indulgences of a man of the world. The elegance of his dress, the sumptuousness of his equipages, and the elaborate magnificence of his residence, were the admiration of all Paris; while he never wasted a thought upon the possible precariousness of his position, or made one attempt to secure to himself a provision for his age. So great was his improvidence that this spoilt child of fortune was sometimes not worth five sous in the world; and the opulent man of a few months back was occasionally so overwhelmed by debt, and harrassed by duns, that he had recourse to the most extraordinary expedients. But these reverses never affected either his habits or his unalterable good humour. Where he could render assistance, he was heart and soul in the attempt; but every endeavour was vain to induce him to resent an injury. "I have not courage to hate any one," he was accustomed to say, "not even those to whom I am under an obligation."

"I cannot imagine," said a Princess of the Imperial family to him, upon one occasion, "what can attach you so strongly to M. de Talleyrand?"

"Why should you be surprised, Madame?" was the retort of the elegant courtier; "who could help loving him? He is so vicious." Nor was the minister less accustomed than himself to indulge his wit at the expense of his friend. M. de Montrond was proverbially unscrupulous at the card-table—a little foible which did not fail to involve him from time to time in certain dilemmas, from which he did not always extricate himself without difficulty. One day he complained to his patron, that, after a mistake of this nature, his adversary had threatened to throw him out of the window.

"Montrond," said the Prince gravely, "I had already advised you never to play except on the ground floor."

Such was the chosen friend and M. de Talleyrand. Neither time nor reverses could sever his mature for an hour; and throughout sixty long and eventful years, he pursued the same extraordinary career: light-hearted, frivolous, dissipated in the widest extent of the word, a gambler, and a dandist, his equanimity was never shaken; and he was truly a philosopher, if philosophy can be admitted to be compatible with the indulgence of every species of vice and self indulgence.

Never was de Montrond known to shed a tear save on one occasion, and that was when he wept over the dead body of his patron; and this merit must at least be conceded to him, that, unlike others who had partaken of the munificence of the deceased Minister, and stained his fame even, he did not seek to profit by that patron's decease to betray his trust, and to earn a few dishonourable pounds by revealing his secrets, garbling his opinions, and exposing his failings. As a Minister the world had a right to judge his memory; but, as a man, surely his private and unofficial services have been well, one and all, to imitate the honest discretion of M. de Montrond, and not to have bartered their knowledge of their former benefactor for the stipulated "thirty pieces of silver."

The subject of our Sketch followed his illustrious patron to the grave in October, 1843.

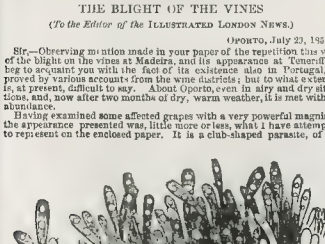
THE BLIGHT OF THE VINES

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

OPORTO, July 23, 1853

SIR,—Observing mention made in your paper of the repetition this year of the blight on the vines at Madeira, and its appearance at Teneriffe, I beg to acquaint you with the fact of its existence also in Portugal, as proved by various accounts from the wine districts; but to what extent it is, at present, difficult to say. About Oporto, even in airy and dry situations, and, now after two months of dry, warm weather, it is met with in abundance.

Having examined some affected grapes with a very powerful magnifier, the appearance presented was, little more or less, what I have attempted to represent on the enclosed paper. It is a club-shaped parasite, of the



fungus kind, I should fancy, by its strong mushroomy but disagreeable smell, growing luxuriantly on the grape, each plant or branch being interlaced by several transparent lobes. To detach them from the grape some comparative force is necessary, although to the naked eye their appearance is only that of flour or white dust.

I think there is no doubt the disease here is identical with that in the Islands. It is not, I am told, an entirely new thing, it having before been observed, but not, apparently, to the extent of this year, nor to excite fears as to its effect on the succeeding vintage as now.

I beg to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

I. W. FOWLER

P.S.—I have omitted to say the effect produced on the affected grapes is first a shrinking and withering, then a drying and cracking, protrusion of the seeds, and death. The round, hard plumpness leaves the grape when once it is covered with the blight.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR AUGUST contains an improvement which merits notice. In the Time Table department a new arrangement assists the traveller to connect the different junctions with the main lines and their branches. This is effected by the numbers introduced into the station columns of the pages, and which numbers refer to various connections with other lines, pointing out continuous routes. Thus, at page 87, we refer the travel er to three folio numbers, which on being turned to, give him immediately the direct route from four places to Preston—i.e. from London, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, and so on through the entire branches.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Our Chess column is unavoidably deferred.

G. D. G.—See Akerman's "Works on Greek and Roman Coins," published by J. R. Smith, Soho-square.

S. H. Pimlico.—The seat of the Earl of Essex, near Watford, Herts, is named Cashiobury, from its being in Cashio hundred; but, some antiquaries, adopting Camden's location of the Cash in the hundred, call the seat Cassiobury. Mr. Britton has adopted this opinion in his folio "Account."

NAUTILUS, Portsmouth; and E. D., Manchester. Declined.

ZENO.—A satisfactory "Book on Dancing" is published by Mitchell, Red-Lion court, Fleet-street. Blasis has written the "History of Dancing," and Archdeacon Nares, when young, wrote a small work on the "Pantomime."

DELTA.—A statuette is a small statue

DRUS, Oxford.—The style and description are correct.

BRITON, Hastings; Sussex; and FITZ, Sidmouth.—Chobham, Surrey, is pronounced Tchobham. There is also in the same county, Cobham, near Watton-on-Thames. In Domesday Book, Chobham is called Cebeham

H. L., Berwick.—The learned Dr. Arbuthnot, a writer of sound English, employs "spoonfuls."

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The charge for an advertisement in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, when ascertained, can be remitted in postage stamps.

PYTHIA.—The number of votes recorded in favour of Louis Napoleon's election as President of the French, in December, 1851, was 7,439,216, negative votes, 640,737: total re. istered, 8,116,778

HOTTENTOT.—In Sardanapalus, the accent is on the penult, or last syllable but one.

S. C. I., Wellingborough, will, perhaps, favour us by sending an original sketch.

FLORA.—The "Arabian Nights" (tales) are, in part, from an Indian source. (See "Arabia," "Penny Cyclopædia.")

J. J. B.—See the "Secretary's Assistant," published by Whittaker and Co., and the "Letter-Writer" of recent date

M. A. F.—Apply respecting the impressions to Mr. Webster, coin-dealer, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

MINERVA.—See Delamotte's work on Photography, recently published.

B. C., Sheffield.—See the "Handbook of Games," published by H. Bohn.

ELIZOTH H., Holt, had better enquire a stonemason.

A. L.—Apply for Daguerreotype Apparatus to Horne, Thornethwaite, and Co., Newgate-street

FABIUS.—See Weale's Shilling "Red Book on Hydraulics"

M. L., Grantham, should address her application to the reverend gentleman, Wendesworth Common.

ALEXANDER, Liverpool.—Fleming and Tibbings's French Dictionary.

FLEDA.—There is a Wood-Engraving Class in the Government School of Design, at Marlborough house

O. H. and M. W.—See the "Practical Instructions in Wood Engraving," in No. 134 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

J. W., Gibraltar.—Address Patrick Park, Esq., sculptor, Manchester.

A CONSTANT READER, Blackpool.—The Assyrian inscriptions have not been published by the trustees of the British Museum. Apply to the Royal Asiatic Society, New Burlington-street

P. R.—Inclosed; but the Cologne Relic is not to our taste

WHO WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS NEWSPAPERS favour us with his name and address

W. L., Paisley.—Consult Bartsch's "Catalogue of Rembrandt's Works."

Your question, however, cannot be answered by even the most knowing in such matters unless they had seen your prints.

A SUBSCRIBER, Norwich. A person left as executor to a will of his nearest relative may decline to act after seeing the tenor of the will, if even he has, prior to the will being drawn up, given permission to have his name inserted in the will as executor.

A SUBSCRIBER, Clapham Common.—A knot, in seamen's language, is a division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of the vessel's motion; and the number of knots which run off the reel in half a minute shows the number of miles the vessel sails in an hour.

H. M. K.—The Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer receive salaries of equal amount—£5000 a year

C. A. S.—The population of the *city* of New York was, at the date of the last census, in 1850, 515,394 souls. The *state* of New York contained a population of upwards of 3,000,000.

AN ANTIQUARIAN.—We have already illustrated the principal antiquities of Colchester.

E. L. T. Declined.

H. M. G., Oxford.—The sketch sent is from a Tetradrachm of Athens, worth about 7-

P. C. C.—We cannot advise you.

C. C., Peterborough.—There is no provision in the act of 1844, alluded to by our Correspondent, for abolishing country bank notes.

NEMO.—"Hunt's Manual of Photography" contains the most practical information. "Thornthwaite's Guide" is a lower-priced book, and valuable within certain limits.

EDWARD A. COPLAND.—Twenty grains of oxide of silver, dissolved by means of sixty grains of the cyanide of potassium in an ounce of water, will answer well. The stereoscopic pictures may be, and are, taken on both glass and paper.

STARLIGHT, Kingston.—It is impossible to give you any account of your coins, from the rudeness of the drawings.

R. K., Rendal.—A French counter struck at Nuremburg, neither interesting nor valuable

CAROLUS, London.—Yours is a copper coin of Justinus II., A.D. 565 (578), and of no value

M. B.—Thomas Wentworth, Lord Raby, created Earl of Strafford, in 1711, died in 1739. It is so stated by Burke in the "Extinct Peerage." It was the Hon. Thomas Wilson Wentworth (nephew and heir of William, Earl of Strafford), who died in 1711.

A. B., Shropshire.—*Arms* of Edgerley: "Arg. on a chev., between three coquefoils gu., as many beazants."

J. J. B.—Liveries are regulated by the arms. The principal fixture is the leading colour—the first charge, the other. In the BAZON "Or on a chev., between three falcons arg., as many pellets." The liveries should be "red" (any shade will do) and "white."

S. D.—Viscount Villiers has, we believe, three sons and two daughters

CLERICUS.—A man is not allowed to marry his aunt, either of the whole or of the half blood

SCRUTATOR.—The names of the Elwes family depend altogether on the wording of the Royal licence, a reference to which will at once set the point at rest. It is possible that General Timms was authorised to adopt the additional surnames of Hervey Elwes, and his descendants to use simply those names.

A CONSTANT READER inquires "Whether the money advanced by the Treasury towards the drainage in Ireland is expended? and, if so, whether there is a probability of a renewal of any further grant."

MERIDUS.—The Heralds' College does not sanction a prescriptive right to arms. None but grantees, or those whose ensigns were registered as "the Visitations," are acknowledged by them—a limit opposed, in our opinion, to the original laws of heraldry. The right, admitted at the Visitations, was merely prescriptive; and our oldest families can show no other. The bearings of Dowell, as recorded in the work referred to by our Correspondent, may be traced on ancient seals, monuments, carvings, and plate, and are surely the rightful insignia of the Dowells of the present day.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—You are entitled to *impale* your wife's arms with your own: that is, to place your arms on the right side, your wife's on the left. If, however, the lady be an heiress, her shield is borne, not by impalement, but on an escutcheon or pretence

CATHOLICUS.—See a "Handbook of Records," recently published, and to be had of any law bookseller

IGNORAMUS; M. P.; and a SUBSCRIBER. The use of a cockade seems to us to be confined to military or naval, or to those holding in some way military or naval rank: for instance, Deputy-Lieutenants are entitled to it; a Justice of the Peace has, *ipso facto*, no claim

D. G.—I. Nudy can confer on her descendants the right to quarter her arms, unless she be an heiress in the heraldic meaning of the term, which is "a lady who has no brother, or whose brothers have died without issue." The inheritance of property does not, in any way, affect the question. 2. The Baronet's daughter would, even after her marriage, retain her rank, and take precedence

CUBBO.—William IV. was King of Hanover.

A CONSTANT READER.—Mrs. Pendrell and her son Richard (so locally distinguished in the escape of Charles II., resided at Hobbs. Grange, a small farm house in Shropshire, a half west of Boscobel. There were four other sons, and a daughter, the wife of Francis Yates, of Langley-lane. Descendants of the Pendrell Pendrells continue to receive the annuities granted for their services to the King. John Gilford, Esq., of Chilhugton, is now sole trustee

A NINE YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—The address of Mr. Todd Pratt is 5, Bolton street, Piccadilly

E. L. T.—By using the harness with the crest on it, you will render yourself liable to the tax on armorial bearings.

COCKADE.—A retired officer of the army may fairly continue the use of the cockade.

GILES.—There are several Cambridgeshire families of Chapman, to which arms are recorded; but we do not identify any with Hertfordshire *Arms of Legge*: "Az. a buck's head cabossed arg. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers; three arg., two az."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER is anxious to ascertain the date of the death, and the arms, of the Rev. John Smith, Vicar of Border (Kent), living in 1765, whose son Edward was Vicar of Milstead, Kent; as well as the maiden name of his wife Jane, who, as a widow, was living at Sittingbourne in 1777 and 1782

TITLES.—What is the name of the family whose arms are quartered in 1st, 4th, etc. It is impossible to decide without knowing it

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

SATURDAY.

The proceedings at the Camp partook more of the character of a grand drill or parade day than of the usual field movements, there being no enemy and no definite plan of attack. Many of the evolutions of the troops were well conceived and brilliantly executed, and considerable improvement was visible in the firing of the rear ranks in file firing. The forces were under the command of Lord Seaton.

MONDAY.

There was a numerous attendance at the Camp to-day; but by no means so large as anticipated. A great many people who arrived at the Camp at about eleven were considerably more disappointed than pleased to find that the troops had all marched off across the Common two hours before, and were then in full engagement at Bagshot—nearly five miles distant from the Camp. A far more brilliant field-day was anticipated than really took place. The sham battle was long—fatiguing to all concerned in it—and was fought over a large space of ground. It was, in fact, but a long brigade field-day, and at no time represented the doubtful and gallantly-contested struggles which used to take place at Chobham

TUESDAY

Was an unpropitious day, and little or nothing was done

WEDNESDAY (THIS MORNING).

On Wednesday there was a brilliant field-day and sham-fight. The Duke of Cambridge afterwards assembled the officers of the cavalry, and thanked them for their conduct, and also the men under their orders. Thursday was devoted to sports in the Camp; and, on

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

The different corps left the "Field of Chobham," for their various destinations

The illustration upon the preceding page—from a drawing by Mr. Parrott—represents a scene of "Repose" in the Camp, in which the privates of the 42nd are cleaning their arms and accoutrements; the piper is discoursing his stirring strains, and the smoke denotes the domestic arrangements in progress.

SUITING THE AIR.—At the dinner at Sydney given lately, in celebration of the gold discovery—after the toast "The Army and Navy," ans., "The British Grenadiers" and "Rule Britannia"—the Colonial Secretary proposed "The Bench and the Bar," or "Balance a Straw." Mr. Justice Therry returned thanks on behalf of the bench, and was followed by the Solicitor-General, who acknowledged the toast on behalf of the bar. He said he noticed that to the last toast there were two airs. Now why should not the bench and the bar each have a separate air? The air for the bench was "Balance a straw;" he would suggest that the air for the bar should be "Splitting a hair."

FRENCH FISHERMEN ON THE SCOTCH COAST.—A remonstrance has been sent from Dunbar to the Treasury, stating that from seventy to 100 large French luggers were fishing every night amidst our boats, and that, from the rapidity with which they drive, they were enabled to have and dispose of the gear of our men. Lord Elcho and the booth Lord of the Treasury laid the matter before Sir James Graham, who instantly ordered another steamer north to protect the fisheries. It is stated that the Frenchmen have taken almost entire possession of the Northumberland coast; but her Majesty's steam-vessel *Tartarus* went south on Thursday morning, and, it is to be hoped, will put matters to rights

FETE TO MESSRS. WHATMAN AND LEE, AT VINTERS PARK, NEAR MAIDSTONE.

On Wednesday, last week, the return of Messrs. Whatman and Lee, the members for the borough of Maidstone, was commemorated by the electors and all ranks of the Liberal party, upon a most extensive scale, which the newspapers of the district recorded at the time. The scene of the Fête was the beautiful Park of Vinters, where a vast booth was erected to seat 4160 persons. It was 360 feet in length, and 96 feet in width. It covered no less than half an acre, 27 poles, and 30 yards of ground; and was fitted up with 73 tables, the aggregate length of which was 5 furlongs 19 poles, or upwards of half a mile; and the seats for the company measured 1 mile 2 furlongs 3 poles in length. To cover this large area, with the sides and ends, 38,266 superficial feet of canvas were required.

Within the booth, one table 295 feet long was raised nearly 12 inches above the level of the other tables; and a platform 16 feet square was erected for the better accommodation of Julien's band. The calculation for accommodating the vast number expected to be seated within the booth allowed 7 feet 4 inches for each person, which proved to be ample. The roof was constructed in one span, and had a light and pleasing effect. The total weight of the materials used in the booth was about 50 tons

Long lines of crockery, flanked by apparently interminable platoons of knives and forks, glittered over half an acre of table cloth, with a profusion of fine joints of meat, of bread-cakes, round and batter, watercresses, &c. The poles by which the tent was supported, and the sides of the marquee, were tastefully decorated with evergreens; while from the canvas roof above depended a multitude of small, handsome banners, bearing the arms of England, with sundry other shields and devices The Park with the fine mansion of Mr. Whatman, and the gardens, were thrown open to the public on the occasion

The sports, which formed no small part of the day's pleasures, consisted of cricket-playing, quoiting, dancing on the green sward, the old English game of "kissing in the ring," and archery.

The number of persons of all ages assembled by four o'clock could not have been less than fourteen or fifteen thousand, and a majority of them congregated in the vicinity of the marquee at the time fixed for tea. At half-past four the entrances to the tent were thrown open, when upwards of four thousand guests seated themselves. Among those near the seat of C. Elis, Esq., the Chairman of the "monster meeting," were James Whatman, Esq., and W. Lee, Esq., the members for Maidstone, and the especial guests of the occasion; Mrs. Whatman, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, of Stoddenhill, the Rev. R. Cobb, C. Swaisland, Esq., of Crayford, C. W. Swaisland, Esq., Captain Baker, A. Anderson, Esq., of Horemonden, A. Smith, Esq., and a number of ladies and gentlemen from various parts of the county, as well as from the immediate vicinity of Maidstone. The arrangements for providing the tea were admirably carried out. The after grace having been pronounced, and silence called, the Chairman called upon the company to drink the health of the Queen three times three, with three hearty rounds of Kentish cheers, which were accordingly given, and the National Anthem was played by the band

The Chairman then in an eloquent speech, proposed the toast of the day, observing, "We are met together to celebrate the triumph of Liberal principles in the borough of Maidstone, in the return of Mr. Whatman and Mr. Lee to the House of Commons (Loud cheers). I rejoice exceedingly at the gain thus obtained in the Liberal majority of the House; but, with every respect for the gentlemen on my right and left (Messrs. Whatman and Lee), I venture to say that I rejoice more at the principle we have achieved—viz., that we have carried those gentlemen to Parliament by pure and righteous means (Continued cheering). This borough has certainly returned members to the House of Commons for three centuries at least. In what manner our forefathers for the first two centuries exhausted their trust history does not inform us; but we have the fact from our fathers and from our own observation, that for the last century bribery and corruption have prevailed in this borough to an enormous extent, and let me be distinctly understood as not saying to our shame, although those wicked means have been resorted to both by Tories and Whigs (Hear, hear). But the question has arisen within these last few years as to whether it did not become our bounden duty to put an end, if possible, to these pernicious practices. The worthy Chairman then recapitulated the history of the election contests in Maidstone since the year 1835, and minutely detailed the eventful return of Mr. Whatman and Mr. Lee in the general election of 1852, and proposed the health of those gentlemen, which was drunk with enthusiasm."

Mr. Whatman, on rising, was received with loud applause. After thanking the company, and congratulating them upon the great triumph they had achieved in carrying out those great principles which they so nobly adopted last year; Mr. Whatman referred to the proceedings of the present session of Parliament, commencing with the passing of the Succession-duty Bill, which imposes a tax on a party exempt from it on the change of a legacy duty before, but to a very small extent; and, on the other hand, it relieves a much greater proportion of property which was before taxed. Mr. Whatman then referred to the continuation of the Income-tax, the very small number of petitions presented against which proved that the country was almost unanimously in favour of it. The benefits expected from the Trusts Bill were then glanced at; and Mr. Whatman concluded by expressing his delight in seeing the care of canvas and three-quarters of a mile of tables so well filled.

Mr. Lee was also vehement in cheering the sailing, and, in thanking the

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—REPOSE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

company, stated that during the session he had seldom been absent from the House of Commons when a division of importance had taken place. Mr. Locke then referred to his support of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, adding that he (Mr. Lee) hoped next session to see a Reform Bill brought forward which will greatly extend the elective franchise among the people.

The Chairman then read a letter from Mr. Thomas Law Hodges, regretting his absence from the fête, on account of an accident; and this veteran Reformer's health was then drunk with hearty cheers. Mr. W. W. T. Baldwin returned thanks.

The Chairman then proposed "Mrs. Whatman, and the Ladies," amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Whatman returned thanks; and, in conclusion, proposed the "Health of their respected Chairman, Mr. Ellis;" who thanked the company.

The worthy Chairman then dismissed the assemblage to the entertainments in the Park, where a shout of voices announced the ascent of a balloon from one of the eminences. Two bands were in attendance, in addition to that of M. Jullien; frequent discharges of cannon pealed forth *feux-de-joie* in honour of the gathering, and the gratification was heightened by the sight of thousands of happy faces, including those of a large number of children. Before dusk, it was estimated that not less than 20,000 persons were present. Towards sunset, the vast assemblage gathered round the entrance to the grounds, where there was a brilliant display of fireworks, preceded by the ascent of a large fire balloon.

"It is satisfactory to state" (says the *South-Eastern Gazette*,) "that, large as was the number of persons admitted to partake in this celebration, and embracing as the assemblage did many of the humblest as well as of the most affluent classes of society, the conduct of every person present was marked by propriety and decorum. There was no drunkenness, no brawling, no destruction of property, arising from either wantonness or thoughtlessness. The Park, the shrubberies, and the beautiful gardens adjoining the mansion of Vinters, were subsequently thrown open to some 20,000 persons; yet not the smallest mischief was perpetrated. The holiday was worthy of the cause whose triumph it commemorated, and those who took part in it proved that they were worthy of all the festivities provided for them."

FETE IN VINTERS PARK, TO CELEBRATE THE RETURN OF [illegible]S. WHATMAN [illegible]ER FOR MAIDSTONE.

CHAPEL AT CARISBROOKE CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CHAPEL IN CARISBROOKE CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THIS picturesque Chapel, which has been very recently denuded of its roof and windows, was erected in 1738, during the Governorship of Lord Lymington, on or near the site of a very ancient church or chapel, dedicated, like most other religious buildings in fortified places, to St. Nicholas. No trace of the original building remains, nor is any view of it extant from which its exact character may be known. It was most probably of Norman architecture, the Chapel having been granted to the Abbot of Quarr in the reign of Henry II. From a MS. in the British Museum, entitled "Church Notes in the Isle of Wight," written in 1719, we learn that there were "no monuments or inscriptions in it." This Chapel is accounted to be the parish church of St. Nicholas, a parish formed of several farms in various parts of the island, lying at considerable distances from each other; also of part of the town of Newport, known as Castlehold, which is charged with an annual payment of 13s. 4d. to the Vicar of the Chapel. For a considerable period anterior to 1790, the inhabitants of Newport selected the Castle Chapel as a favourite place for their weddings, passing the nuptial day with their friends within the Castle walls; but, upon the appointment of Lord Bolton, then the Honourable T. Orde, to the Governorship, the practice was discontinued. Unfortunately, the register of these marriages has been lost for many years, and great has been the inconvenience which has arisen in consequence.

The Rev. W. Sewell is now the Chaplain of the Castle; but Divine service has not been performed within the Chapel for many years, and the bare and roofless state of its walls, render it wholly useless for its sacred purposes in future. Besides the payment from Castle-hold, there are the rents of glebe lands to some amount, payable to the Vicar, but which are transferred by him to the Incumbent of the District Church of St. John, in Newport.

DEAL NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

IT is gratifying to have to record another instance of those noble efforts which are happily being made throughout the country in the cause of education. The new Parochial Schools of the town of Deal, were opened on Monday, the 15th ultimo. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by the rector, on the 2nd of September last; and the Schools are now completed, and in full operation, under the superintendence of a master, mistress, and infant-mistress. There are two residences for the teachers, and each school-room has a play-ground attached. The building presents a handsome appearance in the approach from Sandwich to Deal. It was designed by Mr. Paynter, of Westminster; and its cost (including the site, which amounted to £300) has been defrayed by grants from the Committee of Council, the National Society, and the Diocesan Board; besides large contributions from private individuals.

DEAL NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The Schools will accommodate about 300 children; and it is hoped that those for whose benefit they were intended, will avail themselves of the privilege of the instruction hereby so generously afforded. On the joyful occasion of the opening, the Boys' School-room was tastefully decorated with flowers, and entirely filled with the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood and their families; and also the parents of the children whose names had been enrolled.

The Upper Deal Choir, accompanied by Mr. Harrison on the harmonium, assisted. The meeting commenced by singing the Hundredth Psalm. An appropriate prayer was then offered up, and an anthem sung; after which an address was delivered by the Rector, the Rev. A. H. Duthie. The parents were also addressed by the Rev. M. E. Benson, of St. Andrew's, Deal, and the Rev. John Barton, Rector of Eastchurch, who had the evening before preached a most excellent discourse at the parish church in aid of the funds; the Rev. J. F. Baynham having pleaded the same cause at St. Andrew's in the morning. The several collections amounted to £79 9s.

ST. PANCRAS ALMSHOUSES, KENTISH-TOWN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF MESSRS KIRKMAN'S PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY.

WE regret to have to record the almost total destruction by fire, on the morning of Wednesday week, of the extensive pianoforte manufactory of Messrs. Kirkman and Son, situated in Dufour's-place, Broad-street, Golden square; together with nine houses and a chapel: the firm of Messrs. Kirkman is one of the oldest in the trade, having been originally harpsichord makers and is coeval with the first introduction of that instrument into this country; and from that time to the present has taken a leading part with other eminent firms in the manufacture and improvement of pianofortes. The works just destroyed had been in the occupation of the firm for upwards of a century. An immense number of pianofortes of every description, finished, or in progress, together with a quantity of rare and costly woods, very difficult to replace, have been totally destroyed; but, what is more to be regretted, is the destruction of some musical relics and curiosities connected with the progress of the art; and a number of models showing the various progressive improvements of the pianoforte from its first invention. Among these was a curious clarichord—once belonging to the great Handel and from which the idea of making the square pianoforte was originally taken. Here, also, was the harp used by the Court bard of Charles II., the head beautifully carved by Grinding Gibbons; a small japanned harpsichord, by Andreas Ruckers, of Antwerp, made in the year 1654—the sounding-board and inside of the top beautifully and elaborately painted with flowers and Cupids, and once used by his Majesty George III. Another of the lost relics was the celebrated harpsichord formerly the property of Joah Bates, who for many years conducted the Antient Concerts; together with a large harpsichord, fitted with curious German pedals, made for Mr. Greatorex, who succeeded Mr. Bates as director of the Antient Concerts. Among the manufactured stock saved is Messrs. Kirkman's Miniature Grand Pianoforte (the smallest to be played upon, ever made) which excited such general interest at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF KIRKMAN'S PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY, DUFOUR'S-PLACE, BROAD-STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE.

The building in which the fire commenced, formed a four-storied range of workshops, store-rooms, veneer houses, &c.; adjoining which, on one side, were several houses in Dufour's-place; and the baths and wash-houses of St. James's parish were immediately facing the ill-fated property. The houses in Broad-street nearly touched the factory, whilst those in Poland-street extended in the rear. No time was, therefore, lost, in sending for the engines and fire-escapes, but before sufficient time had elapsed for any assistance to arrive, the flames shot forth from the centre of the building, with dense and suffocating smoke.

The engines of the London Fire Brigade, from King-street, Golden-square, Wells-street, Chandos-street, and other stations, arrived on the spot in a very brief period; but such was the inflammable character of the stock in trade, that, by that period three sides of the immense factory presented one immense sheet of flame, which threw up such a lurid glare, that the reflection could be seen so far distant as Harrow-on-the-Hill. Several other engines, including that of the West of England Office, and four or five of the London establishment, also reached the scene of conflagration in rapid succession; bringing with them strong bodies of firemen, and Messrs. Braidwood, the superintendent, Staples, the foreman of the C district, and Comerton, the superintendent of the West of England firemen. Two or three of the Royal Society's fire-escapes also attended very promptly, and, although they were not required for saving life, were of great assistance to the firemen in enabling them to ascend, by which means the men were enabled to protect many of the contiguous houses, by throwing torrents of water upon them.

In the quadrangle of Messrs. Kirkman's premises stood a number of piles of timber, which towered high above the factory and house-tops in Poland-street. A number of the firemen mounted one of the lofty walls, and whilst engaged in discharging water upon the piles of timber, another wall and part of the roof fell, and threw three of the men, to the ground, and at the same a portion of the *débris* struck them so violently as to cause the necessity of their removal to their homes. The other firemen, however, went to work with still greater vigour; in spite of which the work of devastation continued; and the wind being rather strong, the flames were drifted into the premises of Mr.

Sibley, silversmith, No. 10, in the same place; and also into those of Mr. Michael Geary, tailor, No. 9, in the same thoroughfare. The fire at that time assumed a most fearful aspect; for three parts of the factory of Messrs. Kirkman, and the other houses in Dufour's place, were blazing with the greatest impetuosity. The whole force from the engines was therefore brought to bear upon the property then in flames; but suddenly the fire crossed to the eastward, and ignited in succession the premises of Mr. John Cook, builder, No. 60, in Poland-street; those of Mrs. Lewis (private), No. 58, in the same street; and a Baptist Chapel at the rear. From the chapel the fire extended to the workshops and stock of timber behind, belonging to Mr. George Leslie, carpenter, No. 58, in Poland-street. All hands were at this juncture brought to bear upon this property; nevertheless, the flames could not be restrained until the premises of Mr. Arthur Abbott, which were let out to a great number of inhabitants, became ignited; and from thence the work of devastation reached to the premises of Mr. J. Lloyd, tailor, No. 56, in Poland-street.

Hour after hour passed away before the flames could be assuaged; and even as late as eight o'clock at night there remained a considerable body of fire beneath the surface of the ruins, although all danger of any further extension of mischief was over.

An inquiry was made with a view of learning how the disaster commenced, but nothing satisfactory could be gleaned beyond the fact, that the whole of the men left off work at a quarter past eight the previous evening, when everything appeared perfectly safe and free from fire. Messrs. Kirkman are partially insured.

We are happy to learn, for the sake of the numerous hands thus suddenly thrown out of employment, that this sad accident will cause but a temporary interruption to Messrs. Kirkman's business.

ST. PANCRAS ALMSHOUSES.

These Almshouses which have been in part completed for the large and populous parish of St. Pancras, are situated immediately behind the Governesses' Benevolent Asylum, in Grafton-place, Kentish Town; and have a clear southern aspect for the whole length of the houses about 400 feet. There are eighteen houses, besides the centre building, which contains the board-room, secretary's office, &c., as well as apartments for two married couples, who will be entrusted with the general superintendence of the whole. The eighteen houses will consist of six for unmarried females, six for unmarried men, and six for married persons. Each house for the unmarried will contain four persons—the apartments for whom are distinct: each will be fitted up in a comple'e manner, with living room, bed closet, a properly-ventilated safe, coal closet, and sink constantly supplied with water, as well as provision for taking away all refuse water.

The houses for married persons are each to contain four couples; and except that an additional amount of room is provided, are similar in plan to the houses for the unmarried, and are fitted up in a like manner. The total accommodation will be for 100 inmates.

At the back of the centre building a washhouse and laundry is provided for the use of the whole of the inmates, to be fitted up with coppers, wash-tubs, supplied with hot and cold water, drying closets and other conveniences. There will also be in this part a bath-room for males, and one for females, to be supplied with hot and cold water.

The portion of the building which has been erected consists of the centre and two houses on each side, containing apartments for twenty-four single persons and two married couples. The houses externally have a picturesque and ornamental character, and are in the simple old English style. The walls are of red brick and stone, relieved occasionally by diamond-work in grey bricks. The builders are Messrs Hopkins and Roberts, of Islington; and the architect, Mr. James K. Colling.

To render candidates eligible for these Almshouses, the requisites are, that they shall have paid poor-rates in the parish for not less than ten years, shall have borne a good character, never received parochial relief, be upwards of sixty years of age, and in indigent circumstances.

At the first annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to the establishment and endowment of these Almshouses, the report was read, stating the site to have cost £1000. The contract for the portion built was £2250; increased, by the cost of drainage and other items, to £2500. The entire building, when completed, will cost about £7000, including the price of the land. After paying for the site, not more than £600 remained wherewith but to commence the undertaking, that funds were obtained on the personal security of an individual member of the committee, and the contract was signed.

The first annual election of inmates took place on the 14th ult.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Monday last, shortly after two o'clock, a most dreadful accident took place in the north end of the great or middle transept of the building. As may be known, it is of great height, the scaffolding or platform used in fixing the beams of the roof being some 170 feet from the ground. It was constructed of wood and iron, and was so arranged as to admit of the workmen pushing it forward as the work proceeded. At the time in question, a number of men were engaged shifting this moveable portion when the entire mass of machinery gave way, and fell nearly the whole height of the building, with a most tremendous crash. Where the accident was approached, it was found that ten of the men had been killed. Several of the others were discovered to be living, but in such a condition as to scarcely leave a hope for their recovery. One of the directors, Mr. F. Fuller, and Mr. Belshaw, the superintendent of the building, happened to be near the transept at the moment of the accident, however, so the utmost haste was made to render assistance to the unfortunate men who had been buried beneath the wreck of the scaffolding. The sufferers were quickly got out. Mr. Chamberlain, a surgeon, of Wolverhampton, was then visiting the grounds at the time, and, hearing of the terrible event, at once volunteered his services. Examining the character of their injuries, he directed their immediate removal to one of the London hospitals; and the arrangements being carried down to the train, they were conveyed to London-bridge, and thence to Guy's Hospital, where every attention was afforded them. Two of them, however, unhappily died soon after their admission to the hospital. On a further search being made beneath the woodwork, two horses were found, quite dead. They were attached to a cart, which was used in conveying material from one part of the building to the other, and the scaffolding falling upon them, killed them on the spot. The driver, however, escaped.

As to the immediate cause of the frame-work and machinery collapsing, which was the occasion of the accident, no positive information can be obtained; but the general belief is that it arose from the enormous span of the arch, and the timber framework failing to bear up for the span; so that on being put in motion to receive the third rib, the strain was so heavy as to cause the key to shift, and the whole to collapse and fall, with the unfortunate men employed, to the floor of the building. It is proper to state that the frame-work and machinery were wholly disconnected with the two ribs which have been so securely placed, and not the slightest strain upon them or injury to the building has taken place; and such is the confidence of all employed in the building of that fact, that every workman was at his post at the usual hour on the following morning.

Sir Joseph Paxton and Sir Charles Fox have made very minute inquiries of the duties of the falling apparatus, with a view of ascertaining anything that might throw a light upon the probable cause; but nothing decisive was arrived at. The galleries and staging had been constructed under the direction of Mr. Grutt, and the whole had been admirably employed in forming the transept of the Hyde-park Exhibition. Sir C. Fox remarked that the only opinion he at present could give as to the cause of the late accident was, that the workmen had left out some important part in the trusses they put up. The centre transept is intended to be no less than 208 feet in height (108 feet higher than the transept of the Exhibition in Hyde-park), and 200 feet in breadth.

An inquest was opened on Wednesday, on the remains of the ten men who were placed out of the wreck, dead, and were deposited in one of the outhouses of the Palace. The following are their names:—Wm. Forman, James Waller, George Topham, George Feilding, George Copping, Wm. James, Wm. Middleton, Wm. Smith, John Neale, and Charles Hardy. The names of those dead at Guy's Hospital are Henry Hensley and John Harris. Respecting the condition of the injured survivors lying in Guy's Hospital, the report of the medical officer states that, with the exception of the man Perry, all were progressing favourably. The amount of the damage occasioned by the accident is computed at £6000.

Self-acting Boat-plug.—A very simple plug for boats, of a self-acting nature, has been invented by Captain C. G. Robinson, R.N. This plug is wood, of a conical shape, with a broad base, ensuring its perpendicular flotation, entering the boat from the outside, with a pin through the head of the cone to prevent its falling through when hoisted out of the water, at which time the plug falls, enabling the water to escape, if any in the boat, and closing of its own accord on again being lowered, there becoming a perpetual plug, as it never need be removed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HENRY RICHARD GREVILLE, EARL BROOKE AND EARL OF WARWICK, K.T.

This nobleman, whose correct designation was Earl Brooke, preferred to be known by the title of his second and junior earldom—that of Warwick—a dignity hereditarily connected with the name of the English annals, and held, at successive periods, by the Newburghs, the Plessets, the Beauchamps, the renowned Nevills, the illustrious Plantagenets the Dudleys and the Riches. There is not, perhaps, in the whole range of the Peerage a coronet with so brilliant a halo around it as that of Warwick. The last of the Beauchamps, in whom it vested, was Henry de Beauchamp, sixth Earl, created in 1444, Duke of Warwick, and advanced to a Dukedom in the same year. His Grace's sister and heir, the Lady Anne Beauchamp, married Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, afterwards Earl of Warwick—

> The setter up and plucker down of kings.

The Grevilles derive their descent from the old Earls of Warwick, through the marriage of Sir Fulke Greville with Elizabeth Willoughby, the greatest heiress then in England, whose mother, Elizabeth, was one of the daughters and coheirs of the Lord Beauchamp, of Powyke. The venerable and highly-esteemed Peer, whose death occurred on the 10th instant, after a protracted illness, as Warwick Castle, was born 29th March, 1779, the eldest son of George, 2d Earl (of the house of Greville), by Henrietta, his second wife, daughter of Richard Verney, Esq. He married, 9th Oct., 1806, Sarah, relict of John George, 6th Lord Monson, and daughter of John, 2nd Earl of Mexborough, by whom (who died 30th Jan., 1853) he has left an only child, George-Guy Lord Brooke, now 4th Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, who was born 28th March, 1818, and married 18th Feb 1852, Anne, eldest daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, by whom he has a son and heir, born in 1853.

By the death of Lord Warwick, and the consequent elevation of his son to the Upper House, a vacancy occurs in the representation of South Warwickshire. The late Earl was a knight of the Thistle, Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, and Colonel of the county militia. His seat of Warwick Castle is one of the most magnificent feudal residences in the kingdom. During the last year it has added to its adornments the splendid Rendlworth Buffet, which attracted so much admiration at the Crystal Palace. It was presented to the present Earl upon his marriage, by his county friends, to be preserved as an heir-loom.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PETER HAWKER.

This distinguished officer and *litterateur* died on the 7th inst., at Dorsetplace, in his 67th year. His ancestors have, without missing one generation, served in the British army since the reign of Elizabeth. His great-grandfather, Colonel Peter Hawker, was appointed Governor of Portsmouth in 1717, and his father, Colonel Peter Ryves Hawker, commanded the 1st Regiment of Horse (now Life) Guards. Colonel Hawker was born in London on December 24, 1786, and received his education at Eton. He entered the army, as Cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1803, became Lieutenant in 1802, and was reduced to half-pay by the Peace of Amiens. He then exchanged into the 14th Light Dragoons; got his troop in 1804; and with this regiment served in Portugal and Spain, for which he received the Peninsular medal; but, in consequence of his wounds, he was unable to continue on service. On his recovery, in 1816, he was appointed Major of the North Hants Militia; and, in 1823, was made Lieut.-Colonel by the Duke of Wellington. He married, first, in 1811, Julia, only daughter of the late Major Hooker Bartlett, by whom he has a son, Captain Hawker (late 7th Highlanders), and two daughters. In 1844, he married, secondly, Helen, widow of Captain John Symonds, R.N., and daughter of Major Chattarton.

Colonel Hawker was for many years an ingenious contributor to the public press, upon various subjects, more especially upon guns and shooting, of which he evinced sound practical knowledge. He was also the inventor of hand-moulds, to facilitate playing upon keyed instruments; an invention recommended by Clementi, John Cramer, Kalkbrenner, and Moscheles. His famous volume of "Instructions to Young Sportsmen" has reached a fourth edition. In 1851 he invented a double gun, with self-adjusting primers, the result of 40 years' experience; and the Great Exhibition Jurors awarded to the Colonel the prize medal for his improvements and perfection in punt guns, upon which occasion the Colonel's portrait was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (No. 526). The late Colonel's family was Longparish-house, Hants, of which county he was a Deputy-Lieutenant.

T. G. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, ESQ.

Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Esq. of Estcourt, in the county of Gloucester, was the eldest son of Thomas Estcourt, Esq., by his wife the Hon. Jane Grimston, eldest daughter of the second Viscount Grimston. He was born the 3rd of August, 1775, and succeeded his father in the representation of the family and the possession of the estate on the 2nd December, 1818.

Mr. Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt was a Barrister, a D.C.L. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and a F.A.S. He was also a Magistrate, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Gloucester and Wilts. He formerly sat as Chairman of the Wilts Quarter Sessions. He represented in Parliament, from January 1806 to February 1818, the borough of Devizes, and, since that, the University of Oxford. His politics he was a Conservative. Mr. Estcourt married, the 12th May, 1808, Eleanor, second daughter of James Sutton, Esq., of New Park, Wilts, by whom he has had issue, six sons and three daughters. He assumed the name of Bucknall in compliance with the will of his uncle, William Bucknall, Esq., of Oxley, Herts. Mr. Estcourt died at his seat of Estcourt, in Gloucestershire, on the 30th ult. He is succeeded in his inheritance by his eldest son, Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron, Esq., M.P. for North Wilts, who married Lucy Sarah, only child and heiress of Admiral Sotheron, and assumed, in 1839, the arms and surname of Sotheron only.

The family of Estcourt now Sotheron possesses considerable landed property and influence in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts.

RICHARD JOHN THOMPSON, ESQ., OF KIRBY-HALL, YORKSHIRE.

This venerable gentleman, who died at Kirby-hall, on the 3rd inst., aged eighty-three, was a considerable landed proprietor, and the representative of the Kirby branch of the eminent Yorkshire family of Thompson, from which also spring the Thompsons of Escrick-park, represented by Lord Wenlock, and the Thompsons of Sheriff Hutton-park.

Mr. Thompson, of Kirby, was formerly a Captain in the Fourth Dragoons, and subsequently Major in the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry. He married, in 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of John Turton, Esq., of Sigglesthall, county Stafford, and had by her issue one son and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Harry Stephen Thompson, Esq., now of Kirby hall, is married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Croft, Bart., of Cowling-hall, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., and has four sons and two daughters.

Liberal Charitable Bequests.—The following sums, amounting to £35,600, are left to the under-mentioned institutions by the late J. R. Burnell, Esq., of the Close, Salisbury, who died possessed of personal property estimated at £130,000:—To the Ragged School Union, £5000; Samaritan Fund, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, £4000; Artists' Benevolent Institution, £2000; St. Luke's Lunatic Asylum, £3000; Asylum for Idiots (Poultry), £2000; Stock Exchange Fund for the Relief of Poor Members, £2000; School for the Indigent Blind, £2000; Blind Asylum, £2000; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Liverpool, £2000; Infant Orphan Asylum, Clapton, £2000. Friends' Provident Society, Exeter-hall, £1000; City of London Truss Society, £1000; Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, £1000; Consumption Hospital, Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, £1000; London City Mission, Red Lion-square, £1000.

Wills.—The will of the late Duchess Dowager of Bedford has been proved by the executors, the Earl of Fortescue, the Hon. and Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, the son, and Edward Ellice, jun., Esq., the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. There are numerous specific bequests and family relics amongst such legatees as Lord John Russell. The pecuniary legacies amount to about £1300, and are chiefly confined to her attendants. The jewels are left to two of her daughters. The estates, with the furniture, pictures, &c., are directed to be sold, and the proceeds divided equally amongst her sons and daughters, who are the residuary legatees. The will was made in 1849.—The will of the Right Hon. Henry Conway Baron Dacre, who died on the 2nd of June last, was proved in London on the 20th of July by the sons, Lord Dacre and the Hon Henry Bouverie William Brand, the executors. His Lordship has bequeathed all his disposable interest in the estates of the late Lord Hampden to his youngest son Henry, and also appointed him residuary legatee; making bequests to each of his daughters; and to the youngest, who recently married, £5000 each. The personalty was sworn under £45,000, dated in September, 1851, five months after the execution of his will, made her a provision, by way of an annuity, of £300 a year. The personalty was valued at £30,000.

The New Act. or Savings Banks Annuities.—The new act just passed is to grant additional facilities in relation to the purchase of Government Annuities, through the medium of savings banks, and to make other provisions in respect thereof. Some portions of the acts are to be repealed on the 10th of October; and from that day the National Debt Commissioners may receive money from depositors, &c. for the purchase of Government Annuities, on single or joint continuance of two lives, to any amount not less than £4, nor more than £30, for the benefit of any one person, and to receive payment for immediate Life Annuities in one sum, or for Deferred Life Annuities, either in one sum or in annual sums, payable for fixed periods. No such annuities are to be granted to or for the benefit of any person under the age of ten years.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Hon. Frederick Bruce, now *Chargé d'Affaires*, and Consul-General at Uruguay (Monte Video), has been appointed her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

Twenty-eight Methodist Ministers, of Acton, in Cheshire, keeping 909 cows, have signed a declaration that they do not, in future intend to make cheese on the Lord's Day.

The Swiss Federal Council has rejected the proposition tending to ask the Sardinian Government to receive into the Piedmontese convents the Capuchins expelled from Ticino.

The British ship *England*, from Tralee, Ireland, with a cargo of salt, and sixty-six emigrants, had been on shore off Nantucket, but was afterwards got off, and taken into port without loss of life.

A fire broke out on Friday night week, in the village of Asnières, near Bourges, which destroyed 126 houses. All the crops which had been gathered in within the last few days were burnt.

Mr. J. G. Lockhart, the son-in-law and biographer of Sir Walter Scott, and the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, has been compelled by indisposition to cease from all literary labour. He is about to go to Italy.

The yellow fever at New Orleans (July 28th) is represented as worse than ever it has been before, and is confined principally to the poorer classes. There were ninety-five deaths at the Charity Hospital during one week.

Viscount Strathallan is a candidate for the vacancy in the representation of the Peerage of Scotland caused by the demise of the Earl of Rosslyn.

The death of Dr. Bankier, the officer in charge of the naval medical establishment at Kong-Kong, is very much regretted. He has been upwards of ten years in China.

The accounts of the fishery received at St. John's, Newfoundland, from the outports, are very contradictory. Fish that were taken were of very superior quality.

St. George's Hospital has been lately subjected to thorough extensive renovation, and now presents a particularly clean and conspicuous appearance at Hyde Park-corner.

St. John's (New Brunswick) papers of July 30, state that fires were raging in the woods near Shediac, and had already destroyed much valuable timber.

Very unfavourable accounts of the partridges have been received from Northamptonshire. Numerous pairs of birds are seen without young ones, and it is thought that the rains of July have destroyed whole coveys.

An Arab ship called the *Nassree*, from Jedda to Bombay, with some 400 pilgrims returning from Mecca to various parts of India, was wrecked on the 22nd June. Only 100 succeeded in reaching the shore, the others were all lost.

The contract for the supply of 25,000 lb. of tea, for the use of her Majesty's navy, has again been taken by Messrs. Steticker and Co., of Lombard-street.

The differences between the colliers of Kingswood, near Bristol, and their employers, have been amicably arranged. The men have resumed their labours, and all will go on as usual.

Lord Brougham is convalescent at Brougham Hall, where his Lordship intends to remain until early in October, and then depart for his chateau in the south of France.

Some days ago a young boy, near Fethard, having been entrusted with a gun to shoot crows, accidently shot a servant girl, and became so overcome with grief that he died the same evening.

In Saxony, all persons arriving by railroad with arms of any kind are to deposit them at the first station; to be returned to the owners on quitting the Saxon territory.

The *Harbinger*, which arrived at Melbourne in April, took out despatches from the home Government, empowering the Australian colonies to establish local Parliaments, to consist of an Upper and a Lower Chamber.

A fire broke out at Foucherans (Jura) on the 10th inst., and destroyed twenty-seven houses. The loss is estimated at 150,000f.

New writs have been ordered for Stamford and Dungarvan, in the room of the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson and Mr. Maguire, who have accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and for Clitheroe, in the room of Mr. Aspinall, whose election was declared void.

The *Marco Polo* effected a great feat the *Antelope* steamer on the voyage to Port Phillip, making the run in seventy-five days. The *Kent* had sailed thence, with 26,268 ounces of gold, for London; and the *Rewoon*, from Geelong, with 10,385 ounces. The *Marco Polo* will also bring a large gold freight.

The slight improvement in the health of M. Arago, the French astronomer, has not, unfortunately, continued; a change having taken place for the worse.

The Wesleyan Conference has for some years had to report an annual decrease in their ranks: the numbers of the society have fallen off to the extent of more than 1000 members during the past year.

The Countess Rzevuski, lady of the Emperor of Russia's Minister of Police, and suite, have arrived in Paris, from the baths of Dieppe.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Soleure, in Switzerland, on the 11th. No person was injured; but some chimneys were thrown down, and several walls were split.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science intends commencing its sittings for the present year at Hull, upon Hull, on Wednesday, the 7th of September.

John Dimes died lately, at Cires (N.B.), at the advanced age of 102.

Messrs. de Rothschild, bankers of the General Water Company, have just deposited at the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, 500,000f., the cautionary money for the concession for supplying Lyons with water. The same company has made a tender for the supply of Paris.

In the night of the 2nd the lightning struck a house in the village of Romalo, in the Tyrol, and the fire spread so rapidly that, out of fifty-nine houses which composed the village, only two were saved. Four persons lost their lives.

Her Majesty's steam-vessels now employed in the Mediterranean to convey the mails between Malta and the Ionian Islands, it is said, are to be withdrawn, and the work performed by a foreign steam company.

The Emperor Napoleon has directed new orders to be issued by the Derby Admiralty, have reported that they do not consider his restoration a judicious proceeding.

The *Eden* left Southampton on Wednesday afternoon for Australia, with 320 emigrants on board. The *Epaminondas* will also sail in a few days with about 340 passengers; and the *Herefordshire* is preparing to sail with a large number of navvies.

The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Committee of Oberlin, Ohio, have published a cordial reply to the Stafford-house address to the women of America.

Mr. Francis Whishaw has invented and patented a new lock, applicable for banking purposes, by the employment of electro-magnetism; the lock is opened by breaking a magnetic current.

The *Magdeburg Gazette* says that Hartung, condemned to death, has petitioned the King of Prussia to postpone his sentence until he could finish an opera in hand.

Manchester with a population of 400,000, has three newspapers; Liverpool, with 307,000, eleven; Glasgow, with 300,000, sixteen: Dublin, with 250,000, no less that twenty-two.

The Corporation of Montreal has passed a law prohibiting intramural interment in the city, except those of Roman Catholic priests and nuns in Roman Catholic churches.

The new railway to Perismouth will be a direct one. It commences at Godalming, and ends at Havant. It will require 100 bridges, and 2000 or 3000 workmen will be employed on it for two years.

The inquest on the three unfortunate men run down by the *Indian* steamer at the back of the Isle of Wight, on the 6th inst., has ended in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Captain Corke; but bail has been accepted.

Mrs. Paley, wife of the Rev. R. C. Paley, died at Lagos, on her passage to England, on board the *Faith*. Her husband died at Abbeokuta, near Lagos, in April: he was the son of Archdeacon Paley.

Literature.

HISTORY OF THE CAPTIVITY OF NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA. From the Letters and Journals of the late Sir Hudson Lowe, and Official Documents not before made Public. By William Forsyth, M.A., Three Volumes. London: John Murray.

The captivity at St. Helena is one of the most interesting episodes in the history of the nineteenth century. Every generous sentiment, all the finer feelings of our nature, prompt us to sympathise with the fallen conqueror. We measure his misfortunes by the height from which he was precipitated. Every capital of the European continent had received him as victor. By his arms he had dethroned and created monarchs; but it was his destiny to find a prison and a grave on the barren rock which he had specially instructed his admirals to seize in the palmy days of his power. A cynical philosophy has said, "*Exprende Annibalem*," and then scornfully asked, "*Quot libras in duce summo, invenies?*" as though the ashes of the dead gave the dimensions of the living. In the order of nature, the death of Kings and serfs is no doubt the same; in the order of politics, the difference is immense; for, though the bodies of both moulder to decay, the spirit of illustrious men survives the tomb, and influences, and sometimes determines, the fate of distant generations. The life of a single individual, pre-eminent among his fellows, as an Alexander or a Cæsar, a Columbus or a Washington, a Harmsden or a Watt, expands into the historical panorama of an epoch. Of such colossal proportions was Napoleon Bonaparte, and the magic of his name has placed a sceptre in the hands of his once-exiled and imprisoned nephew. The story of his triumphs has been recorded in every language; that of his captivity, which is the fitting complement to his wonderful career, has only been narrated with authentic fulness in the volumes now before us. The materials have been collected, as we learn, through the preface, "from a vast number of original despatches of Earl Bathurst, who was Colonial Secretary while Napoleon was at St. Helena, and the originals or copies of every important document connected with the subject. Thirty folio volumes are filled with copies of correspondence and other writings, carefully made under the direction of Sir Hudson Lowe, who seems to have treasured a memorial of almost every incident, however trivial, connected with that important period of his life. In addition to these, there are several large boxes which contain manuscripts, chiefly copies relating to the same events, all of which have been diligently examined for the purpose of the present work. Two sets of copies of O'Meara's letters to Mr. Finlaison, so frequently quoted in the narrative, were placed in my hands; but I wish distinctly to state that I have not seen the originals. One of these sets was made officially at the time when letters were communicated through the Admiralty to the Cabinet, as will be explained in the course of the narrative, and their correctness cannot for a moment be doubted." On so important a subject we have deemed it proper to specify the nature and quality of the materials on which the vindication of Sir Hudson Lowe and of the British Government is founded. Both have been severely condemned by public opinion; but we feel confident that that judgment will be reversed by the labours of Mr. Forsyth. It must always be borne in mind that the Governor of St. Helena was an executive officer, sworn to carry out the instructions transmitted to him by the home authorities; that he did not constitute Napoleon a prisoner, nor prescribe the terms of his treatment during his captivity. In the responsible position in which he was placed, he was of course entrusted with some discretionary power; and unless it can be shown that he abused that discretion, he is not to be blamed for the faithful and inflexible discharge of his general orders. Before we examine the facts of the "Captivity," it is necessary to sketch the military career of Sir Hudson Lowe, before he was committed to his custody; as such an inquiry will enable us to appreciate the motives which induced the British Government to select him for the important office of Governor of St. Helena.

Sir Hudson Lowe was born in the town of Galway, on the 28th July, 1769. At the early age of twelve he was appointed to an Ensigncy in the East Devon Militia, and actually passed a review in military uniform at that juvenile period of his life. In 1787 he obtained the King's commission as Ensign in the 50th Regiment, then stationed at Gibraltar. There he performed garrison duty for four years, obtained his Lieutenancy, and then travelled in France and Italy, where he acquired a proficiency in the languages of those countries. On rejoining his regiment, he accompanied it to Ajaccio, in Corsica, and when that island was evacuated by the British troops, he proceeded to Porto Ferrajo, in Elba; thus visiting the birth-place of Napoleon and the scene of his first exile. His regiment was then ordered to Lisbon, and he remained two years in Portugal. A great number of emigrants from Corsica there sought refuge, and Captain Lowe embodied them in a corps called the Corsican Rangers. He received the command, with the temporary rank of Major; and was present at the battle of Alexandria, where he saved the life of Sir Sidney Smith. In the various operations which took place in Egypt, he was so highly distinguished, that General Moore, the future hero of Corunna, said to him, "Lowe, when you're at the outposts, I always feel sure of a good night's rest." Sir Robert Wilson also bore strong testimony to the high merits of the Corsican Rangers and their gallant commander. This regiment was disbanded at the peace of Amiens; and Major Lowe was appointed to the 7th or Royal Fusiliers. He was next sent by Government on a secret mission to Portugal, to report on the military condition and resources of several of its principal districts; and raised a second corps of Corsican Rangers, of which he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel, in 1803. With them he served in Italy and Sicily, and in the expedition under Brigadier General Oswald, which expelled the French from the Ionian Islands; and was made civil and military Governor of Cephalonia and Ithaca, administering their affairs during two years, with admirable temper, firmness, and judgment. In 1812 he obtained the rank of full Colonel. "I was then," he says, "in my twenty-fourth year of service, and had never been absent a single day from my public duty since the commencement of the war in 1793. I had been in England only once during that time, and then only for a period of six months, during the peace of Amiens."

In 1813 Colonel Lowe was raised to a high position, combining both military and diplomatic duties, by Earl Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the War Department. He was ordered to the North of Europe, to inspect the Russo-German Legion, raised by the authority of the Emperor Alexander, and which it was intended to place under the command of Bernadotte. Colonel Lowe joined the head-quarters of the Russian Emperor at Kalisch, in Poland; inspected the corps, scattered over five hundred miles; witnessed the battle of Bautzen; and there, for the first time, saw his future prisoner at the head of a devoted army. His next service was to inspect 20,000 men in the north of Germany, who were in British pay. This duty performed, he was attached to the allied Russian and Prussian army, commanded by General Blucher, and, with him, was engaged in every action from the battle of Leipsic until the surrender of Paris; and he was the first English officer who conveyed that important intelligence to London. The Prince Regent conferred upon him the honour of knighthood; he received the Prussian Order of Military Merit, and the Russian Order of St. George, and obtained the rank of Major-General in the British army. But Government allowed him only a short repose: he was soon again called into active service, and appointed Quarter-Master General to the British troops in the Low Countries, commanded by the Prince of Orange, in which capacity he inspected all the fortresses along the Belgic frontier. In this duty he gave an instance of his foresight. "Among other plans which he proposed, he suggested the construction of a work at Mount St. John (close to Waterloo), the being the commanding point at the junction of the two principal *chaussées* leading direct from the French frontier on the side of Charleroi and Namur to Brussels, and the line of direction in which an enemy must move if Belgium were invaded."

On the escape of Napoleon from Elba, Sir Hudson Lowe was placed under the orders of the Duke of Wellington; but left his Grace, in the beginning of June, to take the command of the British troops at Genoa, who were intended to act with the Austro-Sardinian army and the squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth in the south of France. During this long and arduous career he won the esteem and confidence of Marshal Blucher, Gen. Gneisenau, the chief of Blucher's staff, of the Emperor Alexander, and, indeed of all the leading men with whom he came into communication, both British and foreign. Such were the antecedents of the future Governor of St. Helena.

We must now revert back to the circumstances under which Napoleon was received on board the *Bellerophon* by Captain Maitland. The fugitive Emperor affirmed, and always affirmed, that he had never surrendered himself as a prisoner of war; that he was the guest of England claiming hospitality; that he relied on the generosity and honour of the Prince Regent; and that his personal liberty was sacred. The case was without a precedent, and it was in vain to search for any rule of guidance in any of the most accredited works on the Law of Nations. Mr. Forsyth states that Sir William Grant, Sir William Scott, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Eldon were consulted, and gave conflicting opinions. That of Lord Eldon was, "that the case was not provided for by anything to be found in Grotius or Vattel; but that the law of self preservation would justify the keeping of Napoleon under restraint in some distant region, where he should be treated with all indulgence compatible with a due regard for the peace of mankind." On this advice the British Government acted, and her allies approved of its determination. Napoleon put on record a solemn protest, but it was disregarded; and from that moment he conceived the bitterest hatred against England, which would have extended to any nation or military functionary selected to superintend his imprisonment. Mr. Forsyth quotes suppressed passages from the journal of Count Las Cases to this effect:—"The details of St. Helena are of little consequence; to be there at all is the essential point." Again: "We had nothing left us but moral weapons; that to make the most effective use of these, it was necessary to reduce to a *system* our demeanour, our words, our sentiments—even our *privations*; that a large population in Europe would take a lively interest in our behalf; that the Opposition in England would not fail to attack the Ministry on the violence of their conduct toward us." Count Montholon was even more candid and explicit. He was visited at his château of Tremigny, near Arpajon, in France, by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, after their return to Europe, and said to the British officer: "*Mon cher ami*, an angel from heaven could not have pleased us as governor of St. Helena." This is the true point of view from which the controversy about the governor and the captive must be surveyed.

Sir Hudson Lowe only had five personal interviews with Napoleon. The first was courteous on both sides; at the second Napoleon protested against his deportation in these terms: "The allies have made a convention declaring me their prisoner: what do they mean? They have not authority to do so (*ni en droit ni en fait*). I wish you to write to your Government and acquaint it. I shall protest against it. I gave myself up to England, and to no other power. It is an act of the British Parliament alone which can warrant the proceedings against me. I have been treated in a cruel manner. I misunder-stood the character of the English people. I should have surrendered myself to the Emperor of Russia, who was my friend, or to the Emperor of Austria, who was related to me. There is courage in putting a man to death; but it is an act of cowardice to let him languish, and to poison him in so horrid an island and in so detestable a climate." There were three principal reconcilements imposed at the necessity of General Bonaparte showing himself twice a day, morning and evening; or giving, by some other means, certain indications of his presence in the house. 2nd. The prohibition of communication with merchants, shopkeepers, and tradesmen, except through the medium of a third person. 3rd. The prevention of any stranger seeing him except with the Governor's permission. Authority. These precautions were necessary to prevent his escape, and no doubt they chafed him; but to confine him as a prisoner, and treat him as a free man, would have been absurd. Sir Hudson Lowe had invited Napoleon to dinner to meet the Countess of Loudon, who was on her way to England from India. The invitation was refused. Shortly after this the materials for building a new house arrived from London, and Sir Hudson waited on Napoleon to ask how he would wish to have it constructed. when the following scene occurred:—"I cannot understand," said Bonaparte, without making the least reference to the house and the new furniture, "the conduct of your Government towards me. Do they want to kill me? Are you come here to be my executioner—my gaoler? Posterity will judge of the way in which I have been treated; the sufferings I experience will recoil upon your nation. No, sir, I will never allow any one to enter the interior of my house, to penetrate into my bed-chamber, as you have ordered to be done. When I heard of your having come to this island, I thought that, as an officer of the army, I should find you possessed of polite manners than the Admiral (Sir George Cockburn), who, as a naval officer, might have had a rougher bearing. I have no fault to find with his heart. But how do you treat me? It is an insult to invite me to dinner, and call me General Bonaparte. I am the Emperor Napoleon. Are you come here to be my executioner—my gaoler." Such was the cool and insolent style with which Napoleon treated Sir Hudson Lowe, who bore this coarseness with dignified calmness. Nothing galled Bonaparte so much as the refusal of his Imperial title, and he pretended to charge himself as being answerable for the Governor, whereas he only obeyed his orders, for England had never acknowledged the captive as Emperor, even when he had a million of soldiers at his command. In point of fact, as Sir Walter Scott has well remarked, "If Napoleon at St. Helena was Emperor of France, what was Louis XVIII. at he Tuileries?"

At the fifth and last interview, which took place on the 18th August, 1816, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who had succeeded Sir George Cockburn as Admiral on the station, was present. Sir Hudson Lowe was explaining to Napoleon the insolence of Count Bertrand, who aped the rudeness of his master. For a considerable time Napoleon was silent, and addressing himself to the Admiral, he said, "Count Bertrand is a man who has commanded armies, and he treats him as if he were a corporal; he is a man well known throughout Europe, and he (the Governor) had no right to insult him. He did perfectly right in speaking about the prohibition against sending letters, and he was wrong in engaging in a discussion on that subject. He (Sir Hudson Lowe) treats us all as if we were deserters from the Royal Corsican, or some Italian regiment; he has insulted Marshal Bertrand, and he deserved what the Marshal said to him." Sir Hudson Lowe replied that it was Bertrand who had insulted him, and added "I am a subject of a free government. Every kind of despotism and tyranny I hold in abhorrence, and I will repel every accusation of my conduct in this respect as a calumny against him, whom it is impossible to attack with the arms of truth." The insolence of Bonaparte became grosser and grosser, but the samples we have given must suffice in our limited space. He wished to put the Governor into a passion, in the hope that in his excitement he might do or say something discreditable to his position; but Sir Hudson was imperturbable, and the rage of Bonaparte was more fiercely inflamed by this guarded coolness.

Napoleon complained that £8000 a year was insufficient for his table, and the Governor raised it to £12,000. Even this did not suffice: and Napoleon sold some of his plate, pretending he could not get sufficient food. This was notoriously done to excite a false sympathy for an imaginary grievance. He then murmured at the restraint on his walks and rides, though he was allowed four miles in his private domain at Longwood; and out of it twelve miles—in the last case being attended by a British officer. He was furious when an iron railing was put up to prevent cattle trespassing on the plantations. It was clear that the object was to shut him up in a cage. In short, his fertile genius was constantly inventing grievances; and when these are traced to their true origin, they all resolve themselves into two facts first, his captivity; secondly, the refusal of the Imperial title.

We have read Mr Forsyth's book with minute care, and confess that, when we commenced it, our feeling was, that the justification would not be complete; but we are satisfied that Sir Hudson Lowe discharged his ungracious and highly responsible office with delicacy, feeling, and honour to his captive. At page 229 of the third volume there is a remarkable and gratifying statement:—"Napoleon, on his death-bed, earnestly requested Count Bertrand to use every means in his power, consistent with his honour, to effect a reconciliation with Sir Hudson Lowe, saying that he hoped he would succeed, as he himself alone had been the cause of the differences between them. This was, at all events, stated by Madame Bertrand to Admiral Lambert; and she added, that her husband was very desirous to fulfil Napoleon's dying wish. When this was made known to the Governor, he instantly determined to bury the past: conduct of Bertrand in oblivion, and gladly accepted the proffered reconciliation. Both the French Count and the Plantation House met together on the 19th (May, 1821), and were there courteously received by the Governor."

These volumes will be found a complete refutation of the slanderous charge of O'Meara, Warden, and Antomarchi; and a clear view of the technical objection raised against Sir Hudson Lowe, when he prosecuted O'Meara in the Court of King's Bench. True, he was neglected by the British Government, when his arduous duty was finished, but while it was being performed, he received the special thanks of George IV., and it was nobly vindicated in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington. To each of Mr. Forsyth's volumes copious appendices are added containing copies of all the original documents. He has discharged his difficult labour with diligence and fidelity, and has not only vindicated the fame of a high-minded and cruelly persecuted officer, but has effaced a foul stain which foreign hatred has too long fixed on the honour of the British Government.

LIFE IN SWEDEN; WITH EXCURSIONS IN NORWAY AND DENMARK. By SELINA BUNBURY. Hurst and Blackett.

It is only of late years that these countries have attracted English tourists, and many of them being ardent disciples of Isaac Walton, have been more intent on killing salmon than in studying the habits of the people. Even Mr. Laing's admirable volume does not introduce us to the inner life of the people, and Miss Bunbury has supplied this want. Her sketches of society in Stockholm are minute and graphic, not confined to the higher orders, but including every class. Her book is written in an easy, gossiping style, when she touches on domestic matters; but when she describes scenery it is more sustained. The church of Copenhagen, called the "Church of our Lady," adorned by the statues and bas-reliefs of Thorwaldsen, is, in the judgment of Miss Bunbury, more like "an elegant museum" than a religious edifice. "The building wants the characteristics of a church; the altar itself strikes me as being more like the place of a throne." Great praise is bestowed on the Gottenburg Canal, though the thing is somewhat of a misnomer, for "out of a length of 370 miles, only fifty consist of actual canal, and those in detached portions, partly cut through enormous granite hills, in order to string together, as it were the splendid natural waters, lakes, bays, and rivers, which our traveller calls it the "Venice of the north." The constitution of the Swedish Parliament is minutely described; and it is a curiosity to an English politician. The University of Upsala is then visited; and at the approach of winner, our authoress establishes herself in Stockholm, taking "board and lodging with a Swedish Countess, who bears no resemblance to the coroneted ladies of our aristocracy, but gets her living by keeping a family hotel. The preparations for winter made by this notable hus ewife are good illustrations of the domestic life of Sweden, and ingenious are the contrivances for keeping out the cold, and economising fuel. The class of servant-women are described as the best looking and the most graceful in the country. The law of pleasure prevades all classes. Noble old maids abound in Sweden, and divorces are obtained on mutual agreement, but must receive the Royal sanction. The lawyers are as numerous as the nobles, who generally enter the army; though the pay of a Lieutenant in the Royal Guards is said to be less than that of our foot soldiers. Wives take the titles of their husbands. Thus, you address the wife of a clergyman as priestess, and so with all ranks. Vanity and fickleness are faults in the national character. An animated picture is given of the Court of Sweden, and of the ailments there observed, and of the mode in which Jul-Afton, or Christmas-eve is celebrated throughout the whole country. Literary society scarcely exists at Stockholm, and there is not a single banker—the mercantile house of Arfvedson transacting money affairs for strangers. An old custom, called the Exchange Ball, is fully described; it is an annual festival, given by the burghers or corporation of Stockholm to the King and Royal family. On this occasion everyone has an equal chance of speaking to, and dancing with, Royalty. There is a curious law relating to congratulation. "Every householder is by law obliged to contribute one person to help in extinguishing a fire in his own quarter; and by the same law, the King of Sweden is bound to act as chief fireman on such occasions—at least, as their commander-in-chief. They say the Crown Prince is exceedingly active on such occasions; and the late King, Carl Johan, though he was subject in his later years to long sedentary fits, during which he would not leave his room, at the news of a fire would feel his warrior-spirit rekindle, mount his horse and gallop to the scene of action, and to the combat with the fire-king." A very lively and humorous sketch is given of a marriage among the middle classes, which Miss Bunbury attended. As soon as the ceremony was over, the bride had to kiss some hundred and fifty persons who were present, her husband receiving the last embrace. After supper, the crown had to be shaken off the head of the bride, which is done in a very romping manner, and so arranged that it may fall on the head of a bridesmaid already betrothed; after which the married men seize the bridegroom, and throw him towards the ceiling, to the great danger of the chandelier. But we must conclude, cordially recommending the fair authoress as a delightful companion to the scenery of Norway and Sweden, and as a most observant and discriminating guide to the manners, customs, and inner life of the people.

FERN LEAVES FROM FANNY'S PORTFOLIO. Illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

This is a book which the author justly characterises as a growth, not as a manufacture. There was no prior intention in her mind of writing a book at all; but what she saw, and thought, and felt, got fournalised, until a number of articles were, as it were, self composed on a great number of subjects. She offers to her readers (to quote her own words) a few *Fern Leaves* gathered at random in shady spots, where sunbeams seldom play, and which I little thought ever to press for your keeping." There is, in these same "Fern Leaves," a charming sensibility, a subtle beauty—what an old poet calls "a fine madness"—which is exquisitely suited to fragments and miscellanies. There is a vision feeling, too, calculated to touch and mend the heart. Of course, there is no elaboration; but a glancing, light tone of observation and reflection, falls on topic after topic, which suggests more—much more—than it expresses. It would be impossible to enter into detail on the multifarious contents of a book of this description—an example of its manner, however, is desirable. The following citation, from a paper entitled "The Test of Love," will give a better notion both of subject and style, than volumes of analytical remark. It implies, in addition, an instructive moral suitable to many cases.

THE TEST OF LOVE

"For charity's sake, take me in;" said the lively little Mrs Percy, with a look of more distress, as she peeped her bright face into my room. "If you'll credit it, my husband hasn't spoken five consecutive words since tea time; and I'm quite undecided whether to request to have the roof raised, so that I can breathe freer, or to go into a violent fit of hysterics. Matty," said she, with ludicrously solemn air, "I shouldn't be surprised if I had married the wrong man! Now, Edward is one of the best creatures in the world; there, that's it," said she, jumping up, "he's too good. I can't think of a fault that he has; he's awfully correct—a living rejoof to me. Do compassionate me, Matty; I have what the old ladies call a 'modest husband.' Now, isn't it a pity that goodness and stupidity generally go together?" said she, laughing. "Ned is so matter-of fact! Now, if I'm reading a book, and come across a passage that delights me, I always want to put my arms round the author's neck and kiss him. Well, I read it to Ned, and he says, quietly, without looking up from his newspaper—Yes, it is pretty good.' Oh, dear! he never gets up enthusiasm about any thing, except his dinner, and his daily pillaide, Matty,'—throwing herself on the sofa with a suppressed yawn."

"All is not gold that glitters,' Mary; and there are gems, of whose value the possessor is sometimes ignorant. These buttons, that dazzle in society, are mostly mere moths at home. Abroad they are elegant, refined, polished, graceful, full of repartee and wit; but, by their own hearth-stones, they are stupid, selfish, exacting, and unfeeling. You'd never recognise them. You remember Vivian ——? Well, that's his mental daguerreotype, in private he is the most unlovable of mortals."

"Well, this world is a humbug, Matty," said she, jumping up, "it's too fleeting, dissatisfied ones; and, by the way, Matty, how came you to be an old maid?"

"Simply because you appropriated the only man I ever wanted," was Matty's quiet reply.

This speech rushed to Mary's temples; she was by Matty's side in an instant; urging her to "full confession."

"Ah, I see, my little lady, your heart is in the right place, after all, else you would not be jealous. I have great hopes of you! Blessings often brighten' when we imagine they are 'about to take flight!' You kissed and never spoke a word of love to me in his life; I only wish that he had! I shall see enjoin secrecy upon you as to my preference, because I know very well you would not have him know for a kingdom! So I am safe. But seriously, Mary, you don't know how to value Edward. A few months ever in our sunny land will quite open your eyes to the worth of, or money—hardly earned could procure? Who, when wearied with business cares, still kept tireless vigil, till the stars faded away, at the bedside of the sick and suffering? Who gently, yet decisively, said, saying, "Save her! It is life or death with me, as well as Mary?" Who but the "matter-of-fact" Edward.

One day, after Mary was convalescent, I called to see her. She was looking very lovely, though pale and wasted. "Thank God you are spared to us!" said I, touching my lips to her forehead.

"After him, thank my husband," said Mary, with eyes liquid with feeling. "In this sick room I have learned a lesson I shall never forget. O Matty! there may be deep, strong love in the heart where deeds, not words, are the interpreters. Please God to spare my life, my poor love shall be his reward for this!" Mary kept her word.

Such sketches as these, so vivid, salient, and sparkling, will ensure for the volume a large reading public. It is beautifully embellished with illustrations by Birket Foster, and forms an elegant book for the drawing-room table or boudoir.

VICE-ADMIRAL DEANS DUNDAS, C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

VICE-ADMIRAL DEANS DUNDAS, C.B.

This distinguished officer, James Wortley Deans Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron, was born in 1785, and is son of James Deans, Esq., M.D., of Calcutta, by Janet, daughter of Thomas Dundas, Esq., of Kingask; great grandson of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale; and nephew of Thomas Dundas, a general officer of distinction, who died in 1794. He assumed his present surname on the occasion of his marriage.

Of Admiral Dundas's services we quote the following *précis* in Mr. O'Byrne's "Naval Biographical Dictionary:"—

This officer entered the navy 19th March, 1799, as First-class Volunteer, on board the *Kent*, 74, Capt. William Johnstone Hope, bearing the flags, in succession, of Lord Duncan and Sir Richard Bickerton; in which ship he attended the expedition to Holland in August, 1799, and conveyed Sir Ralph Abercromby from Gibraltar to Egypt in December, 1800. He continued to serve as Midshipman, at the blockade of Alexandria, until transferred, in July, 1801, to the *Leda*, 38, Capt. George Hope, with whom he was soon afterwards ordered to Lisbon. In November, 1802, he joined the *Glenmore* frigate, Capt. John Maitland; and, accompanying that officer into the *Boadicea*, 38, was present in a very spirited skirmish with the French 74-gun ship *Dugnay Trouin*, also at the capture of *Le Vautour* national lugger, of 12 guns, and at the blockade of Rochefort. Being promoted (from the *Monarch*, 74, flag-ship in the North Sea of Lord Keith) to a Lieutenancy 25th of May, 1805, in the *Cambrian*, 40, Capt. John Poo Beresford, Mr. Dundas, in the course of the same year, assisted at the capture of three privateers, carrying in the whole 40 guns and 225 men. After officiating for a few weeks as Flag-Lieutenant in the *Leopard*, 50, to the Hon. George Cranfield Berkeley, on the North American station, he was awarded a second promotal commission, dated October 6, 1806. During nearly seven months' command of the *Beaumond*, 18, Captain Dundas was employed in attendance on the British Ambassador to the King of Sweden pending the siege of Stralsund, and was injured by the bursting of a shell while actively endeavouring to extinguish a fire which had broken out in the dockyard at Copenhagen a few nights after the surrender of that town to Lords Cathcar, and Gambier. Assuming Post rank, Oct 13, 1807, Captain Dundas was next appointed—about the same period, to the command, *pro tem.*, of the *Cambrian*, 40—March 9, 1809, to the *Tartar*, bearing the flag in the Baltic of Rear-Admiral Thomas Bertie—January 31, and September 8, 1813, to the *Venerable*, 74, and *Tyrannus*, 36, in the latter of which ships he conveyed Sir James Saumarez from Gottenborg to England, and captured, April 20, 1814, and February 18, 1814, the privateers *Zebra*, of ten guns and thirty-eight men, and *Fille de l'Orient*, of fourteen guns and ninety-seven men—August 16, 1815, to the *Tagus*, 38, on the Mediterranean station, whence he returned in January, 1819—August 6, 1820, to the *Prince Regent*, 120, flag-ship, of Rear-Admiral William Parker, with whom he served in the Tagus until the early part of 1832—and, April 6, 1836, to the *Britannia*, 120, bearing the flag of Sir Phillip Durham, at Portsmouth, where he continued until April 7, 1838.

Admiral Dundas's promotion to Flag rank, dates from November 23, 1841. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Berkshire, and sat in the last Parliament for Greenwich; was appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to William IV. in 1831; a C.B. in 1839; a Lord of the Admiralty, under the Whig Administration, in 1841; and resumed his seat at the Board as one of the Naval Lords in 1846.

He married, 2nd April, 1808, his first-cousin Janet, only daughter and heiress of the late Charles Dundas, Lord Amesbury, by Ann, daughter and co-heir of Ralph Witley, Esq., of Aston Hall, county Flint. By that lady, who died 26th April, 1846, he had issue, with three daughters, two sons, of whom the eldest, Charles, an officer in the Coldstream Guards, was M.P. for the Flint district in 1838.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.—The *Singapore Free Press* of the 2nd of July says: "By late arrivals from Sarawak, we learn that Sir James Brooke was taken ill on board the *Wereat*, w ile on his passage from his place to Sarawak. On his arrival at Sarawak it was found to be smallpox, and for some time very great fears were entertained for his safety, as he appeared to be in a dangerous state, and no medical a d, except that of a native doctor, was available. The latest accounts, however, represent the crisis of the disorder as being apparently past, and it was hoped that he would soon be convale cent."

IMPROVEMENT OF RAILWAYS. The Crystal Palace Railway from New-Cross to the Exhibition is to be constructed in accordance with the plans of the Permanent Way Company, which, amongst other improvements, consists in making the rails into a continuous bar, called fish jointing. This method is not altogether new, it having been adopted for some while upon the Eastern Counties line, where the rest u were similarly convincing and economical, as shown by the various half yearly reports of the cost of maintenance, nearly fifty per cent of the labour being spared, and the entire absence of accidents testifying to its more vital principle of safety. To read or converse in a railway-carriage was formerly a matter of difficulty, but by this system neither is any onger a task. This fact is exemplified upon the Brighton line where a little below Croydon, and before reaching the Merstham Tunnel, there is about a mile of the new line laid. We are no nonger on it than the chance is most perceptible: exchanging an oscillating motion and clicking noise for a smooth road and a monotonous sound of much less intensity, so that both conversation and reading may be indulged in with comparative ease. The invention which has wrought this comfort and security is a patent belonging to a few engineers, of great practical experience, who have enrolled themselves in an association termed the Permanent Way Company, with the view of rendering the use of this and other patents belonging to them more accessible to the public.

THE PREVENTION OF FORGERY.—Mr. T. H. Saunders, of the Dreenth paper mills, Kent, has succeeded in manufacturing a paper which has long been sought for by the banking and mercantile interests. The old "water mark" has afforded the hint upon which the improvement has been made. But as in the water-mark the device was wholly hidden unless held to the light, in the new process the device is distinctly perceptible under any circumstances. Scroll work and arabesque ornament appears in comparison but a humble portion of the results attainable; the specimens completed comprising elaborate and successful tableaux in landscape, composition, and even portraiture. Although the discovery has been made public but a few days is has entered largely into a variety of channels, for the better security of paper documents as well as for decorative and fancy purposes.

FISHING HOUSES ON THE BOSPHORUS.

The crystal clearness of the waters of the Bosphorus is evidenced by the rude and simple apparatus of the Turkish fishermen, of which we present our readers with a Sketch. A few poles are driven into the beds of the stream, upon which a hut of the rudest description is constructed. Nets are stretched across the banks of the stream, and such is the transparency of the water, that the fishermen from their huts can see the fish in their nets, and haul them up without any further trouble. By this simple contrivance large captures of the finny tribe are made; the fishermen with true Eastern gravity smoking their pipes in the huts above while the nets are filling. The fish, when taken, are immediately sent off for the supply of the Faithful at Constantinople.

FISHING-HOUSES ON THE BOSPHORUS.

MOLDO-WALLACHIAN PEASANTRY.

THE accompanying Illustration portrays the costumes of the Moldo-Wallachian peasantry of the better classes. We are indebted to M. Demidoff's "Travels in Southern Russia," for the following account of the Wallachian husbandmen:—

The very appearance of the Wallachian peasant interests one in his favour; nor is this prepossession ill-founded, when we reflect on the long series of misfortunes which have afflicted this pastoral people for so many centuries. There is much to be done for the improvement of the manners of this robust race of peasants, who seem to have been expressly created for the labours of the field. Like Virgil's husbandmen, they would be happy did they but know the benefits which Heaven has showered upon this beautiful Roman land, the object of their pride, but which can continue noble and truly Roman only on condition of being rendered fertil and productive. *Magna parens frugum.* The Danube only awaits the grain of the Wallach an plains to pour fresh stores into the granaries of the Black Sea, and the Wallachians would produce much, and cheaply could they rid themselves of their habits of idleness and intemperance, and their love of holidays, too frequent in the religious observances of the rustic population. To eradicate these deplorable habits is the noblest task which an enlightened Government can propose to itself.

In Wallachia wells are numerous, and are invariably constructed in the manner represented in our Engraving. The trunk of a tree, hollowed out, lines the interior of the well, and prevents the outward walls from falling in. The great numbers and vast dimensions of the natural cylinders converted to this purpose afford an idea of the magnificence of the vegetation in the mountains whence they are brought. The water is brought up by means of a long lever, and the bucket employed is a block of oak scooped out. The ordinary food of the people consists of porridge made of the meal of Indian wheat or millet—a sort of polenta: meat or salt fish are almost unknown to them. Their principal spirituous beverage is a brandy distilled from plums:—

The Moldavians are robust, temperate, hard-working, and inured to the most opposite extremes of temperature. Their features differ from those of the Wallachian people: their countenances are less open; and

MOLDO-WALLACHIAN PEASANTRY

the habit they have preserved, of wearing their beards and hair long, gives an almost savage expression to their physiognomy, to such a degree, that at a distance they might be taken for those primitive statues of the Samnnians to be seen in museums of antiquity, or busts of the triumphs of Rome over the barbarian. Among the Wallachians, on the contrary, we meet with a larger development of stature, and a greater amount of beauty.

The Wallachian tongue is that spoken by the people the Bovards have for a long time past made use of the modern Greek, which was introduced by the Hospodars from Constantinople, and formed to its language of the court. At the present day the French language is very generally studied, and it would be difficult to find a family of any distinction in which both French and Italian were not spoken.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Permit us, dear readers, a word more respecting *la question d'Orient*, and we have done. We give the following anecdote as a fresh instance of the extreme reverence for Louis Napoleon, and his jealousy of all participation in any secrets, so long as he chooses to keep them such. On the arrival, at St. Cloud, of the despatch which announced that many days fain to consider the conclusion of the affair, the *Chef de l'Etat* glanced over the contentswith an air of tranquillity amounting almost to indifference and, putting it in his pocket, forbade the bearer to speak of his mission in any way to any person. Not a word of the subject transpired the whole of that day. Lord Cowley departed in the evening for Chantilly. A certain journalist, supposed to be one of those best informed on all that passes at the palace, prepared a most belligerent article for publication. The Bourse was still in the state of alarm which for some months has been its normal condition, when the appearance in the *Moniteur* of the despatch in question announced at once to the Ministers of State and the passers in the street the intelligence that has so rejoiced the Bourse of Paris.

So carefully is this habit of discretion preserved by Louis Napoleon, that all intelligence, of whatever nature or importance, is confined within the closest possible limits, from even his own *entourage*, who are no better informed as to his plans or intentions, so long as he chooses not to make them public, than those the furthest removed from him.

The long-talked-of Fête, whatever remarks its inutility and its prodigious cost may reasonably give rise to, has been unquestionably as magnificent a spectacle, or rather series of spectacles, as could well be imagined. The weather, which threatened in the morning, gradually cleared as the day advanced, and concluded with a fine evening, so calm, that not a *lampion* flickered in all the acres of illumination—which for taste and splendour exceeded any we have ever seen, here or elsewhere.

A number of great Russian families are here at present; among others, that of the Prince Menschikoff. The Prince himself is expected to arrive in Paris at the end of August, to remain some months.

The labours in the Bois de Boulogne are progressing with the utmost activity. Some days since, the Emperor proceeded to visit them on horseback, and having, with the superintendent of the works, examined them in detail, left with him a sum of 2000 francs to be divided among the workmen employed on them.

The new decorations of the Grand Opéra—the solid simplicity of which, would it was supposed, produce an *ensemble* at once rich, novel, and tolerable—have, it appears, so signally failed in effect, when lighted, as to cause the re-decking of the house until the whole shall be done over again. The Ministers of State, accompanied by numerous high functionaries, several members of the Academy of Beaux-Arts, &c., having visited the theatre, which was lighted to the fullest extent, and arranged as for a representation, came to the conclusion that the general effect was much too simple for a theatre so recently devoted to parade and splendour; that the wood-work of a greenish-white, was not sufficiently relieved by the luxure of gold and silver employed to decorate it; that the change in the enlarging the boxes by the suppression of the gallery in front of them impaired the shape and beauty of the house; in short, the whole, with the exception of the ceiling, which was universally approved, was an *affaire manquée*, and must be recommenced from beginning to end. At the Vaudeville, the *débuts* of Flexmore, our compatriot, with his wife, the daughter of the celebrate clown Auriol, assembled many spectators. The extraordinary grace, agility, originality, and indefatigable force displayed by Flexmore, excite at once the admiration of the audience, to whom such a performance has been hitherto quite unknown. At the Cirque de l'Impératrice, an American rider, M'Cullum, has had considerable success. He certainly performs some very remarkable feats, and with great agility and grace; but the fatigue consequent on the effort is so evident as to cause a painful sensation to the spectators

A grand review of the troops in Paris, by the Emperor, took place on Sunday. The weather was magnificent, and the various corps vied with one another in enthusiasm. The National Guards and troops of the line occupied the whole avenue from the Port Maillot in the Bois de Boulogne to the Tuileries. It is supposed that there were 120,000 men under arms, including the greater part of the army of Satory. An immense crowd was assembled in the Champs Elysées. After the review, the Emperor and Empress appeared at the balcony of the Tuileries, where they remained for some time. They were well received, but without any demonstrations of enthusiasm.

On Monday the Emperor received at the Tuileries the clergy of Paris, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers and high dignitaries of the State, and the veterans of the Imperial army. When receiving the diplomatic corps, the Emperor said to the British Ambassador, "I thank the diplomatic corps for their congratulations. What delights me most is to see the peace of Europe firmly established for such at least do I consider the present, any sacrifice of dignity or selfesteem on the part of any nation." This remark of the Emperor was published next morning in the *Moniteur*, and made a favourable impression upon the Bourse. The official organ also announced to its readers that at the diplomatic dinner, given on Monday evening by the Minister for Foreign affairs, the health of the Emperor of the French was proposed by the British Ambassador, and that the toast was enthusiastically received by the guests.

The fêtes and illuminations, which are described elsewhere, went off with the greatest success, and at midnight it was ascertained from all quarters that the day had passed without a single accident. The shopkeepers and hotel-keepers of Paris have gained considerably by the influx of foreigners, particularly English, to witness the preparations, and assist at the national fête. It is calculated that 150,000 strangers arrived in Paris with this view.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of the commission charged to examine the question relative to the execution of the will of the Emperor Napoleon I. The commission declares that the greater portion of the will is not practicable, owing principally to the vast amount of the bequests, but that a few specific legacies ought to be paid.

The instructions of the President of the United States to his representatives at the different foreign Courts that they should for the future appear on all occasions of public ceremony in plain clothes, and not in official costume, were carried into execution for the first time. Mr. Sanford, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, appeared at the soirée of the Emperor, as also at the dinner given previously by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the plain dress of an American citizen.

The Emperor and Empress were to leave Paris on Thursday for Dieppe.

The Bourse opened freely on Wednesday, with every appearance of a further increase in the public securities. The announcement of a decline in the price of Consols in London produced a reaction, and the Three per Cents, which opened at 81f. 15c., fell to 80f. 90c., at which they closed for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 104f. 90c.

GERMANY

We hear from Vienna that the official journal of the 17th contains an Imperial decree, taking off the state of siege at Vienna and Prague.

The marriage of the Archduchess Marie with the Duke of Brabant, heir apparent to the Crown of Belgium, took place at Vienna on the 11th inst. The marriage ceremony was performed by the newly-appointed Archbishop of Vienna. The wedding gift of the Emperor was a diadem in brilliants, which her Imperial Highness wore at the ceremony. The youthful bride left Vienna on the 12th. Prince Adolphus Schwarzenburg, who was present as Austrian Ambassador Extraordinary at the marriage of Queen Victoria, accompanied the Duchess of Brabant to Brussels, as Imperial Commissioner, and the Countess Clom Martinitz as first Lady of the Bedchamber.

SWITZERLAND

A letter from Berne, of the 15th inst., states that the Government of Tessin having declared that it would not make any concessions to Austria, the Federal Council does not intend to assume the initiative in renewing negotiations with the Austrian Government.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 5.

We are still in uncertainty here as to the result of the new proposition which has been made to the Court of Russia by the four powers, for the amicable adjustment of the grave question which has now been so long at issue. It is believed, in the quarters usually best informed, that this proposition is so framed as to meet all the just pretensions of the Czar in regard to the guaranteeing of the rights of Christian subjects, his own amongst the number; and therefore, to test the sincerity of his oft-repeated assertion that he has taken up this quarrel simply on the ground of what is necessarily due to his co-religionists, and not with any view to political aggrandisement. I must add, however, that the majority of opinions here are very far from sanguine of a favourable reception of this proposition; and, in the case of its rejection, it is presumed, unless some new pretence for further delay should occur, that immediate recourse will be had to less gentle methods of persuasion than those hitherto adopted—and, as I think, too long persevered in. As it is, supposing the reply—whatever it may be—to come in the course of ten days or a fortnight, there would be no time to lose. In October the winter season begins to set in; after which, as Russia is aware, military operations are out of the question.

Meantime the Turkish armaments are carried on with alacrity, and upon a scale commensurate with the occasion, and those who have the direction of them, and have had an opportunity of judging of their details, speak highly of the condition and discipline of the troops, and of the dispositions of their commanders. There is a strong camp at Schumla; and the Balkan passes are said to be in a thorough state of defence. The munitions of war and provisions are ample.

The Turkish fleet is still in the Bosphorus, opposite Bouyouk-déré and Therapia, where they are continually exercising in the handling of guns. The guns in the forts and earthworks along the mountain range are also well served. The other day I was present when a protracted cannonading was kept up from both land and sea; the firing being well sustained, and with precision as to time, to the end.

Great enthusiasm is said to prevail throughout the armaments, both sea and land; and some impatience begins to betray itself amongst the Musulman population generally, at the delay which has occurred in the settlement of this unhappy affair, and which they doubtless consider themselves quite capable of settling if left to their own resources. Indeed, many do not hesitate to declare that the negotiations are all a trick; and that it is a foregone conclusion with the Christians English, French, Austrians, Greeks, Armenians, and all, that the Turk (the poor Turks) are to be "done." The discontented occasionally wreak their spite upon the infidels by stoning and spitting at them; and sometimes beating them with sticks, and otherwise maltreating them. In justice to the Government it must be added that whenever such outrages come to their knowledge, the offenders are severely punished. Some fellows, who only a day or two ago maltreated an Armenian shopkeeper, have been sentenced to exile.

An Imperial manifesto has just been issued and read in all the mosques, informing the nation of the state of affairs with Russia, and the preparations made to resist her unjust pretensions; exhorting the people, but more especially the Musulman portion, to continue attending quietly to their own affairs as usual, conducting themselves in a peaceable and friendly manner towards their fellow-subjects of all creeds. (A copy of this proclamation will be found elsewhere.)

Intelligence has been received of the sailing of the Egyptian squadron, consisting of three ships of 96 guns, and several smaller vessels, bringing over the contingent of about 7000 men. Great activity is daily expected, and a camp has been prepared for them on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, opposite Therapia—the very spot where, in March, 1833, a body of Russian troops were encamped, who were sent over to assist the Porte against the revolted Egyptians.

It is now declared that the Sultan will not allow his Ambassador to leave Constantinople until the Russian troops shall have been ordered to evacuate the Principalities of the Danube. This is probable enough, and it is yet to be seen whether the English and French Ambassadors will be instructed to support the Porte in this not unreasonable decision, or whether they will be successful in endeavouring to persuade the Sultan to adopt a more conciliatory course.

A proclamation has been lately issued, of which we subjoin a translation from the Turkish original. A perusal of this proclamation will show the difficulty under which the Sultan labours—of resisting the aggression of Russia, without kindling the fanaticism of the Turks against his Christian subjects.

PROCLAMATION

The present proclamation showeth the state of affairs at Constantinople; and it is his Majesty's wish that it should be promulgated in the provinces of the Empire:—

The Sublime Porte and Russia having disagreed on certain points, the latter has suspended her relations, and recalled her Ambassador from Constantinople; and, moreover, has made great military preparations by sea and land; consequently, the Sublime Porte also has prepared herself for war, as has been already made known. The reason assigned by Russia for her dissatisfaction is the refusal of the Porte to accord by treaty certain religious privileges to the Greek Church. But those privileges were granted by his Majesty Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror, and observed during the reigns of the late Sultans, and were also confirmed by his present Majesty the Sultan of all benevolence, as well as by his predecessors. When his present Majesty and his Government of their own free will granted and confirmed these ancient immunities, who ever thought that they would be annulled? When a Government wishes to undertake the Protectorate of several millions of a neighbouring empire, it menaces its independence and interferes with its domestic affairs. The incongruity of such an act has been declared, but Russia would not forego her claim, and has even occupied Wallachia and Moldavia, crossing the Pruth with her troops, thus greatly annoying the Sublime Porte. Such a violation of treaties has startled forth, on the part of the Sublime Porte, a protest, which has been communicated to the different European powers, in which it is declared that such an act, contrary to treaty, will not be accepted by the Sublime Porte. When a question of such grave importance arises, affecting the independence of the empire, it ought to be arranged by negotiations and friendly mediation. It is not Russia's intention to make war on the Sublime Porte, but she has occupied the provinces as a guarantee until her demands are complied with. The Porte has received from the different European Powers friendly advice, especially from the maritime nations of England and France, upon whose friendship and good faith the Porte can rely, and it is certain that she will not accept anything that will affect her integrity or independence. Until it is seen what turn affairs will take, it has been deemed advisable to assume the defensive on the banks of the Danube and the frontiers of Anatolia.

Such is the dispute and the present state of affairs as regards Russia. On the part of the Government, troops and the munitions of war have been prepared. The Sublime Porte has tranquillised all her subjects, and has enjoined them to remain quiet in their several occupations of agriculture and commerce, and she requires of her subjects to obey all her commands. It has been already mentioned, the claims of Russia relate to the religious privileges of the Greeks. The Greek sect and their chiefs have personally nothing to do with this affair, but have, on the contrary, expressed their gratitude and thanks to their Government, and are sorry that such a question has ever been mooted; they must not, therefore, be looked upon as enemies. Armenians, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews are also the true and faithful subjects of our Lord and Padishah; the Greeks are so also; and they must therefore live in peace with each other.

In short, Moslem and all other subjects of the Porte must dwell together in harmony, and not think of things which are not their affair, nor do that which is not lawful, nor commit treason to their own hearts.

Here all the arrangements, proclamations, and order of affairs has been prepared in the presence of the Sheik-ul-Islam, and all the leaders of the Empire, of the Sacerdotal and Imperial Hierarchy, and Ulemahs who were at the Council of the Grand Vizier. Further, this proclamation has been sanctioned by the Mufty the Cadees, and all those who are not pleased with the arrangement, and shall act contrary to it, shall be considered insubordinate, and shall be severely punished

Here follow the signatures of all the principal officials of the Empire, civil, military, and religious.

Four important documents connected with the Eastern Question have been published:—1. The letter of the Prince of Moldavia to Redschid Pacha, June 25, informing him that the Russian Consul General at Bucharest had summoned him in the name of the Emperor to suspend his relations with the Porte, and withhold any further payments of the tribute. 2. The letter of the Consul-General above mentioned, dated June 23rd. 3. The despatch from Count Nesselrode to the Consul-General Katchinski, ordering the above measure, June 3rd. and 4. Letter from Redschid Pacha to Stirbey, Prince of Wallachia, July 25th. The two latter still have some interest, particularly the former of the two, as it will serve as a preliminary answer to Lord Clarendon's demand for explanations.—

COUNT NESSELRODE TO THE CONSUL-GENERAL KATCHINSKI.

St. Petersburg, June 3.

The military occupation of the Principalities is, as I have already informed you, to cause no change in the existing order of things as regards the civil administration and the *personnel* of the superior officers, unless the Hospodars themselves should consider the change of some *employés* necessary to the introduction of the greatest possible regularity in the various branches of the service, and particularly in that of providing for the General troops. There is still one question, however, on which we must make our views known beforehand to the two Princes, so that they may guide themselves accordingly. We have to speak of their relations to Constantinople and the Ottoman Ministry. These relations must necessarily be broken off on the day the military occupation of the land on the part of our troops commences; and, at the same time every action, every influence, on the part of the Sovereign power must for a time cease. Another consequence of the state of things will be the stopping of the tribute which these provinces are bound to pay the Porte. The sums which (the same as hitherto) have to be paid, must remain at the disposal of the Imperial Government, which reserves to itself to make what use of them it thinks proper.

You will communicate to the Hospodars the contents of this, which I have the Emperor's commands to inform you of.

REDSCHID PACHA TO STIRBEY, PRINCE OF WALLACHIA.

Constantinople, July 25.

PRINCE.—When Russia advanced her troops into the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, she declared that she had no intention of changing the public arrangements which govern those provinces, or to alter the position which is guaranteed to them by so-many treaties; and the Sublime Porte, which trusted this declaration, thought it might leave your Highness, as well as his Highness the Prince of Moldavia, at your respective posts. We learn, however, from the letter which has been sent us by the Prince of Moldavia, that the Russian Court has issued an order that you, as well as the Prince of Moldavia, shall break off your relations with Constantinople, and keep back the settled tribute. This has surprised us excessively.

As the Russian Court has attacked the system of provinces in the point which immediately affects the power possessed of Sovereignty in them—in a word, in its very foundations the Sublime Porte sees clearly, that in this state of things the exercise of rightful authority, in a manner due to its holy and uncontested rights, is impossible in the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Sublime Porte has, therefore, determined that your Highness, as well as his Highness the Prince of Moldavia, shall for the present quit the provinces, and this order has also been officially communicated to the great powers. You must, therefore, as to due to commands leaving from the Imperial throne, quit the provinces immediately; and should it happen that you not conform to these orders, the Sublime Porte will adopt such measures as shall appear suitable and conducive to its interests on the occasion.

I gladly embrace this opportunity, &c.

A letter from Jassy states that the Emperor of Russia has left it free to the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to obey the summons of the Sultan, or to remain in the Principalities. It was supposed that the Hospodar of Moldavia would proceed to Constantinople, but, according to a letter from Bucharest of the 9th inst., the Divan of Wallachia had requested the Hospodar not to leave the Principality at a time when his presence there was so much required.

Prince Gortschakoff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in the Principalities, arrived at Bucharest on the 30th ult., and had a conference with the Greek Bishops on the subject of the three protectorates of the Holy Sepulchre. The Prince treated them with even greater kindness than he had shown the Hospodars.

The French and English fleets remain at Beshik Bay. The French ship-of-the-line *Friedland*, which, on the 28th of July, struck on the rocks near the Lapin isles (to the north of Tenedos), was got off with extreme difficulty by five war-steamers, her guns and masts having been previously removed. She will be taken for repair to the dock at Constantinople. The communication between the Turkish capital and Beshik Bay, by means of the English war steamers, is very frequent.

The Protestants and Armenian Catholics, in imitation of the other religious communities, have sent in an address to the Grand Vizier, in which they express their gratitude for the religious liberty which has been accorded them by the sultan.

AMERICA.

By the *Atlantic* we have advices from New York to the 6th inst. Among her passengers are the Hon. James Buchanan, Minister to the Court of St. James's, and the Hon. P. Soule, Minister to Spain. There is no political intelligence of consequence. The yellow fever has made dreadful ravages in New Orleans.

A body of United States' military had been ordered to Rio Grande. This movement is said to have been caused by the proceedings of the Mexicans.

O'Donohoe, the Irish convict, whorecently escaped from Australia, had been held to bail at Boston, for challenging the chairman of a festival held in honour of Meagher. O'Donohoe alleges that the chairman influenced him in the middle of a speech by ordering the gas to be extinguished. At the festival a letter was read from the Hon. E. Everett, apologising for his inability to attend.

Advices from Mexico state that the ravages of the Indians still continue in the States of Durango and Zacatecas, and the lands were being rapidly deserted.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The latest arrivals from South America announce that an unexpected and important change has taken place in the interminable hostilities on the River Plate. It will be remembered that under the administration of Rosas, the late Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, and real head of the Argentine Confederation, Monte Video was invested for upwards of nine years by the forces of Oribe, assisted by Argentine troops; and it was not until after the intervention and mediation of the maritime powers of Europe had been repeatedly tried in vain, that a combined force of the two states north of the Plate with the Brazilian Government raised the siege of Monte Video, and restored the Banda Oriental to independence. But the liberating army under General Urquiza did not stop at this result. The State of Entrerios, and the military adventurers to pass the lives in the irregular and indefinite warfare, thought that the time was come to throw off the ascendancy of the province of Buenos Ayres and its sanguinary chief, Rosas. They crossed the rivers below Santa Fé and invaded the territory of Buenos Ayres. The army of Rosas was easily routed, and the Dictator, with his daughter, Manuelita, sought a refuge in disguise in a British vessel. It was then to be seen whether a more liberal and tolerant Government could be established in the Argentine Confederation, recognising the independence of each state for its own internal government, and instituting the foreign interests of the nation to a Federal authority. The result has up to this time been a total failure. Urquiza began his administration by some enlightened measures. He opened the navigation of the rivers, and he admitted the equal rights of the several provinces. But in the eyes of the community of Buenos Ayres he was viewed with detestation as a usurper and an intruder. In his turn he was compelled to have recourse to severe measures: the city rebelled, his office were driven out, and he once more proceeded to hostilities. The effect of this contest threatened for a time to be almost as injurious to the trade of Buenos Ayres as the long siege under Oribe had been to Monte Video; and these consequences were the more severely felt inasmuch as the previous war had thrown the largest trading interests to the south bank of the River Plate. But the struggle was not destined to have long a duration. Colonel Dias, who was charged by Urquiza to invade the place by land, suddenly passed over to the besieged inhabitants with a considerable portion of his forces; and at the same time the squadron which was blockading Buenos Ayres by sea declared the cause it professed to defend. It is said that an American who commanded this naval force received a sum of 60,000 sterling in hard dollars for the transfer of his services. It is amusing to find that, having deposited his plunder in one of the vessels of the squadron, the Yankee skipper left with the funds in his possession, and was compelled to pay a commission of 5 per cent for the recovery of the capital. It may be presumed, that this sum, which brought the war to a bloodless termination, was raised by the exactions of Urquiza, according to one account, General Urquiza had himself accepted a considerable sum of money to retire from the country. If this intelligence be confirmed, the war is for the present at an end; but there is less reason than ever to suppose that a firm or lasting Government has been established.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 21.—13th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 22.—Warren Hastings died, 1818.
TUESDAY, 23.—American War commenced, 1775.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.
THURSDAY, 25.—David Hume died, 1776. Sir W. Herschell died, 1822.
FRIDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819. Trincomalee taken, 1795.
SATURDAY, 27.—Admiral Blake born, 1599; died, 1657.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 35	3 55	4 15	4 39	4 56	5 21	5 39	6 0	6 18	6 42	6 59	7 23	7 40	8 0

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853.

It appears from the explanations made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, that the Turkish question is not yet so thoroughly settled as the world has been led to believe. There is, however, little or no reason to doubt that the dispute will speedily be arranged upon the basis announced in our last publication. It was greatly to have been desired that Lord John Russell, as the leader of the British House of Commons, should have assumed a bolder front, and spoken with a more decided tone against the wicked ambition of Russia, if he judged it advisable to say anything at all upon the subject. Much as the British people love and desire peace, they still more fervently love and ardently desire the preservation of the national dignity and honour. Our Government, with the best intentions, and with the firmest determination, to uphold unimpaired the independence of Turkey against unjust aggression, has contrived somehow or other to let it appear that they have been too soft-spoken, too fearful of giving offence to Russia, and less bold and reliant upon right and justice than the Government of France have been. It is perhaps the necessary consequence of our Parliamentary system that Ministers should be chary of expressing their minds upon negotiations still in progress, or of imparting to the world a knowledge of State documents before they have reached the final stage of a mutual agreement, or a positive and irreconcileable disagreement between the high contracting parties; but it is no consequence of the system that the Executive Government should be over-fearful of giving offence to any power on the face of the earth, however splendid and overwhelming it may be. In his brilliant and masterly reply to the anti-Turkish speech of Mr. Cobden—a speech that sounded oddly from the mouth of him who once talked of "crumpling up" the Russian empire as he would a piece of paper, Lord Palmerston spoke with the true temper and spirit of a British statesman. His Lordship impressed many of his auditors, as he will impress the majority of his countrymen, with the fact, that the Aberdeen Administration is fortunate in possessing in its Home Minister a statesman so renowned for his knowledge of foreign policy, and his super-eminent ability in dealing with it. Lord Palmerston, whose indomitable energy and sound judgment point him out as the fittest of living Englishmen to express the sentiments of the people on the subject of Russian domination, supplied what was wanting in Lord John Russell's speech. When the various State papers connected with the negotiations shall be given to the world, it may perhaps be found that Lord Clarendon, and the Administration in general, have assumed towards Russia a tone as high as that of Lord Palmerston. But in the meantime it is a subject for congratulation that, at an opportune moment, the man who so long and ably represented the foreign policy of Great Britain, and who is still one of the most influential and powerful members of the Administration, should have made it evident to all the world that there is no lack of spirit amongst Ministers or our people in relation to this question. Boldness is the one thing needful both in Great Britain and France at the present moment. The more resolved they are, the more the Czar will be weakened and intimidated. The more positive they are in their demands for an immediate evacuation of the Danubian provinces, the better chance for the future peace of Europe. Mr. Layard touched the right chord when he insisted that the Czar ought not only to be compelled to withdraw from the territories which he has invaded, but that he should be bound to indemnify Turkey for the expenses he had caused her to incur. It is likely enough that it is now too late to take a stand upon such a position as this; but the country will be glad to learn, as it does, from the lips of Lord John Russell, that the British Government will consider "no settlement to be satisfactory which does not include, or immediately lead to, the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia." When that shall be done, the basis of future efforts for the preservation of the peace of the world will be laid. Until that time, peace will, at the best, be but precarious, if not dishonourable

All doubt as to the introduction and success of a modified and imperfect form of Christianity into China, is set at rest by the latest intelligence received from that empire. The seeds of true religion have been sown in a marvellous manner; and there is much reason to hope that in the due and appointed time those seeds will bear their proper fruit in extending the civilisation of the Chinese, and bringing them more completely within the fold of Christendom. No event of our age, wonderful as are the circumstances which occur year by year, and almost day by day, to mark it above all previous ages, as a period of the most extraordinary activity of mind, is more calculated than this to cause serious reflection, both among religious and among worldly men. It may be questioned whether history records any occurrence so magnificent in the present, and full of such splendid promise for the future, as the genuine conversion to Christianity of the Chinese people would be—whether considered in its religious and moral, or in its social and political aspects. We must yet, however, learn more of the rebels (or of the Christian patriots—the new name given to them by the English residents in China) before we can be entitled to assume that Christianity in China has become a real, a permanent, and a general development of the national mind. In the meantime, any authentic particulars in relation to the leaders of the revolution will be read with interest by statesmen and politicians, as well as by humbler members of the Christian community. The name of the principal leader is not TIEN-TEH, as originally stated in Europe, but TSCHU KIU TAO. He is called TIEN-TEH by his followers—a designation which signifies "*Heavenly Virtue.*" He claims to be a descendant of TSCHU TSEN TSCHANG—a man sprung from the ranks of the people, who, in the year 1352, headed a revolt, and after a struggle of sixteen years, drove out, in 1368, the Mongolian dynasty, which then oppressed the native Chinese, and founded the dynasty of Ming. This great family gave the Chinese no less than sixteen Emperors, most of whom were men of ability and worth. The Ming dynasty remained at the head of the State until the year 1644, when it was, in its turn, expelled by the Tartars; and the Mantchoo dynasty of Tsing, of which the present—if he be not by this time the late—Emperor is the representative. We have seen no trustworthy description of the personal characteristics of TSCHU KIU TAO; but the Chinese represent him as a man of great coolness, sagacity, and courage. Next in command, as well as in influence, is HONG SIU TSUEN, surnamed TAI PING, or the "Mighty Prince of Peace." He is represented as a man of middle age, of a delicate and slender build, with an open and expressive countenance, and a sandy beard. Under him there are four Generals, called according to their local position, commanders of the East, West, North, and South. The two Ministers of State are FONG SCHI TSCHANG and SCHITAEKAI. The latter is said to be a man of erudition, and composes all the numerous proclamations of the Ming people. In another portion of our journal will be found a full account of all that is known in Europe on the subject of the rebellion; together with an abstract of the Christian books in circulation among the Chinese. Such a movement among a population of at least 360,000,000 of men is indubitably one for the success of which every lover of humanity must offer up his fervent aspirations.

In the course of the last three years pictured and printed records of the labours of Caroline Chisholm, in the cause of practical self-supporting colonisation, have repeatedly appeared in these columns. While her name was but little known in this country, beyond the dwellings of those humble persons to whose welfare she has devoted her life, we had the satisfaction of drawing attention to her objects and plans. The time has arrived when, after seven years of earnest, unremitting toil in England, Mrs. Chisholm considers that her work can be more beneficially prosecuted in Australia. The colony so little known six years ago—so little esteemed—has now become the "land of promise" to every working man. The time of famine—of labourers crowding the doors of docks and factories, in faint hope of employment—of workhouses filled with able-bodied as well as aged paupers—has passed away. The employers of labour have exchanged their fear of all-devouring poor-rates for a fear of a dearth of labour. In the intermediate period, armies of the strongest and most enterprising of our labouring population have sought and found in Australia competence and independence, if not fortune. Although, amid the vast array that left these shores, lured by golden visions, many have suffered cruel privations, and many more have been bitterly disappointed, the large majority of men trained to labour have succeeded beyond their expectations. It is among this class now spread over the gold-fields of the interior of the two gold colonies, separated from each other by thousands of miles, without roads, with rude means of conveyance, without the common comforts of civilised life, that Caroline Chisholm proceeds to exercise that influence which she has acquired by a long life of philanthropy.

Under these circumstances we are not surprised to find that the most eminent men of all parties have united to gather such a testimonial of national gratitude as will do honour to the country which has benefited so much by her exertions, and enable her to continue them.

For this object Statesmen and Bankers, Churchmen and Dissenters, personal friends, and those who only know of Caroline Chisholm through the records of the Press, have cordially joined. In so joining, they express their admiration of the past, their confidence in her future services, and the sense of the honour done to the country by such a woman. She is now leaving us for a long long journey. We are glad to feel assured, for the sake not only of the estimable lady whom it is intended to honour, but of the character of our nation, that so much self-denial, wisdom, courage, and energy as she has exhibited will meet with acknowledgment worthy of the British people.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon and Rev. F. N. Clements, to an honorary canonry in Durham Cathedral. The Rev J. A. Sellar, to a canonry in Perth Cathedral, and to the rectorship of the Cathedral Grammar-school. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Buckley, to Sopworth, Wilts; the Rev. G. B. Dawson, to Gilbertstown, united to Ashcoe, county Carlow; the Rev. E. K. Elliott, to Broadwater, Sussex; the Rev. A. J. Maclean, to Charcombe, Somerset; the Rev. J. Nunn, to Thorndon, near Rye, Suffolk; the Rev. J. Rowlands, to Grimston, Norfolk; the Rev. E. Whitehead, to Godmanstone, near Dorchester; the Rev. C. B. Barrow, to Barwell, Leicestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. T. Brooke, to Ballyseedy, county Kerry; the Rev. F. Gipps, to Corbridge, near Hexham; the Rev. S. Newall, to Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, with Brownsover annexed, near Rugby; the Ven. J. Sandford, to Grimley, with Hallow annexed, near Worcester; the Rev. J. F. Pixey, to Bozeat, with the rectory of Stratton annexed, near Wellingborough, Northamptonshire; the Rev. W. H. Milner, to Horncastle, Lincolnshire; the Rev. W. S. Prout, to Lekenheath, near Brandon Ferry, Suffolk; the Rev. R. C. Hubberstey, to Helpstone, Northamptonshire; the Rev. E. Hanson, to Thaxted, Chelmsford.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of esteem and regard:—The Rev. J. H. Knapp, late curate of Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire; the Rev. G. E. Murray, rector of Southfleet, Kent; the Rev. S. Newall, late perpetual curate of Tunstall, Staffordshire; the Rev. C. P. Pixey, late curate of Sedgworth, Warwickshire; the Rev. R. Smith, late curate of St. James's, Whitnold, Derbyshire; the Rev. J. C. T. Stretch, late incumbent of Penk-hull, Stoke-upon-Trent (preceeding to Geelong, Port Phil ip).

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth. The Council sat two hours and a half.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY. On Thursday, the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Bishopsgate station, J. Patterson, Esq., in the chair, and the usual guarantee of ten per cent from the Eastern Counties Company was declared

THE COURT.

There has been little to diversify the ordinary quiet routine of Court life during the past week at Osborne. On Saturday the Duchess of Kent arrived from Frogmore, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, went to Whippingham parish church. The service was performed by the Rev. George Prothero.

On Monday the Queen and Prince, the Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, the Hon. Mary Seymour, and the Hon. Captain de Ros, took a drive in two open carriages and four.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince, and the Royal children, walked with Count Alexander Mensdorff-arrived in the course of the day, from the Continent, on a visit to her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, Prince Arthur, and Count Alexander Mensdorff, embarked on board the *Fairy*, and honoured the Cowes regatta with their presence. The Royal party afterwards proceeded to Spithead, and passed round the ships-of-war lying at anchor there. His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert of Prussia, arrived at Osborne on Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to Her Majesty. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party.

On Thursday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Osborne on her return to Clarence House, St. James's, where, after her arrival, she was visited by the Countess of Nenagh.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne-house.

The route of the Queen from Osborne to Holyhead, on the 27th instant, will be from Southampton to Basingstoke, and thence by the Great Western to Leamington. From Leamington the Royal party will be transferred to the narrow gauge. From Leamington her Majesty is to proceed via Coventry and Nuneaton, and on by the Trent Valley to Stafford, Crewe, and Chester. During the time the Queen is at Leamington her Majesty will have to change carriages at Basingstoke and Leamington.

The Duke of Beaufort is staying at Cowes for the yachting season. His Grace has a cruise daily in his yacht, accompanied by the Ladies Somerset.

The Countess of Ellesmere, Lady Blanche Egerton, and Captain the Hon. A. F. Egerton, have arrived at Liverpool from New York. The Earl and the rest of the family are expected shortly.

Viscount Ingestre sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday last, for New York. It is his Lordship's intention, after making a tour of the United States, to visit the Havana, Jamaica, and other West India Islands.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR FREDERIC HAMILTON, BART., OF SILVERTON HILL, COUNTY LANARK.

The death of this venerable Baronet, who had attained the age of seventy-six, occurred on the 14th inst.

Sir Frederic entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1794, and was for some time Collector of Revenues for the District of Behar. He retired on the annuity fund in 1833. The branch of the great house of Hamilton which he represented was founded by Alexander de Hamilton, second son of Sir James Hamilton, of Cadzow, from whom sprang the Dukes of Hamilton.

Sir Frederic, who succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his grandfather Sir Robert, in 1818, married 26th Feb., 1800, Eliza Diocre, youngest daughter of John Coffin, M.D., of Calcutta; and by her (who died 11th Feb., 1851) leaves seven children, the eldest son being the present Sir Robert North Coffin Hamilton, sixth Baronet of Silverton hill.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ADAM, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., COLONEL 21ST FOOT

This highly distinguished officer died suddenly on the 17th inst. He had been on a visit to his brother-in-law, Sir Charles Adam, at Greenwich Hospital, and was entering one of the railway carriages to return to London, when he suddenly ceased to exist.

Sir Frederick was son of the late Right Hon. William Adam, of Blair Adam, Lord-Lieutenant of Kinrossshire, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court of Scotland, by the Hon. Eleanora Elphinstone, his wife, daughter of Admiral Lord Keith. He entered the army in 1795, and served with great reputation in Holland, Egypt, Sicily, Calabria, Spain, and France. In Holland he was present at the actions of the 10th August, 10th September, and 20th September, 1799; and in Egypt, at those of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, 1801. He was severely wounded near Ascalon, 12th April, 1813; and, at the Pass of Ordal, had his left arm and hand broken. At Waterloo he received also a severe wound. The rank of General he attained 4th November, 1846. In 1824, he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and, from 1832 to 1838, was Governor of Madras. In 1815, he was sworn of the Privy Council. In addition to the insignia of Grand Cross of the Bath, and of St. Michael and St. George, conferred by his own Sovereign, he bore those of St. Theresa and St. Anne of Russia.

Sir Frederick Adam married, first, a Greek lady, who died in 1814; and secondly, in 1831, the daughter of the late John Maberly, Esq.

COAL IN EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria of the 5th says that "a coal-mine has been discovered at Mount Sinai. The Viceroy seems much delighted, and at once has despatched engineers to the spot to send in a report.

INDICTMENT OF THE RIGHT HON. MAJOR BERESFORD, M.P., AND OTHERS.—An indictment has been preferred at the Central Criminal Court, and a true bill found, against Major C. W. Beresford, M.P., G. H. R. Cox, W. Cox, J. Marsh, A. Ashurst, J. Cox, Clabburn, J. Colow, J. Sharpe, T. Duggan, and R. Lander. The indictment is very long and special, and charges the defendants with having conspired to bribe the electors of Derby, and to carry the election by illegal and unconstitutional means. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., is retained to conduct the prosecution, and Serjt. Thesiger for some of the defendants. The trial will take place at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court. By the recent Act of Parliament, Lamplighters' elections for councillors cannot be removed by *certiorari* to the Court of Queen's Bench; but on affidavit that the defendant cannot have a fair trial in the county it is presumed, therefore, that the trial will take place at the Central Criminal Court, where the venue was found.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—A vacancy has occurred in this honourable body, by the death of Lieut.-Col. John Lamb, of the 2nd Royal Veteran Battalion, who died at Windsor Castle, on the 12th inst. Mr. Lamb served with great credit for many years in her Majesty's 29th Foot; he was present at the battle of Roleia, Vimeira, and Talavera, for which he had the war medal and three clasps. The deceased veteran was the only surviving member of a family whose united military services extended over a period of a century; his father, grandfather, uncle, and two brothers having fallen in the service of their country.

BRETT'S PATENT SKETCHING APPARATUS.—Our attention has lately been called to a little contrivance, combining the apparatus employed by artists and tourists in sketching from nature. It is simple and ingenious, and particularly commends itself to the pedestrian by its portability, and indeed a comfortable seat.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.—On Tuesday a quarterly court of the Governors of the Incorporated Society for Maintaining and Educating Poor Orphan Children of the Clergy was held at the offices of the society, 79, Pall-mall, R. Dr Russell in the chair. The report stated that, as the schools in St. John's wood were inadequate to the objects of the charity, it had been resolved to appropriate them to the sole use of the girls, and to increase their number from 70 to 100, and to raise another suitable for 50 boys. To carry out these purposes, they required an increase of funds and a proper site. Under these circumstances, the Rev. Dr. Warrington contributed £1000 to purchase a site (St. Thomas's Hill, Canonbury), and £1000 towards the building, and £3000 to found six new elections. The scheme, however, could not be carried out without a building fund amounting to £5000, and an increase of £3000 in the annual income. It was then moved that a special committee was appointed to the charitable and humane object to contribute their support. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE DECIMAL COINAGE.—The report of the select committee of the House of Commons has been laid before the House. It commences by stating that the committee are many of opinion that it is expedient to alter the present system, on numerous grounds. The report concludes by recommending that the Queen be humbly requested to direct the necessary steps to be taken to bring the matter before Parliament, and that a bill be introduced for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations of the committee. The report was adopted with a view to prepare the way for further changes, and to create in the public mind a desire for its completion. Your committee believe that no necessary evil would attend the introduction of the proposed system, and that the advantages to be derived from it would be very great. Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Lowe objected to the report, and Mr. Muntz moved

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The Hackney Carriage Duties (No. 2) Bill was read a second time, and the Standing Orders having been suspended, was then passed through all its stages.

The following bills were read a third time, and passed—viz, the Militia Pay Bill, Land tax Redemption Act Amendment Bill, South Sea and other Annuities (provision for payment, &c.) Bill, Apprehension of Offenders Act Amendment Bill, Betting House Bill, Commons Inclosure (No. 3) Bill, Female Convicts Bill, Loan Societies Bill; Marylebone, Holy Trinity Church, Hulme, Validity Bill; Friendly Societies Bill, Copyhold, &c., Commissioners Continuance Bill, Metropolitan Sewers Acts Continuance Bill, Customs Consolidation Acts Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at three o'clock

Mr. LYTTELTON took the oaths and his seat for South Staffordshire, in the room of General ANSON, appointed to the office of Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in Bengal.

In reply to Mr Aglionby, Lord PALMERSTON said that he had seen the numerous cases of bruises in human shape committing violent assaults upon women. He hoped that when the law in respect to such offences, enacted this session, became generally known, they would become much less frequent. If this should not be the case it might become necessary in the next session of Parliament to add corporal punishment to imprisonment with hard labour for such offences.

In reply to Mr. A. Pellatt, on the subject of the vote for Public Education, Lord J. RUSSELL said that when new schools were established where there were no Town-councils, they would receive an advance, on application to the Privy Council.

In reply to a question from Mr. Kinnaird on the subject of a late decree said to have been passed by the Queen of Portugal, and sanctioned by the Cortes, condemning to fine and imprisonment any person that was supposed to cast an insult upon any of the dogmas of the Roman Catholic religion—Lord J. RUSSELL said the attention of the Government was called to the decree in question, but the entire of it had never been sent to this country. No complaint had, however, ever been made that the treaty of July, 1842, which guaranteed to the subjects of Queen Victoria residing that country the right of building and maintaining their places of public worship and the free exercise of their religion, has ever been violated.

In reply to Mr Spooner, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Commission for investigating into the state of education at Maynooth would be appointed without delay.

In reply to Lord D Stuart, Lord J. RUSSELL said that repeated applications had been made to the Papal Government for a mitigation of the punishment to which Edward Murray was condemned, but without success.

In reply to Lord D. Stuart, Lord PALMERSTON said, in reference to the cabman Phillips, who had been imprisoned for not having 3s. to pay for measuring the distance which he had charged a gentleman who had summoned him—that he had caused an investigation to be made by the police, and the distance to be measured. The result was, that the cabman had not made any overcharge, and he (Lord Palmerston) therefore directed that the fine of 40s. should be returned to him, and that another 40s should be given to him for the loss of time and annoyance, to which he had been subjected.

Some formal business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE QUEEN COMMANDING THE SCREW FLEET.

Her Majesty embarked at Cowes on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and steamed up to spithead. On nearing the anchorage, the *Baltic* led off a general Royal salute by the whole of the fleet, which had a most imposing effect from the shore. Her Majesty left her yacht, and went on board the *Duke of Wellington*, Capt. H. S. Martin, C.B., and the fleet was signalled to prepare for weighing.

The signal was then made to proceed to sea under the command of the Queen in person consisted of the *Duke of Wellington*, *Agamemnon*, *Impérieuse*, *Arrogant*, *Highflyer*, *Desperate*, and *Ruscander*, accompanied by the *Victoria and Albert*, *Black Eagle*, *Fairy Queen*, *Scourge*, and *Sprightly*.

Steam being up, the *Duke of Wellington* signalled to weigh, herself being the first to move on. She got away in sight and a half minutes; and all the vessels which followed closely, and also taken their stations as allotted to her, the squadron proceeded towards the Channel in two divisions. They stood out to sea, and were soon lost to sight from land. No one but Her Majesty's authorities were aware of the intention of the Royal visit to the fleet, and civilians were even merely unable to understand the day's cruise. At four o'clock the Royal squadron was seen again, brought to a short distance from the shore, and the Royal yacht left the fleet which it was left at Spithead—the *Queen*, *Prince Regent*, *London*, *Cambrian*, *Edinburgh*, *Ajax*, *Leander*, *Conqueror*, *Amazone*, *Arrogant*, *Immortalité*, *Tribune*, *Dauntless*, *Vengeance*, *Valorous*, *Medea*, *Magicienne*, *Barracouta*, *Racehorse*, &c.—fired a general Royal salute to greet the Queen's return. And, as soon as the smoke cleared away, the crews were discovered on the yards, and the vessels passed through the line hearing.

Her Majesty left the *Duke of Wellington* at 5.45, and returned to her yacht for Osborne.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The prorogation will take place this day at two o'clock, by commission.

COMBINED METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At a public meeting of merchants, shipowners, and others interested in navigation, held at Liverpool on Thursday, Lieutenant Maury, of the United States navy, delivered a most valuable lecture, illustrated by numerous charts of various creeds, tending to prove that the great length of almost all voyages made by following the proposed new routes, shortened, in most instances a third, and, in some, half, the time now occupied. Resolutions—thanking the Government of the United States for their liberal offers to furnish copies of charts and sailing directions—calling on our Government to cordially co-operate in so desirable a project, and also requesting our mercantile men to give all the assistance in their power were passed. Thanks were also given to Lieutenant Maury, and to Lloyd's, and the meeting separated.

CORN REAPERS.—The adjourned trial of the reaping machines, at the recent meeting at Gloucester, took place on Wednesday at Mr Busby's farm, Berkeley. The following is an extract from the judges' award:—"After carefully testing the merits of the different machines, they unanimously award the society's prize of £20 to Mr. Crosskill's Beverley reaper; they also highly recommend Messrs. Burgess and Key's reaper, upon M'Cormick's principle, and they commend Messrs. Dray and Co.'s reaper, upon Hussey's principle."

WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT.—On Thursday a most painful and distressing, but exciting, case was heard at this court. It was an action brought by Messrs. Thrupp, the coach-makers, of Oxford street, against the Hon G. C. Norton, for £40 0s. 6d., for work and labour supplied by them to the Hon Mrs. Norton, the wife of the defendant. Many debts, made known to the public years ago, were again disclosed; correspondence between the Duchess, Mrs. Norton and Lord Melbourne was put in; the lady was examined and cross-examined, to show from whence she derived her income, the Hon. Mr. Norton wished to be examined himself but was not permitted, and many painful personal occurrences were again revived. During the hearing the crowd frequently cheered the lady. In the end, the Judge (Mr. Payley) said "That the plaintiff's case must necessarily fail, and that it was his duty to stop the proceedings." He also remarked, that stolen rents had been made which the defendant had had no opportunity of answering, and therefore they must go forth to the public as they stood. The plaintiffs were then nonsuited, and required to pay the costs.

SUDDEN DEATH.—That most estimable surgeon, Mr. Bransby Cooper, F.R.S., expired very suddenly on Thursday afternoon, at the Aldermen's Club. Mr. Cooper was the nephew of Sir Astley Cooper, and was born on the 3rd September, 1792. He has left a widow and large family to deplore his loss.

DEATH OF LADY SALE.—By the arrival of the *Harbinger*, screw-steamer, last from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn the death of Lady Sale (the wife of the celebrated Sir Robert Sale) who died at Cape Town on the 6th July. Lieut.-Col. Burns, of the 2nd Royals, also late at Graham's Town, on the 30th June, from general debility.

FOREIGN.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

We have news from the East of later date than that published in our first impression, but no fact has transpired tending to confirm the rumour that the Porte had agreed to the arrangement accepted. Indeed, some of the accounts are of a tone which would warrant some doubts as to its doing so. They announce that the Porte is as resolute as ever in its determination not to make any concessions to Russia, in addition to those comprised in its ultimatum, and not to accept anything which does not include the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities "as soon as possible." Public opinion at Constantinople continued decidedly in favour of the policy of resistance.

We have important intelligence from Servia. The Austrian Consul-General at Belgrade had formally applied to Prince Alexander, in the name of the Austrian Government, for authority for an Austrian army of 25,000 men to occupy Servia, in order to check any disturbances which might break out in that country by reason of the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russians, and, on being point blank refused, had declared that the exigencies of the times would compel Austria to turn a deaf ear to such refusal, and to carry out its determination as a matter of urgent necessity. Prince Alexander had thereupon ordered a general arming of his people. This intelligence has given rise to several Cabinet Councils of the Ottoman Ministers, as well as of conferences with the representat ves of foreign powers, and meetings of the ss latter among themselves. Redschid Pacha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has had a long interview and conference with the Austrian internuncio at the Ottoman Porte; but though the result has not been made public, it is rumoured that the internuncio was very full of pacific assurances; and some pretend that the Austrian Consul at Belgrade has been represented as having misunderstood his instructions, and exceeded the same. It is stated, however, on the other hand, that the Porte is preparing troops to march in the direction of Servia.

It appears that the approach of the Russian troops caused a violent excitement in Bosnia. Kmeyim has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Servian forces, and the Chiefs of the various districts have been placed under his orders. The Russians bear a rough wooden cross, and declare their desire to make war for "the cross and the faith."

From Beika Bay we have dates to the 6th of August, on which day the combined fleets continued therein; that of England having been joined by the *Inflexible* and the *Sampson*. On the 30th of July the Egyptian Admiral, with seven sail from Alexandria, passed Rhodes; and on the 3rd of August they remained at anchor, with several transports with troops, in the Bay o. Marmarice, the very same spot occupied by the Russians when they were so ready to protect the Porte against the Pacha of Egypt!

FRANCE.—The journey of the Emperor and Empress to Dieppe has been suddenly countermanded.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the *Harbinger*, Captain Lane, we have Cape of Good Hope papers to the 7th of July, inclusive. The Governor was still on the frontier, completing his arrangements for defence and the improvement of internal order and obedience to the laws. The Constitution was legally promulgated on the 1st of July, and steps had been taken in all parts of the colony for carrying the measure into successful operation. The public and the Government are completely reconciled. The Kaffirs are gradually settling down into the territory assigned to them by General Cathcart. Some unwillingness was at first reported on the part of the younger and inferior chiefs, but Saudilli and Macomo having surrendered the arms demanded of them, and given the "word" for peace, hostilities have ceased as suddenly as they commenced; and the Gaika tribes, lately so formidable, are now spoken of as excellent customers to the traders in their neighbourhood.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.—The following gentlemen at the above university had the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on them on the 5th inst.:—Messrs. C. Dickson, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; C. C. Hayman, West Malling; W. Smith, Weyhill, Hants; J. S. Taylor, Liverpool; J. Nash, Box, Wiltshire; C. G. Hewson, Topsham, Devon; and H. Callaway, E. H. Greenhow, J. R. Hannon, A. Richardson, W. Smart, R.E., R.N.; J. Campbell, H.E.I.C.S.; J. Kidd, J. H. Vincent, and C. B. Payne, of London.

THE NEW HALL, LEEDS.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Town-hall at Leeds took place on Wednesday, and was attended by the Mayor, the magistrates, the vicar (the Rev Dr. Hook), the representatives of the Borough, and the members of various local societies. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Mayor, Mr. E. Baines, and other gentlemen. The architect is Mr. Broderick, late of Hull. The principal room will not be so spacious as Westminster-hall, but larger than St. George's-hall, Liverpool, the Birmingham Town-hall, or Exeter-hall. The building will accommodate 8,000 persons.

THE LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE PRUSSIAN NAVY AT SPITHEAD.—On Tuesday evening his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Prussia, Lord High Admiral of the Prussian navy, arrived at Spithead in her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and immediately proceeded on board the frigate during the visit. Wednesday morning his Royal Highness was saluted by the corvette *Amazone* with nineteen guns, the Admiral's flag being hoisted at the main of the frigate.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at Bristol; C. Russell, Esq., in the chair, when a dividend at the rate of four per cent per annum was declared, leaving a balance, in arrear of calls forfeited—and the interest thereupon—to create a fund for preferential stock, in pursuance of the powers of their act of the present session, not exceeding £3,000,000, to replace the debenture debt, and to bear an interest not exceeding four per cent.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION. By the arrival at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, of the transport *Dutyeen*, which accompanied Commander Englefield to the Arctic seas, with provisions for the other expeditions, in search for the long lost Sir John Franklin, we have intelligence of the safe arrival of her Majesty's ship *Phœnix* and her tenders at the island of Disco, where she picked up the crew of a whaler, the *Rose*, of Hull, in deep distress, their ship being wrecked and abandoned in the ice in Melville Bay. Commander Englefield has sent home the men in the *Dutyeen*, in charge of Lieut Marryatt, and they have been landed at Portsmouth. Commander Englefield, with the other transport, pushed on for Beechy Island, on the 13th of July last; on the 20th of which month the *Diligence* sailed from Disco homewards.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

YORK RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Tyndall Stakes.—Antigone, 1. Captain Cornish, 2.
Yorkshire Oaks.—Mayfair, 1. Mistletoe, 2.
Convivial Stakes.—Meteora, 1. Cossack, 2.
Eleventh Earl Stanley.—Ellington, 1. Ring of Trumps, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Snowdon Dunhill, 1. Brouchton, 2.
Two Year Olds' Stakes of 10l each.—Ellington, 1. King of Trumps, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Torrent, 1. Si savrogue, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Polyman, 1 Blameless filly, 2.

THURSDAY.

Colt Sapphy Stakes.—Fyas walked over.
Prince of Wales' stakes.—Dervish, 1. Alas, 2.
Ebor Handicap.—Pensionine, 1. Abbot, 2.
Hoyal Oak Stakes.—Faversham, 1. Grapeshot, 2.
County Plate.—King of Trumps, 1. Wild Huntsman, 2.
Lottery Plate.—Cossack, 1. Luxurious, 2.
Fulbeck Stakes.—Exeter, 1. Barrel, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—North Pole walked over.

FRIDAY.

Filly Sapling Stakes.—Ranee, 1. Vixen, 2.
Consolation Scramble.—Cossack, 1. Billy Richardson, 2.
Great Yorkshire Stakes. Unbeat, 1. Faversham, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Astolfo, 1. Rally, 2.
Gimcrack Stakes. Barrel, 1. Canute, 2.
Ashe Produce Stakes. Orvilons, 1. Fyas, 2.
York Cup.—Torment, 1.
Members' Plate.—Polyman, 1. Fairthorn, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Merry Maid 1 Hotchpot, 2.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.—The race for his Royal Highness Prince Albert's Cup terminated late on Monday evening, and was won by the *Mosquito*, beating the *Arrow* (by 2m.), *Julia* (by 4m. 45s.), *Arrow* (by 10m. 15.), and *Osprey* (by 12m.).—On Tuesday, the annual regatta dinner of the members of the Club took place at the Club-house—the Earl of Wilton presiding.—On Wednesday, the cup presented by her Majesty was sailed for by the *Glorinna*, *Shark*, *Vistor*, and *Irene*. This was won by the *Glorinna*. On Thursday, a match took place for 200 sovs. between the *Rosalind* and *Glorinna*, the particulars of which have not come to hand; and on Friday, the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup, was to be contested for by a full entry of the crack yachts.

ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB.—The annual general meeting of this club was held at Southampton, on Saturday. Lord Cardigan, Commodore, was in the chair. On Tuesday evening the annual ball took place, which passed off in the usual agreeable style.

CRICKET.—The great match of the week.—Kent v. England—took place at Canterbury, beginning on Monday, and closing on Wednesday. England in their first innings scored 234 runs; Kent in first innings 47, and in the second 88; leaving England the victor by one innings and 199 runs.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32° F.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Aug. 12	29.174	71·0	49·5	59·2	— 2·4	70	N.E.	0.00
„ 13	30.118	71·4	50·0	60·5	— 0·9	83	N.E.	0.04
„ 14	29.977	67·1	54·2	58·3	— 3·0	83	N.E.	0.00
„ 15	29.876	69·4	54·1	61·9	— 3·4	89	N.E.	0.01
„ 16	29.746	67·2	52·0	57·2	— 3·9	86	S.E.	0.21
„ 17	29.769	71·3	54·8	60·7	— 0·3	72	VAR	0.02
„ 18	29.860	69·5	44·5	57·0	— 2·8	71	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.25 inches, at the beginning of the week, to 29.59 inches by 8h. a.m., on the 17th, and increased to 29.97 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.914 inches. The mean daily temperatures were below their averages on every day, from the 12th to the 18th, the mean daily defect being 2·8°. The mean temperature of the week was 58·7°, being 2·8° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years. The highest reading of the thermometer was 71·4° (on the 13th), and the lowest 44·5° (on the 18th); their difference, 26·9°, shows the range of temperature during the week. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 17·4°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0.28 inch.

J. GLAISHER
Lewisham, August 19th, 1853.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, August 13, the number of births registered in the metropolitan districts was 1461, of these, 709 were boys and 752 were girls. The average numbers in the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, was 1,431. The number of deaths registered in the week was 881; the average of the last five weeks was 971. The causes of deaths are thus distributed:—To zymotic diseases, 320 deaths are attributed (their average is 426). of these, 3 are due to small-pox (its average is 17); to measles, 13 (its average is 28); to scarlatina, 7 (its average is 37); to hooping-cough, 26 (its average is 49); to croup, 13 (its average is 11); to cholera, 19; to ague, 1 (its average is 6); typhus 60 (its average is 41). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 33 (their average is 43). To uncertain diseases, 101 deaths are attributed (their average is 113). of these, 135 are due to consumption. To diseases of the nerves, brain, and senses, 89 (their average is 112). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 39 (their average is 27) To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 77 (their average is 74); of these, 37 are due to bronchitis (its average is 20), to pneumo. ia, 27 (its average is 36), and to asthma 4, (which is its average number) To intemperance no deaths are attributed during this week; to violence, 23 (its average is 33) In comparing the above results with those of the past week, it will be seen that, while intercurrent diseases and diseases of the heart continue of the same an ount, diseases of the nervous system have decreased, together with those of the respiratory organs; while the epidemic cause has risen from 272 to 320. In the aggregate, the mortality of the metropolis exhibits little variation this week from that exhibited during the preceding three weeks

NEW METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A medical college, in connection with the Royal Free Hospital, is to be opened for the reception of students on the 1st of October next. The buildings necessary for the purposes are now in progress, and will be speedily completed, and the formation of an extensive museum has been determined upon

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—For the accommodation of the residents in Belgrave and Eaton squares, in Pimlico, and in the neighbourhood, the Lords of her General Post Office have been pleased to fix that the office at No 5, Lyall place, Eaton-square, shall remain open on seven o'clock a.m., for the receipt of letters to be forwarded by the morning mails The regulations will be continued to unpaid and stamped letters, and will not include newspapers.

NEW SMITHFIELD MARKET.—The Corporation of London are actively engaged forming the New Smithfield in Copenhagen-fields. The ground has been purchased for £90,000, and the carriage-roads and grounds are entirely gone. The sewerage has been contracted for, and the cattle-market is already erected. The entire cost of the erection will be £ 42,221, the market will contain large fire-proof warehouses, and game for 4,000 cattle. The income is put down at £18,000; the annual cost at £4,450—leaving a clear annual income of £13,000 to the Corporation. It is expected that the new market will be ready for opening at Midsummer, 1854.

FIRES.—On Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, a fire of a destructive character, and one attended with considerable damage, broke out in the premises of Mr. I. M. L. Lloyd, wax, wax candle, and Staffordshire warehouseman, at No. 47, St. Martin's-lane. The contents were insured in the Phœnix Office, and the buildings in the Westminster Office. The dwelling-house of Mr. G. A. Backhurst, in Lop. gardens, were also slightly damaged on the occasion by water. On Tuesday night a fire occurred in Regent-street, which broke out in the premises of Mr. Vining, auctioneer, No. 125, Regent street, St. James's, and was not extinguished until the entire of fixtures and plate glass front were destroyed, and the valuable stock in trade extensively damaged. The premises were insured in the Royal Exchange, and the contents in the Sun, Fire-offices. —A third fire happened the same day, on the premises of Mr. Lovell, Commercial-place, East-lane, Walworth, which was so rapid in its progress that the residents had the greatest difficulty in effecting a safe retreat from the building; and the flames were not subdued until the premises and their contents were destroyed—unfortunately the sufferer was not insured for a single penny.

OLD BAILEY.—On Tuesday, at the Central Criminal Court, Edward Rayland, aged thirty-six, a diminutive Frenchman, described as a tailor, was indicted for having unlawfully solicited the Prince de Joinville to conspire in a conspiracy to assassinate Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of the French. The particulars of the case were given to recollection, they need not be repeated. The Prince de Joinville and another witnesses were examined. Mr. Byron Platt summed up, and the jury returned to consider their verdict. Upon their return, in twenty minutes, they gave a verdict of "Not guilty." The foreman added that they were of opinion that the only object the prisoner had in writing the letter was to extort money from the Prince.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE PROPRIETORS.—A meeting of proprietors was held on Monday, at St. Martin's-hall, and adjourned to Thursday, when the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That this meeting, having learned that the original clause in the Hackney Carriage Bill (No. 2, 1853) need no longer exist, that the said bill is being proceeded with as speedily as possible, and that the alarm which was occasioned by the trade (in consequence of the proceedings in the House of Lords on Monday night last) need no longer exist." The meeting then separated.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ACCIDENT.—At three o'clock on Thursday, the bodies of the ten men unfortunately killed on Monday, were interred in Sydenham parish church-yard; the whole of the arrangements being under the direction of Messrs. Jackson by Messrs. Fox and Henderson. The whole of the workmen employed on the works followed their unfortunate brethren to their grave; the coffins presented a very mournful sight. On the 25th a day is appointed for the inquest on the bodies of two other of the victims, who died shortly after their removal to Guy's Hospital; and the jury, having visited the site of the catastrophe, and heard a mass of evidence from the Fox and other, returned a unanimous verdict of "Accidental Death." Mr. Carter, the coroner, yesterday resumed the inquiry into the cause of death of the ten unfortunate men killed by the falling in of the transept on the transept of the Crystal Palace. The jury, a second time, with the Coroner, Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Farquharson, and other directors, again viewed the building. Mr. Fuller again gave evidence which was read, which was conclusive as to the fact that the scaffold had been erected upon true mathematical principles, and upon such situation it was impossible to account for the cause of the accident The jury without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." It may not be out of place here to mention that the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, in a handsome manner, have made provision for workmen who lose their lives in their service by a weekly subscription of from 10s to 12s., continued over a period of not less than twelve months, and what is, perhaps, more important and beneficial to them, the first benefit will be in charge of the orphan children, and introduce them to habits of industry in their own service.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED GUANO.—Professor Way, of London, and Professor Anderson, of Glasgow, have analysed the guano, &c., on the newly-discovered islands, which are most valuable, and active measures are being taken to secure the guanos for the British farmer.

EXTRAORDINARY ROWING MATCH.—The Paris regatta came off with great *eclat* on Monday, a great number of boats being entered. Rouen and Havre sent some of their best crews. The English Amateur Rowing Club also entered the lists, but broke two of their rowlocks when starting in their French four-oared boat built according to the required size: however, to the surprise of everybody, the English boat started with two instead of four oars, and a most exciting race ensued, the English taking the lead and keeping it, beating fifteen four-oared boats, and winning the silver medal! The ship mate was most enthusiastic. In the second race the Paris Amateur Club carried off the first prize—a gold medal.—*Gallignani.*

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS. The new Music Hall at Bradford, in Yorkshire, will be opened on Wednesday, August 31. The festival to celebrate this event will commence on the 2nd of September, the programme consisting of three morning and three evening performances —The e will be an Eisteddvod, or gathering of Welsh bards, at Abergavenny next month.—On the 13th of September the meeting of the three Choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester will take place in the last mentioned town.

ENGLISH OPERA.—At the Lyceum Theatre, on Wednesday, Auber's "Fra Diavolo" and Gay's "Beggars' Opera" were performed: the principal characters sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Julia Harland; Messrs. Manvers, Weiss, T. Jones, H. Corri, G. Tedder, &c.

OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—It is announced that this establishment is to be opened for twelve nights, with foreign opera.

ORGAN FOR THE CITY HALL, GLASGOW. This great instrument, built by Gray and Davison, was played upon last Thursday, at the manufactory, in the New-road, by Mr. Henry Smart, the composer.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the largest audiences ever assembled within the walls of Covent-garden, greeted the farewell performance of Grisi and Mario, in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," last Monday, the ordinary subscription having been enlarged, as their engagement ended on the 15th inst., and they were anxious to visit Italy, prior to a tour with Mr. Beale, in the provinces, next month; at the conclusion of which, if a large sum of money be forthcoming from American speculators, they will leave this country for the United States. It is, therefore, not altogether certain that Grisi and Mario will take a Transatlantic trip. The engagement is so large, and the deposit thereon exacted by the two artistes for pre-payment is so great, that doubts are reasonably entertained whether the undertaking will be persevered with. Admitting, however, that they do depart, it is next a question whether they may not be expected in due course for the season of 1854 at the Royal Italian Opera. No official announcement has been given of their retirement from the stage; and it is so usual for great actors and great singers to repeat their "farewell seasons" so long as they can find a public willing to receive them, that we take less or to disbelieve altogether the rumours of the final exit of Grisi and Mario for the present. It is a melancholy truth that nobody, in the world, is indispensable, and the lyric stage cannot be kept empty, whatever celebrity may vanish, after "treating" the usual hour thereon; but there is no occasion for Grisi, and as it less so for Mario, to retire for some time to come. Even if the "Diva" be not in the possession of the executive faculty and precision of her younger days, her voice still of surpassing power and richness. She is not, in the winter of her career, nor is she yet past the glorious meridian. Her vocal and personal attractions still suffice for the *Norma*, the *Lucrezia*, the *Donna Anna*, the *Valentina*, the *Anne Boleyn*, &c. Her face still beams with intelligence—her eyes are undimmed in the lustre of a gifted soul; her histrionic energy is still unrivalled. In dramatic intensity, last Monday, she proved that she had in no way deteriorated; and she awakened an applause equaling that of her most palmy moments. It was a grand, a brilliant, and a certain performance: her genius asserted its supremacy unmistakeably; her defiance of the taunting nobles was as daring, her despair at the poisoning of *Gennaro* as deep, her attitude after his exempe through the secret panel as commanding, and the mother's agony at his death as acute as when Madame Grisi was wont some fifteen or fifteen years ago, to excite the connoisseurs of the defunct Haymarket Opera House. And as for Mario, it is evident that the more he works, in the better condition is his voice; his career is only commencing; it is only since he has been at the Royal Italian Opera that he has developed his acting powers. Who could recognise in the energetic Mario of last Monday the tame tenor who walked through *Count Ory* and *Roberto* at the Paristan Grisi and Mario in 1839, and the inanimate specimen of humanity who entered the lists in London, as the successor of Rubini? Never has there been progress more surprising that that of Mario of late years. He elicited signs of rapture at each phrase, and was recalled enthusiastically after the closing scene of *Gennaro*. His luscious, flutty tones; his exquisitely perfect style of phrasing, the delicacy and refinement of his execution, were distinctly marked on this occasion. The passion and pathos of the two distinguished artists in the final scene, caused the audience to rise amid vociferous cheering, and the ovations bestowed at the end of each act were renewed with a *furore* almost rivalling that displayed by audiences of the southern sky. Amidst all this excitement—all these demonstrations—there was still one person who could equally vie admiringly of his auditory, and this was Ronconi, who was never more subtle, who never exhibited more finesse, and who was never more masterly in his admirable creation of the *Duke*. Each of the concerted lyrical performances within Covent-garden walls, it may be questioned whether the trio in the second act ever approached in perfection to that of last Monday night. It was a night to remember—one of those matchless displays of art to be treasured in every note-book.

Of the representation of Thursday's "Prophète," and of to-night's (Saturday) "Guglielmo Tell," we shall report progress in our next week's publication. The seventh campaign will be ended this evening, and, until 1854, the Royal Italian Opera portals will be closed.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—These strange little creatures seem to have established themselves effectually in the favour of the public. The Adelphi Gallery is nightly crowded. The reduction in the price of admission has shown that the removal of the former somewhat extravagant charge was all that was wanted for their popularity.

"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES."

Such is the heading of a hand-bill, distributed freely last week in the neighbourhood of Fitzroy-square, and which contained the programme of a selection of music to be given at the Hall of Association, in Castle-street, with prices of admission low enough to meet the pockets of those to whom it was addressed.

This title—"The Hall of Association"—is given to a good-sized irregularly-shaped room, underneath the workshops of the "Working Tailors' Association"—one of the few societies of working men, which have succeeded in taking deep root in the London soil, and that chiefly owing to the zeal and business-like qualifications of its manager. To this gentleman must also, in a great measure, be given the credit of having encouraged by means of these evenings of "rational amusement," to entice the working classes away from irrational amusements, or rather distractions, which to a large number of them are found irresistible, in the shape of "Harmonic meetings," "Concerts for the million," with acceptable accompaniments of beer and tobacco, at flash taverns in almost every street in London; not to speak of the lower kind of entertainments—the penny concerts, &c., at which the rising generation amuses itself by inhaling laughing gas, slang, and obscene jokes—where immorality and heartbreaking are inculcated as not only praiseworthy occupations, but the chief delights of existence. How this teaching succeeds is but too apparent in our every-day police reports; and while we are speaking about the various differences, and seemingly hindrances to the introduction of a national scheme, this education of the people amongst themselves progresses rapidly enough. But to return to our "rational amusement." The programme consisted some four and twenty pieces—too long by one-half out of which five or six songs, the rest concerted vocal pieces, with a solitary fantasia for the pianoforte. No names were given of the singers, but it was understood that they were amateurs from that very working class they are gone, succeeded, (after their own day's labour at an end) to give an innocent and cheerful evening's amusement to, without the extraneous excitement of pipe and bottle, the regalia of the gin-palace. The room was crowded to excess by working men, their wives, and children, and past eight o'clock eighteen well-dressed choristers took their seats on the platform; an energetic conductor, with the customary white kids, raised his baton, and the concert commenced with the harmonised version of "The Last Rose of Summer." Song after song, glee after glee, succeeded, with more or less applause from the delighted audience, who showed a better appreciation of the music than one sometimes finds at a more fashionable concert. The part-music was especially enjoyed, and with good reason; for the various glees and choruses went with a precision and attention to the *nuances* which gave evident proof of the enjoyment of the executants in the music itself, and of care and ability in the conductor. The solo singing displayed some good qualities of voice; in all cases a good pronunciation of the words was observable, and the vocalisation was sometimes more than respectable.

To those who have at heart the social improvement of the people, and the better cultivation of taste in the masses, it would be worth a serious consideration whether like entertainments could not be established, not only in various parts of London, but in every good sized town in the provinces.

With a little preliminary aid it would be possible to make them self-supporting, by interesting the industrious classes themselves in their continuance; and in this movement the best professional talent should not be ashamed to associate itself. As a question of feeling, it would be a noble employment of the heavenly gift of rare talent to bestow it occasionally on those whose opportunities of enjoyment are so limited; as a matter of business, it could not fail in after years to produce the most striking results from the increased practice and cultivation of taste in the divine art of music.

IRELAND.

The *Dublin Evening Post* contains the following:—"We are enabled to announce, with certainty, that her Majesty is sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to fulfil her intention of visiting Ireland. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert are to arrive in Dublin on the 29th inst., accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, and attended by Earl Granville and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT is to visit Limerick in September, when the new docks are to be opened, and the first sod of the two railways, the Kanis and Kildare, and the Limerick and Foynes, are to be raised.

NOTWITHSTANDING that it rained during the entire of Tuesday, the Ballsbridge presented a comparatively full appearance, no less than 7962 persons having paid for admission. Amongst the distinguished visitors were the Comte de Paris, Prince Robert of Orleans, Count Paul of Aegon, and Mr. Justice Ballantine. The total number of visitors to the Ballsbridge, from the 11th inst. to the 18th inst. inclusive, was 27,702.

MR. EDMOND O'FLAHERTY has been appointed, conjointly with Mr. Godley, Commissioner of Income tax for Ireland.

FROM all parts of the country the reports of the crops are highly favourable. A good deal of wheat, oats, and barley, has already been reaped. There is every prospect of a great abundance.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the imports of bullion this week have been on a very extensive scale—they having amounted to about £1,500,000, chiefly in gold from Australia—the market for Consols, arising from a great measure, from the increased demand for money, and the steadily increasing rates of discount, has been rather inactive. However, prices have been fairly steady, and Exchequer Bills there has been little or no variation.

In most portions of the investments in London, from the commencement of the year to the 1st of the present month, has been noticed, and from which we learn that in the period above referred to, we imported in gold, not less than £29,000,000, of silver £5,462,407. On the 1st of January, 1852, the stock of gold in the Bank of England was £17,000,000; whilst it is now £17,450,000. Assuming that our circulation to remain has increased by £3,452,407, we have had shipments quite equal to thirty millions sterling. Here is a decided proof that we were wrong, that an overabundant supply of gold in the Bank cannot be apprehended.

On Monday, the value of Canada, owing to several large speculative sales, had a downward tendency. The Three per Cents were quoted at 93 to 93⅞; Bank Stock was 227½ to 228. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101 to 101⅛; Annuities, 15-16; India Bonds, 1¾ to 1¾ pr. premium, Exchequer Bills, 1 discount to par. India Stock was 257 to 259. There was rather more business in the market for National securities, both on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Three per Cents were done at 93—Exchequer Bills remaining at 3s. discount to par. On Thursday, when it became known that the Bank Court had agreed, without any change in the rates of discount being announced, the demand for Consols increased, and the quotations improved one quarter per cent, the Three per Cents were done at 93⅜, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅜. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅜, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅜. Bank Stock, 228. Exchequer Bills, 3s. discount to par.

The last account of the Bank of France show an increase in the stock of bullion of £1,000. In the bills discounted there has been a further augmentation of £2,000. The advances on securities and Railway shares have decreased by £40 000.

On the whole, the foreign House has ruled at ——, and we have no material change to mention. The Spanish Bonds, which, last week, have been done at 10½; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 89½; Buenos Ayres, 69 and 67; Chilian Three per Cents, 87; Ecuador, 5; Grenada, 6; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 26⅜; Portuguese Four per Cents, 42½ to 44; the Four per Cents, ex all overdue coupons, 41, the Three per Cents, 37; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 56¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 47½; the New Deferred, 23⅛; Spanish Certificates, 9⅜ per cent; and Dutch, Four per Cents, 98¾ and ⅞. We understand that Messrs. Gibbs and Co. have been over as the agents of the Peruvian Government here £210,000, as the produce of the guano sales. There are now sufficient funds in hand to pay the dividends due in September and October, next, £1,450 to be engaged in the purchase of Stock.

There has been a moderate business done in Miscellaneous Securities, as follows:—Australasia Bank Shares, 81; British North America, 47; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 2⅜; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 10⅛; London Joint Stock, 26⅞; Oriental, 51; Union of Australia, 72; Union of London, 19; Australian Agricultural, 34; British American Land, 65; Crystal Palace, 6⅛; General Steam Ship Company, 1; London Dock, 124; Netherland Land, 2 to 2⅛; North of Europe Steam, 2⅛ to 2¼; Peel River Land and Mineral, ¼ to 6; Van Diemen's Land, 16⅛; Albion Insurance, 95; County, 125; Globe, 150 ex div.; Imperial Fire, 270; Law Life, 56; Pelican, 46; Phœnix, 185; Royal Exchange, 242; Sun Life, ——; Berlin Waterworks, 2½; East London, 105; South Essex, 60; Kandahar, 8; West Middlesex, 149; London Gas, 98; Phœnix, 60; Navigation Bonds, 94; Hudson's Bay, 21; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 93⅛; Royal Mail Steam, 7.

The account in the Railway Share Market has been adjusted; but it has proved rather a heavy affair, as the supply of stock has considerably increased. Prices have been rather drooping. The following are the closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 8; Caledonian, 75; Cork and Bandon, ——; Eastern Counties, 10; Eastern Union, 8 pm.; East Lancashire, 25; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 29; Great Northern, 84; Ditto A Stock, 1; Ditto B Stock, 133; Great Western, 89; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76½; Ditto Fifths, 11; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 4½; London and North-Western, 112½ ex div.; Ditto Eighths, 2½ ex div.; London and South-Western, 85¾ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 28; Midland, 71⅞; North Staffordshire, 12; Scottish Central, 93; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 64; Taff Vale, Preference No. 1, 103; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5½; Waterford and Limerick, 33; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 49½; Ditto, 5 per Cent Preference, 108; York and North Midland, 20.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Northern and Eastern, 68; Royston and Hitchin, 148 ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Union, Six per Cent, 20⅜; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 3½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 113½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths, 8⅞; Great Western Redeemable Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Irish Midland, Five per Cent, 10⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent Stock, 160½; North Staffordshire, 25½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Four per Cent, 10.4.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 85½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7⅞; Great Central of France, 10½; Luxembourg, 7⅞; Ditto, Guarantee, 8⅞; Madras, ——; Northern of France, 41; Paris and Lyons, 29½; Paris and Orleans, ——; Paris and Rouen, 12⅞; Paris and Strasbourg, 40½; Rouen and Havre, 29; Sambre and Meuse, 8; Upper India Scrip, 1 prem.; West Flanders, 2.

MINING SHARES have changed hands to a moderate extent. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 3; Anglo Californian, 3; Imperial Brazilian, 4½; St John del Rey, 20¾; Copiago, 10½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 2¾; Great Nugget Vein, Scrip, 2½; Linares, 9⅜; Souvenu Monde, 1½; United Mexican, 4⅜.

MELBOURNE, 7th June, 1853.—Our market for the last six weeks has undergone considerable fluctuations; not so much as any depression of prices, but in the quantities of goods to dispose of which the market had become quite bare; and the supplies of which, on arrival, were eagerly snatched up at almost any price the importers asked. We have now had an immense supply of goods, and although nearly all are got, yet these have had no very serious effect, as our prices current denote, the goods being unable to come into the market all at once owing to the extreme difficulty of landing. The business of the city is greatly impeded, owing to the want of lighters and the blockaded state of the river; and the wharf is so deep in mud, that goods are sometimes entirely lost in it; notwithstanding all this, the Government is sitting idly by, to the great detriment of the commerce and well-being of the country. It is, however, worthy of note and publicity, that the Government have erected two very large buildings (and pronounced good for twenty years) in seven days for the ball, whilst they have positively been seven months in erecting a wooden shed of about the same size on the wharf. Land, especially in the city, commands incredible prices; whilst buildings of every description are let for rents per annum that would suffice to build them and more at home. *From Messrs. Todd and Browne's Reports on the Australian Markets.*

Friday Evening.

Consols have been firmer to-day, and prices have been on the advance. The Three per Cents have marked 93⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93, and the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅛; Bank Stock, 228½; India Bonds, 1¾ pm.; Exchequer Bills, 3s dis. to par. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have ruled steady.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] circuit of London this week have been modera[illegible] were comparatively small, whilst the show of oats [illegible] was by no means good [illegible] there was a slight improvement in the beef trade, on Monday's prices were rather exceeded. Upwards of 27,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived into the port of London, there was a better feeling in the trade [illegible] The arrival of fresh up-rivers from the western [illegible] this week, comprise 1,000 sacks of flour, 1,000 sacks of wheat, 2,000 barrels of oats, 200 quarters of barley, and 1,000 quarters of beans.

Beef.—Since Monday, the supply of beef has been moderate, and the trade has been very heavy, at Friday's quotations. Prime Scots, 4s to 4s 4d; other breeds, 3s 8d to 4s; and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Mutton.—The supply of sheep has been moderate, and the demand has been steady, at Monday's prices. Prime Downs, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime Southdown, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; other breeds, 3s 8d to 4s per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Lamb.—The supply of lambs has been moderate, and the demand has been steady, at Monday's prices. Prime Southdown, 5s to 5s 4d; other breeds, 4s 8d to 5s per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Veal.—The supply of calves has been moderate, and the demand has been steady, at Monday's prices. Prime calves, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; other breeds, 3s 8d to 4s per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Pork.—The supply of pigs has been moderate, and the demand has been steady, at Monday's prices. Prime pigs, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; other breeds, 3s 8d to 4s per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.—Beef, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; mutton, 4s to 4s 8d; veal, 4s to 4s 8d; pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Corn Exchange.—Mark-lane, Friday.—[illegible] prime samples, [illegible] per qr. [illegible] per qr. [illegible] per qr.

No. 640.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853. [TWO NUMBERS, WITH SUPPLEMENT, 1s.

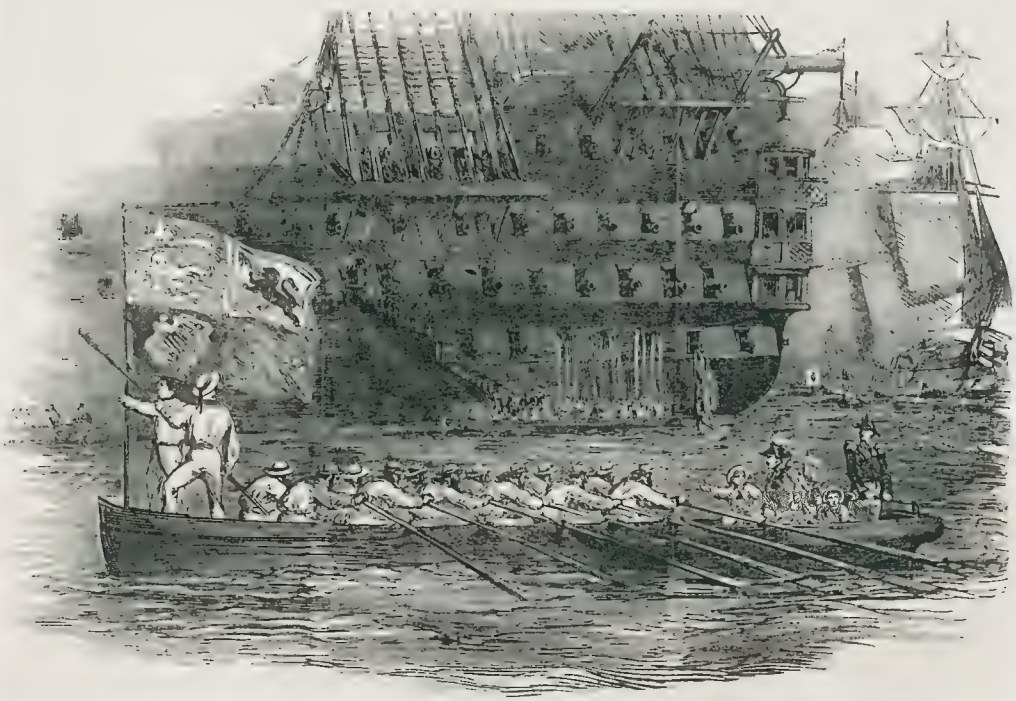
THE REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

THE APPLICATION OF STEAM TO NAVAL WARFARE.

The power displayed on Thursday at the great Naval Review must have convinced the most doubting, and assured the most timid—whatever may be the effects of steam applied to navigation—that its advantages are on our side. Any power or any facilities it has conferred on others, it has conferred on us in a much greater degree. They have them all only through us, and after we are served. A conspicuous feature, accordingly, of the show—more impressive, perhaps, than the gay and imposing men-of-war, or than the roar of their unabotted guns, or the dense blue smoke that enveloped them while engaged in the mimic combat—was the "thick black ground of *coal* smoke resting on the horizon," the result of the innumerable applications of the giant power of steam to the purposes of navigation. The peculiarity and real wonder of the Review was the 14,420-horse power—if the reader can conceive from these numbers the force of so many rushing steeds concentrated in the holds of the Royal ships—impelling these mountain masses with as much ease as a child drags its little boat across a tiny pond; and the very much larger, but unenumerated horse power that spread the dense cloud of its exuvim over the wide horizon, and gave actual life to thousands of steamers bearing the spectators of the show. All the reporters agree in saying that no other country ever did or could exhibit a spectacle of this kind, so grand and imposing; and they all agree, we believe, in referring the grandeur to the innumerable persons and steamers gathered around the Queen and the fleet. It was a national show. The hearts of the people, even more than their eyes, were interested in it. The snowy white sails and the newly-painted hulls of the great war vessels were pleasing to behold; but the long list of naval victories present to every man's mind, the age of security conferred on this empire by its navy, permitting the growth of the arts, the cultivation of the sciences, the slow but sure improvement of the people, and securing the liberties of the world, were the great facts which gave an unsurpassed interest and moral grandeur to the scene.

The whole nation was present in spirit, as all its representatives were in the body, delighting in the recollection or past achievements, and confident in future safety. In free states we are told the military force can only be strong by rising from popular foundations; and it is the popularity of the navy, its incorporation with our amusements and our business, and it is our general familiarity with the new power of steam, also associated with our voyages, our journeys, and almost all our daily toils, which make the application of steam to navigation the complete guarantee of the national safety. It combines for us, into one overwhelming force the elements of art, science, and popular power. To trace one or two of the consequences, accordingly, of the application of steam to naval warfare as one of the most important subjects suggested by the great Review, is the object of our present remarks.

The most remarkable fact bearing on this point, was the celerity and the ease with which the *Duke of Wellington*, the greatest of all the ships, the *Agamemnon*, and the *Impérieuse*, every one of them steam-impelled, performed their evolutions. "The chase," when each ship put forth all her powers, "was just continued long enough to establish the superiority of these ships, and prove that they would have beaten all the rest." They are moved by screw propellers, and all the steam machinery in such large ships is, or may be, placed below the water line, and below the reach of shot. A power of moving and of managing the largest floating batteries, completely under the command of the Admiral, is thus obtained. The ships can steam at pleasure against wind or tide; they can take up any position; they can assail or retreat from any of the forts that



HER MAJESTY IN THE ADMIRAL'S BARGE.

guard naval harbours. Being so completely under command, and moved with so much greater swiftness than sailing ships, the power of every single ship is largely increased; and a steam fleet of 1100 guns, like that collected at Portsmouth, is much more formidable than a sailing fleet of an equal number of guns. If the application of steam to navigation add very much to the chances of success in attacking either sailing ships or stationary forts, it increases, in like proportion, our means of repelling an invading enemy. Like railroads, it enables us to concentrate our whole orce, or any portion of it we please, on any one point of the coast, and thus to render almost every point unassailable.

Till now, to know how to manage ships under sail, to tack and to veer, to fill and to back, to increase or to lessen the sails, as the moving power, so as to occupy an advantageous position in the moving power, so as to occupy an advantageous position in the attack or defence, was one great part of the business of skilful seamen. One particular officer, called the Master, had the especial charge of this department—the very best seamen were appointed to it as their highest reward; and the readers of naval history will remember that Lord Howe's Master, Mr. Bowen, was promoted (an unusual proceeding) to be a Captain, for his eminent services in managing Lord Howe's ship in the great battle of the 1st June, 1794. All that part of naval tactics must be entirely changed, and new skill—skill more prompt, because the instruments are more completely under command; resolution more vigorous and ready, if possible, than of old, must henceforth be the distinguishing characteristics of naval tactics. The officers will have fewer difficulties to encounter—their power will be greater—circumstances will be more under their control—the success will depend less on accidents—contests will be decided more by vigour and skill, and less by wind and weather; and those who are successfully to wield so enormous an engine cannot be brought into the service by chance, or by birth or connexion, but must be trained to their duties. Peculiar weather will no longer save the shattered remains of a defeated fleet, as at Trafalgar; nor drive a chasing Nelson from his course, so as to allow the escape of an enemy. In proportion to the efficiency of the instrument, let us insist on the fact that the responsibility of officers will be increased; and henceforth, in naval warfare, as on railroads, there ought to be no accidents, as there can be no defeats but those which arise from deficiency of power or of skill. The nation, the Admiralty, will be responsible, if our steam navy be inadequate for national purposes; the officers of the fleet will be responsible, if it be not always successful.

Ships of war, let us repeat, are floating batteries, and the two great points of all tactics will be to place them in a proper position and to work their guns well. In the latter branch England was for a long period without any well-devised scheme of training, either for officers or men. At present the subject is much attended to, and if the crews of the Royal navy be not expert gunners, the system must be bad. We only advert, however, to gunnery as an essential part of the whole, not to discuss it; our business being with the moving power applied to bring the batteries in their proper places. As the rule, the whole of the crews of men-of-war—though not strictly necessary for the purpose—were formerly employed in navigating the ships—heaving up anchors, trimming sails, stowing holds, and performing all the duties of seamen in merchant-ships, as well as the duties of artillery-men. The huge and numerous sails, exposed to winds varying in direction and intensity, required occasionally almost as many men to handle them as was necessary to work the guns. Comparatively few persons are required to manage steam-machinery and screw-propellers. The battery of the *Wellington* requires 1000 men, the moving force will be amply served by 50. The substitution of steam for wind, then, as the moving power will make even a greater change in the internal economy of our men-of-war than in naval tactics.

It seems likely to change the whole character of the ships. They will require fewer sailors, and more gunners, engineers, and stokers. Their service will be more peculiar, and their crews must be especially trained. The separation for some time in progress between the merchant and the Royal service—the carriers of goods by sea, and bearers of arms—will become greater and more distinct. The men bred up in the merchant service will almost cease to have any peculiar aptitude for the national service; and impressment, no longer of use, must, with all its consequences, be as completely swept even out of the recollections of the navy, as it is universally condemned. With that must go the cruel discipline that grew from it; and the use of steam, therefore, will promote the moral improvement of the naval service. The total separation, however, of the Royal navy from the merchant service will throw the former exclusively on its own resources. The efficiency of its officers will no longer have any connection with the skill and hardihood that were acquired in the management of merchant vessels. It must depend entirely on the regulations made for them, and the system adopted. On this point, other Governments can do quite as well as our Government; and, indeed, the influence to which our representative system subjects the Executive, makes the latter, in many matters of detail, a most imperfect instrument. It is notorious that, hitherto, the navy has been crowded with officers of aristocratic or party connections, and injured by such influence trampling under foot—as was the case under the Derby Administration—the public service, in order to reward Parliamentary corruption, and gain or secure Parliamentary power. Now that the efficiency of the navy will depend exclusively upon the habits formed in the navy itself, and that the responsibilities have become greater and clearer, it must be governed on different principles, or the vast expense the nation incurs to support it will only lead to ruin.

Another point worthy of consideration, arising from the more complete separation of the two services, may possibly be to make it less national. The Royal navy grew from the mercantile marine, was always considered to be connected with it, relied on it for the larger portion of its crews and for some of the most important of its officers; and the mercantile marine, being connected with every part and port of the empire—with the whole maritime population—was completely national. It will now be more than it was, a mere branch of the executive Government. It will approximate to the army or to the police. It will be a special service. Except the little source of popular life it may have in engineers and persons of that description brought up in private establishments, its total vitality will be derived from the Government. Now, it happens—and we know this as certainly of the navy as of any other branch of society—that great social improvements seldom or never begin in Government departments. As far as we know, not one; and certainly very few of the inventions and improvements that have brought the marine steam-engine and screw-propeller to their present efficient condition, took their rise amongst the officers of the Royal Dockyards or Royal Navy. Like all other useful contrivances, they originated in the great body of society not immediately under the control of the Executive Government. The cause of the difference, too, is obvious. Inventions are novelties picked up in nature; to find which, the faculties must be free; and Governments prescribing and regulating the duties of all their servants, necessarily shut out that freedom and that discursive use of the faculties which leads to invention and improvements. They stifle all energy out of the sphere of prescribed duty. Though, from a similar cause—namely, the rules prescribed by our Navigation-laws and the laws for registering shipping—the progress of our mercantile marine was for a considerable period very much retarded; since steam and Free-trade have, in a manner, emancipated it, its progress has been very rapid; and at present our steam and sailing-ships are second to none. We are somewhat apprehensive, therefore—though such apprehensions will be, perhaps, ridiculed by many servants of the Government, and especially by naval officers—that the entire separation of the Royal navy from the mercantile marine—except by the common but narrow filament of steam power—may tend to throw the navy, in moral and mechanical improvement, behind the rapid advances of society. This circumstance very much increases the responsibility of the Admiralty, and makes it more than ever necessary to regulate the whole naval service on the principle exclusively of providing for its efficiency, regardless of all other influences whatsoever.

With the Royal navy the greatest of all modern inventions is now fully incorporated; but the subject is yet too new to enable us to form an opinion of its many effects both on the tactics of fleets and the internal economy of ships. We can only express our hope that it will lead—as most of the other applications of mechanical power to warfare have led—to make battles less fierce and sanguinary, and to enable nations to settle their disputes by disabling an engine rather than destroying a life. We may, too, express a hope—now that science and art have become more necessary to naval management—that the characters both of officers and men will be improved. Looking at what the Sea Kings did of old, and what the shipowners of the world are now doing—carrying all kinds of goods between the most diverse and distant nations—we are taught that the great utility and powerful effects of the maritime part of mankind as an element of civilisation have been much underrated. We may, therefore, further express a hope that the present application of steam to navigation and naval warfare will raise the maritime population to the high place which it deserves to occupy in public estimation.

THE GRAND REVIEW
OF THE
BRITISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD.

The great national demonstration at Spithead, on the 11th instant, which we this week Illustrate in its principal scenes, was the most magnificent spectacle of its class which it has ever been the lot of artist to picture, or historic chronicle to record. As the stately representatives of the imperial greatness of Britain, and of the humanising influence of science in warfare, the interest of this grand display possesses a double force; approaching that supernal character with which one of our illustrious poets has invested a fleet of ships:—

> As far as I could cast my eyes
> Upon the sea, something methought did rise,
> Like bluish mists, which still appearing more,
> Took dreadful shapes, and thus mov'd towards the shore
> The object I could first distinctly view,
> Was tall straight trees, which on the waters flew.
> Wings on their sides, instead of leaves, did grow,
> Which gathered all the breath the winds could blow;
> And at their roots grew floating palaces,
> Whose outblow'd bellies out the yielding seas.
> * * * * *
> All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke—
> I saw their words break out in fire and smoke. DRYDEN.

Of this poetic picture the spectacle at Spithead presented a perfect realisation, with an accession of might which it never entered the imagination of poet to conceive—if we except Darwin's lines, of seventy years since, prophetic of "unconquer'd steam," and embellishing its triumph from classic story:—

> So, mighty Hercules, o'er many a clime,
> Wav'd his huge mace in Virtue's cause sublime;
> Unmeasured strength with early art combin'd,
> Awed, served, protected, and amaz'd mankind.

The spectacle at Spithead had of itself enough both of novelty and attraction to recommend it. Few of the present generation have seen a regular naval review, as the last of any importance took place on the 24th of June, 1814, when the Prince Regent entertained the Allied Sovereigns with a demonstration at Spithead, in which fifteen sail of the line and as many frigates, manœuvred for the entertainment of the distinguished visitors. But the evolutions on that occasion were few and unimportant; as the absence of wind rendered the men of war as helpless as so many logs upon the water; while on the 11th inst. each immense vessel was as manageable as a Thames wherry, and did her allotted work with the precision of an automaton.

During the forty years that had elapsed between the two reviews, a new element had been evoked—a new power had been discovered; and British coal and iron had come to share in the duty of national defence, which British oak had previously monopolised.

It should, however, be mentioned, that, although there has been no review of an English fleet of any magnitude at Spithead since 1814, there was a grand review of the combined fleets of England, France and Russia at Spithead, in 1827, previous to the battle of Navarino, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., was Commander-in-Chief. The vessels employed consisted of 15 Russian, 9 English, and 9 French ships. Again, on the Queen's visit to Spithead in 1845, the squadron consisted of the *St. Vincent*, *Trafalgar*, *Queen*, *Rodney*, *Albion*, *Canopus*, *Vanguard*, *Superb*, and *Rattler*. Of these, one—just one—(the *Rattler*)—was a screw steamer. This vessel, of 880 tons and 200-horse power, built by Sir W. Symonds, and by no means deserving of her name so far as speed was concerned, then represented our steam navy; the rest of the squadron being sailing-vessels.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

The following order was issued by the Port-Admiral for the guidance of the public:—

NAVAL REVIEW NOTICE

Sailing vessels and boats are requested not to attempt to cross the line of the ships of war about to be reviewed on the 11th instant, or on any account to pass between the columns.

The steamers should keep to leeward of the columns or ships in order of sailing, as the smoke might prevent signals being quickly noticed, thereby causing accident. Masters of vessels must be aware that the evolutions of so large a number of ships of war require a considerable space They are, therefore, requested to steer accordingly, and not close in to interrupt these evolutions that may be ordered, as they themselves will alone be answerable should any accident occur.

THOMAS COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.
Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, Aug. 8.

The following were the signals issued for the guidance of the Fleet:—

For Review.—Weigh. The compass course will be made from the Royal yacht to the Admiral; on passing the Nab.

Form line abreast. Clear for action. Use sails and steam. Chase. Recall, and form line of battle. Head to the north-east. Wear in succession, and pass to leeward of the Royal yacht. Form two columns and return to Spithead. Use sails instead of steam. All boats carrying guns to assemble round the Royal yacht, the boats of the starboard division on the starboard side, port division on the port side. Another in two columns, leading ships first, the others passing them and anchoring in succession north-west of the Admiral's at a very short stay, till signal is made to moor or veer. Anchor in two columns, according to the order of sailing in two columns. After course together on the bearing indicated. The port column to become the starboard column. On this signal being made the port column will keep steerage way only until the leading ship can pass close astern of the rear of the starboard division, when they will put on all steam to regain their stations, the starboard column checking speed until they have done so.

When the Queen approaches Spithead a general Royal salute will be fired by all the ships of the fleet. This will be repeated when the Royal standard is hoisted on board the *Duke of Wellington*, that ship not joining in the salute in consequence of her Majesty's presence on board On her Majesty leaving the *Duke of Wellington* and re-embarking in the *Victoria and Albert*, previous to the commencement of the review, another general salute will be fired, the *Duke* joining therein; and the captains of all the ships are cautioned not to fire when the Royal yacht is close at hand. A final salute will take place at the close of the review, when the Queen leaves the fleet.

THE FLEET.

Compared with the present, how inefficient was the last fleet which was reviewed at Spithead! dependent upon wind and tide for its movements, and, by turns obeying—

Th' imperious tempest and impetuous seas;

it was a mere shadow, in comparison with the power of the present one. And if, passing beyond the period of 1814, when the last review took place, that noble vessel, the *Duke of Wellington*, should be compared with the *Great Harry*, or the *Sovereign of the Seas*, or that huckleberry ship, the *Mary Rose*, which, by a little sway of the ship in casting about, sank at Spithead in the presence of King William III., during the review, its ports not being more than sixteen inches above water—some idea might be formed of the immense progress which has been made in naval architecture, and the proud position which science now holds in the world. It was only in 1845 that the *Rattler* was first fitted with screws, and the success of this application of steam power placed beyond dispute. The *Rattler*, supplied with this mechanical arrangement, is now fitted not merely for the purpose of a block ship, but has been transferred into an excellent sea-going vessel; while the *Blenheim*, *Le Hogue*, and the *Ajax* possess now in their old age powers considerably exceeding anything which they possessed in their more youthful days as sailing vessels.

The fleet was essentially a *steam fleet*, the first exhibition of that mighty power as a general application to our men-of-war, which up to this time has been only looked upon as an auxiliary, or as the "cavalry," of our *sailing* fleet. Hitherto, in all fleets or squadrons the heaviest portion of the force composing them has been *sailing* men-of-war, i. e., three-deckers, two-deckers, and 50-gun frigates; the smaller vessels only having been propelled by steam power, and the means of propulsion has been the "paddle-wheel;" but the fleet was a force of a very different character. The largest, the heaviest armed, the most powerful ship in her Majesty's fleet, and indeed in the whole world, was a three-decker—most appropriately named after the great Duke of Wellington—propelled by screw steam machinery; and the component parts of that force were ships of the same description, of 90 guns, 60 guns, 58 guns, 50 guns, 46 guns, &c., all possessing a power within themselves superior to the effects of the elements and the aid of mere canvas.

This fleet, then, was a *model* fleet—in fact, the new fleet; for whereas even now, on all our stations round the globe, ships propelled by steam machinery are few and small in comparison with *sailing* ships, this great fleet at Spithead, numbering twenty-five men-of-war of all sizes and classes, has actually more sailing-ships out of the whole force. The fleet is also a model fleet, inasmuch as it is composed of the new classes that are in future to be our men-of-war—the specimens being the three-decker of 131 guns, the two-decker of 91 guns, the frigate of 51 guns (can mount 60), the corvette of 31 guns, and the sloop of 21 guns (a classification of five of the maximum rates repeatedly proposed for the last thirty years by Captain, now Admiral, Ryder Burton); and not only is it a model fleet as regards the ships, but it as an experimental fleet as respects the propelling machinery, and the proportion of horse-power to tonnage.

We have, however, separated it into three divisions—the Screw fleet, the Paddle-wheel squadron, and the Sailing squadron; and the following is the correct list in name, number of guns, men, horse-power, and tonnage, of what may be termed

THE GREAT CHANNEL FLEET,
THE SCREW FLEET.

	Guns.	Men.	H. pow	Tons	Commanders
LINE-OF BATTLE SHIPS.					Captains
Duke of Wellington	131	1100	780	3700	H. B. Martin, C B.
Agamemnon	91	850	600	3074	Sir T. Bladland.
Blenheim	60	600	450	1747	W. H. Henderson, C B
Hogue	60	600	450	1750	W. Ramsay.
Ajax	58	500	450	1772	M. Quin.
Edinburgh	58	444	350	1761	Hewlett
FRIGATES AND CORVETES.					
Impérieuse	51	630	350	2247	R. B. Watson, C B
Arrogant	47	450	320	1872	S. Frematitle.
Amphion	34	300	300	1474	A. C. Key.
Tribune	31	300	320	1370	Hon. S. T. Carnegie.
Highflyer	21	226	250	1153	W. Moore.
Encounter	14	180	300	806	O'Callaghan.
Desperate	8	175	400	1160	W. W. Chambers.
Total, 13 ships.	664	6085	5450	24,226	

THE PADDLE-WHEEL SQUADRON.

Frigates, &c.	Guns	Men.	H.-p.	Tons.	Commanders.
Terrible	21	300	800	1,847	Captain M'Cleverty.
Sidon	22	300	560	1,329	,, Goldsmith.
Leopard	18	300	660	1,412	,, Gifford.
Odin	16	270	560	1,310	,, Scott.
Magicienne	16	220	400	1,258	,, Fisher.
Valorous	16	220	400	1,258	,, Buckle.
Vulture	6	200	470	1,193	,, Glasse.
Sloops.					
Vesuvius	6	160	280	976	Commander T. Wilson.
Baracouta	6	160	300	1,048	,, G. Parker.
Total, 9	127	2180	4330	11,626	

THE SAILING SQUADRON.

Ships of the Line.	Guns.	Men.	Tons.	Commanders.
Queen	116	970	3083	Capt. E. C. Mitchell.
London	90	820	2613	,, C. Eden.
Prince Regent ..	90	820	2578	,, F. Hutton (flag)
Total, 3	296	2610	8274	

SUMMARY

The summary of the above imposing force will stand thus:—

Ships.	No.	Guns.	Men.	Horse-pr.	Tons
Screw	13	694	6,085	5490	24,226
Paddle	9	127	2,180	4330	11,626
Sailing	3	296	2,610	..	8,274
Grand Total	25	1087	10,825	9780	44,146

Regarding the above as the actual combatant force, we may considerably add to the numerical strength of the Navy at this Review by giving all the ships attendant on the spectacle. But we will limit ourselves first to those ships that are permanently in commission. They are as follow:—

YACHTS.

	Guns.	Men.	H.-power.	Tons.	Commanders.
Victoria and Albert	2	118	430	1036	Captain Crispin.
Fairy	..	..	128	313	Master D. Welch.
Elfin	..	..	40	98	,, Balliston
Black Eagle	2	88	260	486	,, Petley.
Total, 4	4	256	858	1933	

STEAM-TENDERS AND DISPATCH-BOATS, &c.

	Guns	Men.	H.-power.	Tons.	Commanders.
Banshee	2	66	656	850	Lieut. Hosken.
Vivid	1	19	160	382	Master L. Smithett.
Ayre Queen ..	1	18	120	312	Master Paul.
Lightning	3	38	100	296	Master Smith.
Avon	2	20	171	370	
Undine	1	17	110	284	Master E. Lyne.
Sprightly	2	29	100	350	
Total, 7	12	196	1417	2834	

And, in addition to these, we have the *Rolla*, 6, apprentices' tender, Lieut. Commander Fenwick; *Fanny*, Admiralty tender, Master Commander Scarlett; *Echo*, steam-tug, of 140-horse power; with other smaller craft.

The following men-of-war steamers were also present, manned from the various ships in ordinary:—

	Guns.	Men.	H.-pow	Tons.	
Conflict, screw	8	50	400	1013	Appropriated to the service of the House of Commons. House of Peers, Reporters, Admiralty clerks, Naval officers, &c.
Bulldog, paddle ..	6	50	300	1193	
Growler, ditto	6	50	280	1058	
Driver, ditto	6	50	280	1058	
Gorgon, ditto	6	40	320	1111	
Hecla, ditto	6	50	220	817	
Lucifer, ditto	2	20	180	337	
Zephyr, ditto	..	20	100	300	
Lizard, ditto	3	20	150	283	
Total, 9	43	350	2430	7339	

Taking the above, then, as all the men-of-war engaged and present in this grand spectacle, the numbers will be as detailed:—

GRAND SUMMARY OF MEN-OF-WAR AT SPITHEAD.

	Ships	Guns	Men	H.-pow	Tons
Service Fleet	25	1087	10,825	9780	44,146
Yachts	4	4	256	858	1,933
Tenders and Dispatch Boats ..	7	7	148	1146	1,648
Accommodation Squadron ..	9	43	350	2430	7,339
Miscellaneous	5	10	80	200	1,000
Grand total of the whole Force ..	50	1151	11,699	14,420	56,071

It may be interesting to place this mighty naval power in contrast with military force. Thus, the fleet comprised about the same number of men as are encamped at Chobham; only that, instead of being distributed in tents stretching over two miles of heath, they are cooped up in 25 ships of war; 13 of which are screw-steamers, 9 paddle-wheel, and 3 sailing ships-of-the-line. The total steam-power employed, being stated at about half its actual value, probably represents a larger horse-power than all the cavalry regiments in the service put together; and when the nature of this modern agent is considered, and its adaptability for the purposes of naval warfare, the contrast which it illustrates becomes still more formidable.

If, however, the fleet in its crews and steam-power had such a grand significance; when the number and calibre of its guns are taken into the reckoning, the result is truly astounding. There were no less than 1,076 guns, the smallest 32-pounders, and as large as the largest used in the great sea-fights by which our ancestors won the sovereignty of the seas. The largest throw 84-lb shells, which would be 104-pounders if solid shot were used; and the frightful destructiveness of these missiles may be imagined, exploding on concussion, according to Captain Moorsom's recent invention. The great feature, however, of the armament of the present fleet is its 68-pounders, which produced, when fired, a prodigious effect both upon the imagination and the tympanum of all who witnessed the review. Thus, by its floating batteries of the heaviest description, and by the power of steam to move them rapidly into any position that may be required, the British navy has now become the grandest concentration of force for destructive purposes that can well be conceived.

THE MORNING.

The morning broke most auspiciously, with a sky only slightly clouded, and a light royal sail breeze. From dawn, all Portsmouth was astir, and crowding down to the harbour, where fleets of small local steamers of every size lay panting with their steam up; and from whence, at a very early hour, every conceivable species of boat, which had been engaged at outrageous prices, was proceeding out to sea as soon as the hirers appeared. Besides the boats and wherries, a vast fleet of cutters, luggers, sloops, and yachts were leaving the harbour; and presently the landward portion of the space between the shore and the ships was perfectly crowded with craft of all descriptions, apparently anxious to keep the weather-gauge, and crawl down along the Hampshire coast. The larger class of yachts, cutters, and schooners—amongst the last of which was the famous clipper *America*—came boldly out amongst the fleet; while steam-boats beeling from starboard to port with their multitude of passengers, threaded their way among the ships, which lay with their anchors apeak, and the greater number with their steam up. A large Southampton boat, the *Thames*, neatly dressed, as were several other private steamers. From "the Island," a number of cutter and schooner yachts made their appearance, dodging about, and apparently waiting for her Majesty's yacht, between Osborne and the Solent. There were also many pilot boats about the vessels, which, from their appearance, might be mistaken for cutter yachts.

At half-past nine o'clock the Lords of the Admiralty embarked in the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty yacht, on board of which a brilliant party of the aristocracy had already assembled. Among the distinguished personages in this vessel were his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis of Abercorn, and the Ladies Hamilton and Lady Rachel Russell; the Marchioness of Aldesbury, the Earl of Clanwilliam, the Earl Granville, the Earl and Countess Bruce, the Earl of Wilton, the Earl of Dundonald, the Countess of Clarendon, and the Ladies Hyde, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount Sydney, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Dufferin, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Raglan, Mr. Ralph Osborne, M.P., Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, M.P., Hon. Mrs. Anson and Miss Anson, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., and Mrs. Cardwell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mr. Monsell, M.P., and Lady Maria Monsell, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, &c.

The members of the Admiralty Board were present without an exception, headed by the First Lord, Sir James Graham; and accompanied by Sir Byam Martin, Admiral of the Fleet, and several other distinguished naval officers. As soon as the Lords had embarked, the Lord High Admiral's flag was hoisted at the main, and, the steam being up, she proceeded rapidly in the direction of Osborne. As the yacht left the harbour, the Board of Admiralty were saluted from the platform Battery.

The sailing yachts now began to go to sea in rapid succession, a fresh breeze from the north-east helping them out very agreeably.

The other steamers appointed by the Government to convey spectators now began to drop out of the harbour. The *Hecla* and the *Lizard* were among the earliest to get under way; and shortly after ten o'clock the *Stromboli* and *Bulldog*, having embarked the members of both Houses of the Legislature from the Clarence Victualling-yard (where they had arrived by a special train which left town at half-past six o'clock), proceeded steadily out to Spithead.

The *Stromboli* had the honour of conveying the first portion of the collective wisdom of the nation; and the *Bulldog* bore to sea a goodly muster of members of the Lower House.

Among the members of the Peerage present were—the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Ely, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Euston, the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl Delawarr, the Bishop of London, Viscount Mailstone, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord de Manley, Lord Claude Hamilton, Lord George Gordon Lennox, Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Cranborne, Lord Milford, Viscount Gough, Lord Monteagle, Lord Camoys, Lord Redesdale, Lord Drumlanrig, Lord Bateman, Lord Stanley, Hon. G. Ponsonby, &c.

The members of the Lower House were headed by the Speaker; and included, among others, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert G. Booth, Sir Benjamin Hall, Sir James Weir Hogg, Mr. Cobbold, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Emanuel, Mr. E. French, Mr. Smith, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Maguire, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Layard, Mr. Portal, Mr. Kerr Seymer, Mr. Phinn, Mr. Ouseley Higgins, Mr. Milner, Mr. D. O'Connell, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Sadleir, Colonel Percival, Colonel Rose, Rear-Admiral Walcott, &c. The last-named, instead of embarking in the steamer appointed for the accommodation of the members of the Lower House, went on board the *Desperate* steam-sloop, for the purpose of seeing the working of the screw.

The *Vivid*, Government mail-packet, Captain Smithett, having on board the members of the *corps diplomatique*, left the harbour at a quarter past ten o'clock. Among the foreign Ministers present were remarked his Excellency the Swedish Minister, his Excellency the Persian Minister and Major Malcolm, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister, his Excellency the Turkish Minister, Prince Vogorides and the Turkish Secretary of Legation, his Excellency the Sicilian Minister, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Mr. Ernest Bunsen, his Excellency the Greek Minister, his Excellency the Austrian Minister, his Excellency the Spanish Minister, M. de Sarz, M. Baudin, Colonel F. B. Lawrence, Count Louis Corti, Count Alfred Reventlow Criminil, M. de Soveral, &c.

The French Ambassador was, it is understood, prevented being present, though represented by the Secretaries and Attachés of the Embassy. The Russian Minister was also absent.

The little *Fairy*, attendant on the Royal yacht, which had remained lying at the Clarence Stairs ready for the reception of her Imperial Highness the Duchess Olga of Russia, was the last to leave her moorings, which she did at the precise moment the *Duke of Wellington*, flag-ship, and the other vessels composing the fleet, thundered forth a Royal salute, indicating the approach of the *Victoria and Albert* with her Majesty and her illustrious visitors on board. The *Fairy* carried the Austrian eagle at the main, which was saluted on passing the fort Battery, and it was only later in the day it was ascertained her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess was not on board, that her Royal consort, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, was alone present.

Spithead was crowded with vessels of every character, including some of the most ordinary, as well as the finest in the merchant service of Great Britain. It was impossible to ascertain the names of all the private steamers and the parties on board them; but amongst them were the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Tagus*, with a large party of officers from Chobham Camp; the *Cadiz*, with the directors of the same company on board; the Royal West Indian Mail steamer *Thames*, with the directors of that company; the screw ship *Alar*, with the directors of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company; the *Courier*, *Wonder*, and *South-Western*, belonging to the South-Western Railway Company; the *Waves*, *Queen*, and *Collier*, belonging to the Brighton and South Coast Company; the *Brilliant*, Madeira packet; the French steam trader *Colibri*; the *Lord Warden*, from Folkestone; the *Father Thames*, from London; and a vast number of other vessels.

The *coup d'œil* was of extraordinary magnificence. The Royal yacht, with her staff of attendant vessels—the multitude of smaller yachts, and vessels public and private, of every class, under steam and sail—the blue sea, sparkling in the sunshine, and the fleet just ready to weigh in review order, composed a picture of superb beauty. The vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the numerous private yachts formed a conspicuous portion of the spectacle, as they flew off to the right and left, or careered in and about the larger vessels, or lay together in small bodies.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY

Precisely at ten minutes to eleven o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert*, with the Royal standard at the main, was observed running up the Solent at reduced speed, and steering in the direction of the flag-ship, with the *Black Eagle* following in her wake. The salute was then fired. From the firing of the first gun not more than three minutes elapsed before the salute was completed. The precision and effect was wonderful, and as the wreaths of white smoke in which the ships became enveloped cleared away, fresh beauty was added to a scene of almost romantic beauty. As her Majesty approached Spithead, the Prussian frigate and corvette lying there manned yards, and saluted the Royal flag.

The *Undine*, Government mail-boat, had been appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty as a tender to the *Black Eagle*. Here was a member of the Blood Royal of Spain, the Prince Don Juan, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp, some few members of the aristocracy, an ex-Mayor of London, several naval officers, &c. The *Undine* having received her orders, followed the *Fairy* out of the harbour, and ran down in the direction of the flag-ship, arriving just in time to observe the *Fairy*, with the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, meet the Royal yacht, which by easing her speed, she allowed to pass, falling immediately in her wake.

As her Majesty approached the fleet, the engines of the Royal yacht, which had been previously eased, were stopped, and the vessel was allowed to glide along with the tide only. The Queen and the Prince now mounted the bridge, and with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred—both attired as sailors, in white duck trousers and jackets—surveyed the scene before them with great apparent interest. Her Majesty wore a pink dress and blue bonnet. Prince Albert wore a field-marshal's uniform. Some foreign uniforms were distinguishable on the deck of the *Wellington*.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE FLAG-SHIP.

The *Victoria and Albert* having approached the flag-ship, the Queen prepared to disembark, with the intention of honouring the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Cochrane, with her presence. The Royal barge having been lowered, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the young Princes, descended the companion, and in a very few moments were brought alongside the *Duke of Wellington*. A second boat was despatched to the *Fairy*, inviting the presence of the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg—an invitation which was readily accepted.

The Lords of the Admiralty left the *Black Eagle* at the same moment, and accompanied her Majesty on board the *Duke of Wellington*—the Royal standard floating at the main giving notice that her Majesty was on board. Immediately, another salute broke the sunny air; but the third, which had been intended to be fired when her Majesty returned to her yacht, was happily omitted. The *Duke of Wellington*, which carries 131 guns, was intended to be of the same size as the ship *Queen*; but circumstances occurred which prompted her separation into halves, and her lengthening by thirty feet, with the addition of a steam-engine and screw. Thus lengthened and equipped, the *Duke of Wellington* has been found a very successful, steady, and for her vast bulk, fast ship. Her Majesty's inspection of the vessel occupied fully half an hour.

On board the *Duke of Wellington* a most graceful act of condescension was performed by her Majesty towards the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B. On meeting the gallant veteran on the upper deck, her Majesty shook him heartily by the hand, and invited him to return with her to the *Victoria and Albert*, where his flag (the Union Jack) was flying from the mizen.

On board the *Duke* her Majesty was graciously pleased to command that the Senior-Lieutenant of the Fleet in commission, and the Senior Mate of the Fleet, be promoted: the former is Lieutenant George Mason (1827), First of the *Victory*; and the latter is Mr. H. E. Bacon, of the *Prince Regent*. But the eventful 11th of August, 1853, it is said, is still further to be commemorated by an Admiralty brevet.

Her Majesty expressed her "great satisfaction" on board the *Duke*, to Capt. H. B. Martin, C.B., commanding that ship, at the state and efficiency of that ship.

Her Majesty having been received on board by Sir Thomas Cochrane, was accompanied over the ship by the Prince Consort and the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg.

THE FLEET AT SEA.

At fifteen minutes after twelve, the *Victoria and Albert* moved off to the eastward, followed by the *Fairy*, which, having lost her Royal freight, now hoisted the Commodore's flag at the main.

After the *Fairy* followed the *Elfin* yacht-boat; and then came the pretty little Trinity yacht, with the Elder Brethren of that ancient Corporation on board.

After running half a mile to the eastward, the Royal yacht again slackened speed, and it was now that the grandeur of the flotilla was first fully developed and understood. All the ships of the fleet were blowing off steam, and lying—

Like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start,

it having been arranged that the signal to make sail should be given from the Royal yacht.

It wanted only twenty minutes to one o'clock when the signal to sail was given from the Royal yacht. At this time the greater part of the sailing yachts were already standing out to the eastward, with a smart breeze, just sufficient to fill the canvas

The squadron left Spithead in the following order:—

Victoria and Albert
Elfin
Trinity Yacht

Magicienne Repeating Ship.	Duke of Wellington	Agamemnon	Conflict. Repeating Ship.
	Hogue	Blenheim	
	Ajax	Edinburgh	
	Arrogant	Impérieuse	
	Tribune	Highflyer	
	Desperate	Odin	
	Encounter	Leopard	
	Sidon	Valorous	
	Vesuvius	Terrible	

Against wind and tide, without a stich of canvas, this magnificent fleet steamed to the eastward at a rate of speed not less than nine knots, each vessel keeping its appointed position with the accuracy of a cutter.

And so the majestic procession moved steadily on its way, keeping exact pace each with the other, and advancing in such direct lines that the wake of a predecessor rippled against the bows of the successor. More consummate nicety in steering was never exhibited. The *Victoria and Albert* led the way between the divisions, tending generally towards the port side. The yachts and sailing vessels now began to lag astern; though, when the motion of the fleet was now and then temporarily slackened, they managed to creep up again. The steamers, however, kept up well with the fleet; and when the time came for the squadron to form one grand line—which was when the Nab had been long passed, and the back of the Isle of Wight loomed in a golden haze astern—full speed was put on, with a view of ridding the fleet of these troublesome supernumeraries. The desired effect being to some degree attained, the beautiful manœuvre of forming into line was performed. First the two Admiral ships, the *Duke of Wellington* and the *Agamemnon*, came to a stop and signalled, when immediately all the ships in the starboard and larboard divisions simultaneously diverged to the right and the left of their respective flag-ships, each ship preserving the same distance apart as they had done in line. The effect was very fine, and symmetrical to a degree.

THE ATTACK.

After a few moments' pause, the enemy's squadron being now plainly seen, the signal was made to move, and the fleet advanced at that degree of speed, or about it, which all the ships could keep up. There was only one decided exception, that of the *Ajax*. The *Blenheim* was slow, but the signal to stop was obliged to be given more than once, when the *Ajax*, the third ship in the port division, lagged decidedly behind remaining one of Pope's couplet, slightly altered for the occasion—

When Ajax struggles hard ahead to go,
The squadron labours, and the fleet moves slow.

But by this time the enemy the *Prince Regent*, the *Queen*, the *London*, and the *Amphion*—had ranged themselves in line of battle to port of the port division, and to windward. The two leading ships hauled up their courses, but kept their topsails, topgallant-sails, and royals. The *London* stripped to its three topsails and jib; and the *Amphion* dropped behind with its topsails set, and topgallant-sails dropping over them. After firing a gun or two of defiance, the three foremost ships resolutely advanced; upon which the two divisions closed into one grand line; and, upon the signal-gun of the *Duke of Wellington*, followed by the tremendous roar of her whole broadside, rapidly discharged from stem to stern, the rattling thunder ran along the line, traversing it, as it were, in a minute, and again beginning at the other end, main and deck guns—eighteens, and thirty-twos, and sixty fours—banging and thundering for nearly a quarter of an hour without intermission. From the moment of the first discharge, the clouds of white choking smoke hid everything. Now the breeze for an instant

Aside the shroud of battle cast,

and again the sun for a moment illumined it, as though it had been a morning's mist. It was a most impressive sight to see, pleasant-like, through the haze, the figures of the crews of the nearest guns, lugging and struggling at their work, tearing at the tackles, ramming in the sponges, hoisting the mast with levers—all this lasting but for a moment; and then the shivering bang, which seemed to clear the very ship. But these bangs came thick and threefold, from bow to stern on both decks, and on bow and stern from fourteen other vessels of three and two decks, and heavy frigates. When at length, however, the roar of battle ceased, and it might have been expected that the enemy would have been discovered shattered and done for—their topmasts gone, their rigging cut to pieces, their sails rags—lo! they were sailing gaily along, closing with our line, and with an evident intention of imitating Lord Nelson's favourite device of breaking the enemy's line; but instead of being raked in their advance and broadsided as they passed instead of being run alongside and boarded, for four men to each gun were carlasses, and there were, too, boarding pikes—an opening was obligingly made and they passed through the line, the sun shining upon their canvas, and forming a very beautiful sight.

The mimic battle was kept up with great spirit for a period of twelve minutes.

THE CHASE.

The enemy being thus repulsed, it became necessary to chase, not him, but some imaginary enemy lurking in Spithead; so the heads of the vessels were put round, and the whole squadron started off homewards at the best of each ship's speed. Wind and tide favoured them, and the race home was about the merriest proceeding of the day. The fleet had been fairly out of sight of land, but presently the high ground at the back of the Isle of Wight began to appear like a blue line in the horizon to the left—and then, in brief time afterwards, the low line of the Hampshire coast, stretching to the right. Hereabout the ships fell in with the now returning fleet of yachts and steamers, and it was all one race against one another. The *Agamemnon* led the way. This vessel, considering her bulk, is exceedingly fast, as is the *Duke of Wellington*. These, then, led the race, followed by the *Tribune*, the *Desperate*, and the *Arrogant*. The magnificent screw frigate, the *Impérieuse*, which bore a conspicuous part in the fleet, excited universal admiration for her perfection of form and the stately symmetry of her rig

The signal for a general chase was given, and in a very short time the sailing ships were overhauled by the steam squadron and closed in. This (says the *Hampshire Telegraph*) was the grandest feature of the day, and an appropriate termination to this portion of the proceedings.

The whole fleet then steered south-east till 4.25, when a "race" home-

HER MAJESTY PROCEEDING TO "THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON" FLAG-SHIP.—DRAWN BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

TERRIBLE. VALOROUS. LEOPARD. ODIN. HIGHFLYER. IMPERIEUSE. EDINBURGH. BLENHEIM. WELLINGTON. MAGICIENNE FAIRY AGAMEMNON. HOGUE. AJAX. ARROGANT. TRIBUNE. DESPERATE. ENCOUNTER. SIDON. VESUVIUS.

FLEET FORMING LINE ABREAST.—DRAWN BY E. WEEDON.

wards took place, in which the *Duke of Wellington* and the *Agamemnon* greatly distinguished themselves, and gave the Royal yacht as much as she could do to diminish her distance from them. The quiet smoothness and celerity with which the *Duke* moved through the water astonished every beholder, but in the end she was passed by the *Agamemnon*. At 4.45 the Bembridge Light was passed, and the fleet proceeded to their former moorings; the Review being terminated by

THE BOAT ATTACK.

After the ships had anchored, at half-past six o'clock the Admiral made signal for the boats of the squadron to attack an enemy to leeward. The hostile force was represented by the *Magicienne* and the *Conflict* steamers, which took up a position within a mile of Southsea Beach. They lay "broadside on" to the shore; and, as soon as the boats were hoisted over the side, they prepared their batteries to give them a warm reception. The utmost activity prevailed among the vessels of the attacking squadron, which were now anchored at the moorings they had left in the morning, in a line from Spithead all along the coast of the Isle of Wight. The rapidity with which the huge launches were cleared away, hoisted over the side, and lowered into the water, must have surprised those who had not witnessed the admirable perfection to which the boat service of the country has been brought. In a few minutes each vessel had its launch floating by its side, a carronade (a short, serviceable gun, of heavy metal) on its slide in the bow, and then poured into her its stream of seamen, marines, and marine artillery. With twenty-four oars, double-banked, the Marines seated aft, the officers in command standing pole-up in the stern-sheets with the yoke-lines in his hands, and the jack floating from the tall flag-staff in the stern, each boat was a beautiful object in itself, and formed an engine of war, so to speak, by no means despicable, having all the appliances of attack, defence, and retreat concentrated in a very small compass. A few minutes more, and the words "give way" sent from the sides of the squadron a flotilla of enormous force and power. The boats might be seen advancing with great velocity from the line of ships, swept along by the long powerful pull of the stalwart oarsmen, and converging as they neared in two divisions—one for each of the devoted enemy. The Royal yacht moved slowly up towards the steamers, and the immense multitude of yachts and tenders, wherries, steam-vessels, great and small, swarmed astern of her, or dodged about here and there to find an opening in the thronged masses of hull, and spar, and rigging through which this exciting portion of the spectacle could be witnessed.

Meanwhile the launches drew rapidly ahead, and as soon as the leading boat had cleared the vessels of the spectators, a flash from the bows of the *Conflict*, followed by a gush of white smoke, showed that the fight had commenced. In an instant more the line of boats vomited forth a flood of fire and smoke. The carronades of the launches, served with great quickness, sounded a rolling bass of thunder to the smart sharp rattle of the musketry; and the irregular nature of the firing, at one time bursting into a simultaneous roar as the metal of boats and ships spoke in awful unison together, and now subsiding into the discharge of a single gun, diversified the tumult of the uproar. And now one could understand the formidable character of a boat attack; for, as the flotilla drew near the broadsides of the men-of-war had got into range, they divided and steered away, so that one division made for the bows and the other for the sterns of the ships at bay, thus escaping to a great extent the fire of the strongest portion of their batteries, and assailing them in their weakest points. The smoke blew away to leeward in advance of the boats, but as they drew nearer to the steamers it became so dense that the boats were altogether enveloped in it, and nothing could be seen but the wreaths of the snowy vapour rising in jets on pile and hiding from view the animated work which it seemed as if anxious to conceal. The heavier metal of the frigates was heard at frequent intervals through the din of the carronades and firelocks; and at length the rapid rattling volleys of the Marines on board, delivering their fire as the launches drew up alongside to board, were distinctly audible. Still more launches kept coming from the fleet, and opened fire as they formed their divisions, the Marines all loading and firing as if for life, and the sailors pulling with the regularity of machinery, till a loud ringing cheer—such a joyous burst of exultation, that one might imagine the gallant fellows had won a new Trafalgar—proclaimed their victory, and the firing was over.

As the wind slowly rolled the clouds to leeward of the flotilla, bringing into view boat after boat and the hulls of the steamers, the *coup d'œil* was one which no language can convey, for it was instinct with motion—teeming with energetic life. The boats were returning to their respective ships, from which the signal of recall had been made, and were at with oars aloft, were lying-to off the late "enemy;" on the white beach at Southsea, as far as the eye could reach, thousands of people were gathered, in the full enjoyment of the spectacle; every mound,—every hillock—the ramparts of the fortifications, the tops of houses—any and every place, in fact, from which a view of Spithead could be had, were black with a swarm of human beings. On the other side, with the aid of a glass, it could be perceived that the whole population had poured down to the shores of the Isle of Wight, and the pier at Ryde, and the hills towards the seaside were covered with men, women, and children. Everything that could float and move by sail or oar—and wonderful it was to see occasionally what feats, contrary to all appearances, were performed in this way—collected from all parts of the neighbouring shores, was on the waters flitting about, so as to shut out the face of the waves beneath a shifting veil of rope, and wood, and canvas. The Royal yacht, beset with them like a queen bee by its loving subjects, floated tranquilly, the centre of innumerable *lorgnettes* and prying eyes. At intervals some very dirty and very loyal steamer came waddling along close to the *Victoria and Albert*, and discharged a volume of hearty cheers from its living cargo, as the well-known figure of their Sovereign was seen on the deck of her floating palace; and gentlemanly yachts veiled their topsails as they came near, and ungentlemanly ones stood too close in and became objects of universal abhorrence, for the time being, to many thousands of people. Far away to the east a thick black background of coal-smoke, left behind by the steamers, rested on the horizon, and brought out in fine relief the snowy canvas of the hundreds of yachts which were stealing up to their moorings. The slower steamers and many of the yacht company on board, came bustling through them, each with a long black trail in the air behind it, and, in the centre of the picture, Admiral Fanshawe's squadron, with every stitch of canvas that could be set, except studdingsails, bore down majestically in line ahead and starboard division, to take up its late assailants, towering above the pigmy craft as the pillars of some ruined Eastern temple over the Arab tents at their base. No other country ever exhibited a spectacle so grand and so impressive. It was a great Peace Congress, headed by the Queen.

Her Majesty remained afloat, until all was over, at seven o'clock, and then returned to Osborne.

Thus terminated a spectacle unprecedented in this country, and that could be produced only in peace—a spectacle which well accords with our national sympathies, and which is doubly gratifying from the light in which it places the efficiency of our navy. If it restores our confidence in that surest and greatest arm of defence for this island kingdom of ours, it will not have been held in vain.

On Saturday evening, a signal was made to the fleet, ordering a Lieutenant of each ship to repair to the office of the Commander-in-Chief to take copies of the following memoranda:—

Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, Aug. 13th, 1853.

The Commander-in-Chief has particular satisfaction in communicating to the Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, Officers, and ship's companies of the ships under his command, the accompanying despatch from the Secretary to the Admiralty:

"Admiralty, Aug. 12, 1853.

"Sir, The Board of Admiralty has received the command of Her Majesty to notify to you, and to the Flag Officers, Captains, and Officers under your orders at the Naval Review, on Thursday last, her Majesty's approbation of their exemplary conduct on that occasion.

"The respective station was anxious to do his duty well, and [illegible] certain consequence

"Her Majesty [illegible] great satisfaction these [illegible] discipline, [illegible] on the honour of the Br[illegible] afford pledges of [illegible]

"[illegible] goodwill [illegible] family, which [illegible] they added happiness to [illegible] of such a fleet, ready to defend the [illegible] pendence of the nation.

"The Admiralty directs you to make known this order to all officers and men on board the fleet now assembled at Spithead.

(Signed) "B. R. Osborne.

"To Vice-Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth."

"secretary to the Admiralty.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE BRITISH FLEET:

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE SPITHEAD REVIEW.

Proud, indeed, must every Englishman present have felt of the mighty spectacle which was passed in review before him on Thursday week; and not only every Englishman who was present, but every Englishman who has read or who has heard of the splendid manifestation which was on that day made to the world of the internal resources and the external power, the strength, development, and the advanced civilisation—synonymous expressions—of his beloved country. The sight of that magnificent fleet, illustrating in so marked a manner a union of the greatest physical and the greatest moral strength which the world has yet known, must, indeed, have impressed every beholder with a well-assured confidence in the invulnerability of his island home, and a dignified consciousness of the security and respect in which, protected by the influence of her flag, he may roam at his pleasure the wide world over, exclaiming, in the exuberance of his heart, and in the words of the household song:—

"Tis a glorious charter, deny it who can,
That's breathed in the words, "I'm an Englishman!"

On an occasion such as the present, when we have had an opportunity of witnessing the huge force that can be arrayed in active defence of our own shores, it has occurred to us that we might possibly render the uninitiated portion of our readers an acceptable service in presenting them, in the first place, with a rapid summary of the fleets and squadrons which represent our power, protect our commerce, and are employed in the pursuit of science in every quarter of the globe*:

In the MEDITERRANEAN we possess a fleet consisting of six sail-of-the-line—the *Britannia*, 120; *Trafalgar*, 120; *Albion*, 90; *Rodney*, 90; *Vengeance*, 84; and *Hindostan*, 78: one frigate—the *Arethusa*, 50: one sloop—the *Mæander*, 18: one receiving-ship—the *Cyclops*, 2: three screw-steamers—the *Sanspareil*, of 70 guns and 350-horse power; the *Niger*, of 14 guns and 400-horse power; and the *Wasp*, of 14 guns and 100-horse power; and twelve paddle-wheel steamers—the *Fury*, of 6 guns and 515-horse power; the *Spaniard*, of 6 guns and 400-horse power; the *Firebrand*, of 6 guns and 410-horse power; the *Furious*, of 16 guns and 400-horse power; the *Retribution*, of 28 guns and 400-horse power, the *Tiger*, of 16 guns and 460-horse power; the *Inflexible*, of 6 guns and 378-horse power; the *Cormorant*, of 6 guns and 350-horse power; the *Triton*, of 3 guns and 260-horse power; the *Ardent*, of 5 guns and 200-horse power; the *Sharpshooter*, of 8 guns and 160-horse power; and the *Spitfire*, of 5 guns and 140-horse power. Total, 24 vessels, carrying 557 guns, and measuring 34,096 tons; the steamers representing 4730-horse power.

On the NORTH AMERICA and WEST INDIA station, we have two ships of the line—the *Centurion*, 70, and *Ivanhoe*, 72: one frigate—the *Vestal*, 26: three sloops—the *Calypso*, 18; *Daring*, 12; and *Espiègle*, 12: one cutter—the *Netley*, 8: one schooner—the *Bermuda*: one screw-steamer—the *Megæra*, of 6 guns, and 350-horse power; and eight paddle-wheel steamers—the *Basilisk*, of 6 guns, and 400-horse power; the *Devastation*, of 6 guns, and 400-horse power; the *Medea*, of 6 guns, and 350-horse power; the *Buzzard*, of 6 guns, and 300-horse power; the *Argus*, of 6 guns, and 300-horse power; the *Kite*, of 3 guns, and 170-horse power; the *Columbia*, of 6 guns, and 128-horse power; and the *Alecto*, of 4 guns, and 100-horse power. Total: 17 vessels, carrying 267 guns, and measuring 13,886 tons; the steamers representing 2490-horse power.

In the PACIFIC there are the following vessels:—One 50-gun ship—the *Portland*: three frigates—the *Thetis*, 48; *Amphitrite*, 24; and *Pricomalee*, 24: one 20-gun ship—the *Dædalus*; the *Dido*, 18; the *Herald*, 8; the *Cockatrice*, 4: two store-depôts—the *Naiad* and *Nereus*: and two paddle-wheel steamers—the *Virago*, of 6 guns and 300-horse power; and *Torch*, of 150 horse power. Total: 13 vessels, carrying 192 guns, and measuring 11,148 tons; the steamers representing 450-horse power.

On the WEST COAST of AFRICA the following vessels are stationed:—Three sloops—the *Herlequin*, 12; *Waterwitch*, 8; and *Ferret*, 8. Three brigs—the *Lancer*, *Britomart*, and *Crane*, 6. Two store-ships—the *Tortoise*, 12; and *Atholl*, 12. One brigantine—the *Spy*, 3: one screw-steam gun-vessel, the *Teazer*, 3; and seven paddle-wheel steamers the *Pearless*, of 16 guns and 450-horse power; the *Polyphemus*, of 6 guns and 500-horse power; the *Alecto*, of 5 guns and 200-horse power; the *Bloodhound* and *Myrmidon*, of 160-horse power each; the *Volcano*, of 4 guns and 140-horse power; and the *Pluto*, of 4 guns and 100-horse power. Total: 17 vessels, carrying 71 guns, and measuring 3292 tons; the steamers representing 2140-horse power.

The following are the vessels stationed at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:—One frigate the *Meander*, 44; two brigs—the *Nebudda*, 12, and *Penguin*, 6: one brigantine—the *Racer*, 6: and two steamers—the *Devastation*—the *Styx*, of 6 guns and 280-horse power; the *Hydra*, of 6 guns and 220-horse power; and the *Dee*, of 4 guns and 200-horse power. Total: 7 vessels, carrying 81 guns, and measuring 3319 tons; the steamers representing 1700-horse power.

The following vessels are stationed on the SOUTH-EAST COAST of AMERICA:—One sloop—the *Star*, 8; one brig—the *Express*, 6; one brigantine—the *Bonetta*, 3; one receiving ship—the *Crescent*, 42; one screw steam gun-vessel—the *Sharpshooter*, of 8 guns and 202-horse power; and four paddlewheel-steamers the *Centaur*, of 6 guns and 540-horse power; the *Trident*, of 6 guns and 350-horse power; the *Vixen*, of 6 guns and 280-horse power; and the *Locust*, of 3 guns and 100-horse power. Total, 23 vessels, carrying 346 guns, and measuring about 21 [illegible], the steamers representing 900-horse power.

The following vessels are now absent upon ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS:—The *Assistance*, 9; *Enterprise*, of 4 guns and 530 tons; *Investigator*, of 6 guns and 480 tons; *Resolute*, 16; *Intrepid*, 9; *Lady Franklin*, 4; *Sophia*, of 8 guns and 593 tons; and the *Resolute*, 2. Also the screw-steamers *Erebus*, of 3 guns, 30-horse power, and 378 tons; *Intrepid*, of 2 guns and 60-horse power; *Phœnix*, of 8 guns, 260-horse power, and 809 tons; *Pioneer*, of 2 guns and 60-horse power; and *Terror*, of 4 guns, 30-horse power, and 326 tons. Total: 12 vessels, carrying 42 guns, and measuring, as near as can be computed, 3527 tons; the steamers representing 410-horse power.

The following vessels are employed on "particular service":—One 50-gun ship—the *Leander*; *Hercules*, 2; *Resistance*, 10; *Tyne*, 4: four screw steamers—the *Simoom*, of 18 guns, and 350-horse power; *Archer*, of 14 guns, and 292-horse power, the *Vulcan*, of 6 guns, and 350-horse power; and *Cruiser*, of 980-horse power: and three paddle-whee steamers—the *Rhadamanthus*, of 4 guns, and 220-horse power; the *Porcupine*, of 3 guns, and 130-horse power; and the *Dasher*, of 2 guns, and 100-horse power. Total 11 vessels, carrying 113 guns, and measuring 12,841 tons; the steamers, representing 1414-horse power.

Having thus taken a general view of the Royal navy in its disposition throughout the world, we shall proceed to annex, what may not be thought inappropriate, an historical sketch of the vessels which figured in the late Review; tracing the career of each of its predecessors in name since that name first made its appearance in the lists of the Navy.

H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON."

We first meet with the name of this famous ship—famous on account of its intimate association with the glories of Nelson—in 1781, when she appears to have been launched at Bucklersheard. From this period to 1793 she served in the Channel and West Indies, being present on the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, in Admiral Rodney's actions with the French fleet, under Count de Grasse, off Dominique. In 1793 she was commissioned by Captain Nelson, under whom she served for the next three years in the Channel and Mediterranean fleets. Previous to his appointment to the ship, Nelson fully believed that a prejudice existed against him at the Admiralty, for which, however, he was quite unable to account; and had it not been for the advice and remonstrance of Lord Hood it is probable he would have retired from the service. His ardent wish for active employment, however, was gratified on the 30th of January, 1793, when he was commissioned to this vessel, of which, he says, writing to his brother on the occasion, "I have the pleasure of telling you that my ship is, without exception, the finest sixty-four in the service, and has the character of sailing most remarkably well." Under her illustrious commander, the *Agamemnon* was present at the surrender of Toulon; and, in 1794, assisted in the capture of Bastia, and at the siege of Calvi—at which last place Nelson lost his eye. In Admiral Hotham's action with the French fleet, 13th July, 1795, the *Agamemnon* engaged the *Ca Ira*, a vessel large enough to take the former into her hold. The *Ca Ira*, however, together with the *Censeur*, struck to her on the following day. The vessels mentioned fought more bravely than any others in the French fleet, and the valour of their seamen is conjectured to have arisen from an impression entertained by them, that in the event of being taken, no quarter would be given, as they fired red-hot shot, and employed also a combustible material furnished to them by the Convention of Paris, in its nature corresponding to the ancient Greek fire, which, when once ignited, could not be quenched by water. Towards the close of 1795, the *Agamemnon*, in consequence of the severe duty she had performed, was obliged to go into Leghorn to refit. To give some idea of the service she had gone through, it is only necessary to remark that when she came into dock, there was not a mast, yard, sail, nor any part of the rigging, but was obliged to be repaired, owing to the shot she had received. Her hull had long been secured by cables served round.

About this time Nelson received an offer of the *St. George*, of 90 guns, or of the *Zealous*, of 74: which he declined at the time, on account of his attachment to his old vessel. He was, however, compelled to quit her on the 11th of June, 1796, in consequence of her being sent home with a convoy, in a most dilapidated condition.

From 1797 to 1802, the *Agamemnon* was employed in the North Sea and Channel, engaging, 2nd April, 1801, in the attack upon the line of defence and batteries at Copenhagen. On the 22nd and 23rd of July, 1805, she took part in Sir Robert Calder's action with the combined French and Spanish fleets, off Ferrol, on which occasion she had several of her men wounded, besides being much cut up in her spars and rigging. On the 21st of October of the same year, she once more signalised herself in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, having previously, by the most masterly manœuvres of her captain, Sir Edward Berry, escaped from a French squadron, consisting of five sail of the line, two frigates, and a brig.

On the 6th of February, 1806, we find her assisting at the discomfiture of a French squadron, at St. Domingo, by Sir John T. Duckworth; for her conduct on which occasion her captain was presented by the Committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's with a sword, value £100. In September, 1807, the *Agamemnon* took part in the bombardment of Copenhagen.

The glorious career of this fine old ship, which we have but faintly traced, was brought to a premature close on the 20th of June, 1809, when she ran on shore in Maldonado Bay, Rio de la Plata, and was lost. Such are the antecedents of the splendid 91-gun screw steamship *Agamemnon*, that breasted the waters so nobly on the occasion of the recent Review, and which, as if nerved into action by the memory of its former greatness, singled out the *Wellington* as the only worthy antagonist to compete with, in the race which concluded the memorable events of that day. She has been only very recently launched.

H.M.S. "AJAX."

The first British man-of-war bearing the name of *Ajax* was built at Portsmouth, in 1767. She was armed with 74 guns; and, in 1779, was placed under the command of Captain Samuel Uvedale. Soon after this she accompanied Sir George Rodney to the West Indies; and, on the 17th of January, 1780, she took a French force under the same distinguished Admiral, when he defeated the fleet under Don Juan de Langara, off Cape St. Vincent—making prize of six, and destroying one sail of the line. The *Ajax*, on this occasion, lost her foretop-mast, and had four guns dismounted; although the casualties among her crew were but trivial, amounting to not more than six wounded. In the engagement, however, fought between Rodney and the Comte de Guichen, near Martinique, on the 17th of April following, she sustained a loss of 4 men killed and 13 wounded. For captain distinguished himself so greatly during the battle, that he was sent home with the despatches of Sir George Rodney, who had reason to lament that other ships in his fleet had not more emulated the conduct of the *Ajax*. Continuing her career of service, she took a distinguished part of Captain Nicholas Charrington, in Hood's encounter with the Comte de Grasse, off Martinique, in April, 1781; had 7 of her people killed and 16 wounded in the following September, when Sir Thomas Graves, with 19 sail of the line, was defeated by the Comte de Grasse, with 24 sail of the line, off the Chesapeake; and was again with Hood when, outwitting the French Admiral, he induced him, in January, 1782, to quit the coast of Saint-Domingo, in the belief that he was out of danger, making good his position, although the enemy's force was far superior, until the surrender of the island, when he put to sea, and by a bold manœuvre passed undiscovered within five miles of the French fleet. In the glorious action of the 12th, between Rodney and De Grasse, and on the glorious 12th, when the latter was at length completely vanquished, the *Ajax* had also the honour of being present, and by doing service—the nature of which may be estimated when it is remembered that nine of her crew were killed and thirty wounded. Hostilities having terminated, and her services being no longer required, the *Ajax* was sold, in February, 1785, from which period her name does not recur on the lists of the navy until 1798; when a new ship, the same in rating, but larger in dimensions, was launched at the same name. She was not destined, however, as will be seen, to adorn the service for the period even of her gallant predecessor; although it was ordained that during that short period she was to figure in scenes hardly less momentous. Placed at first under the command of the Hon. Captain Cochrane, farther of the present gallant Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, who, about this period was serving on board of her as a midshipman; she joined in the expeditions sent in the summer of 1800, to Quiberon, Belleisle, and Ferrol, and also in the attack made on the French in Egypt in the following year. In July, 1805, she assisted, under the command of Captain William Brown, in Sir Robert Calder's action with the combined squadrons of France and Spain; and in the following October it was her good fortune to participate in the laurels won at Trafalgar; where the loss she sustained, however, amounted to only two killed and nine wounded. On the latter occasion she was under the temporary command of Lieut. John Pilfold. The next service of importance upon which the *Ajax* was employed, was in the expedition under Sir John Duckworth, to the Dardanelles; at the entrance of which her career was brought, as we are about to relate, to a most unfortunate close. On a misty morning, in the morning, on the 14th of February, 1807, while the squadron was lying at anchor near the island of Tenedos, waiting for a fair wind, to enable them to run through the Channel of the Dardanelles, an alarm of fire was given in the after-part of the ship. The captain, the Hon. Henry Blackwood, and officers, went down to the cockpit, whence the smoke issued. They threw down a great quantity of water; but in three minutes found it impossible for any person to remain below—the men, with buckets of water in their hands, falling down from suffocation. The lower-deck ports were then ordered to be hauled up, to give vent to them; but this adding to the force and fury of the flames, they were closed again, and the hatchways covered over in order to gain time for hoisting out the boats—a measure which was not re-

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* The varied duties of the Scientific Branch of the Naval Service, together with the cost of their performance for the current year, may be shortly summed up under the following heads:—The Royal Observatory, £3685; the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, £1486; the Compilation of the *Nautical Almanack*, £3200; the purchase, repairs, &c., of chronometers, £600. The Hydrographical Department is carried on at an expense to the country of upwards of £60,000 annually, of which for the present year £4000 has been voted for the purchase of charts, £5894 for the hire of vessels, £40,562 for the pay of officers, seamen, and pilots, and parchase of stores, &c.

The surveys now carrying on are:—

In England—The south-east coast, the coast of Dorset and Devonshire, the entrances of the Humber up to Goole, Milford Haven, and Bristol Channel, and the coast of Cornwall.

In Scotland—The Firth of Forth, the coast of Argyleshire, the coast of Ross-shire, and the Hebrides.

In Ireland—The coast of Sligo, the coast of Donegal, Kenmare river, the west coast of Kerry; the coasts of Louth and Dublin.

Abroad—Our vessels are surveying Nova Scotia and Breton Island, the Gulf of Fundy, the Chinese Seas, the West Indies, New Zealand, the Island of Candia, Fejee and Friendly Islands, and the coast of the Cape of Good Hope.

In furtherance of the cause of science, the country has placed annually at the disposal of the Admiralty, in addition to the foregoing sums, £1000 for purposes of reward, and for defraying the cost of experiments; also, £100 for an annual outlay on books and specimens for the libraries and museums at Haslar and Plymouth Hospitals; £2241 for the prosecution of scientific education at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth; and £468 for the School of Mathematics and Naval Construction at Portsmouth

sorted to until the destruction of the ship had become inevitable. The carpenter had been ordered to scuttle the after part of the ship; but this, in ten minutes after the first alarm, was found to be impracticable. So dense, too, was the smoke on deck, that though it was moonlight, the officers could not see each other. From this cause the jolly-boat was the only boat that could be got into the water, and she was soon filled with those who had jumped overboard, and others who could get into her. On the flames bursting up the main hatchway, and thus dividing the fore from the after part of the ship, Captain Brookes contrived to call the people to go forward and save themselves as fast as they could. He had no sooner reached the forecastle himself, than all parts of the vessel, from the centre of the booms to the taffrail, were in a raging flame. After exhorting the officers and men, to the number of 400, who were assembled about him, to be calm and collected, and to depend upon the boats of the squadron, finding that he could be no longer of any service to them, he jumped overboard from the spritsail-yard; and after being half an hour in the water, was picked up by a boat of the *Georgina*, and taken on board that ship much exhausted. The *Ajax* continued to burn all night, and drifted on the island of Tenedos, where she blew up at five o'clock the next morning with a terrific explosion. Three hundred and eighty-four of those who were saved. Connected with this dreadful disaster, the exact origin of which has never been ascertained, there is an anecdote which is deserving of record as well for its intrinsic interest as for the additional trait it affords of that heroic intrepidity which characterises the British sailor. At the commencement of the fire, the *Ajax* was lying at anchor close to the flagship, the *Royal George*, which, the cable of the former being soon burnt, was —to use a nautical, and not a slang expression—compelled to "sheer off and run." The moment the alarm reached the *Royal George*, a lieutenant of that ship, the late distinguished Rear-Admiral Sir Nesbit Willoughby, hastening into a cutter, dashed to the assistance of the unfortunate crew, as many of whom as his boat could possibly hold he quickly rescued from a watery grave. Numbers, however, were still surrounding him—some swimming, others clinging to various buoyant articles, and many on the point of sinking for want of that aid which it was impossible to render them. The Admiral was then so far off that, was impossible to render them. The Admiral was then so far off that, to reach the *Royal George*, or indeed any other ship, was quite impracticable; but at length some launches and barges arrived, and continued to receive the poor fellows saved by the light boats of the squadron, until they also were crowded. The *Ajax* all this time was drifting towards the island of Tenedos, with her stern and broadside alternately presented to the wind. Lieutenant Willoughby had picked up and discharged a second boat-load, and was again nearly filled with people, who had been so long in the water that they were nearly insensible, when he observed the *Ajax* round to, and at the same time several men hanging by ropes directly under her head. Hoping to be able to rescue these, and to get clear of the ship before she again fell off, the lieutenant dashed towards her, and succeeded in the first part of his object; but not until the burning fabric was once more right before the wind, with the cutter across her hawse, and the flames issuing from every part of her hull and rigging. To extricate himself from this awful position without the intervention of Heaven was an impossibility: every moment the velocity with which the *Ajax* was going through the water increased, the water she threw up at her bows threatening the little boat with instant destruction; while, to add to the horror of the situation, the men who had been lying at the bottom of the cutter, apparently half dead, endeavoured to get upon their legs, thus adding confusion to the scene. Dreadful as matters now were, a circumstance occurred to appalling as to render them yet worse. While the *Ajax* was thus propelling the cutter in the manner we have described, the flames reached the shank-painter and stopper of her remaining bower anchor, which fell from the bows, nearly effecting the destruction of the boat as it plunged into the water. The cable caught the outer gunwale, and ran over it, a complete sheet of fire. Orders, exertion, presence of mind were now out of the question—death appeared inevitable. The only alternative left was to be burnt or drowned, for every one was too much exhausted to swim. The scene was altogether indescribable. At at distance the boats of the squadron saw the cutter enveloped in a mass of flame, and gave her up for lost, beyond the power of human aid. All that the gallant Willoughby and his companions could do, while the boat was running over, and binding them yet more firmly to the ship, was to keep the fire and sparks as much as they could from the uncovered parts of their persons. Providentially, however, and to their joy, although the inner part of the cable had been burnt through, the anchor did not ground, and gave the ship's head a check to windward before the less-consumed part had entirely left the tier. The alteration produced in the ship's position enabled the boat to get clear; and thus was the very event, which seemed at first to fix her doom, the cause, under Providence, of her preservation.

Having, as our readers will admit, stuck to the last to this our *Ajax* the second, we have now to introduce to them the third of the name, which was launched into the world in 1809, and employed in the early period until July, 1816, under the successive commands of Captain Robert Waller Otway and George Mundy. At first we find her cruising with a squadron off Sardinia, where she made a large number of captures. She next formed part of the in-shore squadron off Toulon; and on July 20, 1813, was of great distinction by the manner in which she interposed between the *Shearwater* brig and a pursuing French force, consisting of six sail of the line and four frigates, whom the bold frank maintained for herself and her consorts—the *Conqueror* and *Warspite* (74's), and *Euryalus* frigate—induced to fall back. On the 31st of March, 1811, being then in company with the *Unité* frigate, she made prize, off the island of Elba, of *Le Dromédaire*, a store ship, of 800 tons and 20 guns, laden with 1,200 shot and shells, and ninety tons of gunpowder. In the autumn of 1812, she was employed in covering the siege of St Sebastian, and in March, 1814, she captured, near Scilly, a French corvette *Colibri*, of sixteen guns and 120 men, after which she conveyed a quantity of transports from Bordeaux to Quebec, having on board 1,800 troops, destined to reinforce the English army in Canada During the War of 1, Hundred Days she was despatched to Marseilles, where Lord Captain Mundy had the honour to present to him a congratulatory address from the inhabitants. In March, 1815, she received Lord Exmouth in a visit to Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, for purposes connected with the abolition of Christian slavery She was soon afterwards put out of commission, nor does she again attract observation until 1831, when, unable or unwilling whether from age or some other cause to resist the inroads of science even so far as her internal arrangements, we find her receiving a screw propeller, and allowing herself to be converted into a steam guard-ship at Portsmouth Honoured, however, by the alteration in her system, she betook herself, in 1850, to Cork, and there hoisted in succession the flags of two Commanders-in-Chief—Rear-Admirals Dixon and Purvis. Recently, our readers are aware, she has returned to Portsmouth, and has there convinced the world that although long laid up in ordinary, she has in no way degenerated from her former self.

H.M.S. "AMPHION."

The original vessel (132 guns, 236 men) bearing this name was built at Chatham, in 1780; and was blown up by accident in 1796. The facts attending this catastrophe are of sufficient interest to be given in detail.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 22nd September, 1796, the fire magazine of the *Amphion*—then lying along the sheer hulk in Hamoaze, refitting—by some accident took fire, and blew up; which had such an effect as to rip up the upper works in the fore part of the ship to atoms, and she almost immediately sunk in ten fathoms water. The number of the ship's company and visitors—at which latter there were several unfortunately on board at the time—was nearly 300; not more than forty of whom were saved, several of these being severely wounded. Captain Pellew, her commander, and some other officers, who were in the cabin at dinner, hearing a kind of rumbling noise immediately preceding the blowing-up, ran into the quarter-gallery over the sheer hulk, on whose deck Captain Pellew was instantaneously thrown. At the moment of the explosion, the sentinel at the cabin-door was looking at his watch, when it was dashed from his hands, and he was stunned; he knew nothing more until he found himself on his shore, and comparatively unhurt. The escape of the boatswain was also very remarkable; he was standing on the cat-head, directing the men in rigging out the jib-boom, when he felt himself suddenly carried off his feet into the air; he then fell into the sea senseless, and on recovering his consciousness, he found that he had got entangled amongst the rigging, and that his arm was broken. He contrived to extricate himself, though with some difficulty, and he was soon picked up by a boat without further injury. The preservation of a child was no less singular: in the terror of the moment, the mother had grasped it in her arms, but, horrible to relate, the lower part of her body was blown to pieces, whilst the upper part remained unhurt, and it was discovered with the arms still clasping the living child to the lifeless bosom. The cause of this unfortunate event was never clearly known, but it was conjectured that the gunner might have let fall some powder near the fore-magazine, which, accidentally igniting, had communicated with the magazine itself.

The *Amphion* was rebuilt in 1798 at Mistley Thorn, when she was pierced for 32 guns. She captured, in 1799, the Spanish privateer *Asturiana*, of 24 guns, 180 men, richly laden; and in 1806 took part in a severe action with the Spanish frigates *Medea*, *La Fama*, and *La Clara*, off Cape St. Mary. In this affair the *Mercedes*, 36, while engaging the *Amphion*, blew up with a tremendous explosion; shortly after which the enemy surrendered. The *Amphion* had three men wounded, one or two of them by the splinters which fell upon her decks when her unfortunate antagonist blew up. A melancholy circumstance attended this transaction: a gentleman, a Captain Alvear, of the Spanish navy, with his wife, four daughters, and five sons grown up to manhood, had embarked in the *Mercedes*, carrying with him a fortune, estimated at about £30,000 sterling, the gradual savings of thirty years' industry as a merchant in South America. Not many minutes before the engagement, the captain and his eldest son had gone on board the *Medea*, and there, in a very little while, did he witness the catastrophe that buried his wife, his daughters, and his remaining sons to destruction, and sent that treasure, which was mere dross in the comparison, to the bottomless deep. We must not omit to state, however, that the British Government restored to Captain Alvear, out of the proceeds of the three cargoes, the £30,000 which he had lost in the *Mercedes*.

We next meet with the *Amphion* as assisting, through the medium of her boats, in the capture (28th June, 1810) of twenty-five vessels, at Gaeta. The affair, however, which sheds most lustre on her name, was her capture, in company with the *Active*, *Cerberus*, and *Volage*, of the frigates off Lissa, 13th March, 1811. This most gallant action, which lasted six hours, was fought against a squadron of the enemy, proceeding from Ancona to Lissa, and terminated in the capture of two of his frigates and the destruction of another. The enemy's squadron consisted of five frigates, one corvette, one brig, two schooners, one gunboat, and one Xebec—total, 361 guns, and manned with 2022 men, opposed to which were 124 guns and 879 men. Fifty British seamen were killed, and 150 wounded.

The *Amphion*, having been sold in 1823, her name was restored in 1846, in the present steam-frigate of 34 guns, 500-horse power, and 1474 tons, which was built by Sir Robert Sepping, at Woolwich.

H.M.S. "ARROGANT."

The *Arrogant* was originally built at Harwich, 1761, by Sir Thomas Slade, and commenced her career by serving in the Channel and Mediterranean stations. On the 12th of April, 1782, she was engaged in Admiral Rodney's action with the French fleet off Dominique, having four of her crew killed and eleven wounded. From this period to 1803, she severally served in the Channel, Cape of Good Hope, and East Indian stations; taking part, September 9, 1796—in company with the *Victorious*, 74—in an attack on six large French frigates, of which one was totally, and three others very much disabled. It being calm, the vessels had to sustain the raking broadsides of three heavy frigates for some time, without the power of returning anything more than their stern chasers. The *Arrogant* had one midshipman and six seamen killed, and twenty-seven men wounded.

This vessel was sold in 1810; and replaced by another, which was purchased from the East India Company in 1809. The present screw-frigate *Arrogant* of 47 guns, 860-horse power, and 1872 tons, was built at Portsmouth in 1848

H.M.S. "BARRACOUTA."

The *Barracouta*, which was built in 1804, was shipwrecked in the following year, on the south side of the island of Cuba, when all her crew, though saved, were made prisoners of. She was rebuilt in 1807, at Deptford, and subsequently distinguished herself (Aug. 9, 1810) at the capture of Banda Neira; and, in August and September, 1811, at the reduction of Java. In the former affair, the fortress of Banda Neira, which was generally supposed impregnable, surrendered to a handful of British seamen and marines. The *Barracouta* was sold in 1815. The present vessel, a steam sloop of 6 guns, 300-horse power, and 1018 tons, was built at Pembroke, in 1851.

H.M.S. "BLENHEIM."

This vessel, formerly a 74-gun ship, with a complement of 590 men, first appears on the roll of the navy in 1761, at which period she was built, by Sir Thomas Slade, at Woolwich. In the beginning of 1782, the famous Lord Duncan (as that time Captain Duncan) was appointed to the *Blenheim*, continuing in the same command during nearly the whole of the remainder of the war. During this period the *Blenheim* was constantly employed in the Channel Fleet. Accompanying Lord Howe, in the September of 1790, to Gibraltar, she was stationed to look the larboard division of the centre squadron, and was very distinguished employed in the encounter with the combined fleets of France and Spain, which took place off the entrance of the Straits. On the 13th July, 1795, she engaged in Vice-Admiral Hotham's action with the French fleet off Cape Roux; and on the 14th of February, 1797, took part in the Battle of St. Vincent, in which she figured most conspicuously, being chiefly instrumental in capturing the *San Ysidro*. Her loss on this memorable occasion was forty killed and forty-five wounded. From 1801 to 1804 the *Blenheim* served in the Baltic and West Indies. In April, 1805, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge was appointed to the vessel, in which he proceeded to take the command of the Indian Seas. On the 11th of July in this year she was attacked, while protecting ten East Indiamen, by a French 74-gun ship and a large frigate, which she beat off after half an hour's action. In 1807 the *Blenheim* foundered off the island of Rodrigue, Indian Ocean. Of this unfortunate event the only intelligence at all bearing upon the subject that was ever received was from a letter from an officer on board the *Harrier* sloop, dated the 30th of March, 1807. This communication stated that the *Harrier* lost sight of the *Blenheim* on the afternoon of the 1st of March, during a hard gale off the Mauritius. "The night," says the writer, "was dreadful beyond description; it blew a perfect hurricane, with a most tremendous sea."

The *Blenheim* was rebuilt in 1813 at Deptford, and has recently been provided with a screw. In 1841 she engaged under her Captain, Sir H. Fleming Senhouse, in the capture and destruction of the forts Charapee and Tycoljetaw, and the other forts and batteries of the Bona Ilgina. On the 23rd to the 30th of May of the same year, she was occupied in the attack upon Canton, and the defeat of the Chinese forces in front of that city. On the 26th of August following the *Blenheim* engaged with the fleet, under Admiral Sir William Parker, in the attack upon the batteries and defences of Amoy, and the capture of the island of Golongso. She was also engaged with the same fleet, in co-operation with the army, under Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, at the capture and re-occupation of Chusan, and at the reduction of Chinghae. On the latter occasion, Sir Thomas Bremer, after the necessary breachings had been accomplished, landed, in command of the light column of attack, consisting of a body of upwards of 700 seamen, marines, and troops, and stormed and carried the citadel.

H.M.S. "DESPERATE."

The *Desperate* was first entered on the roll of the navy in 1804, in which year she was built, at Broadstairs. She was subsequently sold in 1815, and her name restored in 1846, when the present screw-steamer, *Desperate*, of 8 guns, 400-horse power, and 1100 tons, was launched at Pembroke.

H.M.S. "DRIVER."

The *Driver*, of 16 guns, was built in 1797, at Bermuda. She captured, in 1799, the French privateer *Le Revenu*; and, in 1809, in company with other vessels, the French frigate *Turon*, of 44 guns. The present steam-vessel of this name was built at Portsmouth in 1844. She carries 6 guns, has 280-horse power, and a tonnage of 1056 tons. She is the first steamer that circumnavigated the globe. Leaving England in 1842, she was absent for five years and nine months, during which period she travelled 75,696 miles.

H.M.S. "DUKE OF WELLINGTON."

This gigantic vessel having been only recently launched, her history is yet unwritten. Should time, however, ever show that it be call her into the active service of war, it is scarcely too much to presume that the greatness of her deeds will be in character with the illustrious name she bears.

H.M.S. "EDINBURGH."

Of all the vessels which figured in the late Review, the name of the *Edinburgh* is the oldest on the *Navy List*, her antecedents going as far back as 1721, when she was built at Chatham, by Benjamin Rosewell. In 1741 she was taken to pieces, and rebuilt as a 64 at the same yard, in 1744, by Mr. Ward, and immediately afterwards commissioned as the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Martin, the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron, on which station she continued till 1748; engaging on the 14th October, 1747, in Rear-Admiral Hawke's action with a French squadron off Cape Finisterre. From 1755 to 1760 we find her serving in North America, the Channel, and the West Indies. During this period she signalised herself (October 21, 1757) in company with the *Dreadnought* and *Augusta*, of 80 guns each, under the command of Commodore Forrest, in an action of two and a half hours' duration, with three French sail of the line, one 50-gun ship, and three frigates. The French ships retreated in confusion, with a loss of nearly 600 killed and wounded The British loss was 23 killed and 89 wounded. In 1771, the *Edinburgh* was again taken to pieces, and not rebuilt till 1811, when she was launched as a 58-gun ship, from Rotherhithe. In the months of March and April, 1814, she was employed in the reduction of Spezzia and Genoa. We next find her employed, in 1840, in the combined British Austrian, and Turkish fleet, in the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre.

H.M.S. "ENCOUNTER."

The *Encounter* was first built in 1805, at Southampton, when she was pierced for 12 guns. She was present, in 1809, at the destruction of the ships in the Basque Roads. In 1812 she was lost while attempting to cut out some vessels on the coast of Spain. Her name was not restored till 1846 when the present screw-steamer, of 560-horse power, 14 guns, and 906 tons, was built at Pembroke, by Sir William Symonds.

H.M.S. "HIGHFLYER."

The *Highflyer* was originally built in 1822, at Woolwich; and again in 1851, at Blackwall, when she was fitted with a screw of 250-horse power and pierced for 21 guns. Her tonnage is 1153 tons.

H.M.S. "HOGUE."

The *Hogue*, originally a 72, and now a screw-steamer of 60 guns, was built at Deptford in 1811. She served from 1812 to 1814 off Brest, and on the Halifax station. Her boats were present, April 8, 1814, at the destruction of twenty-seven American vessels in the Connecticut.

H.M.S. "IMPERIEUSE."

This 44-gun vessel, built in 1783, was taken from the Spaniards in 1805. Assuming the command of the *Imperieuse*, August 23, 1806, Lord Cochrane (the present Earl Dundonald), in the short period of one month took and destroyed fifteen vessels. This ship was afterwards sent to co-operate with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia, and compelled the Castle of Mongat to surrender. In 1808 she was engaged in operations against the Semaphores on the coast of France, her efforts being in this respect most successful; and, in 1809, took a prominent part in the destruction of the French fleet in the Basque Roads.

H.M.S. "LEOPARD."

We first meet with this vessel on the Navy Roll in 1790, when she was built at Sheerness. In 1797 she captured *Le Victorieux*; in 1798 the *Apollon*, 16 guns; and, in 1800, *La Chaise*, of 18 guns. In 1814 she was wrecked near the island of Anticosti, Gulf of St. Lawrence. The present vessel, a steam-frigate of 560-horse power, and 1412 tons, was built by Mr. Fincham, at Deptford, in 1850.

H.M.S. "LONDON."

The *London* was originally built as a 98-gun ship at Chatham, in 1766, by Sir Thomas Slade. From 1778 to 1782 she served in North America as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Graves, being engaged on the 16th of March, 1781, in Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's action with a French squadron off Cape Henry; and on the 5th of September of the same year, in the fleet of 29 sail of the line under Admiral Graves, in an action with the French fleet of 24 sail of the line off the Chesapeake The British loss was 90 killed and 230 wounded. The *London* successively became the flag-ship of Sir Alexander Wood, in 1790; of Rear-Admiral Goodall, in 1791; of Admiral Montagu, from 1793 to 1797; and of Sir John Colpoys, from the latter period to 1799—being present on the 23rd June, 1795, in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet. The *London* served, in 1801, as the flag-ship of Sir Hyde Parker, the Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic. On the 13th of March, 1806, the *London* fell in with a French line-of-battle ship of 80 guns, and a frigate of 40 guns; and after a running fight, which continued from before daylight until forty-three minutes after nine, compelled them to strike. These ships proved to be the remainder of the French squadron that had committed so much depredation upon British commerce in the Eastern hemisphere. In this desperate action the *London* lost 10 men killed, and 22 wounded. The loss sustained by the enemy amounted to 65 slain, and 300 wounded. Among the latter was the French Admiral Linois. In April, 1811, the *London* was taken to pieces. Her name does not recur on the Navy List till 1840 when she was rebuilt, as a 90 gun ship, at Chatham, by Sir Robert Seppings.

H.M.S. "MAGICIENNE."

The *Magicienne* of 32 guns, 254 men, was taken, in 1781, from the French. She captured, in 1796, the French corvette of 18 guns, *La Coquille Volante*, and was present, February, 1806, at the battle of St. Domingo, and capture and destruction of four sail of the line. In 1810 she grounded in attempting to run alongside a French squadron off the Isle of France, and was destroyed by all their crews. Rebuilt in 1812, as a 36-gun ship, she took (1813) the American schooner privateer *Thrasher*, of 14 guns and 80 men; and subsequently assisted at the reduction of St. Sebastian. In 1840, the *Magicienne* was present at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, and throughout the whole of the Syrian operations. She was rebuilt in 1849, as a steam-frigate of 400-horse power, 16 guns, and 1255 tons.

H.M.S. "ODIN."

Built at Denmark, in 1787, the *Odin* was captured from the Danes, in 1807, and sold in 1826. The present *Odin*, which is a steam-frigate of 560-horse power, 16 guns, and 1310 tons, was built at Deptford, in 1846.

H.M.S. "PRINCE REGENT."

The *Prince Regent*, of 90 guns, was built at Chatham, in 1823. She measures 2613 tons, and has been mostly in commission as a flag-ship on the home station.

H.M.S. "QUEEN."

The *Queen*, whose veteran name carries us so far back as 1693, when she first appears on our Navy-roll, was built in that year, at Woolwich, and was for some time the flag-ship of Sir Cloudesley Shovell. From 1777 to 1783 she served as flag-ship of Sir H. Garland, and of Rear-Admiral Hood, in the Channel and at Gibraltar. During this period she was engaged in Admiral Keppel's action, with the French fleet off Brest (July 27th, 1778), and in Lord Howe's partial action with the combined French and Spanish fleets, near Gibraltar. From 1783 to 1796 she bore the flags severally of Rear-Admiral Hood, Admiral Montague, and Admiral Gardner; and was present on the glorious 1st June, when Captain Hutt, her gallant commander lost his leg; also in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet, off L'Orient (June 23rd, 1795). From 1796 to 1808 she successively became flag-ship to Sir Hyde Parker, Sir John Knight, and Lord Collingwood; and served up to the time of her being taken to pieces in April, 1821, at Spithead, in the Channel and Mediterranean stations. She was rebuilt in 1833, at Portsmouth, by Sir William Symonds, when she was pierced for 116 guns, her measurement being 3086 tons. In 1841, Sir E. Codrington hoisted his flag on board her; and, in 1842, Sir E. W. le R. Owen.

H.M.S. "SIDON."

This vessel was built by Sir Charles Napier, at Deptford, in 1846; and so named in honour of that gallant officer's achievements in Syria. She is a steam-frigate of 560-horse power, carries 22 guns, and measures 1328 tons.

H.M.S. "TERRIBLE."

The *Terrible* was originally built in 1755 in the river Thames, and pierced for 74 guns. She was present 14 March, 1795, in Vice-Admiral Hotham's action with the French fleet off the coast of Genoa. The present *Terrible* is a steam-frigate of 800-horse power, 21 guns, and 1847 tons, and was built at Deptford in 1845, by the late Mr. Lang.

H.M.S. "TRIBUNE."

A frigate of this name was lost by shipwreck in 1797, and her name restored in 1803. In 1804 she captured two French gun-brigs of 2 guns each. In 1809 she was again lost. The present frigate, which is a screw-steamer of 800 horse power, 30 guns, and 1570 tons, was built this year at Sheerness, by Sir William Symonds.

H.M.S. "VALOROUS."

This steam-frigate, of 18 guns and 400-horse power, was built at Pembroke last year. She appears to have had a predecessor who was taken to pieces in 1829.

H.M.S. "VESUVIUS."

The *Vesuvius* was first built in 1776, in the river Thames, by Slade; and was present, 17th March, 1794, at the boarding and capture of the French frigate *Blonvenue* and other vessels in Fort Royal Bay. She was rebuilt in 1813, at Topsham, and sold in 1819; and again rebuilt in 1840, at Sheerness, as a steam sloop of 350-horse power, 6 guns, and 976 tons.

H.M.S. "VULTURE."

The *Vulture* was purchased in 1803, and sold in 1814. Her name was restored in 1842, when the present steam-frigate, of 470-horse power, and 1190 tons, was built at Pembroke, by Sir William Symonds.

CONFLICT.

GRAND REVIEW AT SPITHEAD:—THE

MAGICIENNE.

AT ATTACK.—DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN.

NAVAL REVIEWS IN FORMER TIMES.

It is interesting at the present moment, when public attention is so much excited by the splendid spectacle at Spithead on Thursday, the 11th inst., to turn back to the files of old newspapers for particulars of similar events in a bygone age. The two most important were the Great Naval Review at Spithead, by George III., in June, 1773; and the Naval Review before the Allied Sovereigns in 1814. We subjoin a few particulars of each:-

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD BY GEORGE III., JUNE, 1773.

EARLY in the morning of Tuesday, the 22nd of June, the King set out from Kew for Portsmouth, and having arrived at Portsmouth-bridge between ten and eleven the same morning, was received by a Royal salute of twenty-one guns. His Majesty then proceeded to the first barrier, where Major-General Parker, who commanded the garrison during the Royal residence at Portsmouth, delivered the keys of the garrison to the King, who was pleased to return them. On his Majesty entering the Land Port-gate, he was saluted by a triple discharge of 232 pieces of cannon, mounted on the ramparts of Portsmouth, at Blockhouse Fort, and at South Sea Castle.

His Majesty proceeded through the town out at the Water-gate to the Dockyard, and arrived at the Commissioners' house ten minutes before eleven o'clock; where he was received by the President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Treasury, and Commissioners of the Navy, the three Admirals of the squadron at Spithead, and the Master and Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. The artificers and workmen belonging to the yard, being all assembled before the house, gave three cheers as his Majesty entered, and then immediately dispersed, and returned to their several employments.

After his Majesty had taken some refreshment, he went to the Governor's house in the town, attended by the nobility and persons of distinction, and had a public levee; at which a great number of the officers of the navy and army were present, as also many gentlemen of the country, who on this occasion came in to pay their duty to his Majesty.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and burgesses of the town, waited on his Majesty, and presented a loyal address. They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss the King's hand; after which his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on John Carter, Esq., the Mayor of Portsmouth.

When the levee was over, his Majesty returned to the Dockyard, and at half an hour after one o'clock embarked in a barge, in which his Royal standard was immediately hoisted. The Earl of Sandwich, First Commissioner of the Admiralty; the Earl Delawarr, Gold Stick; and Lord Robert Bertie, Lord of the Bed-chamber in Waiting, embarked in the same boat with the King.

His Majesty then proceeded to Spithead, attended by the barge of the Board of Admiralty, with the flag of their office, the three Admirals with their flags, and all the captains of the fleet with their pendants in their barges.

As his Majesty passed the garrison, he was saluted by a Royal salute of twenty-one guns from the Blockhouse Fort, Saluting Platform, and South-sea Castle.

When the Royal standard was seen from the fleet at Spithead, which consisted of twenty ships of the line, two frigates, and three sloops, moored in two lines abreast each other, the whole manned ship, and saluted with twenty-one guns each.

The King went on board the *Barfleur*, of 90 guns, where he was received by the Board of Admiralty, the Captain being at the head of the accommodation-ladder, and the sides manned by the lieutenants of the ships. As soon as his Majesty passed the guard of Marines on the quarter-deck, the flag of the Lord High Admiral, which was then flying, was struck, and the Royal standard hoisted at the maintopmast head, the Lord High Admiral's flag at the foretopmast head, and the union flag at the mizenmast head; on the sight of which all the ships, except the *Barfleur*, saluted with twenty-one guns each. The ship being cleared the same as for action, and the officers and men at their respective quarters, his Majesty (after the nobility, who came off upon this occasion, and the flag officers had paid their duty to him on the quarter-deck) walked fore and aft on the lower gun-deck, and took a view of the whole.

At half-past three o'clock his Majesty sat down to a table of thirty covers, at which many of the nobility and persons of distinction, as well as officers of the navy and army, of the rank of colonel and upwards, were admitted to the honour of dining. After dinner, the Queen's health being drunk, the whole fleet saluted with twenty-one guns; and, upon his Majesty rising from table, the King's health was likewise drunk with the like salute; and the same was repeated every day during his Majesty's continuance at Portsmouth.

At six o'clock his Majesty went into his barge, attended by the Board of Admiralty, the flag-officers and captains, in the same order as they came, and passed along both the lines of ships, each ship (being again manned) giving three cheers, and saluting separately with twenty-one guns, as the King passed by them.

His Majesty then went on board the *Augusta* yacht, where he was again received by the Board of Admiralty. The Royal standard, with the Lord High Admiral's flag and union flag, were immediately hoisted, as they had been on board the *Barfleur*; and his Majesty sailed into the harbour; the ships at Spithead and the fortifications saluting, as upon his Majesty's coming out, and the Admirals and Captains attending him to the harbour's mouth, after which they returned to their respective ships. His Majesty landed at the dock a quarter before nine, and returned to the Commissioners' house, where he resided the whole time of his stay at Portsmouth.

At eight o'clock on Wednesday morning his Majesty began to view the Dockyard, the ships building and repairing, and magazines.

At eleven, his Majesty went into his barge, attended by the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy in their barges, with the flags of their respective offices, and many of the nobility in another barge, and proceeded up the harbour to view the ships lying in ordinary.

His Majesty went on board three of those ships, viz., the *Britannia*, a first-rate, of 100 guns; the *Royal William*, a second-rate, of 84 guns; and the *Defiance*, a third-rate, of 64 guns; and, at half past two went off to Spithead to dine on board the *Barfleur*, attended by the Commissioners of the Admiralty, the flag-officers and captains in their barges as before.

At six o'clock in the afternoon his Majesty went from the *Barfleur* on board the *Augusta* yacht, and sailed towards St. Helen's till near eight. and then stood in for the harbour; but, it falling calm, his Majesty left the yacht, and was rowed to the dock in his barge, where he arrived at half-past nine, the ships and fortifications saluting, and the flag-officers and captains attending him to the mouth of the harbour, as they had done the day before.

His Majesty went to the gun-wharf at six o'clock on Thursday morning, where he was received by the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Lieutenant-General, and principal officers of that department, and minutely reviewed the magazines, artillery, and stores.

His Majesty returned to the Dockyard at seven, and viewed such part of the yard, magazines, and works carrying on, as he had not seen before. At half-past ten his Majesty, attended as before by the nobility and Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy, went in his barge on board the *Venus*, a frigate of 36 guns, lying in ordinary, and from thence to Weevil; where he was received by Captain Pitt, one of the Commissioners for victualling the Royal navy, and the officers of that department, a Royal salute of 21 guns being given from the lines at Gesport; and, having viewed the brewery, cooperage, and magazines, returned to the dock.

After his Majesty had changed his dress, he went to the Governor's house, and had another public levee.

At two o'clock his Majesty went off to Spithead, in the same state as on the preceding days, to dine on board the *Barfleur*.

Vice-Admiral Pye having, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, been this day promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, kissed his Majesty's hand on the quarter-deck, and, hoisting his flag immediately on board the *Royal Oak*, was by the King's permission saluted by all the ships present except the *Barfleur*. The Admiral, in acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon him, saluted the Royal standard with all the guns on board the *Royal Oak*.

His Majesty was at the same time pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Admiral Pye, as also on Richard Spry, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain Joseph Knight, of the *Ocean*, senior captain in the fleet at Spithead; Captain Edward Vernon, of the *Barfleur*, and Captain Richard Bickerton, of the *Augusta* yacht, who had the honour each day to steer the King's barge; and they had severally the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand upon the quarter-deck under the Royal standard.

At half-past five o'clock, his Majesty went from the *Barfleur* on board the *Augusta* yacht, attended as before, and, having sailed through part of the line of ships, stood into the harbour, and landed at the dock at half-past seven, the flag-officers and captains attending his Majesty in their barges to the mouth of the harbour, and the fortifications saluting as on the former days.

On Friday his Majesty went from the Dockyard at half-past five in the morning, to view the new works and fortifications of Portsmouth, beginning from the furthest part of the Common round to the Saluting Platform.

At seven his Majesty returned to the Dock, embarked immediately on board the *Augusta* yacht, and sailed out of the harbour, the fortifications saluting as he passed. When the yacht arrived at Spithead, Lord Edgcumbe, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, with his division, got under sail and followed his Majesty. When the yacht and men of war had passed the buoys, the Vice-Admiral came on board; and having, by his Majesty's command, been promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the White, had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand under the Royal standard, and then, shifting his flag, was, by his Majesty's permission, saluted by all the ships of his division.

His Majesty proceeded as far as Sandown Bay, where the standard was saluted by the Castle. The wind then freshening, and the tide being spent, the yacht, with the Vice-Admiral's division, returned to St. Helen's and anchored.

At a quarter to five the ship got under way, and, the wind still blowing fresh, worked up to Spithead, leaving the Vice-Admiral and his division to proceed to Plymouth, according to the orders he had received. After the King had sailed along the line of ships remaining at Spithead, he stood towards the harbour, and came to anchor about half a mile within Southsea Castle where his Majesty was attended by the Admiral, the Rear-Admiral, and all the captains and lieutenants of the fleet, at Spithead, who had severally the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand. While the yacht was at anchor, the ramparts of the town being lined with land-forces and marines, fired a *feu de joie* at ten o'clock, by a triple discharge of cannon and musketry all round the works, immediately after which the yacht weighed, proceeded into the harbour, and landed his Majesty at the dock at half-past ten o'clock.

The King was this day pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain unto Hugh Palliser, Esq., Comptroller of his Majesty's Navy, and also unto Richard Hughes, Esq., Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy, residing at Portsmouth; and also to direct that the commanders of the *Wasp*, *Speedwell*, and *Hazard* sloops, at Spithead, be promoted to the rank of post-captains of his Majesty's fleet; the lieutenants commanding the *Greyhound* and *Anson* cutters in Portsmouth harbour, the first-lieutenant of the *Barfleur*, and lieutenant of the *Augusta* yacht, where the Royal standard had been hoisted; and the first lieutenant of the flag officers' ships, viz., the *Royal Oak*, *Dunkirk*, and *Ocean*, to be promoted to the rank of commanders; and two midshipmen from each of those ships and yacht to be made lieutenants.

His Majesty set out from the Commissioners' house on his return to Kew at a quarter to eight o'clock on Saturday, the 26th, having been graciously pleased to order the following sums to be distributed, viz.: To the artificers, workmen, and labourers of the dockyard, victualling-office, and gun-wharf, £1,500; to the companies of the *Barfleur* and *Augusta* yachts, and the crew of his Majesty's barge, £350; to the poor of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, £250. His Majesty was also pleased to make some other smaller gratuities, and to release the prisoners confined in Portsmouth jail for debt.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW OF 1814.

AFTER participating in the splendid shows and entertainments of the metropolis, and witnessing the martial reviews of Hyde-park, the Allied Sovereigns expressed a wish to see one of those tremendous naval armaments which had swept from the ocean the hostile fleets of France and Spain, and secured to Britain the dominion of the seas.

These wishes were made known to the Admiralty at half-past six a.m. enabled nobles and commoners to leave the metropolis, witness the pageant of a sea-fight, and return to the performance of their senatorial duties the same night. For two or three days previous to the Grand Naval Review at Portsmouth in 1814, the line of road from London was alive with vehicles. At all the villages along the road, booths, tents, and waggons—decorated with laurel, and containing all the feminine beauty of the neighbourhood—testified to the general desire existing to see the Prince Regent and his Imperial and Royal Visitors. The Prince Regent, attended by an escort of dragoons and hussars, made a public entry into Portsmouth on Wednesday (June 22, 1814). His arrival at the Landport was followed by the discharge of every piece of artillery on the fortifications and ramparts. The Prince Regent passed the night at the Government House, where he entertained a brilliant party at dinner. Fifteen men-of-war and all the frigates in the roads were moored in a long line for the grand review of the morrow, which was the theme of every discourse. The line extended from the south-east to the north-west of the anchorage. The fleets abroad, which were expected to take part in the great spectacle, had not returned, and it was feared that the great nautical exhibition would be less impressive and magnificent than had been expected. But the illumination was brilliant and splendidly illuminated. There are Portsmouthians living who still remember with pleasure the beautiful appearance presented from the Point by the illuminations at Gosport across the harbour, the festooning of a ship or two, and the lighting up of the Dock. The Emperor of Russia and his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburg, passed the night at the house of Commissioner Grey, in the Dockyard; the King of Prussia and the Princes of Prussia were the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor, General Houston.

Early on the following morning (Thursday), the note of preparation was heard in the streets, the harbours, the forts, and the Government establishments; Royal standards floated in the air at a dozen points. Troops were drawn up in front of the Government House, and at half-past nine the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Duke of York, got into his carriage and drove to the residence of the Russian Emperor, where he was shortly after joined by the King and Princes of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, &c. About eleven o'clock the illustrious assemblage walked to the Royal place of embarkation, where the whole naval procession, headed by the Duke of Clarence, as Admiral of the Fleet, was in readiness to receive them. The harbour was filled with vessels of every description—wherries, pleasure yachts, sailing-boats of all kinds, transports, &c. In front of the stairs were two vessels adorned with an infinite variety of ensigns and lights of colours; and on the Gosport shore, opposite, were three others, decorated in the same manner. We were then at war with the United States; and one of the vessels last named had the American flag reversed, and the Union Jack flying over it. Some ships' yards were manned. The marine procession arranged by the Duke of Clarence was of picturesque and imposing beauty. It commenced by men-of-wars' barges, commanded by Captains, to clear the way. The Royal barge, with the Royal standard, came first, and was accompanied by two barges with the Imperial and Royal strangers, one hoisting the Russian flag of yellow, with the Black Spread Eagle; the other the Prussian flag of white, with the sable Eagle of Prussia. The two latter barges were rowed by the King's watermen in their uniforms, with their gold lace caps; they kept a little abaft the beam of the Royal barge—one on each side of it, at the distance of two boat's-lengths. The Prince Regent, it was observed, wore a full dress naval uniform, with his various stars, and a large gold-laced hat and half-boots; the Emperor of Russia, his uniform of deep green, faced with scarlet; and the King of Prussia, blue regimentals. The ladies remarked that the Duchess of Oldenburg wore a straw-coloured pelisse. The Royal barges were followed by the Admiralty barge, the barge of the Admiral of the Fleet, and a swarm of boats containing Ministers of State, great public officers and foreign warriors. The rear was brought up by an innumerable array of small boats containing a number of un-official persons of distinction, and other sight-seers.

The shores were lined with a concourse of spectators; and the gay display of flags, the merry peal of bells, the acclamations of the multitude, the British fleet ranged in line in front, the white-winged vessels in every part of the harbour, the distant ocean, and the beautiful hills and woods of the Isle of Wight, made up a magnificent picture, which has not vanished from the recollection of those who are yet alive to recount the incidents of this proud day in our annals. The men-of-war had been reinforced during the night by some additions, and the splendid aquatic procession pursued its trackless course all along the line amid a general salute of forty-two guns from each ship. Having traversed the line, the procession turned back again, and stopped at the *Impregnable*, which was in the centre of the line, and was commanded by Captain, afterwards Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., and now the much esteemed Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia and his sister, the King of Prussia and his family, ascended the ship's side, and passed from the deck into the cabin. The ship's yards were all fully manned, and the loud huzzas of the crew and of the countless company in the surrounding boats, emulated the roar of the cannon. The Prince Regent and his illustrious visitors were loudly called for by turns, and graciously appeared and bowed to the multitude. The Royal party proceeded to explore the ship. The Emperor Alexander drank grog with the crew, and sat down to mess with the marines. By-and-by a grand collation was prepared in the cabin of the *Impregnable*, where a superb display of the Regent's plate decorated the tables. Admiral Blackwood, Captain of the Fleet, and Captain Adam did the honours of the table to the exalted party. When the Royal party re-appeared on deck, they were struck with admiration at the panorama which presented itself The gallant ship was encircled with innumerable vessels, which covered the waters, and whose expanded sails and streaming ensigns excluded all distant prospect, while myriads of spectators were seen as far as the eye could reach, mingling their exclamations of delight with the voices of the 10,000 sturdy British tars, and the repeated discharges of the guns, which now and then, involving all in smoke, admitted by intervals new glimpses of the surprising effect of the *coup d'œil*. The Prince Regent had probably never felt himself more truly the Sovereign of the greatest maritime nation that ever existed than when he thus beheld his country's greatness witnessed by foreign monarchs upon his country's own element. He declared it to be "the grandest sight he ever saw;" and probably Queen Victoria made the same declaration, and felt the same thrill of patriotic pride forty years afterwards. The Duchess of Oldenburg vividly expressed her delight. The Emperor was in ecstacy. The meditative Frederic was wrapped up in the sublimity of the spectacle. The young German princes were quite enraptured. The veteran leaders of hosts contemplated with the firmness becoming their martial character, an exhibition to them of so novel a kind; but probably felt an inward misgiving that they would be found very helpless animals in an English naval engagement.

On leaving the *Impregnable* salutes were again fired for the Regent, the Emperor, and the King, followed by a general salute, in which the fleet poured forth all its deafening thunder. The Royal party repaired to their several residences, and in the evening again met at the Government House, where a grand banquet was given by the Prince Regent. Covers were laid for 150 persons. Blucher arrived in the evening, and appeared several times at the window of his residence, at the Bank, on the Parade.

On the following day (Friday) the illustrious visitors inspected Portsmouth Dockyard; and, at two o'clock, the Royal barges and the rest of the grand aquatic procession left the King's Stairs in the same order as on the 22nd, to pay another and a longer visit to the fleet in the Roads. Royal salutes were fired from all the batteries. Upon reaching the fleet, the Prince Regent, the King and Princes of Prussia, and many other foreigners, went on board the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, which immediately hoisted the Royal standard. The Emperor Alexander left the rest of the Royal party to accompany the Duke of Clarence on board the *Impregnable*. The fleet, consisting of fifteen sail of the line, and about the same number of frigates, formed a line of about seven or eight miles in extent, in front of the Isle of Wight. They passed the Royal visitors with a general salute; after which they slipped their cables, and immediately stood out to sea under sail, with a brisk north-east wind. The *Royal Sovereign*, like the *Victoria and Albert*, led the van. The yachts and barges of the Admiralty, the Naval Commissioners, the Ordnance, and other public offices, and above 200 vessels of all descriptions sailed out, keeping at various distances from the fleet. About five o'clock, when the leading ships were about twelve miles from Spithead, the whole line-of-battle ships hove to by signal, when the Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, the Prussian and other Princes, left the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, and went to join the Emperor of Russia and his party on board the *Impregnable*, to which the Royal standard was accordingly shifted. After partaking of some refreshment in the cabin of the *Impregnable*, the signal was made for the return of all the ships of war to their anchorage. The wind was not so favourable for sailing back; but the fleet, on their return, performed with amazing accuracy some of the manœuvres of an engagement, and continued their firing so as to afford in some respects the idea of a naval battle. The frequent repetitions of signals in both directions along the line, the general effect of so many vessels of war and pleasure boats turning to windward through a narrow channel, and the precision with which the movements of the fleet were made, powerfully interested the Allied Sovereigns. The day was more like one in October than the "leafy month of June," but it was not forbidding, and gleams of sunshine occasionally lit up the ocean, or brought to view the undulating beauties or umbrageous richness of the Isle of Wight, or brought out the gay colours of the various emblems and ensigns of the vessels—one of which, the *Prince*, a 98-gun ship, was then decorated with innumerable flags, and was at night splendidly illuminated.

As the fleet returned into the harbour they were met by all the boats and vessels that could be collected together. The whole line were at their anchorage off Spithead by half-past seven, and when the Emperor, King, Regent, and Princes quitted the *Impregnable*, and got into their respective barges, the oldest boatmen in the harbour declared that they never saw before so great a number of vessels moving together, or so fine a sight at Portsmouth. The thunders of the fleet were again evoked to do honour to the Regent and the Allied Sovereigns. On shore and in the harbour the discharge of all the artillery round the works of Portsmouth and Portsea, on the Block-houses, Cumberland, and Southsea forts, and on the different batteries at Haslar and elsewhere, was followed by ten *feux de joie* from the many thousands of military drawn up. Under this tremendous and deafening concussion the Sovereigns retired to their several residences.

When the Prince Regent arrived at the Government-house, he experienced an unwonted and unexpected gratification. He had been accompanying and entertaining at sea foreign Sovereigns, his august allies, and their brave officers; and displaying to them the character of those armaments with the great names of whose heroes—the Hawkes, Rodneys, Dunoans, St. Vincents, and Nelsons—the histories of the past and the events of present times had made them all familiar,—and when he stepped into his house, he found his own great military commander, the Duke of Wellington, waiting his approach. However exalted the feelings of the Regent had been amid the splendid group of foreign Crowns, we may be sure that his emotions of pride at this brilliant moment were raised to their climax by the appearance of the Marlborough of modern times—a warrior whom he could present to his august compeers as the liberator of the Continent, and the Great Captain of modern times.

The Duke of Wellington had been received with the utmost enthusiasm by the populace, who took the horses from his carriage, and drew him to the portico of the Regent's abode. A few minutes afterwards, his Grace, who wore his British uniform, with several orders, appeared publicly on the balcony, and bowed repeatedly.

Between eight and nine o'clock, the streets being lined with hussars, dragoons, and infantry, the Allied Sovereigns again dined with the Prince Regent. The Duke of Wellington dined with the illustrious party, and at half-past nine appeared on the balcony again, accompanied by the Regent, Emperor, King, and Princes—a brilliant party of about a dozen in number. The whole town was again illuminated.

On the following morning, the visit of the crowned heads was brought to a close by a grand review of troops on Portsdown Hill. And thus ended a series of imposing spectacles calculated to impress the illustrious foreigners with the most lively ideas of the national power and greatness, and which were described by those who witnessed them as the grandest scenes ever beheld in this or any other country.

MANNING THE ROYAL NAVY

THE Board of Admiralty, of which the Duke of Northumberland was at the head, having taken under their consideration the mode of manning the Royal Navy, appointed a committee of naval officers to investigate the subject. The committee, which was presided over by Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., consisted of the following officers:—Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B.; Captain the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B.; Captain Peter Richards, C.B.; and Captain J. Shepherd. The committee examined several public functionaries, naval officers of the Royal Navy, shipowners, and others connected with the mercantile marine. The committee unanimously came to the conclusion that the mode of entering seamen in the Royal Navy for short terms of service, and then discharging them, was highly objectionable, averaging the efficiency of the service. The system heretofore existing, which appears to have been coeval with the first formation of a Royal navy, consisted in entering men for three years' service, in ships selected by themselves. After much expense, time, and labour in training them, and when they had probably been brought to the highest point of discipline and efficiency, the ship was paid off, and the men were disbanded. Whilst the public service has suffered by the loss of these highly-trained seamen, they have themselves, when discharged suffered much hardship and distress from being unable to procure another ship, and have thus been driven to the mercantile service or compelled to seek employment under foreign flags.

The committee of naval officers were unanimously of opinion that it would be desirable to extend the term of service, and to enter boys and seamen for a period of not less than ten years' continuous service, with such arrangements as to increased pay, pensions, and rewards for good conduct, as should enable the Government to compete with the merchant service in procuring the most efficient seamen. The report of the Committee of Naval Officers having been made to the present Board of Admiralty, many of their recommendations were adopted; and Sir James Graham determined to apply to Parliament, if necessary, for a vote to cover the proposed increase of pay to the warrant officers, petty officers, and seamen of the fleet. It appeared, however, that the increased sum probably required for the ensuing year (£56,000) would be covered by a surplus in the Navy Estimates already voted.

The new measures having been carefully considered, at length received the sanction of her Majesty in Council. We append a copy of the Order in Council:—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of April, 1853. Present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 31st of March, 1853, in the words following, viz.:—

"We beg leave most humbly to represent to your Majesty that we have had under our consideration the important subject of the Manning of the Royal Navy.

"The difficulties attaching to the present system of manning your Majesty's ships have engaged the attention of different Boards of Admiralty, and various regulations have from time to time been adopted with the objects of improving the condition of the seamen, and of inducing them voluntarily to enter for longer periods of continuous service. Hitherto, however, so far as the latter object is concerned, no satisfactory results have been produced.

"The difficulties are inherent in the system itself, which consists in entering men for particular ships selected by themselves, nominally for five years, but practically, according to immemorial usage, for the period during which a ship is commissioned, averaging from three to four years, and then after much expense, time, and labour bestowed in training them, they are disbanded. A certain portion of the men thus discharged never return to the navy; some carry the fruits of their training to foreign flags; the larger number return at periods dictated by their own inclination or convenience, and not by any regard to the wants of the service. This desultory mode of proceeding is a cause of great embarrassment and expense in conducting the ordinary duties of the naval service. It creates uncertainty as to the period when ships may be expected to be ready for sea; and the evil becomes one of great magnitude, and a serious danger, when political considerations suddenly demand the rapid equipment of your Majesty's ships.

"These circumstances induced the late Board of Admiralty to appoint a committee of naval officers to inquire into the expediency and practicability of engaging men and boys for longer terms of continuous service. The committee, having fully investigated the subject, and taken much evidence thereon as they deemed proper, arrived 'unanimously at the conclusion that it was expedient to place your Majesty's navy on a more permanent basis, upon a similar principle to that established in the army and marines, and that solid advantages both to the Crown and to the seamen would result therefrom.' We submit for your Majesty's consideration a copy of the report in question.

"We fully concur in the view above expressed, and we are of opinion that it is essential to give to the Royal navy a permanent constitution, and in order that it may be brought to a higher point of organisation, efficiency and disciplne, and thus be enabled, at critical junctures to fulfil the expectations of your Majesty with this object in view, we propose to bring under your Majesty's gracious consideration such measures, after full consideration, we confidently believe it is the real interest of the country to adopt, immediately, in effect.

"We humbly submit that all boys who hereafter enter the navy be required to engage for a period of ten years continuous and general service, from the age of eighteen, in addition to the period of training necessary until they attain that age; and that when advanced to any of the under-mentioned ratings they be allowed the rates of pay of that specified against each, in addition to the present rates of pay of the Royal navy.

Second-class ordinary seaman	1d. a day.
Ordinary seaman	2d. "
Petty officer and able seaman	3d. "

"We further submit that the above increased rates of pay be likewise granted to men who hereafter enter your Majesty's navy for the first time, and who volunteer for ten years' continuous and general service; and also to seamen who have served or who are now serving in the Royal navy, and who volunteer to re-enter or to continue therein, under the conditions of continuous and general service, certain portions of their present service, as may be hereafter determined, being allowed to count towards such ten years.

"In carrying out the foregoing proposition we recommend that the change from the present to the proposed system should be effected wholly by voluntary means. With this view we submit that men be permitted, as heretofore, to volunteer for the customary period of service, and for particular ships; but by the future entry of boys for longer terms of continuous and general service, and by holding out the inducement of increased pay to men who volunteer to serve under the like conditions, we contemplate that a gradual and beneficial change will be introduced in the existing system of manning your Majesty's ships.

"As an inducement to seamen to render themselves proficient in all branches of their duties we propose that a class of leading seamen be established, with 2d. a day in addition to any other pay to which they may be entitled; a portion of the carpenter's crew to be composed of shipwrights, who should also be granted 2d. a day additional. The proportionate number of leading seamen and shipwrights to be borne in your Majesty's ships we submit should be left to our discretion.

"Men and boys to be permitted to purchase their discharge upon a principle and a graduated scale, similar to that in force in the army and Royal Marines.

"The pay and duties of second-class ordinary seamen and landmen being identical, we recommend that the latter rating be abolished.

"We consider that it would be beneficial to your Majesty's service to establish a class of chief petty officers, to consist of the under-mentioned Master-at-arms, Chief Gunner's Mate, Chief Boatswain's Mate, Chief Captain of the Forecastle, Corporal of Marines, Chief Quartermaster, Chief Carpenter's Mate, Sailmaker's Mate, Coxswain of the Launch, Ship's Steward, Ship's Cook; and that the Chief Gunner's Mate, the Chief Captain of the Forecastle, and the Chief Quartermaster should be allowed 2d. a day each in addition to any pay to which they may be otherwise entitled. Men holding the post.on of chief petty officers to be borne in such rates of ships as we may deem proper.

"We beg leave to subjoin a table showing the classes and denominations of petty officers, seamen, and others borne in your Majesty's ships, and the order in which we submit the funds may be formed, and from which those ratings being distinguished where command should not be assumed in the event of the charge of your Majesty's ships devolving on petty officers.

"As an encouragement to deserving pe.ty officers, we propose that an increase should be made, as follows, in the number who are eligible to be recommended for good-conduct gratuities when ships are paid off.

Rates	Petty officer 1st Class £7	Petty Officers 2nd Class, £5	
	Present No.	Proposed No.	Present No.	Proposed No.
1st and 2nd	4	6	3	4
3rd	4	6	3	4
4th	3	5	2	3
5th	2	4	1	2
6th	2	4	1	2
Steamers, 1st & 2nd Class	2	4	1	2
Steamers, 3rd Class ..	1	3	1	1
Sloops	1	3	1	1
Small Vessels	1	1	1	1

"The long-service medal gratuities to second-class petty officers to be increased from £7 to £10. An increase to this amount has been granted to the army, in similar cases, by your Majesty's warrant of the 19th December, 1845.

"Men who have completed twenty years' service to be awarded, when pensioned, the increased allowance for time served as petty officers, to which non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines (who enlisted after the 1st August, 1847) are entitled under the authority of your Majesty's order in Council of the 15th January, 1849, provided that such seamen shall have entered and served for one continuous period of not less than ten years.

"All men who enter for continuous and general service to be allowed to count time for pension from the age of eighteen (as in the army and Royal Marines), instead of from the age of twenty, as is at present the case in the naval service.

"We propose that pensions be hereafter awarded to continuous and general service men after twenty years' service, instead of twenty-one, as at present; a discretionary power to be vested in the Board of Admiralty as regards the application of this, and the foregoing rule, to men who have served, or who are serving in the navy under the present system.

"In the event of an armament being required, we consider it important that this department should have the command of the services of a certain number of trained seamen, in addition to those borne on the peace establishment. For this purpose, we humbly recommend that seamen who have served ten years in the navy, reckoning from the age of eighteen, be eligible, at our discretion, to be granted pensions of 1d. a day each, and men with fifteen years' service, pensions of 3d. a day each. The allowance for time served as petty officer, and the amount thereof, according to the present or proposed new scale, being awarded, as we may deem fit, to men with ten or fifteen years' service; both classes to be held liable, under the conditions contained in the 13th clause of the Pension Regulations (dated the 1st January, 1846), to give further service, if called upon, in the event of an armament, or of war; it being, however, distinctly understood that no man shall be entitled to claim the above short-term pension as a matter of right. The number chosen in the receipt of such pensions to be limited, for the present, to a maximum of 10,000. At a future time, when the efficacy and policy of the measure shall have been tested by experience, it may be thought prudent to increase their number, but the decision will be open to the deliberation and judgment of your Majesty's Government, and be subject to your Majesty's approval.

"We further recommend that men and boys who shall hereafter enter the service for the first time, and who shall be granted pensions for twenty or twenty-one years' service, be also held liable, under the thirteenth clause of the said pension regulations, to give further service, if required, to meet the exigencies of an armament or of war.

"We do not propose to grant short term pensions at present, but to reserve to the Board of Admiralty a discretionary power for this purpose whenever the state of the force in commission shall lead them to think that such step may be taken with advantage.

"We are of opinion that the system under which seamen-gunners are now entered for your Majesty's service should be modified. These men engage at present for a term of five years' service, during which period they are entitled to an additional pay of 1d. a day; if, then, volunteer for another period of five years, they receive 2d. a day; and for a further quinquennial term 3d. a day. We propose, that for the future, seamen-gunners be divided into two classes; those of the first class to be entitled to an additional pay of 2d. a day, and the second class to an additional pay of 1d a day; the pay in question to be granted according to their qualifications, and irrespective of length of service. The first class to be eligible to be promoted to the situation of gunners'-mates and gunners; the second class should be held qualified to perform the duty of captains of guns. The foregoing proposition to be applicable, as our discretion, to men already in the service, or who may hereafter enter therein.

"The importance of the duties performed by the warrant officers of the fleet cannot be exaggerated; the situations held by them are the highest to which the seamen and petty officers of the fleet can at present expect to attain; and it is important in a corresponding degree that they should be sought after, and filled by the most active and deserving men. Considering, also, that the warrant officers' widows' pension was withdrawn without any equivalent, we have to bestow a favourable recommendation to your Majesty that the pay of the warrant officers should be increased as follows; it being distinctly understood that such increase is awarded partly for the special purpose of enabling them to make provision, by insurance, for their widows:—

SEA PAY.

	Per Day.	Per Annum	Increase
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First Class ..	6 7	121 7 11	27 17 1
Second Class ..	6 2	113 8 11	25 18 9
Third Class ..	4 9	86 18 9	22 16 3

HARBOUR PAY.

		Per Day.	Per Annum	
		s. d.	£ s. d.	
First Class ..	1st Rate ..	5 7	101 17 11	
	This pay to be eventually that of the First Class			
	2d Rate ..	5 2	94 5 10	
	3d Rate ..	4 9	86 18 9	
	4th Rate ..	4 4	79 1 8	
Second Class ..	This pay to be eventually that of the Second Class.			
	5th Rate ..	3 11	71 9 7	
	6th Rate ..	3 6	63 17 6	
Third Class ..	This pay to be eventually that of the Third Class.			

"In the cases of Warrant-officers of long service and of exemplary character and conduct, we recommend that two years' further service should, in awarding pensions, be considered as equal to one year's sea service, in lieu of the proportion of three to one, as at present.

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to direct that non-commissioned officers of the army and Royal Marines who distinguish themselves by gallant conduct be eligible to be promoted to the rank of commissioned officers, and that all persons so promoted be granted, respectively, a sum of £100 as an outfit, we are of opinion that it would operate as an encouragement to a like deserving class of officers if the same boon were extended to Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters; we therefore submit, that Warrant-officers of the Royal Navy of exemplary conduct who have distinguished themselves by acts of gallantry and daring in the service, be considered eligible to hold commissions in your Majesty's fleet in such rank or position as we may deem them entitled to receive and competent to fill, after undergoing such examination as we may think fit; and that all warrant-officers so promoted be granted, respectively, the sum of £100 as an outfit.

"Having regard to the responsibility attaching to the situations of chief and commissioned boatmen, we recommend that time served in the former capacity should count as first class, and in the latter as second class petty officer's service, with the proviso in awarding pensions; and whereas coastguard men from the navy service are now entitled to higher gratuities than seamen, it appears desirable that the former should be placed on the same footing as the latter.

"We beg leave to transmit herewith an estimate from the Accountant-General of the Navy, showing the total expense that will eventually be incurred by the proposed increase of pay to warrant officers, petty officers, and seamen of the fleet. The sum that will be required for the ensuing financial year will not, probably, exceed £56,000, and it is estimated that provision under Vote No. 1 of the Naval Estimates will be sufficient, at the close of the next financial year, to meet this additional expense. A large portion of the increased pay is contingent on the voluntary adoption by the seamen of the altered terms of entry and of service.

"Considering the national importance of the objects to be attained by the proposed measures, and the vast

AMPHION LONDON. QUEEN. PRINCE REGENT (ADMIRAL FANSHAWE). BARRACOUTA.

"THE ENEMY."—DRAWN BY E. WEDON.

THE LATE NAVAL REVIEW, AS SEEN FROM BEMBRIDGE DOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE Isle of Wight, the Solent, the Hampshire hills, Portsmouth, and the coast stretching away towards Brighton, never probably appeared more lovely than they did on the 11th of August.

Whilst some embarked in steamers, and others in yachts to see the great sight of the day, I resolved, for the same purpose, to seek Bembridge Down. A finer prospect point can hardly be well conceived. It looks over a very large portion of the Isle of Wight: the Solent, Portsmouth, Spithead, are full in view to the north—the Hampshire hills forming a beautiful back-ground; eastward, as far as the eye can reach, the coast is seen stretching away towards Brighton; to the south, the sea bounds the horizon; to the south-west, Sandown Bay forms a beautiful half-circle, fringed with precipitous cliffs, and backed by Shanklin Down. Immediately below us is the spit of land on which the town of Bembridge is built; beyond this, to the north, is Brading Haven, on the opposite side of which is the wooded hill whereon stands St. Helen's; beyond this is Spithead and its shipping; and beyond this again, we look direct into Portsmouth Harbour.

At eight o'clock in the morning, I reached Lord Yarborough's monument on the summit of the Down. At this time the squadron which was to form the supposed enemy was proceeding to sea; it consisted of four large ships and two war steamers. For many hours their motions and different courses were an object of intense interest to the spectators on the Down, whose numbers rapidly increased. Never perhaps since their invention were so many telescopes brought into action at the same time. At three o'clock in the afternoon, probably not less than twenty thousand spectators were looking intently in the same direction.

At a quarter before eleven we heard a Royal salute fired, announcing, as we supposed, that her Majesty had joined the Fleet. At this period the enemy were in the offing, to the south, hull down, and presented a very beautiful sight; they were arranged in line of battle, stretching from east to west, the war-steamers being to the windward. By this time we began to be apprehensive that they would be too far out at sea for us to see the way in which our ships would deal with them.

With anxious eye, therefore, we pointed our glasses to Spithead. But there was no sign of motion. Even the *Duke of Wellington* lay as still as if there were no enemy near; and the great *Agamemnon* seemed unconscious of the vicinity of the faithless Trojans. Quarter-of-an-hour after quarter-of an hour passed away, each seeming treble that length of time, and the enemy still increased his distance.

It was now half-past twelve. The British fleet was in motion. The enemy were hardly in sight. In what order they sailed, and who commanded each ship of war, I must leave to other chroniclers to tell. But the great *Duke* and the *Agamemnon* were above all others conspicuous. Still, a fleet like this, when some miles distant, must be seen with the eye of the mind rather than the organ of sight. On they went to the eastward. The steamer on which flew the Royal standard was more carefully watched and traced than any other vessel in the fleet.

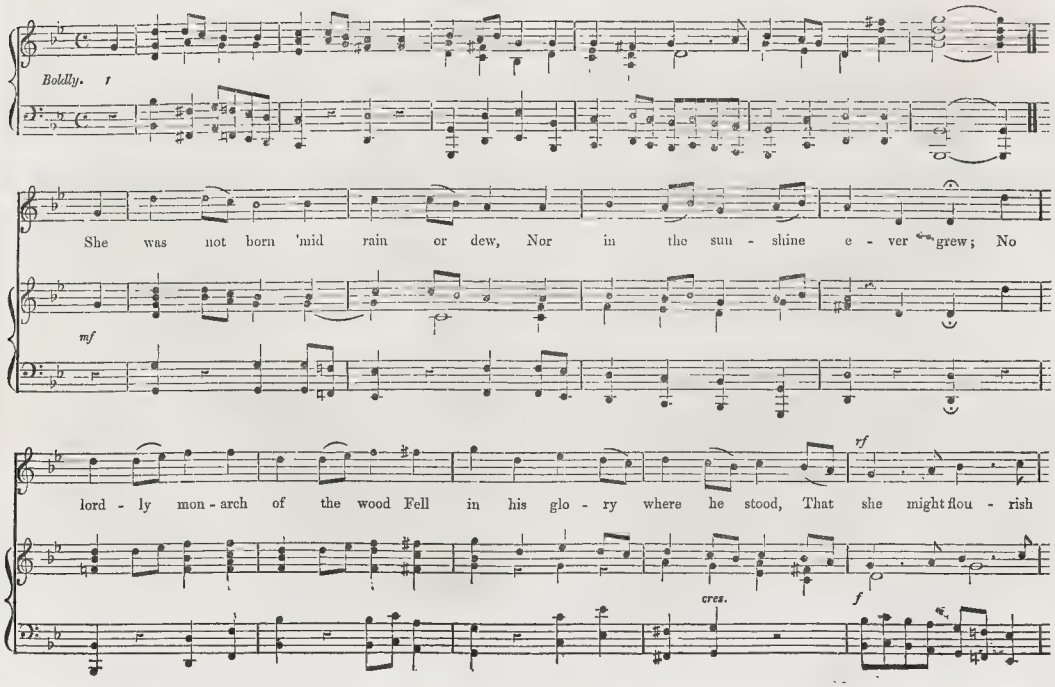
Though the day was very beautiful, there was a very slight haziness, often characteristic of hot and nearly cloudless days. The smoke from the war steamers also rendered the atmosphere somewhat murky about the fleet. With every passing half-hour the fleet increased her distance, and about three we lost sight of it. At this moment great was the disappointment experienced by the thousands on the Down. Another half hour passed away, during which all eyes and glasses were directed to the hazy cloud that was suspended over the offing to the eastward. Suddenly that dark grey which enveloped the horizon changed colour, and white cloudy pillars took its place. A few moments were passed in wonder at the sudden change, when crashing thunder filled the air. The battle had begun; the discharge of every broadside communicated an impulse to the atmosphere, which was felt as well as seen. Imagination supplied the picture which the eye could not behold; and a feeling of deep thankfulness arose, as the thunder roared—each peal louder than the last—that it was mimic and not real warfare to which we were listening. But as it was, we could not dissociate those hurtling peals from the destruction that attends upon them in a real battle: and the heart sickens at the thought, and the prayer involuntarily arises, that the necessity may never occur for the employment of these fearful instruments of destruction. The engagement did not last many minutes, and, in its very brevity, it was, probably, a closer imitation of what a naval conflict will be, than if the firing had continued much longer. The time is past away when vessels can for hours discharge their broadsides at each other, and draw off mutually crippled. The motions of the ships are now independent of the wind; and their heavy artillery can discharge their iron showers almost with the accuracy of the rifle. Fearful and utterly destructive, therefore, must be the effect when the concentrated fire of sixty guns strikes an opponent amidships.

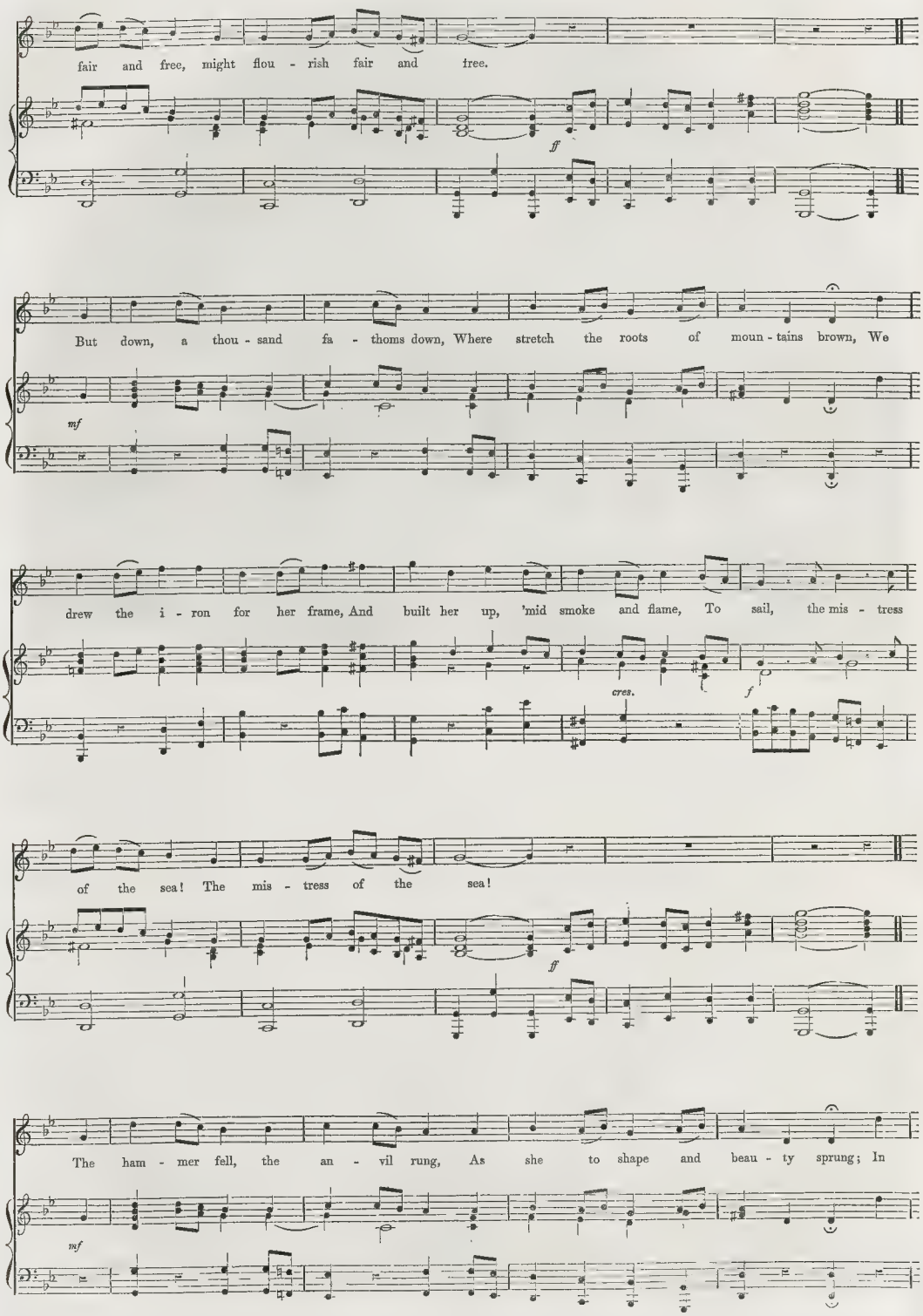
The smoke now rose higher, and spread itself in every direction, like a mist. The gentle breeze bore it this way; it was long, however, in reaching us; a few minutes after four we were enveloped in it, as in a fog; and for half an-hour the bright daylight was dimmed, as though the sun were undergoing an eclipse. When it had passed over, the late commotion seemed to have cleared the atmosphere, and the most glorious sight of the day presented itself—the fleet returning to port. It was a noble sight! It is a happy thought that the power there concentrated had not been collected for any purpose of national aggrandisement; but to secure that England shall continue a place of refuge for the persecuted; and to enable her to defend the weak against aggression.

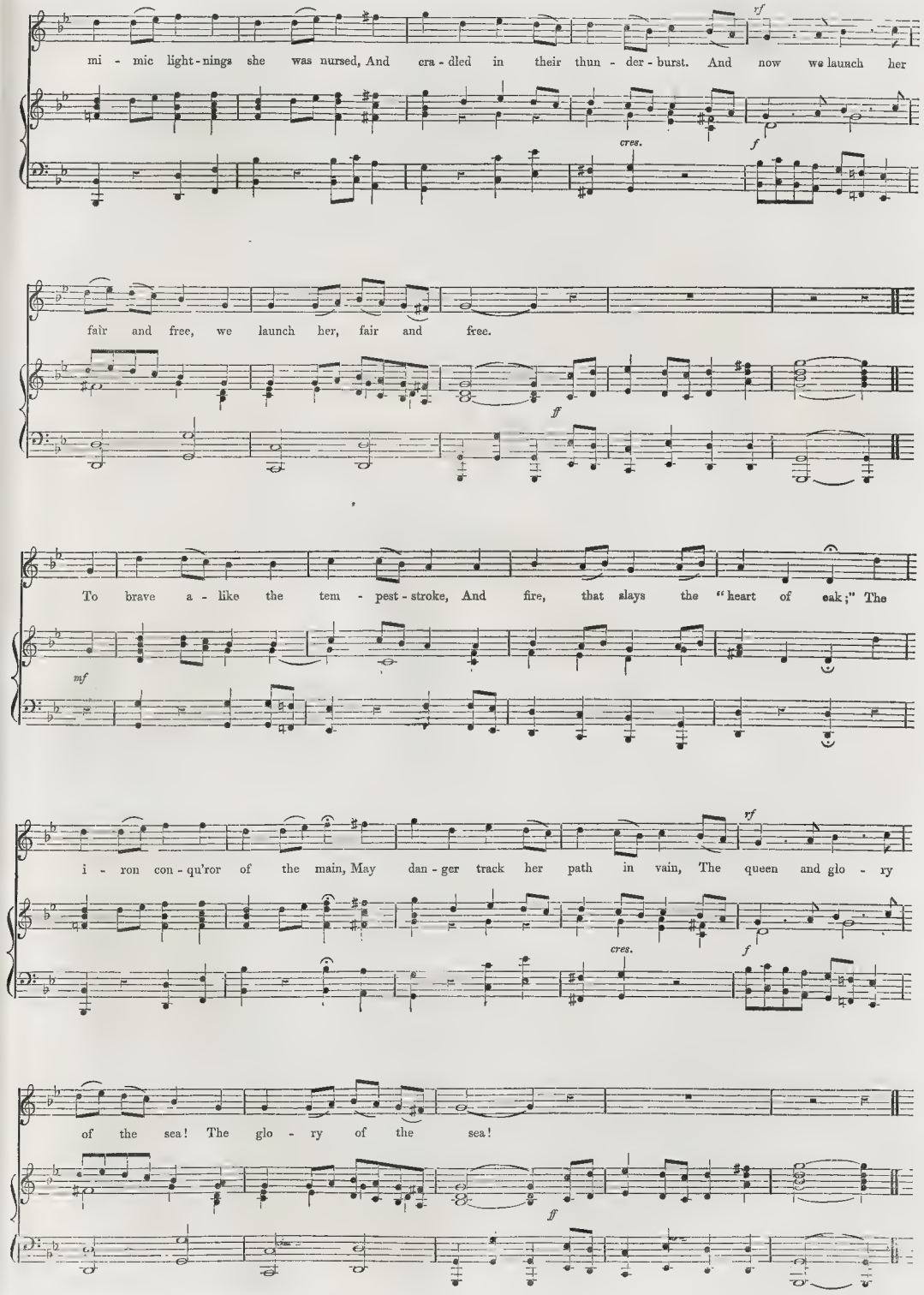
THE NAVAL REVIEW, SEEN FROM BEMBRIDGE DOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE IRON SHIP.

The Poetry by Charles Mackay. Old English Air.
The Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir H. R. Bishop.


Boldly. f
She was not born 'mid rain or dew, Nor in the sun - shine e - ver grew; No
mf
rf
lord - ly mon - arch of the wood Fell in his glo - ry where he stood, That she might flou - rish
cres.
f


fair and free, might flou - rish fair and free.
ff
But down, a thou - sand fa - thoms down, Where stretch the roots of moun - tains brown, We
mf
drew the i - ron for her frame, And built her up, 'mid smoke and flame, To sail, the mis - tress
cres.
f
of the sea! The mis - tress of the sea!
ff
The ham - mer fell, the an - vil rung, As she to shape and beau - ty sprung; In
mf


mi - mic light-nings she was nursed, And cra - dled in their thun - der-burst. And now we launch her
rf
cres.
f
fair and free, we launch her, fair and free.
ff
To brave a - like the tem - pest-stroke, And fire, that slays the "heart of oak;" The
mf
i - ron con - qu'ror of the main, May dan - ger track her path in vain, The queen and glo - ry
rf
cres.
f
of the sea! The glo - ry of the sea!
ff

THE ENGAGEMENT: TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES TO FOUR.—DRAWN BY J. W. CARMICHAEL

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 641.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1853. [PRICE, WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

"LABORIOUS" and "protracted" are the epithets which the Queen—speaking through the Ministers—has applied to characterise the Session of Parliament which was closed on Saturday last. There can be no doubt that it was both of these; or that a third epithet might have been added to express the usefulness and wisdom of most, if not of all, the measures which it passed or originated. The time at which its labours have been brought to a termination is a remarkable and extraordinary one. At home the country is in the enjoyment of an amount of prosperity unexampled in the recollection of living men, and unparalleled in the records of history. Abroad the political horizon is dark, clouded, and ominous of storm. But throughout the world there is but one feeling with regard to Englishmen and their Government. The nations look upon Great Britain not only as the brighest example, but the surest safeguard of popular freedom; while Governments, however despotic, are compelled to admit that without her consent there can be no unsettlement of treaties, and no derangement of the public law, or the territorial boundaries of Europe. Within the last few years, the ignorance, and the impatience of various nations, have brought representative and popular government into some degree of disfavour. Earnest men have despaired of freedom, and have tolerated despotism, rather than incur the risks and the penalties of anarchy. Great Britain has remained the last, as she was the first, of constitutional states. She has held her even course amid the troubles and perplexities of the world. The machinery of her Government has neither stood still, nor worked in a manner unforeseen or dangerous. With darkness or convulsion on every side, these islands have been the cynosure of the struggling and the oppressed; an oasis in the wilderness;—the chosen spot where men were free to think, to speak, and to act; where intellect had room to expand, and enterprise to flourish; where the democracy were not wild, and the aristocracy not supercilious; and where the monarchy was popular, both for its own sake, and for that of the person who represented it.

It was once the custom to declare that all Royal Speeches were vague and unmeaning, and to disparage the labours of law-makers who talked so inordinately as the members of the British Parliament. But that day has gone by. It is seen that Royal Speeches at the opening of a Session must not make large promises, because their fulfilment does not depend so much upon the Crown, or its Ministers, as upon the great deliberative body to whom they are spoken. It is also confessed that such Speeches at the close of a Session must of necessity have no novelty with which to startle the public ear; and that the utmost they can do is to recapitulate the past, and to set the seal of approval upon the principles which have been affirmed, and upon the acts which have been their result. Comparing the customary address with which Ministers opened the Session to that with which they closed it, we may find one or two omissions to regret, but no discrepancies to complain of. Some things that it was desirable to do, have doubtless been left undone; but the fault in these cases does not lie with the intentions of the Ministers, or with the goodwill of Parliament, but with the sheer impossibility of exhausting public business in one session.

Let us first speak of the measures either promised in the Royal Speech at the opening of the Session, or by the Ministers in explanation of their policy, and which it has been found impossible to carry. Among these, the bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament is the most prominent. Repeatedly affirmed by the House of Commons, it has been again rejected by the House of Lords. Yet the partisans of that measure are nothing daunted by the repulse: they will ultimately so weary the Peers by their importunity, that their Lordships will pass the bill, if only to get rid of them. It is not a question of national importance; but, as religious equality is the rule, and disqualification on the ground of opinion the exception, and as the exclusion of the Jews is a result not anticipated by the framers of the oath which shuts them out of that Legislature which they may, nevertheless, help in electing—they will, assuredly, carry their point sooner or later—as other Englishmen do whenever they have a practical object before them, and are determined to succeed in it.

The next question is a more pressing one. The education of the people is a subject that urgently demands the attention which it has never yet received. The want of an effective system cries aloud in the public streets—it shames us in our prisons and in our workhouses—it meets us at every turn—it is an opprobrium and a sin, and, what some minds might grieve at still more, it is a heavy and incessant expense to us. Yet such is the war of rival sects, and so uncertain is the state of public opinion, that no Ministry can safely touch the question. All that can be done is to give it an impetus whenever opportunity serves, either by a paragraph in a Royal Speech, or by a flourish in a ministerial programme. To debate it in the last Session of Parliament, would only have stopped the way of practical legislation upon matters on which there were no such bitter disputes. We are not therefore surprised, that Lord John Russell found it expedient to postpone for another year, his long-promised, and greatly-needed bill. Ultimately the law will affirm the right of every British child to its education as well as to its life: but in the meantime the friends of that great cause can but "labour and wait"—certain that success will crown their efforts at the appointed time, when rival sects shall learn to imitate the example of their Divine Master, and love the "little children" as He loved them. It may be long to wait, but good men engaged in a good cause know no such thing as despair; and the question will triumph, as others apparently quite as hopeless have done before it. Connected with this measure are two others, which, though not

THE SUBMARINE MAGNETO-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—TERMINUS NEAR DONAGHADEE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ntroduced by the Government, have been sanctioned by it, and which have shared the same fate. The one is Lord Shaftesbury's Juvenile Mendicancy Bill; and the other, Mr. Adderley's Bill for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. It is much to be regretted that neither of these useful bills received adequate support. The principle of both was fully admitted by the House of Commons; but from the lateness of the period at which they were introduced, the non-official character of the men who brought them forward, and the imperative pressure of financial and other routine business, it was found impossible to proceed with them. But such questions have an inherent vitality that will not allow them to rest. They clamour for a settlement, and will force their own way to it.

But the Session is not to be fairly judged of by its omissions. Had it produced no other measure than the wise and statesmanlike Budget of Mr. Gladstone, it would have earned a high character, and stood out in bold relief from the five or six Sessions which preceded it. The Royal Speech truly says, that "by the further remission and reduction of taxes which tended to cramp the operation of trade and industry, Parliament gave fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation." It might also have stated, with equal truth, that by the re-adjustment of other fiscal burdens, it removed an invidious distinction between the aristocratic and the other classes of the community, and deprived the Income and Property-tax of a great portion of its injustice, and a still larger portion of its unpopularity. The act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts is another measure on which the Parliament and the Government may well be congratulated. Eminently useful and urgently necessary as legislation was, the intricacy of the subject, as well as the magnitude and diversity of the interests involved, rendered its solution by no means easy. To have achieved success in such an object is no small triumph, and the Parliament, no less than the Ministers, is fairly entitled to claim the merit of it. We cannot say that the Bill for the future Government of India, which ranks third among the measures of the Session, is entitled to the same favourable mention. If, however, it shall prove to be useful as a temporary expedient—if it shall serve as a stop-gap, or a wooden bridge till a stone one be erected—the country will have no reason to complain that so little was attempted. The Parliament was humble and cautious in dealing with so mighty a subject. To have done no harm in meddling with it, and to have prepared the way for future legislation, are merits—not very brilliant ones, it is true—but sufficiently solid to be appreciated by a nation which loves the practical far more than the theoretical, and which, in public as well as in private affairs, likes to make the first step sure before taking the second.

Two wars that were carried on at remote corners of our Empire when Parliament commenced its labours, were so far ended at the period of its prorogation, as to justify a congratulatory paragraph in the Royal Speech. The Kaffirs have been conquered, and the King of Ava has sued for peace; yet the country is not very sanguine of any permanent tranquillity either upon our extended frontiers at the Cape, or at our new acquisition on the banks of the Irrawaddy. It may even be doubted whether the Burmese war is actually at an end, though there is every reason to believe that it cannot be much longer protracted. The sooner we are out of it the better for our honour as well as for our resources. It is a war in which there is no glory to be gained, and in which a trifling advantage is dearly purchased from an enemy whom it would have been far better for our credit had we never touched.

The country could have wished that Parliament had not separated without expressing an opinion upon the Russian aggression against the Ottoman Empire. As a body, it has not uttered a syllable upon a matter that involves the peace of all Europe. The ministerial explanations have been scanty and feeble at the best; and, were it not that Lord Palmerston spoke boldly out as became a British statesman, an opinion might have gone forth, that the cold shadow of Russia had fallen upon the minds of our foremost men, and paralysed the tongues of our best orators. Fortunately, Lord Palmerston, with characteristic nerve and spirit, has done much to prevent or remove such an impression; and it is not improbable, that before Parliament again assembles, the publication of the despatches addressed by Lord Clarendon to our representatives in Vienna and Constantinople, and especially in St. Petersburg, may prove still more emphatically—that our Government has not been secondary in energy and "pluck" to that of the French Emperor. This country owes the world a document as able and as strong as that addressed by M. Drouyn de l'Huys to the Ambassadors of France at foreign Courts; and now that Parliament is no longer sitting to express its opinion, it becomes the more urgent that the English Ministry should take the opportunity of vindicating themselves and their country from all possibility of suspicion either of pusillanimity or indifference to the most important question of our time.

THE SUBMARINE MAGNETO-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

It was once the uncharitable wish of a certain member of the Legislature, that Ireland could be still more removed from the mother country, by driving the Green Isle further out into the Atlantic Ocean. The wish now excites a smile by its oddity; but, it is pleasanter to record that science has of late devised the means of bringing the two countries into instant communication.

Since the afternoon of Sunday, the 22nd May, the Submarine Telegraph has been extended from the Scotch to the Irish coast, the termini being a point near the harbour of Portpatrick, in Scotland, and a small bay at Templepatrick churchyard, a mile or so to the south of Donaghadee, in Ireland. We have engraved the latter terminus.

This great undertaking has been accomplished by the English and Irish Magneto-Electric Company. It was formerly essayed by another company, but without success: some miles' length of the cable, after having been submerged and buoyed, were hauled up by the crew of a little coasting schooner from Larne, who mistook the hempen-covered wires for hawser, and bore off as much as they could pull up as a treasure trove. The cable, which is now submerged, was manufactured by the eminent firm of Messrs. R. S. Newell and Co., and consists of six strongly-covered and perfectly-insulated wires, wound round a centre of hemp and iron.

The first intercommunication (on May 22)—a message to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the reply—has already been detailed. From the period to the present, the Cable has been most effectively worked; although, of course, not being as yet linked with any of the great lines in the empire, it is useless. The Company are making strenuous efforts to complete that portion of their lines which lie between Portpatrick and Carlisle; and we perceive by the files of the *Northern Whig* that on the Irish side of the Channel the Magneto-Electric Company have entered into contracts for the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, 32 miles; the Navan branch, 15½ miles; the Kells branch, 8½ miles; the Dublin and Belfast Junction, 56 miles; the Ulster Railway, 35 miles, Portadown to Belfast; and Portadown to Armagh, 11 miles; the County Down Railways to Newtownards and Holywood; the Great Southern and Western; the Killiare and Carlow; the Killarney Branch, &c., &c. They have, also, for some months past, had a telegraph in communication between Dublin and Galway.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday

The attraction which last week's fête gave to Paris having ceased to exist, *tout le monde*—it is the accepted word—have taken, or are taking, wing for *les eaux*; and Havre, Dieppe, Trouville, Dinnet, and half-a-dozen other known and unknown bathing quarters, are filling with a rapidity that persuades them that Paris cannot possibly have anybody left in it, but the *portiers* that remain to keep the houses of the bathers. If the verb to die admitted of degrees of comparison, we should say that this month and the next were the *deadest* of the year; for, at this period, to the usual attractions of the country, are added the excursions to the seaside, and the *ouverture de la chasse*, which is to take place, over nearly all the departments, in the first week in September.

Dieppe is, of course, the grand centre of attraction at this moment, from the presence of the Emperor and Empress, who, owing to the indisposition of the latter, have made an excursion thither, with the intention of remaining about three weeks. Grand preparations were made for their reception; the Municipal Council, in the first instance, accorded 100,000 francs (£4000) for this object, but afterwards decided on permitting the *Maire* to open an unlimited credit, in order that nothing should be wanting to complete the arrangements in a becoming manner. The Hôtel de Ville, under the *surveillance* of M. Visconti—whose success in the illuminations has rendered his reputation even more popular and extended than before—was, in a few days, transformed into a palace of the utmost perfection of taste, style, beauty, and comfort; and such was the *satisfaction* of the Dieppois at the aspect it thus assumed, that, de-rous not to change it, they, on the arrival of the Chef de l'Etat, waited on him to offer it as a gift *en perpetuité*, to remain as an Imperial residence for the future. Both he and the Empress assume the incognito as much as possible, live quietly, and do not appear in public, but take excursions in the neighbourhood; the fact of their being on the spot, however, is of course sufficient to extract extra crowds to this already favourite bathing place, and lodgings are hardly to be obtained for love or money. The Princess Mathilde is also at Dieppe. Several companies of the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the band of the Guides, have been despatched, to remain there during the stay of the imperial party.

The examination into the two conspiracies—of the Hippodrome, and the Opéra Comique—which are now confounded together, is being pursued with no less activity than secrecy. M. Brot, the *Juge Instructeur*, goes every day to the prison of Mazas, and not one of the accused has yet been permitted to communicate even with his legal advisers.

It is said that several persons of the *entourage* at St. Cloud have fallen into disgrace for having spread, if not false, at least premature statements relative to the *question d'Orient*, and calculated to act on the Bourse, of the same nature as those which have drawn down the practical reproof of an *avertissement* on the *Patrie*. Be this as it may, we are assured, on good authority, that Louis Napoleon expressed himself with marked severity on the subject of such proceedings.

The *Moniteur* has published a note, according the authorisation of a trial of the scheme we mentioned some time since, for the establishment of a railroad through Paris, on which are to run monster omnibuses, each drawn by a single horse. The plan will, as soon as possible, be put in execution, beginning on the Cour-la-Reine and the Quai de Billy.

The theatres are making active preparations for the winter campaign, which promises to be most brilliant.

At the Porte St. Martin is to appear, at the conclusion of the representations of "L'Honneur de la Maison," a *féerie*, entitled "Les Sept Merveilles du Monde," which promises to be *la première* of its race. Upwards of a year has elapsed since the preparations for this piece commenced, and they have been carried on unceasingly ever since. The first scene-painters in Paris have all been employed on the decorations, not only the most skilful *costumiers* have been occupied with the dresses, but the aid of various well-known artists has been called in to make drawings for their guidance, and no less than twelve hundred costumes are being prepared for the occasion. The theatre is to be closed for ten days or a fortnight, previous to the first representation, in order to give time for the carpenters, machinists, &c., to place and arrange all the immense and complicated machinery requisite to produce the extraordinary and magnificent scenes and effects proposed in this marvellous spectacle.

The Vaudeville Lyrique, the Variétés, and the Gymnase are also completing preparations for new works; and no doubt we shall have the same fact to announce of the more important ones in the course of next week. Meanwhile, there is nothing new of merit or interest appearing.

An event, which cannot fail to have much interest in the theatrical and artistic world here, is the approaching sale of the hôtel of Mdlle. Rachel, furnished; and, with the exception of the library, and a few articles of vertu, souvenirs, &c., which she has decided on retaining, all the rest will be offered for public competition in the state in which she inhabited it. This habitation, situated in the Rue Trudon—a street not otherwise known than because it contains the hôtel in question—was, a few years since, purchased by the great tragedian, and rebuilt, arranged, and furnished, with a taste and luxury the most remarkable, the most varied, and the most complete—the details of which we regret that our space forbids our giving. Suffice it to say, that, in this single mansion are contained specimens of the architecture, decoration, and style, of nearly every epoch and every country; that the taste of the *artiste*, the *grande dame*, and the *petite maitresse*, are every where united with a skill and an adaptation perfectly marvellous: the severe, the classic, the elegant, the luxurious, the simple—all find places, blended with such perfect harmony that nothing in the strange *melange* can offend the most fastidious eye; and every taste finds wherewith to satisfy itself. And why does Mdlle. Rachel—having spent an amount of pains, time, and money almost inconceivable on this *chef-d'œuvre*; having perfectly succeeded in its completion and completeness—resolve thus to throw away all but the last item? Dear readers, were we to enumerate all the reports afloat, given as responses to this question, our *courrier* would extend to a length far beyond its permitted limits. Content yourselves, as we are obliged to do, with the fact; and, if your purse and leisure permit, come over to Paris to visit this *bijou* as soon as the *affiche* shall announce to you that you and the public are at liberty to penetrate the sanctuary.

The Emperor and Empress left St. Cloud for Dieppe on Saturday, and arrived in the evening. They were well received by the people and the municipal authorities. The inhabitants of Dieppe illuminated their houses on the occasion of the Emperor's visit. On Sunday morning, at half past eleven, their Majesties went to church to hear mass. An immense crowd assembled on the way, and greeted their Majesties with loud acclamations. During the interview with the authorities, the Emperor received from the Mayor the legal deeds by which the Municipal Council made over the Hôtel de Ville to the Emperor as a gift. It was expected that the Emperor would return to Paris alone in three or four days, and set out almost immediately afterwards for Lille and the camp at Helfaut. After his excursion in the northern departments, his Majesty will rejoin the Empress at Dieppe

The last races at Dieppe have succeeded so well that it has been decided that two steeple-chases shall take place there on the 8th of next month; and there is reason to believe that the Emperor and Empress will be present at them. Upwards of 10,000f of public money will be given for the purpose. Sunday is the day on which these amusements usually take place in France; but the stewards (one of whom is M. Charles Laffitte, of Paris) have had it fixed for Thursday, the 8th September, in order to give an opportunity of attending to those whose religious scruples would prevent them on the Sabbath.

By Imperial decree in the *Moniteur*, all corn and flour, however imported into France before the 1st of January next, is to pay the minimum duty fixed by the law of the 15th of April, 1832. Rice, meal, and pulse will, during the said period, pay a fixed duty of 25 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

The questions of the day in France are the state of the crops, the measures taken by the Government to provide against any deficiency in the food of the people; and the vast commercial speculations which are on the *tapis*. There is an increasing probability of a change in the commercial policy of France; and, though radical changes may not be easy to effect in a country in which public opinion is not yet prepared for them, yet there can be little doubt that important modifications are in contemplation. There is every reason to believe that the Emperor himself is a Free trader; in the Cabinet there is a difference of opinion. The movement in favour of Free-trade has already commenced, and it is probable that we shall, before long, see it assume greater proportions.

DENMARK.

The reports of a treaty of neutrality between Denmark and Sweden, in case of a war between Russia and the Western Powers, are destitute of all foundation. The Danish Government is not in a position to espouse a Scandinavian line of policy, if opposed to any of the great powers. Those of the Ministers who attach chief weight to the consolidation of the kingdom, to be cemented by the recent law arranging the succession to the Throne, lean towards Russia, while those who expect most advantages from trade and commerce are most disposed to side with England. The interests on the two sides cross each other constantly; and the difficulties in the way of the English railroad in Jutland, which still exist in spite of the Parliamentary act of the law passed, the grant of the concession, arise chiefly from the apprehensions of the increased political influence, due to so extensive an undertaking, likely to be gained by the English.

The cholera is dying out at Copenhagen. The total number of cases have been nearly 7000, of whom 3697 have died. Amongst the contributors to the voluntary cholera fund we observe the name of Mr. Peto mentioned for 3000 marks banco.

HOLLAND.

We hear from the Hague that the discussion of M. Van Hall's law on religious liberty still continues in the Second Chamber of the States-General. The Catholic party affect great confidence as to the ultimate rejection of the law.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia is staying at Putbus, in the island of Rugen, for the benefit of sea-bathing. His health may has derived every advantage to his health that was expected from his trip, and has conferred unbounded pleasure on the inhabitants of the island and the neighbouring province of Pomerania, by his affable participation in the various amusements of the watering-place, as well as by his condescending, unrestrained intercourse with the visitors there. Among the last arrivals in Putbus are the Baron Von Manteuffel and the Herr Von Bodelschwing, the Minister of Finance; the former of whom was received and treated with the most flattering distinction by his Majesty. Shortly before the Minister-President left Berlin for Putbus, an address was presented to him by a Conservative Association of Berlin, the contents of which have excited attention, as a gratifying acknowledgment to Baron von Manteuffel on the part of the country in his hitherto successful struggle against a Russian-loving *coterie*. The concluding phrase runs thus:—

Our object is, with every feeling of respect, to express to your Excellency our conviction, which is certainly that also of the whole manufacturing and commercial class in Berlin, that it is the reverse of expedient to throw the weight of Prussia's support in that direction which has always shown itself as most dangerous and opposed to our whole progress and development.

With a feeling of satisfaction at this manifestation of public opinion, moderate as it is, the Berlin correspondent of a Hamburg paper adds, with excusable patriotic complacency:—

It is not without importance to Europe at large, that opinion in Prussia should manifest itself as anti-Russian.

AUSTRIA.

The youthful Emperor of Austria, on the 19th inst., celebrated his *fiançailles* at Ischl with the Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia, daughter of Duke Max, the *chef* of the ducal side line of the present Royal family of Bavaria. The Princess, who has not yet completed her 16th year, is just now staying at Ischl in company with her mother, who is a sister of the Queen of Prussia. The youthful Princess was born on the 24th December, 1837. Her Royal Highness is the second daughter of Maxie Iilian Joseph Duke of Bavaria and of Ludovica Wilhemina Princess of Bavaria; she has three brothers and four sisters. She is grand-daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, cousin of the Emperor of Austria, and nearly related to the Queen of Prussia.

It has been officially announced that the state of siege will cease in Vienna, Prague, and in the Bohemian fortresses of Koniggratz, Theresienstadt, and Josephstadt, on the 1st of September next, when the civil authorities and courts will fully enter into their natural sphere of action. As the political and judicial reorganization of the empire will be completed by the end of the year, the public begins to look forward with considerable impatience to the meeting of the Reichsrath on the 24, 25, and 26 of the Imperial Patent of December 31, 1851, by means of which the Constitution of March was abolished. The first paragraph relates to certain statutes for the *staatsrechen* or hereditary nobility possessing landed property: the second treats of consultative assemblies to be formed of hereditary nobles, plebeians possessing great or small landed property, and representatives of the commercial and manufacturing interests: the third stipulates that from time to time the great landed proprietors or their representatives shall be summoned to consult with the authorities of their respective districts. The future peace and welfare of Austria must much depend on the way in which these difficult matters are settled.

ITALY.

The failure of the harvest in Italy is exciting the apprehensions of the Italian Government. A letter from Florence announces that fifty-eight vessels, laden with wheat, entered the port of Leghorn, from the 1st to the 14th August. Nearly one half of them were Greek vessels. On the 14th and 15th twenty vessels, coming from the Black Sea, entered the harbour. There were eight more in sight.

The quantity of specie which is now leaving Piedmont for purchases of corn in foreign markets has, says one of the journals, caused the National Bank of Turin and its branch establishments to raise their rate of discount from four to five per cent.

SPAIN.

Great rejoicings have taken place in both Castiles, in consequence of the appearance of the Royal decree confirming the railway concessions. Addresses had been forwarded from Cadiz, Valladolid, Burgos, Segovia, Bilboa, &c., thanking the Government for having solved that great question in the interest of the country. M. Salamanca has arrived in Paris, the object: it is stated, of bringing out the project for making a railroad from Madrid to Bayonne. Monied men in France and England are advised to be cautious how they advance funds to make railways in Spain until the Cortes have given their sanction to the projects which foreign capitalists are called upon to execute. Foreign capitalists have before them, as a warning, the difficulties that have been experienced in Catalonia, Aranjuez, Santander, and Asturias, in consequence of proceeding without the due sanction of the Cortes. Any one acquainted with Spain knows the value of such "Royal orders;" and nothing is more common than to see decrees, promulgated on the advice of one set of Ministers, modified, or even cancelled, by their successors. The railway concessions are expected to lead to a violent struggle at the next meeting of the Cortes.

RUSSIA.

A recent letter from St. Petersburg says that, after instructing and exercising the Guard and the Grenadier corps, together with the artillery and cavalry, the Emperor held a grand field-day at Zarsko-Selo. He was so perfectly satisfied with the result, that the Emperor expressed to all the commanders his highest thanks, and ordered a gratuity of a rouble a-piece to every private. The gratuities of this year at the camp near St. Petersburg alone, amount to 400,000 roubles.

The Emperor has, on the representation of the Chief of the Marine, ordered the full complement of men for the fleet to be made up, and designated the governments that are to contribute recruits to it, as well as the number of Christians and Jews to be drawn from Poland.

On the 30th inst., the Russian fleet of Cronstadt practised gunnery in the presence of the Emperor. On the following day the division of the White returned, with the usual honours, into port, to be laid up in ordinary; the two other divisions of the fleet are still going through their evolutions in the Bay of Finland.

A letter from Taganrog, dated the 3rd inst., says:—"The result of the harvest is most favourable. Large purchases of grain and breadstuffs have been made here and at Rostoff for exportation; and the transactions would have been still more extensive but for the want of vessels.

We learn from Tiflis, under date July 15th, that the Russian Government is preparing for another campaign against the tribes of the Caucasus. The operations will commence in the latter part of August. A flotilla is being armed in the Sea of Azoff to support the movements of the army.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

No authoritative news, tending further to solve the differences between Russia and Turkey, has come to hand, although rumours have been rife in all the capitals of Europe that the Porte has accepted the Vienna note. The Russian troops still hold possession of the Principalities, and the combined fleets are in the Bay of Besika.

All accounts agree in attesting the excellent condition of the Turkish army under Omer Pachs; they speak of the discipline, the abundance and goodness of provisions, and the health of the troops, who are burning to be led against the enemy. The camp at Erzeroum consists of fifteen battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and one of artillery. The General in-Chief is Abdi Pacha, an officer who has received a European education, but who as yet is untried. Hussein Pacha, who commands the cavalry, has been educated in the field, and gone through the last Russian campaign. Selim Pacha, who commands 18,000 regulars at Batoom, is also one who has fought the Russians. Abdul Kerim Pacha, a Kurdish veteran of seventy, commands the troops at Trebizond. Omer Pacha has advanced his outposts to points on the right bank of the Danube, where an actual collision may chance to take place. The Turkish Commander has intimated that he shall lire on any armed vessels under the Russian flag which attempt to ascend the Danube above the confluence of the Pruth, to which point they are permitted by treaty to advance. Four gunboats which had arrived as high as Galatz have been summoned to descend the stream. One of the long flat islands near Ismail, which are by treaty neutral territory, has been partly fortified by the Russians, and connected with the shore of Bessarabia by a wooden bridge. On this point, also, the Turks are said to have raised works opposite to those of their antagonists. The Turkish reports from the camps state that the most untiring assiduity and invincible courage are to be met with every where. Troops are flock.ng in on all sides to offer their services to the Sultan; even the Kurds were come. A Correspondent of the *Trieste Zeitung* writes from Constantinople:—

Nobody will believe that the proposals sent from Vienna to the Czar have met with his approval. Everybody here speaks of nothing but war; and some enthusiastic Turks go so far as to talk of giving the Russians a mortal wound on their own ground, and so reconquering all the territory Turkey has lately lost.

A letter from Bucharest of the 10th says:—

A great agitation prevailed here lately amongst the Boyards, on the occasion of the Sultan's firman dismissing the Prince Hospodar, for having favourably received the Russian troops. On the 9th, this firman having been read in the Assembly of the Boyards, the latter requested the Prince not to abandon the Government in the present critical circumstances, and the Prince consented to their request. M. Mons, the Secretary of State, and M. Voandes, the Director of the Ministry of the Interior, were requested to proceed to Constantinople; but as they have no confidence in the maintenance of tranquillity and order, they will not go. In consequence of this determination of the Prince the Consul of France took down his flag, and placed his countrymen under the protection of Greece. The Consul of England declared to his countrymen that he could not protect them any longer, since the Prince had resisted the orders of his Sovereign; he would, he said, ask for instructions. The scarcity of provisions is so great in the fortresses of Bulgaria that the troops suffer exceedingly. The Hospodar of Moldavia intends contracting a loan to meet extraordinary expenses. It is supposed that he will apply to the Russian banks.

The Austrian post office authorities have given notice that—the mouth of the Danube being impassable—the Constantinople mail will be forwarded by way of Trieste. Letters for Jassy will be sent by way of Galatz. Thirty Austrian vessels laden with corn are to be towed up the river from the Sulina. No dredging will be done this summer, notwithstanding the recent pacific communications of the St. Petersburg Cabinet. Whether the sand will be completely removed at some future time is another question. It is said that the Russians may possibly be saved the trouble of dredging, as the idea of restoring the Trajan's Canal from Chernavoda to Kostendsche has been revived. The expense is described as comparatively small; and the canal would render the communication between the Danube and the Levant independent of the good or bad will of Russia. A hope is expressed that the realisation of the plan will be one of the first fruits of peace. A Russian Commissien, which is examining the Sulina mouth of the Danube, is said to have received orders to draw up a plan for its improvement. Haid Pacha is mentioned as the future Turkish Envoy to St. Petersburg

A conspiracy has been discovered at Aleppo. The conspirators are Mussulman fanatics. Their object was to plunder and kill the Christian inhabitants of the towns. The ringleaders had been arrested and transported to Rhodes.

CALIFORNIA

(From our own Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15th, 1853.

SINCE our last date, the most important topic of conversation in this community has been the information brought from China by the English barque *Raleigh*, relative to the progress of the rebellion in that country. Her late accounts are confirmatory, in a remarkable degree of the rumours hereafore circulated, that the revolution was set in motion by a religious principle approximating to Protestantism, coupled with a determination to drive from the Chinese throne the Tartar dynasty. The attack made by the rebels on the house of H.M.S. *Hermes*, in relation to the destruction of the Joss houses and the idols, which marks the track of the rebels, and their possession of the ten commandments, would seem to prove beyond a doubt, that the Bible had been a powerful agent, by some means, in exciting and sustaining the flame of a revolution which threatens to overthrow the present order of things in China. The revolutionists received the officers of the *Hermes* with kindness, courtesy, and respect, and addressed them as their "brothers." These are indications that, if they succeed, the doors of China will be freely opened to the commerce and representatives of European and American nations. Should this anticipation be realised, who can estimate the effect upon the Chinese as a nation, as well as its influence in shaping the destiny of other portions of Asia? It is felt here that no portion of the world is more deeply interested in the final result of this Chinese revolution than the people of the United States, and particularly those of California. When the projected Pacific Railroad, which is to join us to the eastern states, is completed and by many it is confidently believed this will be the case before the expiration of the next five years—no country will be so favourably situated as California to take advantage of a free and liberal commerce with China.

By recent arrivals from the Sandwich Islands, the intelligence has been received here that the small-pox is making fearful ravages among the natives of Oahu. The authorities have appointed a board of health, and they have taken measures to ensure, if possible, a general vaccination through the Islands; but, from the violence of the epidemic, it is much feared that the Islands will be decimated. In consequence of the alarming spread of this scourge, the King has issued the following proclamation:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of Nations, and in whose hands are the destinies of all men, to send among our people a malignant and infectious disease called the small pox, which is rapidly increasing, and threatening to spread throughout our Islands and destroy the population; and whereas no human efforts can prove successful in arresting the progress of this fearful disease without the Divine interposition

Therefore, We, by and with the advice and consent of our Privy Council of State, hereby issue our Proclamation, calling upon all pastors of churches and Christian people on the Island of Oahu, to observe Wednesday next, the 15th inst, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer to God, that He will be pleased to remove from us the threatening calamity, and grant us, as a people, life, health, and prosperity. In like manner we call upon all pastors of churches, and good people on our other Islands, to observe such a day at their earliest convenience after the receipt of this notice.

Done at our Palace in Honolulu, this 9th day of June, A.D., 1853

KEONI ANA. KAMEHAMEHA

The general accounts from the mines continue good. The agricultural prospects of an abundant harvest are promising; and, notwithstanding the large amount of goods of every description that is arriving by clipper ships from the eastern states, the trade in the city is improving.

Lola Montes has made herself still more notorious since her short residence in California, by having married a Mr. P. Hull, one of the proprietors of the *San Francisco Whig*. The ceremony was performed at the Roman Catholic Church at the Mission Dolores, about three miles from San Francisco, by one of the Padres attached to the Mission, who gave the bridal party a repast after the ceremony. In the afternoon the "happy pair" took passage in one of the up-river steamers for Sacramento City, where Madame Lola Montes Hull—Countess of Landsfeli, as she styles herself—had an engagement to dance.

When Lola, after her marriage, appeared on the boards and commenced her first dance, some persons in the pit laughed loud enough to be heard over the house. The lady immediately stopped, walked forward to the footlights, and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, if my dancing does not please you, I had better retire;" and she did retire, amid the hisses of a portion of the audience. Great confusion and noise then ensued, until the manager came forward and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, Madame Lola Montes supposed some persons were turning her dancing into ridicule, and, being very sensitive, she felt herself insulted. But, perhaps, it only came from one. With your permission she will go on." After several minutes had elapsed, Miska Hauser was announced. He played on the violin his "Bird on the Tree." The piece was admirably performed, that he called forth an encore, and almost put the audience in a good humour. Mdme. Lola then came forward and danced for a minute and a half, and left the audience then rose almost en masse, and left the house. Many demanded their money at the box-office, but were not successful. They then returned to the body of the house and called for the manager he, however, did not appear; but Miska Hauser did, and then Chenal, and then Lola Montez danced her Spider dance—which wound up the performance.

About twelve o'clock the same night a large number of persons appeared before the Orleans Hotel where she was staying, with old kettles, bells, drums, &c., to *charivari* Madame Lola. A few minutes after they commenced, she placed a lamp in her window, and bowed in acknowledgment; but some person soon blew it out, and she was left in darkness. When the noise ceased, she, still in darkness, said:—"I am a woman, and an honest woman; and any man, or set of men, calling themselves *men*, and wishing to maintain the position of men, to come here and make such a dirty, mean, low, idle exposition of their ignorance"——Here her voice was drowned by the groans of the crowd; so she retired, and, after they had tired themselves, they retired too

On the next evening of her performance she made a kind of apologetic speech; and now she is on the best terms with the Sacramentans: the lovers' quarrel is made up, and she is mightly dancing, and they applauding.

M.

PEACE WITH AVA.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday contained a despatch received at the India House on that day from Lord Dalhousie. This document narrates the course of the negotiations and events in the Burmese empire to the termination of hostilities.

It appears that after the King of Ava was dethroned, messengers bore the submission of his successor, the Mengdoon Prince, to the British camp, and begged for peace. The only objection raised by the envoy was, that the frontier should be at Meaday. Upon this the concession of Meaday was offered; when the Burmese envoy refused to sign the treaty and withdrew. As a consequence, "the British frontier was finally fixed to the north-west of Meaday and Toungboo." The King of Ava did not sustain his envoy; but, still desiring peace, he ordered the Burmese troops not to attack Meaday and Toungboo; set at liberty British subjects imprisoned in Ava, and expressed his wish that "the merchants and people of both countries should be allowed, in accordance with former friendship, to pass up and down the river for the purpose of trading." The response was not less amicable:—

The Governor-General in Council is willing to accept these specific declarations and acts of the King as substantial proof of his acquiescence in the proposed conditions of peace, although a formal treaty has not been concluded. Wherefore, the Governor-General in Council permits the raising of the river blockade; consents to the renewal of former intercourse with Ava, and now proclaims the restoration of peace. The army of Ava will no longer be maintained on a war establishment. At the same time, a force will be permanently retained at Pegu, amply adequate for its defence, and fully prepared for the event of war.

Lord Dalhousie returns thanks to all the officers and men engaged in the war: Commodore Lambert, Sir John Cheape, and Captain Lynch, are especially mentioned.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received, dated Trieste, August 22:—

The India mail arrived with dates from Calcutta, July 16; Bombay, July 20; Hong-Kong, July 7.

The King of Ava, being starved into submission, has sued for peace, set the British prisoners at liberty, and requested that the river blockade may cease. The Governor-General has assented, and proclaimed peace, although a formal treaty has not been concluded. Trade in India is dull, with no easy.

In China, the Imperialist forces had attempted to regain Ching-Kiang-Foo, but without success, notwithstanding foreign aid. The markets were dull.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

Some interesting despatches and documents relating to the rebellion in China have just been published, by order of the House of Commons. They were presented to the House by command of her Majesty, in pursuance of their address of August 5, 1853.

The first despatch is from Sir G. Bonham, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, dated Shanghae, March 28, 1853. It announces his arrival at that port in the *Hermes*, with the view of ascertaining personally the progress of the rebellion. Adverting to the rumour of the capture of Nankin, Sir G. Bonham says:—

As soon as that event takes place, the Imperial Government will have received the severest blow since the rebellion commenced; for, leaving aside all considerations of prestige and Sacred associations connected with the ancient capital of China (considerations, nevertheless, as your Lordsh p knows, of much weight on the Chinese mind), the fact of a strong body of armed men being in possession of so large and important a city on the banks of the Yang tsze-Keang, in the very heart of the Empire, close to the Grand Canal, with means of intercepting all communications, and stopping the conveyance of grain to the capital, is not one to be easily overlooked nor carelessly glossed over; and to the Chinese, as well as to ourselves, the next move of these forces becomes an interesting subject for speculation. But whatever that move may be, and whatever direction it may take, I have determined, pending the instructions of her Majesty's Government, not to interfere in any shape in favour of the Chinese Government, as I feel confident that any such interference on my part would only prolong the struggle, though in the first place it might appear to have a totally different result.

The Earl of Clarendon, in reply, approves of Sir G. Bonham's determination not to interfere in any shape in favour of the Chinese Government.

Sir G. Bonham's next despatch is dated Shanghae, April 20, 1853. It announces the successes of the insurgent force in the vicinity of Nanking and along the banks of the Yang-tsze-Keang; in consequence of which the British and other foreign residents in Shanghai, formed themselves into a volunteer local corps, for the protection of their persons and property. In a despatch, dated April 22nd, Sir G. Bonham announces the fall of Nanking and of Chin-keang. Mr. Meadows, the Interpreter, offered to go into the interior in quest of information, and proceed from Shanghae to Soochow, Changchow, on the Grand Canal, and Tangyang (twenty three miles distant from Chin-Keang-foo). Mr. Meadows collected some information relative to the insurgents, a portion of which is quoted by Sir G. Bonham:

Teen Tih, long the chief of the insurrection, died some months ago, and his successor is known by the name of Tae Ping. The chief military leader of the force is called Yang-sew-tsing, and is reported to be a relation of the Governor-General of the Two Keang, Luh-kien-yung, said to have been slain at the capture of Nanking, but now reported to have joined the ranks of the insurgents.

The accounts received from Mr Meadows describe these insurgents as puritanical, and even fanatic. The whole army pray regularly before meals. They punish opium-smoking with death, and tobacco-smoking with the bamboo. The women captured in battle are lodged in separate buildings, as well as the children, who are at the same time clothed and educated.

The Chinese Governor of Shanghae having spared no pains to spread false rumours among the insurgents to the effect that the British forces were to take the part of the Imperialists against them. Sir G. Bonham determined to go up the river Yang-tsze-Keang, in the *Hermes*. Sir George appends translations of articles from the *Peking Gazette*, which announce the degradation of the Governor-General of these provinces, Luh-kien-ying; of Saesiangsh, late Prime Minister; and lastly, but not least, of Yih-shan, the Governor of Canton, whose property and estates have been confiscated by the Emperor. The latter decree of confiscation was immediately carried into effect by the Canton authorities.

The next despatch from Sir G. Bonham is dated Shanghae, May 6, and was written immediately after his return from his expedition in the *Hermes*

On the arrival of the *Hermes* off Nanking, Mr. Meadows, the interpreter, went on shore, and was introduced to two officers, who, it was subsequently ascertained, held the position of princes amongst the disaffected; it being part of the new hierarchy to have a prince for each quarter of the compass, in addition to a fifth prince, called assistant-prince. Sir G. Bonham says

I found the insurgents had established a kind of Government at Nanking, consisting, in the first place, of Tae Ping, the Sovereign Ruler, who is supposed by the believers of the new sect (if such do really exist) to hold the position of rank, either spiritually or in a corporeal sense, of younger brother of our Saviour. There was little attempt at mystery as to Tae Ping's origin on the part of the insurgents it was admitted by several parties that he was a literary graduate of the Canton province, who, being disappointed in his literary honours, took to what the Chinese are in the habit of calling "strange doctrine;" that is, he studied the missionary tracts, copies of which were procured, there can be little doubt, from the late Dr. Gutzlaff's Union. Tae Ping and his small nucleus of adherents then embarked in this insurrection, and after three years' perseverance and general success, they ended by capturing Nanking and Chinkeang, where we found them in full force. Under this Sovereign ruler are the five Princes above alluded to, first and second ministers, and a host of so-called Mandarins—most of whom are Cantonese. I should not estimate their force, of real fighting men, at less than 25,000—though I believe that of the original number who started from Kwangsee, of more than 7000 are now with Tae Ping. As I stated already, they have established a new religion, which may be called a kind of spurious revelation. The base of this structure is supposed to be founded upon the Old Testament and religious tracts, but they have superadded thereto a large dose of superstition and nonsense which makes an unprejudiced party almost doubt whether there is any real sincerity in their faith, or whether it is not used merely as a political engine of power by the chiefs to sway the minds of those whom they are anxious to attach to their cause. For instance, he is stated to have been taken up to heaven by God, who descended upon earth for that purpose, and from whom he received orders to rule the world by subverting the present Government and propagating the new doctrines. He is now possessing this duty. Tae Ping's followers further alleged that 25,000 Tartars—men, women, and even children at the breast—were put to death at the capture of Nanking; and that he was only waiting for a mandate from heaven before taking his departure for Peking.

Mr. Interpreter Meadows furnishes an interesting account of his conversations with the insurgent chiefs at Nanking and Chin-keang. This conversation with the Northern and Eastern Princes is so remarkable that we quote it with little abbreviation:—

About an hour or two after the *Hermes* dropped anchor at Nanking, on the 27th April, 1853, I, in conformity with instructions, landed, accompanied by Lieutenant Spratt, and requested to be conducted to the highest authority to whom immediate access could be obtained. After about half an hour's walk, led by one or two volunteer guides, and surrounded by numbers of the insurgent troops, we were stopped in front of a house in the northern suburb. Two persons clothed in yellow silk gowns and hoods then appeared at the threshold, and the soldiers about called on me to kneel. This I refused to do, but, advancing and uncovering, told the two persons that I had been sent by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to make inquiries and arrangements respecting a meeting between him and the chief authorities at Nanking. One of the chiefs, whom I subsequently ascertained to be known as the Northern Prince, then asked if I worshipped "God the Heavenly Father?" I replied that the English had done so for eight or nine hundred years. On this he exchanged a glance of consultation with his companion (the Assistant Prince), and then ordered seats to be brought. After I and my companion had seated ourselves, a conversation of considerable length ensued between myself and the Northern Prince, the first in rank of the two. The conversation, in so far as directed by him, consisting mainly of inquiries as to our religious beliefs, and expositions of their own. He stated that as children and worshippers of one God we were all brethren and, after receiving my assurance that such had long been our view also, inquired if I knew the "Heavenly Ruler" (Teen tsze tsang). I replied that I was most likely acquainted with them, though unable to recognise them under that name, and, after a moment's thought, asked if they were ten in number. He answered eagerly in the affirmative. I then began repeating the substance of the first of the Ten Commandments, but had not proceeded far before he had laid his hand on my shoulder in a friendly way, and exclaimed, "The same as ourselves! the same as ourselves!" while the simply observant expression on the face of his companion disappeared for one of satisfaction as the two exchanged glances. He then stated, with reference to my previous inquiry as to their feelings and intentions towards the British, that not merely might peace exist between us, but that we might be intimate friends. He added, we might now, at Nanking, land and walk about where we pleased. He spoke repeatedly of a foreigner at Canton, whom he named Lo Ho Sun, as being a "good man." He described the person as one who had cured the sick without remuneration, and as having been recently home for a short period (Dr Hobson, medical missionary?). He recurred again and again, with the appearance of much gratitude, to the acquaintance that he and his companions in arms had enjoyed the special protection and aid of God, without which they could never have been able to do what they had done against superior numbers and resources; and, alluding to our declaration of neutrality and non-assistance to the Manchoos, said, with a quiet air of thorough conviction, "It would be wrong for you to help them; and, what is more, it would be of no use. Our Heavenly Father helps us, and no one can fight with him."

In reply to the inquiries respecting the Tae Ping Wong, the Prince of Peace, the Northern Prince explained in writing that he was the "True Lord," or Sovereign; that "the Lord of China is the Lord of the whole world; he is the second Son of God, and all the people in the whole world must obey and follow him." As I read this without remark, he said, looking at me interrogatively, "The True Lord is not merely the Lord of China; he is not only our Lord, he is your Lord also." As I still made no remark, he next kept looking at him. he did not think fit to insist on an answer, and, after a while, turned his head, and began talking of other matters. His conversation gave great reason to conclude that though his religious beliefs were derived from the writings, or it might even be the teachings, of foreigners, still he was quite ignorant of the relative positions of foreign countries, and had probably not most of his notions of internatical dealings from the Chinese records of periods when the territory of the present empire was divided into several states.

The interview in question did not take place. Sir G. Bonham having declined, at the last moment, to go on shore to meet the Northern and Eastern Princes. On the 29th April, a communication, on yellow silk, was brought from the Princes of the East and West to Sir G. Bonham, on board H M S. *Hermes*. They begin their despatch in the following terms:—

The Prince of the East and Prince of the West, both subjects of the Celestial dynasty, now under the sway of Tae Ping, truly commissioned by Heaven to rule, hereby issue a decree to the distant Eng lish, who have long recognised the duty of worshipping Heaven (God), and who have recently come into the views of our Royal master, especially enjoining upon them to set their minds at rest, and harbour no unworthy suspicions.

The document contains the following passage:—

Happily, our Heavenly Father and Celestial Elder Brother, have, from an early date, displayed their miraculous power amongst the English; and you have long acknowledged the duty of worshipping God the Heavenly Father and Jesus our Celestial Brother, so that the truth has been preserved entire, and the Gospel maintained.

After an admixture of superstitious error, in which the insurgents claim divine honours for their leader, they formally give permission to the English to come in or go out of the empire, whether to and them in exterminating their foes or to carry on their commercial operations as usual

Sir G. Bonham, in reply, repelled the assumption that the English were subordinate to their Sovereign; and gave them notice that, if they presumed to injure the persons or property of British subjects, the injuries would be resented, as similar injuries were resented ten years ago.

THE ADMIRALTY.—ST. PETERSBURG.

THE gilded dome of the Isaac Church and the spire of the Admiralty are the first objects described by the traveller who approaches the city of the Czar. The long façade of the Admiralty is seen to great advantage from the English quay. The front of this vast edifice is nearly half an English mile in length, and is two stories at right angles to it, and running down to the river, are 650 English feet in length. One of these sides faces the Winter Palace; the other, the Isaac Place and the Senate House. The effect of the light and graceful spire is very pleasing; but the gallery at its base is greatly disfigured by some emblematic figures in plaster, which are clustered thick about it. Near the principal entrance are some gigantic figures, also in brick and plaster, emblems of Russia's power and strength. The subject of one of the groups is Peter the Great receiving a trident from the hands of Neptune

A considerable portion of the Admiralty is devoted to school-rooms and dormitories, many of whose windows look upon the parade in all the youthful pride of cocked hats, swords, spurs, and tight waists. The model room is well worthy of inspection. From the tower, the eye looks down upon the dockyards below, in which lie prostrate the pride of the Volga and Kostroma forests, and mighty ships are performing into form and beauty under the busy hands of swarms of workmen. When a ship is launched, the pageant seen from this tower is highly interesting.

The chief buildings of the capital are grouped round the noble Admiralty square An admirable view of the city is obtained by ascending the tower of the Admiralty; since, from this building the principal streets of St. Petersburg diverge. The tower stands immediately in the centre of the Admiralty façade; and its tapering gilded spire and glittering vane are visible from the most distant parts of the city.

The Russian Admiralty is under the direction of the Minister of

THE ADMIRALTY, ST. PETERSBURG.

Marine, who receives his orders from the Emperor. The Grand Duke Constantine is Grand Admiral of Russia. The Russian fleet consists of five divisions, of which three are stationed in the Baltic, and two in the Black Sea. In the last war with Turkey, Russia had 32 vessels of the line, 25 frigates, 20 corvettes and brigs, 7 brigantines, 6 cutters, 84 schooners, 20 galleys, 25 floating batteries, 121 gunboats; making a total of 464 sail, and carrying 6000 guns. Since that time a great activity has prevailed in the Russian docks; and the result is that at the present day the Russian fleet consists of 60 vessels of the line, of from 70 to 120 guns; 37 frigates, of from 40 to 60 guns; 70 corvettes, brigs, and brigantines; 40 steamers; 200 gunboats and galleys: the whole manned by 42,000 sailors and 20,000 marines, with 9000 guns.

The administration of naval affairs in Russia is in excellent order, according to the books and records of the Admiralty of St. Petersburg; but English naval officers and impartial travellers do not consider the Russian navy very formidable. It is currently believed that Russian men-of-war are ill-supplied with stores in consequence of the peculation and dishonesty of the official authorities. It is undeniable that the Russian Government have lately bestowed much care and money on the navy, and they will probably, ere long, insist that the stores shall be well supplied.

NEW CHAPEL-SCHOOL, AT ARDERLEY, HERTS.

This neat structure has just been opened at Wood End, in the parish of Arderley, Herts, six miles from the Stevenage station, on the Great Northern Railway. This "Chapel-School," as its name fully implies, is intended to serve as a complete house of prayer on Sunday; and also for the simple religious education that poor children can only receive, on account of the early age at which they go to work. No secular things are allowed to intrude, so as to offend those who come to worship, a heavy curtain separating the sacrarium from the rest of the building. It is considered that a structure upon this plan might be advantageously applied to numerous outlying places, where the clergy might repair to meet their parishioners, and teach them the Gospel.

The entire cost of the building and its fittings has been £575, of which a portion remains to be raised. As this provison will be the means of bringing religious teaching to the homes of the poor, it is confidently hoped that liberal offerings will be forthcoming to help the Vicar of Arderley in his good work, as the net value of his living is only £200 per annum.

CHAPEL-SCHOOL JUST ERECTED AT WOOD-END, ARDERLEY, HERTS.

THE "GAUNTLET," CLIPPER SHIP.

This beautiful specimen of naval architecture, has just been built in the Clyde, to compete with the screw steamers and clipper ships in the Australian and Indian trades; and, from her fine model and rig, bids fair to be a formidable competitor to the swiftest of them.

The *Gauntlet* is considered the most perfect clipper ship ever launched on the Clyde, and appears more like a yacht of large tonnage than a private merchant ship. Her saloons on deck are very elegantly fitted up, and the sleeping accommodations are entirely below, the lighting and ventilation of which are upon the principles adopted in the Cunard line of steamers, and the completeness of which will be apparent on inspection. The after saloon is fifteen feet in width; the sides are paneled and divided by narrow pilasters. The roof is coved at the sides, and is painted white and gilded; the coving being filled with pierced brass-work, which adds much to the beauty of the saloon, and assists its ventilation. The panels of this saloon are of painted glass, having circular compartments in them, surrounded by very handsome arabesque ornaments; and within these circles are medallion views of Bamborough Castle, in England; Castle Howard, in Scotland; Phoul a Huca, in Ireland; and Llanberis, in Wales; besides subjects illustrative of chivalry, such as a knight arming for battle, going to battle, the return, &c.; the ground-colour of the panels being deep blue, with a damasked pattern in a lighter tint of blue. The pilasters are maple and gold, with panels of glass, on which are painted groups of weapons and shields of arms of the ancient nobility of Great Britain. The seats are covered with crimson velvet, and a rich carpet adds to the luxurious appearance of the whole; a fine-toned pianoforte completing the elegancies for the use and comfort of the passengers. The fore-saloon is much plainer in its decoration, but is very nicely and appropriately furnished. Indeed, in every respect, no expense has been spared in making provision for the comfort of the passengers; shower and plunging-baths and also an ice-house being fitted.

The *Gauntlet* is built of iron, double riveted; and her plates and framing are of much greater thickness and strength than any other iron vessel yet built of the same dimensions; and yet her appearance is remarkably light and symmetrical. She is divided into five water-tight compartments, by strong iron bulkheads reaching from the lower hold to the upper deck. A powerful fire-engine is provided. The riveting was the object of the most especial care of the owners, who employed an experienced superintendent to inspect and test every rivet put into the ship. The measurements of this vessel are:—Length of keel and fore-rake, 183 feet; length over all, 194 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 19 feet; rise of floor at the quarter-deck, 3 feet 9 inches. Her tonnage is 784 tons old measurement, 693 tons new measurement, or about 1200 tons burthen. Her stern, which is elliptic, with quarter galleries, looks remarkably light and elegant; and her bow terminates in a pointed scroll figure-h ad.

"THE GAUNTLET" CLIPPER SHIP.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BRANSBY COOPER, F.R.S.

This able and distinguished surgeon was the fourth son of the Rev. Samuel Cooper, elder brother of the eminent Sir Astley Cooper, and the grandson of Dr. Cooper, for many years Vicar of Great Yarmouth. Bransby Cooper was born on the 2nd September, 1792, at Great Yarmouth, and there received the elements of his general education. Young Cooper at an early age entered the British service as a midshipman in the *Stately*, a 64-gun ship, under the especial care and instruction of the First Lieutenant, afterwards Admiral Fisher. The sea not agreeing with his delicate health, he consented to return again to school, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Spurdens, of North Walsham, Norfolk. Having finished his education he visited his uncle, Astley Cooper, who was then rising rapidly in public estimation; at his suggestion young Cooper repaired to the Norwich Hospital, where he remained for two years, and then came to London, and entered the house of Mr. Hodgson, of the City, who subsequently attained considerable fame as an operating surgeon in Birmingham and the midland counties, and to whose high professional attainments Bransby Cooper was to a great extent indebted for his surgical acquirements. In the year 1812 Cooper went into the army as assistant-surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and immediately repaired to the Peninsula, then in the midst of war. He was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, the siege of St. Sebastian, and the battle of Toulouse. Mr. Cooper was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the 5th of December, 1823, having for three years previously acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and having already published his valuable treatise on the ligaments. In 1843 he was elected an honorary fellow of the college, and in 1848 became a member of the council. Bransby Cooper has made some valuable contributions to the advancement of surgical knowledge, especially in the *Guy's Hospital Reports*. He was also the author of Surgical Essays, on the growth and formation of bone, and on fractures in general; and he wrote another volume on fractures and dislocations; he also edited the biography of Sir Astley Cooper.

THE LATE MR. BRANSBY COOPER, F.R.S.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

Mr. Cooper died on the 19th inst. He was a kind and amiable man, and was much beloved and respected. He leaves a widow and large family to deplore his loss.

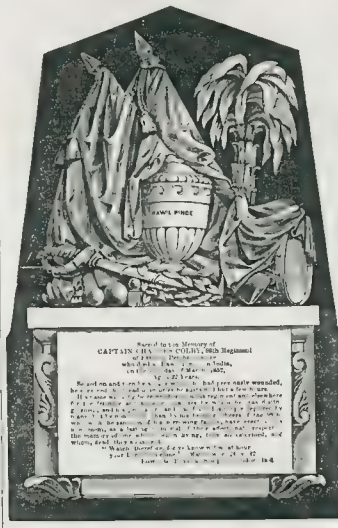
THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, BART., G.C.B., ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, AND MAJOR-GENERAL OF MARINES.

This gallant officer—one of the oldest, ablest, and most distinguished in the British service—died on the 19th inst., at Leamington, in the eighty-second year of his age. His professional career, dating back from 1786, when he first went to sea, ranged over the most important and brilliant period of our naval annals, and would, in its narration, involve the history of nearly all our maritime contests during the last wars. Mr. O'Byrne, in his excellent "Naval Biography," where four columns and a half of closely-printed pages are devoted to Sir George Cockburn's life, expresses a regret that his confined limits preclude the possibility of his rendering full justice to the services of the subject of his memoir. How much more difficult, then, is our task, with less than a third of the Naval Biographer's space!

Sir George Cockburn was born April 22nd, 1772, the second son of Sir James Cockburn, sixth Baronet of Langton (M.P. for Peebles in 1762), by Augusta Anne, his second wife, daughter of the Rev. Francis Ayscough, D.D., Dean of Bristol, and niece of George Lord Lyttleton. His ancestors—the Cockburns, of Langton—were of very ancient standing in Berwickshire, and obtained a Nova Scotia Baronetcy in 1627.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, BART., G.C.B.

Passing over his earlier years, we find Mr. Cockburn appointed, in 1792, Acting Lieutenant of the *Pearl*; and, in 1793, confirmed in the *Orestes*. Not long after, he was removed to the *Victory*, 100, the flagship off Toulon, of his patron, Lord Hood; from which, on attaining the port of First Lieutenant, he was promoted to the command of the *Speedy* sloop. "As a reward for his skill and perseverance (we quote from O'Byrne) in maintaining the blockade of Genoa, during a gale which dispersed every other ship of a squadron stationed off that port, Captain Cockburn was appointed, January 20, 1794, Acting Captain of the *Inconstant*, 36; and, on the 20th of the following month, was officially posted into the *Meleager*, 32, which latter frigate he commanded in the hostilities against Corsica; and, as one of Hotham's repeaters in the actions of March 14 and July 13, 1795. He was afterwards employed for twelve months in vigorous co-operation with the Austrian troops in Piedmont; and during that period obtained the hearty acknowledgments of the immortal Nelson for his conspicuous zeal, ability, and courage on various occasions; but more especially for the great support and assistance he afforded that hero in running in under the batteries of Larms, on May 31, 1796, and capturing six of the enemy's armed vessels. Being transferred, August 19 following, to the command of the *Minerve*, of 42 guns and 286 men, Captain Cockburn, who remained in that ship until paid off in February, 1802, continued to pursue his gallant career with intense ardour, either conducting in person or assuming a prominent part in a train of the most important achievements. He was first employed in blockading Leghorn; and, on next hoisting the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, again acquired the admiration of the



MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN COLBY, 98TH REGIMENT, JUST ERECTED IN MANORDIVY CHURCH, CARDIGAN.

The above interesting Monument has just been erected in Manordivy, Cardigan: the sculptor is Mr. E. Gustavus Physick, of Gloucester-place, New-road. The material is fine marble. It is 5 feet 3 inches high, and 2 ft. 6 in. wide: the design consisting of military trophies, is executed in the best style of art, in very bold relief, on a black marble ground.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF WARWICK, ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WARWICK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

latter for his conduct at the capture and defeat, while proceeding from Gibraltar to Elba, and in presence of the Spanish fleet, of the *Soliman*, of 40, and the *Mutine*, of 34 guns, December 20, 1796. The former ship struck her colours after a combat of three hours, and a loss out of 7 men, of 14 killed and 44 wounded; the other was compelled to wear and haul off at the close of a sharp action of half an hour: the collective loss of the *Minerve* on both occasions amounting to 7 men killed and 44 wounded. Captain Cockburn also found our corvette captain mounting the [illegible] national corvette, of 18 guns, next took the privateer *Maria* of 8 guns and 68 men; and, after witnessing the evacuation of Porto Ferrajo, bore a very active part in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, February 14 1797. He also brought out, under the severe fire of two strong batteries on Grand Canary Island, the *Marseillaise*, a French letter-of-marque, of 24 guns. On the night of November 5, in the same year, while the *Minerve* was lying stripped in the mole of the Gut, her captain, together with four other officers, effected the capture of the [illegible] privateers by a signal exploit he performed in putting off with only three gunboats to the protection of a convoy which had been observed to be hailed by light and contrary winds near the Spanish shore, whence it was threatened by a flotilla of thirty of the enemy's gunboats. By pulling directly between the inshore part of the convoy and the position occupied by the Spaniards, he successfully checked their career, and, by this spirited exertion, kept them at bay during the whole night, and until the merchantmen had reached their anchorage. In April, 1798, the *Minerve* returned to England to refit, but towards the close of the year she again sailed for the Mediterranean, where Captain Cockburn continued to be employed on various important services, frequently in command of a small squadron, until the conclusion of the war. Among other operations, he joined in the hostilities against Malta—was in company with the *Emerald* at the taking of *La Caroline* privateer of 16 guns and 90 men: witnessed Lord Keith's capture of those frigates and two brigs under Rear-Admiral Perree, June 19, 1799—took, during the year 1800, the three privateers, *Le Furet*, *La Mouche*, and *La Vengeance*, carrying altogether 49 guns and 350 men—made prize, February 11, 1801, of a Danish man-of-war brig: and in September following, captured and destroyed the *Success*, of 32 and *Bracoure*, of 42 guns."

Without dwelling further on the gallant seaman's services during the next few years (among which was his co-operation, as Commodore, in the reduction of Martinique), we come to the expedition to the Scheldt. In this important, but unfortunate affair, Commodore Cockburn took the command of a division of the British Flotilla, bombarded Flushing; and, in the retreat, had the post of honour and formed the rear-guard.

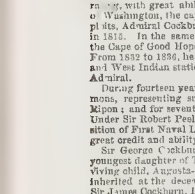
In 1810, he assisted, effectually, at the defence of Cadiz; and, in 1813, having previously attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, proceeded to North America, where war had broken out with the United States. This was the most brilliant epoch and the most important achievement of Sir George Cockburn's naval career. We have not space to enter on the minute description of his exploits. Suffice it to say that the admiral rendered the most effective aid to the land forces, destroying several sea-coast towns, spreading consternation into the heart of the enemy's country, and finally co-operating, with great ability and judgment, in the capture and destruction of Washington, the capital of the United States. For these gallant exploits, Admiral Cockburn was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, in 1815. In the same year, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and selected to convey Napoleon to St. Helena. From 1832 to 1836, he was Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian station, and in 1837 was advanced to the rank of full Admiral.

During fourteen years Sir George Cockburn sat in the House of Commons, representing successively Portsmouth, Weobly, Plymouth, and Ripon; and for seventeen years was one of the Lords of the Admiralty Under Sir Robert Peel's last Administration, he held the responsible position of First Naval Lord, and acquitted himself in Parliament with great credit and ability.

Sir George Cockburn married, November 28, 1809, his cousin, Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Cockburn, Esq.; and leaves an only surviving child, Augusta-Harriet-Mary. The baronetcy, which Sir George so inherited at the decease, in 1839, of his elder brother, Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart., G.C.H., now devolves on the Very Rev. William Cockburn, Dean of York, the Admiral's next brother.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, is nephew of the deceased Admiral.

ALEXANDER GEORGE FRASER, SIXTEENTH LORD SALTOUN, K.T., K.C.B., G.C.H.



This nobleman, who died on the 18th inst., at Auchinruth, Elginshire was, at the period of his decease, a Lieutenant-General in the army, Colonel of the 2nd Foot, Knight of the Thistle, Knight Commander of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Hanover, and a Knight of the Foreign Orders of St. George of Russia, and of Maria Theresa of Austria. These several honours attest his Lordship's military reputation. He entered the army in 1793, was engaged in Sicily in 1806-7, fought at Corunna, and served with distinction in the Peninsular War—being present at Nivelle, Nive, and Bayonne. He was also at Waterloo, and gained unperishable fame by the part he took as second in command to Sir John Macdonell, in the gallant defence of Hougomont. During the war in China, Lord Saltoun was employed, and received the insignia of a K.C.B.; and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for "the energy, ability, and gallantry" then displayed. The Duke of Wellington, on one occasion, described his Lordship as a pattern to the army "both as a man and a soldier."

Lord Saltoun was born 22nd April, 1785, and married, 6th March, 1815, Miss Catherine Thurlow, illegitimate daughter of Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor: but by her (who died 9th July, 1826) had no issue. The family honours devolve, consequently, on his nephew, Major Alexander Fraser, who is now seventeenth Baron Saltoun.

The deceased Lord sat in Parliament as one of the Representative Peers for Scotland. Of most of the musical institutions of the metropolis, his Lordship was a stanch patron: and he acted as President of the Madrigal Society, and Chairman of the Musical Union.

LORD SUFFIELD

EDWARD VENNON HARBORD, 4th Baron Suffield, of Suffield, in the county of Norfolk, was the eldest son of Edward, the third Baron, by his first marriage, with Georgiana, daughter and heiress of George, second Lord Vernon. Edward, 4th Baron Suffield, was born the 16th of June, 1818, and succeeded his father the 6th July, 1835. He married, on the 1st September of that year, Charlotte Susannah, only daughter of Alan Hyde, second Lord Gardner. Lord Suffield died on the 22nd instant, without issue; he is, therefore, succeeded by his eldest half-brother, the Hon Charles Harbord, an officer in the 7th Hussars, now 5th Baron Suffield.

LADY SALE

FLORENTIA, Lady Sale, was the daughter of George Wynch, Esq., and the wife of Major-General Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., whom she married in 1809. Lady Sale's career, as well as that of her gallant and distinguished husband, is a matter of history. As the faithful companion of her heart. In the 13th Light Infantry, in which Sale rose, and of which he died the Colonel, she was much respected: the officers and men to this hour remember her surviving kindness. Since her return to India, after paying a visit to her family on her release from captivity, Lady Sale resided on the hill in a state of comfort—her Majesty having granted her a pension of £500 a year as a mark of her approbation of her own and her gallant husband's conduct. Her ladyship died at Cape Town on the 6th of July last.

WILL.—The will of the late Earl of Wemyss and March—limited to his estates and property in England, and dated in August, 1827—was proved in London on the 16th of August last, and was granted to the present Earl. Lord Elcho (late Lord Elcho), to whom his Lordship has bequeathed the whole of his estates and possessions in England (the personal estate being estimated at £300,000), having previously made provision for the Countess and younger children from his estates in Scotland.

FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF WARWICK.

YESTERDAY week, the 19th, the remains of this much esteemed and excellent nobleman (whose death we recorded last week) were interred in the family vault, at St. Mary's Church, Warwick, amidst universal demonstrations of respect for the memory of the deceased Peer. The arrangements of the funeral were of the most unostentatious character.

As the time for the starting of the funeral cortège drew nigh, the approaches to the church were thronged with spectators. From an early hour in the morning, the minute bell was solemnly tolled; and as the day advanced, muffled peals from the tower of St. Mary's deepened the mournful impression of the anticipated ceremonial. The presence of about thirty of the Militia Staff in the funeral cortège, and the closing of the trading establishments, alone indicated that one of distinguished rank was about to be consigned to the tomb of his ancestors.

In the morning the coffin, containing the remains, was placed in the private chapel of Warwick Castle, whence the funeral procession was formed, and moved towards the church, headed by the Warwick tenantry, 150 in number, two and two; then, the clergy, the medical attendants, a plume of feathers, the deceased Earl's coronet and cushion, carried by David Miles, principal woodman; the body, in a hearse drawn by four horses; eight under bearers, and the militia staff, on each side; followed by seven mourning coaches and four, containing the Earl of Warwick, Lord Aylesford, Lord Mexborough, Lord Wemyss, Lord Guernsey, Lord Lewisham, Hon. Colonel Scott, Hon. D. Finch, Hon. C. B. Percy, Mr. George Repton, M.P., Rev. J. Wynter, Rev. J. Boudier, Mr. K. Greenway, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Hillis: the family carriage; three carriages belonging to the Hon. C. B. Percy, the Earl of Aylesford, and Lord Guernsey.

St. Mary's Church was hung with black cloth. The galleries were filled with persons; the seats in the chancel and nave being reserved for the clergy, pall-bearers, tenantry, &c. The procession having reached the church, the coffin, surmounted by the feathers, and the Earl's coronet at the head, was placed upon trestels in the centre of the nave, the mourners of the Militia having ranged on each side. The chief mourner, the present Earl of Warwick, was supported by the Earl of Aylesford and the Earl of Mexborough, and the Earl of Wemyss, the father of the Countess of Warwick. The pall-bearers, eight in number, were Lord Guernsey, M.P., Lord Lewisham, M.P., the Hon Charles Bertie Percy, the Hon. Colonel Scott, the Hon. D Finch, Mr. G. W. Repton, M.P., the Rev. J. Wynter, and the Rev. J Boudier.

The service was read by the Rev. Albert Boudier. The vault was lighted; and, after the mourners and those who formed the procession had retired, great numbers of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect this resting-place of the noble family of Warwick.

The coffin was covered with rich crimson velvet, a coronet being placed over each handle, and the insignia of the Order of the Thistle, to which the noble Earl belonged, was placed at the foot. The coffin-plate bore the following inscription:—

The Right Honourable HENRY RICHARD GREVILLE, Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, K.T., Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Warwick. Born, March 29th, A.D. 1779; died, August 10th, A.D. 1853.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—A division of the fleet at Spithead, under Rear-Admiral Corry, with his blue at the mizen of the *Prince Regent*, 90, left that anchorage on Monday morning: the squadron consisting of *Prince Regent*, 90, Captain Hatton, *Queen*, 116, Captain T. T. Mitchell; *Amphion*, 34 (screw), Captain Key; *Melon*, 22 (paddle), Captain Goldsmith; *Polyphemus*, 18 (paddle), Captain C. H. M. Buckley; *Leopard*, 18 (paddle), Captain G. Gifford; *Vulture*, 6 (paddle), Captain T. H. H. Glasse. The whole squadron left under canvas the wind being off the land, or about N.N.E.

THE QUEEN'S CONTENANCE OF THE NAVY.—Another Royal Princess is intended as a sailor, if we may draw any favourable inference from the fact of her Majesty having ordered a sailor boy's outfit for her Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The infamous Prince (who is now four years and three months old, and godson of the late Duke of Wellington) will be equipped by Mr. Watson, naval outfitter, of Gosport, who had the honour of furnishing the sea-going outfits to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—*Hampshire Advertiser*.

THE NEW ACT FOR MANNING THE ROYAL NAVY.—This act concerning the entry and service of seamen, and otherwise to amend the laws concerning her Majesty's navy, has immediate operation, and is subject is to extend the service of men and boys, and to amend the manning and discipline of the navy. Former provisions amended are extended to men entering for ten years or for any other term of continuous service Boys under eighteen are to be liable to serve till twenty-one; and when eighteen or upwards, to serve for ten years, &c. Extra pay is to be granted to men detained after the expiration of the period of service. Persons entering the navy are to be entitled to bounty. The act is not to affect the right of the Admiralty to enter seamen for any periods, and to discharge them. Men entering for continuous and general service and boys to be entitled to pay while in sick quarters under certain regulations. Spirituous liquors are not to be bought on board without the commander's consent. No allotment of wages to be made to relatives or others as a forfeit on their pay during absence. Power is given to try and punish summarily persons guilty of desertion. Imprisonment may be either with or without hard labour. Persons making fraudulent representations on entering the navy are to be punished as rogues and vagabonds. Railway companies are required to convey naval forces upon the same terms as the military and police force.

PASSING REGULATIONS FOR THE NAVY.—Young naval officers will do well to take heed to the regulations now in force at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. Midshipmen, or master's assistants, on being examined for the rank of lieutenant or master, if passed back at their first trial will lose three months' time; for the second rejection, six months; for the third, nine months; and if at the fourth trial they are again unsuccessful they will be dismissed from the service with disgrace.—*United Service Gazette*.

APPOINTMENT.—Captain Henry Byam Martin, C.B. (1827), is promoted to be a Commodore of the Second Class, as a mark of her Majesty's approbation of the distinguished part so ably performed at the recent review of the fleet.

DUBLIN GARRISON.—The following constitute the military force now in Dublin. Cavalry—1st King's Dragoon Guards, 2nd Queen's Bays, 11th Hussars, 16th Lancers. Infantry—63rd, 81st, 85th, 21st, 17th, and 90th Regiments, besides the artillery. There will be a grand review of the troops in Phœnix Park, on Wednesday next.

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—The colonelcies of two regiments are now vacant: that of the 21st Foot, by the sudden death of General Sir Frederick Adam, in a railway carriage, on Wednesday last; and that of the 2nd Foot, by the death of General Lord Saltoun.

THE Master-General of the Ordnance (Lieutenant-General Lord Raglan) returned to Stanhope-street, on Saturday, from inspecting the forts and entrances to the Medway and Thames.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. NAPIER.—This gallant veteran has been exceedingly ill for the last two or three months, and during nearly the whole of that period was confined to his bed in Hobart-place, Eaton-square; whence, however, he was conveyed, last Saturday week, in an easy carriage to his country mansion, at Oaklands, Hants, near Portsmouth. We understand that his ultimate recovery is despaired of by his friends and medical attendants, who, indeed, almost hourly expect his decease.

THE Life Guards are to have a pistol served out to them, and the cuirass taken away, as at present the cuirass is useless, the men not being able to put the butt end with any degree of firmness against the polished cuirass. Moreover, the cuirass so hampers the freedom of the arms that a sword arm is almost useless.

SCOTCH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—It appears by a parliamentary return, that in the county of Haddington the steam and water power of engines applied to agricultural purposes is equal to 1988 horse-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

Parliament was this day prorogued by Commission. The Lords Commissioners were—the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

A number of ladies were admitted to the body of the house, and to the strangers' gallery, to witness the proceedings.

Soon after two o'clock, Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to summon the House of Commons to hear the Royal Commission read. The Speaker, attended by a number of members of the Lower House, having appeared at the bar, the Commission was read by the clerk at the table: after which, the Royal Assent was given, in the usual form, to a great number of bills, among which were the following: Liberated Africans (Sierra Leone), Government of India, Transportation, Thames Embankment, Universities (Scotland), Employment of Children in Factories, Charitable Trusts, Defacing the Coin, Smoke Nuisances Abatement (Metropolis), South Sea and other Annuities (provision for payment, &c.), Betting Houses, Commons Enclosure (No 3), Female Convicts, Loan Societies, Friendly Societies, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Westminster Improvement (Dwellings of the Working Classes), South Sea Company's Arrangement and Trusts

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the following speech:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from your attendances in Parliament, and at the same time to express her Majesty's cordial approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which, during a protracted and laborious session, you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare

"Her Majesty has seen with much satisfaction that, by the remission and reduction of taxes which tended to cramp the operations of trade and industry, you have given fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation, and have largely increased the means of obtaining the necessaries of life.

"The provision which you have made for meeting the demands of the public service, not only in the present but also in future years, is of a nature to give permanent stability to our finances, and thereby to aid in consolidating the strength and resources of the empire.

"The buoyant state of the revenue, and the steady progress of our foreign trade, are proofs of the wisdom of the commercial policy now firmly established; while the prosperity which pervades the great trading and producing classes, happily, without even a partial exception, affords continued and increasing evidence of the enlarged comforts of the people.

"The measure which you have passed for the future government of India has been readily sanctioned by her Majesty, in the persuasion that it will prove to have been wisely framed, and that it is well calculated to promote the improvement and welfare of her Majesty's Eastern dominions.

"Her Majesty regards with peculiar satisfaction the provision you have made for the better administration of charitable trusts. The obstacles which existed to the just and beneficial use of property set apart for the purposes of charity and of education, have been a serious public evil, to which her Majesty is persuaded that in your wisdom you have now applied an efficient remedy.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for the defence of the country both by sea and land. Her Majesty will apply them with a due regard to economy, and consistently with that spirit which has at all times made our national security the chief object of her care.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her allies the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

"It is with deep interest and concern that her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

"The Emperor of the French has united with her Majesty in earnest endeavours to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war.

"Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the Conference now assembled at Vienna, her Majesty has good reason to hope that an honourable arrangement will speedily be accomplished

"Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and she trusts that the establishment of representative Government in that colony may lead to the development of its resources, and enable it to make efficient provision for its future defence.

"We are also commanded to congratulate you, that, by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of her Majesty and of the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honourable and successful issue. The objects of the war having been fully attained, and due submission made by the Burmese Government peace has been proclaimed.

"Her Majesty contemplates with grateful satisfaction and thankfulness to Almighty God, the tranquility which prevails throughout her dominions; together with that peaceful industry and obedience to the laws, which ensure the welfare of all classes of her subjects. It is the first desire of her Majesty to promote the advance of every social improvement, and, with the aid of your wisdom, still further to extend the prosperity and happiness of her people"

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

After some unimportant business, and some notices for next session,

LORD PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Monckton Milnes, expressed his confident opinion that the Queen of Russia would evacuate the Principalities at the earliest possible opportunity.

Lord Palmerston's remarks were followed by the appearance of the Black Rod, and the Speaker and members proceeded to the House of Lords.

After hearing the Royal Speech, and the declaration that Parliament was prorogued, the Speaker and the members returned to their own House; and the right honourable gentleman, having made the customary announcement that the apartments in the palace, on the Terrace, should, bands with war cus members; and so ended the protracted and extremely laborious session of 1852-53, during which the House of Commons has sat 159 days, and has divided 260 times.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The front of this building, facing New Palace-yard, is nearly completed as far as the entrance to New Palace-yard hill. The apartments in this part of the building are to be appropriated to the use of the Speaker. In Old Palace yard great progress has taken place in completing that portion of the great building from the Victoria tower a façade is in course of erection to the entrance to the central hall, opposite Westminster Abbey, and where the new entrance to the House of Commons was before the commencement of the alterations consisted of the most mean of the worst character with the new palace. When completed, the façade will entirely hide from view the exterior of the House of Lords, and the entrance at the end of the Speaker in New Palace yard will be the exterior of the new House of Commons which runs parallel with Westminster-hall.

ACTIVITY IN THE ROYAL ARSENAL.—Although the question of war with Turkey and Russia is believed to be settled in the minds of the people, the activity displayed in every department of this establishment argues to the contrary. There have been almost daily additions of men and boys, and orders have been received for further extractions during the ensuing week. For some time past it has been the practice to pay the hammer-men employed in the establishment wages varying from 14s. to 18s. per week; but, in future, the uniform rate of wages for the class of workmen is to be raised to 19s per week.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Minor Canonries*: The Rev. H. H. Westmore, to Manchester Cathedral; the Rev. [illegible] F. Clements, to the church of Durham *Rectories*: The Rev. [illegible] to Barwell, Leicestershire; the Rev. B. M. Hogg, to Cranford St. John, Northampton-shire; the Rev. J. Jerram, to Fleet, Lincolnshire; the Rev. I. Jones, to Allhallows, London; the Rev. P. A. L. Wood, clerk, to Devizes, with St. Mary's, Potterne; the Rev. W. J. Arrowsmith, to Byton, Hereford; the Rev. Dr. W. Holdsworth, to Dutton, near Northingham; the Hon. and Rev. J. H. Nevison, to Great Mary, Suffolk; the Rev. E. Whitehead, to Godmanstone, Dorset; the Rev. R. K. Killick, to Grondwater; the Rev. F. Gipps, to Corbridge, Northumberland. *Vicarages*: the Rev. E. Hanson, to Thaxted, Essex; the Rev. H. C. Hubbersty, to Helpstone, Northamptonshire, the Rev. E. Ruff, to Little Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire; the Rev. R. Lowe, to Kittoon, Roscommon; the Rev. H. Milner, to Horncastle, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. F. Pizey, to Horsey, with the rectory of Sirston annexed, near Wellingborough; the Rev. W. S. Prout, to Lakenheath, near Brandon Ferry, Suffolk; the Rev. A. H. Bellman, to Henham, Essex; the Rev. W. Callendar, to Blackmore, Essex; the Rev. J. Serrenat, to North Petherwin, near Launceston; the Rev. J. W. Wemm, to Wickhambrook, Suffolk

PROROGATION OF CONVOCATION.—The day to which Convocation has been prorogued is Saturday, the 10th of September, and not Saturday, the 10th of November, as in the Gazette of September Convocation will be further prorogued to Friday, the 28th of October.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BRABANT.

No event of recent date in the history of Belgium has caused so much excitement in Brussels as the marriage of the heir-apparent of the throne with the Archduchess Maria of Austria, daughter of that Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, who for so many years represented his brother Francis and nephew Ferdinand in the sister cities. The dynasty of Leopold, already consolidated by his consummate wisdom and all-conciliating benevolence, receives a corroborative guarantee in a union with the ancient House of Hapsburgh, and a renewal of closer relations with the powerful Confederation which includes the land of his own birth and education.

The youthful bride was born on the 23rd of August, 1836. Her father, the Archduke Joseph, was son of the Emperor Leopold II. He had already attained the age of fifty-seven when he married her mother, the Princess Marie, daughter of Louis, Duke of Wurtemberg. The Archduke Joseph died in 1847, at the advanced age of seventy-one. When his daughter—now the Duchess de Brabant—was in her eleventh year.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Brabant, eldest son of the King of the Belgians and of Queen Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe, was born April 9, 1835; and attained his eighteenth year and his political majority together in April last. The auspicious event was celebrated with great rejoicing at Brussels, and our Sketches of the fêtes were accompanied by a Portrait of the young Duke (*Vide* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, April 16, 1853, page 288).

The marriage of the Archduchess Marie with the heir apparent to the Crown of Belgium was performed by proxy in the Cathedral Church of Vienna on the 15th. The marriage ceremony was performed by the newly-appointed Archbishop of Vienna. On the 18th the Archduchess left Vienna, attended by the German Archer Noble Guard, who wore their rich scarlet and gold uniforms, and accompanied by some of the highest nobles of Austria. The Duchess de Brabant arrived at the station of Aix-la-Chapelle on Friday, at half past four, having quitted Cologne at ten minutes to three. The Prince of Prussia, who intended to pay his respects to the Duchess at Aix-la-Chapelle, was prevented from doing so by indisposition, and sent word of the fact by telegraph. All the authorities of the province and town, as well as the officers of the garrison, were in waiting at the station to receive the Duchess. As soon as the train arrived, her Imperial Highness proceeded to the cathedral, accompanied by her suite and all the authorities. The crowd was immense in the streets and at the cathedral. The young Archduchess wore a grey silk dress, and look very well. She alighted at the Hôtel Dremel, where apartments had been prepared for her. She left Aix-la-Chapelle at eight the next morning (Saturday), and arrived at Verviers at nine. She proceeded at once to the Hôtel Biollis. Her Imperial Highness and all her suite were in plain travelling dresses. The august traveller appeared in high spirits, and was exceedingly curious in examining all the striking objects which met her gaze in her new country. The station of Dolhain was dressed out with the national colours, and the moment the train entered the Belgian territory, a salvo of artillery announced the event. All along the way, enthusiastic crowds from the population accompanied the progress of her Imperial Highness.

[illegible] arrived at Brussels. The proceedings commenced [illegible] soon after six o'clock a.m., of a crowd of civil and military functionaries, by a Royal train, from Brussels, who were about to take a part in the ceremony of the day. It was arranged that the train should stop for the King at a short distance from Brussels. Punctuality is the politeness of kings, and just as seven o'clock was striking a carriage and-four, with outriders, was seen to emerge from the alley of Laeken, from which Leopold and his sons and daughter alighted, and gave a kindly greeting to the Ministers and Generals who had got out of their railway-carriages to salute him.

Sixty-four years have passed over the head of this scion of the illustrious House of Coburg; time has dealt tenderly with him, and he does not appear more than between fifty and sixty. That moderation which is an essential part of his character has been as conservative of his health as of his good fortune. The Duke de Brabant is still very young—only eighteen years of age, but of tall stature, with quite a Bourbon face—not the rounded contour of a Louis XVI. or a Duke de Bordeaux, but nearer the older and more elongated type of a Louis Quatorze, or his own ancestor the first Duke d'Orleans. His manners are prevalent, as is usually the case with plants of a Royal conservatory—the coolness, the *aplomb*, and the knowledge of persons which he has belonging rather to a man of thirty. The train stopped some time at Liege, in order to inquire by telegraph if the Archduchess had come; and, at length passing the station of Verviers, went onwards to the extremity of the town, where the villa and grounds of Viscount Bolay had been officially declared as neutral ground for the delivery of the Archduchess by the Imperial Commissioner, Prince Adolf Schwarzenburg, to the Belgian Commissioner, Count O'Sullivan de Grace. A pavilion had been erected close to the railway, and the configuration of the grounds proved well suited to the occasion: the space between the railway and the house being filled up with very pretty garden-ground, and the villa or château being, according to Continental custom, close on the town. Between festoons of flowers and over a carpet the King and those permitted to form part of the train proceeded to the house in which the Archduchess awaited her bridegroom and father-in-law.

The interview between the bride and bridegroom having taken place in a private apartment, the two households assembled in the grand drawing-room of the château for reciprocal presentation. The Archduchess Maria is of middle height, of moderate *embonpoint*, of a fine healthy complexion, and of a most pleasing expression of countenance. She wore a costume of blue and white.

The commission and suite of her highness were then presented to the King: they belong to the highest aristocracy of Austria—Prince Schwarzenburg, Prince Richard Metternich, eldest son of the Metternich, the Countess Clam-Martinitz, and other names less known. In addition to these persons were Count O'Sullivan de Grace, the Belgian Commissioner, Baron Vrintz, the Austrian Minister in Belgium, &c.

When the presentations and recognitions had taken place, the King turned round, and the windows of the drawing-room being open, a large space was seen to be cleared, and a square held by troops, in which the band played. Leading forward the Duchess de Brabant, the King stepped on the balcony; and the moment he appeared the densely-assembled mass of people who had crowded from all the eastern part of Belgium into Verviers, burst into one spontaneous shout of "Vive le Roi!" "Vive la Duchesse de Brabant!" and the band striking up "Oh peut on être mieux qu'au sein de sa famille," affectionate and significant glances were exchanged by the Royal group.

The Royal family and the commission then partook of déjeûner, and the train started for the station of Verviers, leaving behind the German Archer Noble Guard, who had accompanied the Archduchess from Vienna, and who received the affecting adieux of the Archduchess's own commandant, Field Marshal Pirquet, going on to Brussels, entered the Royal train.

Arrived at the station of Verviers, there were the usual addresses and felicitations of the authorities, with a profusion of garlands and flags—and the same at other stations along the route—all of which need not be described in detail, from the uniformity of their character. The Duke de Brabant wore on the return journey the ribbon of the Golden Fleece, which had been presented to him by Prince Schwarzenburg, in the name of the Emperor of Austria; his wealthy aunt, Viscount Biolay, at Verviers, having also been a Knight of the Golden Fleece. He made a colossal fortune by the cloth manufactures of that thriving place.

The progress to Liege is through the beautiful valley of the Vesdre. This is the Birmingham and Wolverhampton of Belgium; but the long furnace chimneys, instead of rising from a Staffordshire *inferno* of unvarying grim blackness, are mingled with vast forests hanging on mountain slopes, verdant champagnes, and clear rushing rills. Every fire was put out; the atmosphere was cool; and returning the Royal family of this city having been the ancient capital of Belgium

At Mechlin—where there was the same display of a pavilion, throne, flags, and flowers—the principal spokesman was the Cardinal Archbishop, clad in crimson from head to foot. This marriage with a daughter of the first Catholic power of Germany has been very acceptable to the clergy, which is so influential in Belgium. The King is too well aware of the power they wielded against the House of Orange, and of their great influence over the people in this semi-Catholic country, not to conciliate them; but he gives no encouragement whatever to the recently-revived Ultramontane impetus which would place the Church altogether above the State, the discussion of which is the sole and exclusive subject of party politics in Belgium

THE ENTRY OF THE ROYAL PARTY INTO BRUSSELS.

At Brussels, the whole of the vast railway station was thronged with the leading persons of the town, the state, and the army, awaiting the arrival of the Royal train. At six o'clock the cannon announces that the train was close to Brussels; and, in a minute or two after, the Royal party entered the station. As soon as the train appeared, the music of the regiment of Chasseurs played the Brabançonne, and afterwards the Austrian national air. The King alighted first, and was saluted by an immense acclamation. The young Duchess then appeared, and a murmur of admiration burst out on every side at her countenance, glowing with youth, health, and beauty. The next moment an irresistible movement of enthusiasm arose, and a universal cry of "Vive la Duchesse de Brabant!" was heard from every quarter, mingled with cries of "Vive le Roi!" At the same moment, the Duke de Brabant, the Princess Charlotte, and the Count de Flandres appeared, and were just as warmly received. M. Guillon, Burgomaster of the commune of St. Josse-ten-Noode, on the territory of which is situated the station, then advanced, and read the following address:—

Sire,—The administration of St. Josse-ten-Noode requests your Majesty to receive the expression of the joy which animates it in beholding your Majesty bringing to your capital, the august Princess who has come to join her destiny to that of the heir to the throne, and to bring new pledges of happiness to her adopted country. May Heaven grant, as to regard the [illegible] years the nations cry which springs from every heart—"Vive le Roi! Vivent leurs Altesses Royales!"

His Majesty bowed low, and the cries thus uttered were re-echoed from the thousands present. The Burgomaster of Brussels then stepped forward. This remarkable person, consecrated by all Belgium as a great citizen, is somewhat past the middle age, and, with grey moustaches, and a clear, liquid intelligent eye, has in his bearing all the signs of nature's aristocracy. Possessed of a handsome private fortune, he devotes a powerful intellect and an energetic will solely and entirely to the public service, and is, in fact, made of the very stuff that in days of yore rendered Antwerp and the cities of Flanders the Venice and Genoa of the north—a man, who under Alva would have been sent to the scaffold, but under Leopold the Prudent is the rampart of the throne against democratic ambition. Instead of the mere flattery of the day, he reminded the Duchess that she was come not merely to be the wife of the heir of the throne, but worthily to fill the place of that departed Princess who had so endeared herself by her virtues to the Belgians.

The following is a copy of his address:

Sire,—The representatives of the capital seize with new zeal the opportunity of presenting their most respectful and most devoted homage to your Majesty. Every time they approach the King, they can thank him for a benefit for the community. And on what more solemn occasion? To-day your Majesty realises a promise which all Belgium hearts had accepted with happiness, and you cannot doubt of our lively gratitude.

Madam,—Your arrival in the midst of us is greeted with the most sympathetic acclamations. They are addressed to the Princess whose life will henceforth be united to that of this son of Brussels, who, by his qualities of courage and heart, has acquired the right to be called the Prince Royal. You, Madam, will follow the footsteps of the august mother of the Duke of Brabant, we will endeavour to make you love both your new country and your new residence. May the King and the Royal family accept with favour our wishes and our congratulation.

The King, who was visibly affected, replied, "I thank, Mr. Burgomaster," but was prevented from proceeding further by the enthusiastic acclamations which arose. The King then offered his arm to the Duchess de Brabant, who also appeared profoundly touched by the address of the Burgomaster. The Princess Charlotte took the arm of the Duke de Brabant, and the Count de Flandres was by their side. The Royal party then retired, amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and enthusiastic shouts. In the latter the people outside joined heartily. The illustrious party having entered the court carriages, a cortége was formed in this order:—

Two squadrons of the regiment of guides, with the band; four outriders on horseback; two two-horse carriages, then three carriages, each drawn by six horses, containing the great dignitaries; afterwards the military household of the King and the Duke of Brabant, on horseback; next, the Royal carriage, which was open, and drawn by six horses, containing the Duchess de Brabant and her mother-in-law, the Princess Charlotte on one seat, and the King and the Duke de Brabant on the other—the latter opposite the Princess. General Chazal and Lieutenant-General Brialmont, aides-de-camp to the King, rode one on each side of the carriage; then came all the general officers present at Brussels, and all the military staff of the city, on horseback; then the carriage of his Royal Highness the Count de Flandre, drawn by six horses; and, lastly, two squadrons of guides.

The appearance of the cortége was brilliant in the extreme.

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm and acclamations which greeted the King and their Royal Highnesses throughout the whole progress of the cortége. It was not only on the Boulevards, in the Rue Royale and on the Place des Palais that the crowd was immense, it was also in the houses. Not a balcony, not a window, not a roof but was densely crowded with spectators. Handkerchiefs were waved, hands applauded, and thousands of voices raised one continued cry of "Vive le Roi! Vive la Duchesse de Brabant! Vive le Duc de Brabant! Vive la famille Royale!" but any description of the scene must fall far short of the reality. In the Rue Royale, a poor woman pushed by the crowd almost under the very wheels of the Royal carriage, stretched out her arms in despair towards the young Princess, who for the first time passed through the population of Brussels. Her Royal Highness perceived her, rose up in the carriage, and the crowd giving way, the supplicant was enabled to approach and deliver into the hands of the Princess a petition, which her Royal Highness received with a smile full of hope and consolation. On the cortége entering on the Place des Palais, the crowd was more compact than on any other part of the road; there was no escort, and nothing to keep the people back, and they surrounded the Royal carriage, on the august travellers alighting, in such a manner, that it might be almost said that they entered the Palace on the arms of the population. In a few minutes afterwards the King, the young Archduchess, the Duke de Brabant, the Princess Charlotte, and the Count de Flandres appeared on the balcony, and were saluted with the loudest acclamations. The bells of the churches were at this time ringing their merriest peals, and the cannon firing salutes in honour of the occasion; and the long day closed, as the last rays of the sun shed a golden lustre on the alleys of the park, with repeated acclamations.

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE.

The ceremony of the civil marriage was to have taken place on Sunday morning; but the indisposition of the Duchess de Brabant, caused by the fatigue and the emotions of her journey from Vienna to Brussels, in the midst of the official receptions, compelled its postponement. This announcement spread uneasiness among the public, who had already been much interested by the youth, grace, and affability of the Archduchess on the day of her arrival. Happily this indisposition was not serious; and on Monday morning the sound of the large bells of Collegiate Church of St. Gudule, and salvos of artillery, announced to the inhabitants of the capital that, in spite of the bride's indisposition of the previous day, the marriage of the Royal pair was to take place that morning. The weather was not propitious; a mist, with occasional showers of rain, boded that the masses who were to see the procession only would have their pleasure marred; but this, of course, made no difference as regards the marriage pomp within the church

The civil marriage took place in a hall of the Palace at ten o'clock, the bride looking rather pale and agitated, but magnificently attired in white and diamonds. The bridegroom wore the uniform of his military rank, a Major of Grenadiers, to which he has been recently promoted—a pastimony of advancement in the heir of a crown which smacks of that citizen kingship which has been in vogue since 1830. The King himself wore the costume of a General, with the red ribband of his own Order of Leopold; and all the great officers of State wore their official costumes and orders. Prominent among them was the Prince de Ligne, President of the Senate or Upper Chamber, who was one of the witnesses for the Archduchess Marie, and who may be remembered as the sumptuously-equipped representative of King Leopold at the coronation of our own Queen. The other witnesses for the Archduchess—were the President of the Court of Appeal; M. Henri de Brouckère, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, brother of the Burgomaster; and Count O'Sullivan de Grass, a gentleman of Irish family, settled for some generations in Belgium, who in various Legations, and as Belgian representative at Vienna, has made a very creditable career, gaining the respect of good sense and energy, with a penchant for the Muses, which on this occasion has manifested itself by an epithalamium to Marie—*nom bien sur terre et en ciel*. By reciprocal courtesy Prince Schwarzenburg and the Austrian Minister at this Court were the witnesses for the Duke of Brabant, the formalities being exactly the same as those of a citizen's marriage at the Hôtel de Ville

In the large hall in which the marriage took place, a gilt table, covered with a cloth of crimson velvet, magnificently embroidered with gold, occupied the middle of the part nearest the [illegible] and this table, and fronting the hall, were five fauteuils placed in [illegible], behind them was a row of chairs destined for the ladies of the suite of the Duchess of Brabant and of the Princess Charlotte. On the other side of the table, fronting the windows, and consequently with their backs towards the persons present, were two chairs, one for the Burgomaster of Brussels, acting as officer of the Etat Civil and the other for the Secretary of the City, assisting the Burgomaster. On the table were the registers of the Etat Civil in which the contract of marriage was inscribed, and which were bound in red morocco velvet. At a quarter past ten all the persons officially appointed to be present at the ceremony had assembled. Presently at half-past ten the door leading from the private apartments opened, and his Majesty appeared, having on his arm the Duchess de Brabant, and followed by the Duke de Brabant, leading the Princess Charlotte; the Count de Flandres, the officers composing the military household of the King and of the Duke de Brabant, and the persons of the suite of the Duchess. His Majesty took his seat in the centre fauteuil near the table, having on his right the Duchess de Brabant and the Count de Flandres, and on his left the Duke of Brabant and the Princess Charlotte. The ladies of the suites of the Duchess and the young Princess stood before the chairs prepared for them behind the fauteuils of the King and the Royal family. The officers of the two military households occupied the extremity of the hall near the windows of the balcony. On the left side of the table stood the four witnesses for the Duchess de Brabant. On the left were the Baron de Vrients de Trewenfels, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Austria at the Court of Belgium; M. DeFoss, President of the Chamber of Representatives; M. Faider, Minister of Justice; and Baron de Gerlache, First President of the Court of Cassation, witnesses of the Duke de Brabant. The Duchess de Brabant wore a dress of antique white satin, richly embroidered with silver, and with a train. A magnificent diadem in brilliants, from which some orange-flowers were suspended on either side, was placed on her head with much taste. The dress of the Princess Charlotte was of the same rich description as that worn by the Duchess. The Duke de Brabant wore the grand cordon of the Order of Leopold, the collar of the Golden Fleece (Austrian), and the insignia of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

As soon as the King and their Royal Highnesses had taken their places, the Burgomaster of Brussels requested the Secretary to read the marriage contract; and whilst he was doing so from one of the registers, the Burgomaster followed him in the other. The reading of the contract of the Etat Civil, with the names and qualities of the parties and of the witnesses, occupied nearly a quarter of an hour. When it was concluded, the Burgomaster read, according to the terms of the law, the articles of the Civil Code, which determine the rights and duties of the married couple, and then, rising, addressed to the Duke of Brabant the usual question—"Do you consent to take for wife," &c. His Royal Highness rose, and turning towards the King, for his consent, replied in a low voice, but in a very distinct manner—"Yes, Monsieur le Bourgmestre." The same question was afterwards addressed by M. de Brouckère to the Duchess. A slight emotion marked her countenance; she then turned towards his Majesty, but without quitting her seat, and, addressing the Burgomaster, replied, "Yes, Sir." Cries of "Vive le Roi!" "Vivent le Duc et la Duchesse de Brabant!" here burst out, and continued for some time. The marriage being over, the Burgomaster of Brussels came forward, and addressed the Royal couple as follows:—

Monseigneur, Madame—It is the custom for the civil officer to congratulate the persons whose marriage he enregisters. Your Royal Highnesses will permit me not to derogate from that custom, and to congratulate myself on being the organ of the law in so solemn a conjuncture. I have had the pleasure to speak to your Royal Highnesses of the duties of your position, for you are well aware that the virtues of princes, as the rays of the sun enlighten the earth, diffuse their beneficial effects over all society. I confine myself to being the echo of the wishes of our populations. This union, to which the Church will give its benediction in a few minutes, consolidates for ever our independence, and will be, I am convinced, a productive of happiness to your Royal Highnesses as useful to a nation, at the same time attached to its institutions and devoted to its King; to a nation which from the moment comprises in the same affection the Duke and Duchess de Brabant.

Loud acclamations followed these words. The King and their Royal Highnesses then quitted their seats and approached the table. The Burgomaster presented a pen to his Majesty, who first signed the act of marriage on the two registers, then the Duke de Brabant, the Duchess de Brabant, the Princess Charlotte, and the Count de Flandres signed in their turn, and after them the eight witnesses.

Whilst this formality was being accomplished, the King and the Duke de Brabant conversed with the Burgomaster of Brussels. When all the signatures were given, the King again offered his arm to the Duchess de Brabant, the Duke gave his arm to the Princess Charlotte, and the Royal family, followed by the same personages as on their arrival, left by the great door leading to the private apartments, to take some repose before proceeding to the religious ceremony.

THE RELIGIOUS SOLEMNISATION IN THE CHURCH OF ST. GUDULE.

For the ceremonial marriage the Collegiate Church had been long under repair and decoration, and here the Roman Catholic Church, so potent in Belgium, put forth all that pomp and splendour which is so essential a part of her character. St. Gudule is not a cathedral by title, Mechlin being the ecclesiastical metropole of Belgium; but, both in dimension and in the beautiful proportions of the interior, St. Gudule surpasses many a cathedral. Belgium is one of the most favoured natal soils of pointed architecture; in fact, it was just after the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when the style was introduced, that Bruges, Louvain, and other cities rose to opulence, that the arts began to flourish, that the country was drained, and in the lapse of 260 years more was covered with edifices that show most varied and original applications of the pointed principle

At half-past ten o'clock the doors of the church were opened to persons supplied with cards. The gallantry of

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BRABANT WITH THE ARCHDUCHESS MARIE OF AUSTRIA.

Lines of Grenadiers of the *regiment d'élite* kept the passage clear in the body of the church. A great number of officers, in Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and English uniforms, occupied a special place.

At eleven o'clock precisely the clergy of Saint Gudule, attended by more than 200 choristers, with albs of lace over red gowns, went, preceded by the cross, to the square of the cathedral, to receive his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, Primate of Belgium; and all the other prelates of the kingdom. Shortly after, amidst the pealing of the organ and the ringing of the great bell, the sacred cortège entered the church. The Bishops were respectively attended by the Vicars-General and Chapters. The Cardinal was nearly the last in the procession. The great ecclesiastical dignitaries took their places in the choir, and then put on their episcopal robes and took the episcopal cross. The singing-boys threw incense on them as they did so.

Soon after, the Swiss of the Royal Household, in splendid uniforms of red and gold, and carrying large halberds, took up their places at the angles of the transept. The doors of the side naves were then opened, and as many of the public as could be accommodated were admitted.

In the centre of the lofty nave rose a *baldaquin*, which seemed nearly a hundred feet in height; huge old tapestries, half faded with the lapse of centuries, enclosed the space in front of the altar. A dim religious light was all that the antique painted windows allowed to penetrate from the dull, unfriendly outer air; but a long array of massive candelabra poured the light of thousands and thousands of wax-lights on whole legions of priests, clad in white, who thronged, in perfect order, the high ascending gradations of the altar, in front of which sat the Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin, Primate of the kingdom, on a gorgeous throne, surrounded by his suffragan bishops, with their high golden crosiers rising over their heads. In the centre space, under the *baldaquin*, were the chair of the King and kneeling cushions for the Royal pair—all as rich as gold, velvet, and embroidery could make them; while on each side the diplomatic corps, the Senate, the Court, the camp, the city, were all represented by endless tiers of dignitaries, in stars, ribbons, feathers, laces, and brilliants.

As mid-day approached, low distant huzzas were heard from time to time, louder again, and louder still, till the noise from without reached the echoes of the grandly pillared aisles and vaulted roofs The acclamations of the crowd announced the arrival of the King and the august couple. The great bell again began ringing, and the organ pealed anew. The Cardinal Archbishop and the Bishops advanced to the great door to receive his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses. (*Vide* Illustration.) A prolonged blast of trumpets of fine intonation, without a single flat note, announced the entry of the bridal procession; and the King, the Duchess (with long held train of silver cloth), and the Princes, moved up the living avenue to their places under the canopy.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION ENTERING THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. GUDULE, BRUSSELS.

The Royal cortège advanced up the church in the following order —The Clergy of Brussels with the crucifix, the Dominicans, the Canons, the Bishops, the Cardinal, the King leading the Princess, the Duke de Brabant conducting the Princess Charlotte, the Count de Flandres, and a brilliant staff. On arriving at the entrance to the choir, the Cardinal indicated to the august couple the places they were to occupy. The Duke de Brabant took the right hand side of the Duchess. The King seated himself between the Princess Charlotte and the Count de Flandres. The Duchess was very pale, and appeared greatly affected, and it was with an uncertain step that she advanced towards the prie-Dieu. The Princess appeared to all to be fully aware of the importance of the grave and holy act she was about to accomplish. The emotion of her Imperial and Royal Highness was shared by all present.

The bride and bridegroom then knelt, and the ceremony commenced with a prayer. The Cardinal Archbishop, when all were seated, himself seated on his throne, and wearing his mitre, and surrounded by all the Bishops, then read a discourse to the Royal pair, monitory of things needful in their new state and highly responsible position, which was listened to with all the decorum requisite on such an occasion. Their Royal Highnesses then knelt on velvet cushions, and the nuptial benediction was given to them. Whilst they were still kneeling, and absorbed in prayer, the celebration of the mass commenced. When the host was raised, all the troops presented at arms. The spectacle at that moment was most imposing. The marriage service was then read, and the nuptial benediction pronounced by the Cardinal, after which the deep peals of the organ were heard, and a subdued but sublime mass choral swelled on the ear, the incense curled on high; and at intervals a salute of 101 guns measured the progress of the scene. A solemn *Te Deum* was sung with thrilling power by a grand orchestra; the Cardinal Archbishop, assisted by the bishops, officiating at the altar. Appropriate *morceaux* by Cherubini, Palestrina, and Mozart, were also performed. The ceremony terminated at half-past one o'clock, and the Royal party then retired. They were attended to the door of the church by the Cardinal, the bishops, and the clergy. On their return through the streets to the palace, the Royal party was greeted with the most enthusiastic acclamations

THE BRIDAL CORTEGE PROCEEDING TO ST. GUDULE.

HISTORICAL PROCESSION, AT BRUSSELS, IN CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BRABANT WITH THE ARCHDUCHESS MARIE OF AUSTRIA.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The seventh season was completed on Saturday the 20th—Tuesday, April 2, having been the opening representation. There have been sixty four performances and eighteen operas, thus subdivided:—Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell" seven times, "Il Barbiere" twice, and Otello" once; Donizetti's "Favorita" four times, "Lucrezia Borgia" eight times, "Maria de Rohan" three times, and the "Elisir d'Amore" once; Bellini's "Norma" thrice, and "Puritani" four times; Verdi's "Rigoletto" six times, and "Ernani" once; Auber's "Masaniello" thrice; Spohr's "Jessonda" twice; Bertios's "Benvenuto Cellini" once; Mozart's "Don Giovanni" once; Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" eight times, "Le Prophète" five times, and "Roberto," four times. In addition to these entire works, it must be added that the first act of "Norma" has been given four times, the last act of "Il Barbiere" twice, the cavern act of "Roberto" once; and the last act of "La Favorita" once, in order to strengthen the night's bill, by the combination of all "the talents." The ballets and divertissements have been "La Fille Mal Gardée," "Le Diable à Quatre," and "Fleurette." There have been forty-six subscription nights; and eighteen extra, or non-subscription nights—some of which have been given on Mondays and Fridays, instead of the ordinary opera evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The only morning concert of the season has been that of Mrs. Anderson.

The artistes who have sustained the lyric works have been Grisi, Madame Castellan, Madame Bosio, Madame Jullienne, Madame Tedesco, Madame Medori, Mdlle. Albini, Mdlle. Didiée, Mdlle. Cotti, Mdlle. Ronconi (basse and baryitones).

The chief dancers have been Mdlle. Plunkett, Mdlle. Yelva, Mdlle. Besson, Mdlle. Marmet, Mdlle. Kolemberg, and M. Desplaces

On reference to the pledges of the prospectus, it will be found that the directors have kept faith with their subscribers. Mdlle. Donzelli, it is true, was promised, but in her place Madame Tedesco appeared; and of the six novelties—the management having only pledged itself to three for "positive production"—Spohr's "Jessonda," Verdi's "Rigoletto," and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini," were selected and brought out.

Although there has been some really very grand specimens of executive skill during the past campaign, and there is sufficient evidence of good intention on the part of the direction, it is impossible to conceal the fact that the theatre can scarcely be stated to have sustained the fame of former years. It is not to be believed that this falling off has arisen, as some persons have suggested, from the want of competition. It must be ascribed to the fashionable influences of a London season, in no small degree. The number of private concerts has been immense, and for these the Italian singers have been engaged, not only to the great inconvenience of the regular service of the theatre, but to the absolute damage of the establishment—inasmuch as any attempt to introduce the "stars" to study new parts was found an impossibility Moreover, the musical director and conductor, Mr. Costa, having on his hands the Philharmonic Society and the Sacred Harmonic Society, besides concerts at the Palace, &c., is physically unable to give that time and attention to the production of new works which they absolutely require. Hence it is that so many careless and slovenly executions of even old operas have been remarked. Then, again, there is a determined resolution on the part of the Italian artistes to put down, if they can—fortunately for art they cannot—every school of composition except their own. This suicidal policy has already destroyed several great European lyric establishments. Music in Italy died with Bellini and Donizetti. Verdi has dramatic power and fancy, but he is not strong enough to be their successor; and it is, therefore, to the French, German, and English composers, past and present, that managers must look for operas to vary the repertory. There are still productions of Mozart not yet essayed—there are inspirations of Gluck not yet attempted—there are compositions of Spontini Mercadante, Weber, Auber, yet untried. Fashion may pronounce for certain masters, but the only solid foundation of a well-ordered lyric theatre must be based on the principle of producing works of every school, without distinction of country. The culture of the most elevated art may be slow in gaining ground, but its progress is sure; there is yearly an increasing aptitude amongst the selected classes of English society for works of the highest order of merit, alike appealing to the heart and understanding. The humanizing influence of musical art in the minds of an intellectual auditory is undeniable The true test of the greatness of an opera is in its durability—that which is truly original and suggestive—no matter in what style—must be essentially irresistible. But it is not alone the wonder and admiration of the learned musician which must be provoked, there must be melody and effect to fascinate the most ignorant auditor susceptible of emotion. It is not by abuse of acknowledged masterpieces of the modern Italian school—such as "Lucia," "Norma," "Sonnambula," &c.—that amateurs will be convinced of the beauties of a Mozartian score—of its florid accompaniments; of its delicate and nervous counterpoint; of its exquisite vocal form; and of its endless charms of ingenious and fanciful instrumentation. The great drawbacks for art-progress in London are bigotry and intolerance. It seems to be a fixed resolve of professional minds of a certain class not to look at the operatic repertory as they would glance at a picture-gallery—in order to admire the force of contrast, and taste the delights of variety.

Our returns will almost suffice to explain the doings of the past campaign. Of the new artists—Madame Tedesco, Mdme. Medori, Mdlle. Albini, and Mdlle. Didiée—not one has advanced beyond a *succès d'estime*. A great contralto is yet a want; and it is a patent fact that there is no singer who can enter the lists with Grisi but Viardot, Mdlle.

Wagner is still looming in the distance; but, however great her Teutonic fame, she has yet to be tried by the London standard, which so remorselessly destroys artistic celebrities. In fact, until the Continental reputation be now confirmed here, foreign celebrities are of no value in our market.

The reasons of the failures of the "Jessonda" and "Benvenuto Cellini," have been so recently explained in our columns, that it would be useless to touch again on such unmeaning events. If Verdi's "Rigoletto" had been the last, instead of the first, of novelties, its doom would have been certain after the Italian cabal against the French composer. As it was, Bosio's charming vocalisation, Mario's delicious singing, and Ronconi's sublime acting, saved the work from remorseless condemnation.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

This establishment, which seems destined to such singular vicissitudes, was re-opened with an operatic company, composed, apparently, of all nations, including, perhaps, the unknown tongues. It is impossible to notice seriously such a strange performance as that of Weber's "Der Freyschutz," even although the cast included Herr Formès' *Caspar* and Herr Reichardt's *Max*. Madame Caradori and Madame Zimmermann, the *Agatha* and *Anna*, have certain pretensions, but not of a nature to satisfy the cravings of a London audience. This has been an ill advised undertaking, which must end unfavourably, and already has the theatre been closed for a "night dress rehearsal," as the bills explained, for "Lucrezia Borgia." Handel's "Acis and Galatea," is promised for to-night (Saturday).

The new decimal coinage is to be based on the *mil*, one thousand of which will make the present pound; 100, one florin; 50, one shilling; and 10, one cent; the sixpence will be 25 mils; and the present crown, 250 mils. The cent and two-cent pieces will be of silver; while pieces of 1, 2, and 5 mils will be of copper.

Some thieves broke into a house at Garstang, last week, and robbed it. A pill-box, wh ch had written on the lid, "To be taken three times a day," but which really contained some sovereigns, was left by the thieves were not aware of the value of the "pills," or they would have gladly "taken them," if not exactly according to the directions.

A company has been formed at St. Petersburg, with the sanction of the Government for making a railroad between Riga and Dunaburg. The capital of the company is to be 48,000,000 fr. The Government guarantees 4½ per cent, but in fifty ten years the road is to become the property of the state

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Literature.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ASTRONOMY. For the use of Schools and Students. By J. R. HIND, F.R.A.S.—ELEMENTS OF EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c. Edited by JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S. —ELECTRIC SCIENCE: ITS HISTORY, PHENOMENA, AND APPLICATIONS. By F. C. BAKEWELL.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING, AND MECHANICAL DRAWING BOOK. For the use of Schools, Students, and Artizans. By ROBERT SCOTT BURN. —Ingram, Cooke, and Co

The desire for information in all those branches of science which have, even in the remotest degree, a practical bearing, is the distinguishing characteristic of the present age. This has manifested itself more especially since the Great Exhibition than it did previously; because it then became apparent to every reflecting visitor that the only certain road to maintain superior excellence in the arts, or to advance our manufactures, was an exact knowledge of all those laws by which nature regulates her works.

With a view to meet the growing demand for scientific knowledge, the works above-named have been published by the proprietors of the "Illustrated Library," as the first portion of a series which is to embrace the entire circle of the Natural Sciences, and those auxiliary arts which the study of them requires.

These works derive considerable advantages from the immense number of illustrations which adorn and explain the text. It is at all times difficult to render scientific truths, which have been arrived at by a system of research scarcely understood by the ordinary student, intelligible in common language. Beyond this, with new truths there naturally must arise new ideas; and both the truths and the deductions from them require the creation of a new system of signs—a fresh order of words. These, consequently, increase the difficulties of study in any of those branches which are the most valuable from the numerous discoveries to which they have led. In the same way as it would lead to great confusion to call a newly-discovered animal or plant by an epithet which had already been applied to a familiar object, it becomes injudicious—and it is indeed, in many cases, impossible—to express a new truth by an old name. On this account particularly our scientific works cannot be too profusely illustrated—if they are intended to carry conviction, or even to be understood by the popular mind. Popular treatises are commonly misunderstood. It is not necessary that a popular book should be a superficial book, or that it should be devoid of imagination and examples of presumptuous ignorance, than of that exactness which all philosophy demands. It is satisfactory, therefore, to know that a series of works, intended for instructing those who have not yet acquired the rudiments of science, are in progress of preparation, which can be relied upon for their exact character; and which, by their *illustrations*, promise to render every truth familiar. The amount of false science that is exceedingly large, and hence it is that we find the unwary and ill-educated public open to deception on every hand. It is only necessary for some charlatan to attach the word electricity to any scheme, and he may make sure of a profitable game; it is the *Open Sesame* for the speculator's pocket—of which we have at the present moment more than one glaring example in this metropolis.

Wisely the Government have established a department of science, and they appear resolved to give the same advantages in the establishment of local schools of science as have been afforded in local schools of design. The people, by their own advancing intelligence, have impelled their governors to this. Let the people still be true to themselves—self-reliant and independent; and since state coaches are ever tardy vehicles, do that for themselves which the Government offers to do for them, and advance industrial instruction throughout the length and breadth of the land, while the *Department* is determining the path which it may pursue.

The books before us are aids to such a movement; but we must hasten to a more detailed examination of their contents.

The first on our list is Astronomy, written by the "planet-finder," Hind, whose powers and unwearying industry have been so successful as to add no fewer than eight planets to our knowledge of the solar system. Mr. Hind has already written several works of much value on astronomical science; and he has proved that he has lucid character and its strict and guarded exactness, forms really a valuable contribution to the literature of astronomy. This may be shown by a short extract, explaining the views which led to the discovery of the *minor planets* alluded to, which are now twenty-four in number, revolving round the sun between Mars and Jupiter

> Towards the end of the last century, Professor Bode, of Berlin, had pointed out a singular relation between the mean distance of the planets then known, including Uranus, from which it was conjectured that a planet probably existed between Mars and Jupiter; and it was mainly owing to the strong impression created among astronomers by the publication of Bode's relation of distances that a diligent search was made for the form it devised and speedily put in execution. This so-called "law" has, consequently, acquired great celebrity; but has failed—partially at least, in the case of Neptune, which was unknown when Bode's rule was first made form it is expressed as follows:—To the numbers 0, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192 (in which series, it will be observed, each number after the second is double the preceding one), add the number 4 to each expression, and the sums will represent approximatively the relative mean distances of the planets, including Uranus—that of the Earth being 10. Thus:—
>
> | | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|---|
> | Adding | 4 to | 0 the sum is | 4 | nearly the distance of Mercury |
> | " | 4 to | 3 | 7 | " Venus |
> | " | 4 to | 6 | 10 | which is the distance of Earth |
> | " | 4 to | 12 | 16 | nearly the distance of Mars |
> | " | 4 to | 24 | 28 | " |
> | " | 4 to | 48 | 52 | " Jupiter |
> | " | 4 to | 96 | 100 | " Saturn |
> | " | 4 to | 192 | 196 | " Uranus |
>
> This relation indicates a planet between Mars and Jupiter, at a mean distance from the Sun of about 28; and it is curious enough that Ceres, the first of the new planets in order of discovery, was found to be situated almost precisely at this distance. The subsequent discovery of Pallas and Juno in the same region led Dr. Olbers to suspect that these small planets are in fact parts of a much larger one, which moved as a remote period in the same orbit, but was broken by some great convulsion had been shattered in fragments. This idea has received considerable weight from the more recent discovery of so many small bodies belonging to the same group, and the mutual intersection of their orbits in about 180° of longitude, or in the sign Virgo, which has induced some astronomers to think a great planet may have met with some fearful catastrophe in that part of space

The "Elements of Natural Philosophy" is written in the best possible spirit. The editor's desire being, as he expresses it, "to aid the progress of our countrymen to that mental position their unliring industry merits, to fertilise the seeds of genius, to promote sound education, to give that elevating tone to the popular mind so productive of happiness, to implant a love of knowledge in the minds of youth, with a full appreciation of the wonders of the works of God." This compact volume exhibits the powers of condensation in the editor; and, as far as we have examined the volume, is a careful selection of all the more striking applications of science. The woodcut illustrations are exceedingly good, and peculiarly instructive

In immediate connection with this volume is Mr. Bakewell's "Electric Science." Mr. Bakewell is well known as the inventor of a beautiful electro-chemical printing telegraph; and hence, as may be inferred, has a perfect knowledge of the science he has undertaken to describe. The best authorities have evidently been consulted; and great care taken in the descriptions of the experiments, and their results. By a careful study of this book, a good practical knowledge of electricity may be obtained. All the applications of this power, in particular, are described in a peculiarly happy manner. We cannot but regret that the author has thought it necessary to combat the absurd idea that electricity has anything to do with table-moving the necessity for including this in a scientific treatise is sad satire upon the intelligence of Englishmen in 1853. As in all the other works, the illustrations here are exceedingly good and instructive. One of the larger prints, however—Franklin's Kite Experiment requires a remark. The artist has not observed the author's description, and he may lead some young electrician into danger. Franklin is represented as holding the string of his kite: the consequence of this would be, that all the electricity would pass through his body and that of his son—he leans on the boy's shoulder. Franklin knew better than this: he attached the hempen thread of his kite by a silk line to an upright pole stuck in the ground; and, as Mr. Bakewell describes it—

> Having raised the kite in the air, he looked anxiously for the results, as some thunder clouds passed over it, but for some time without any sign of electricity. At length, as he was about despairing of success, he perceived some fibres of the hempen string to stand erect, and to avoid one another, just as they would have done if electrified. *He then presented his knuckle to a key attached to the string, and to his unutterable delight received a spark.*

The "Illustrated Mechanical Drawing Book" is a valuable contribution in a line too much neglected as a branch of education. There is much simplicity in the mode of instruction adopted; and any young man following the several lessons in the order they are laid down, may teach himself most readily all the principles of that variety of drawing, which is broadly distinguished from art, and which is purely mechanical in its details. We could almost have desired that Mr Burn had made the distinction broader than he has, but we find a work on "Civil and Mechanical Engineering" is contemplated in the series; and this will, no doubt, exemplify the full value of the purely mechanical appliances of plan and engineering drawing. If the other works of this series are equal in their character to those now issued, a valuable library of educational works on science will be placed in the hands of the public.

THE PRACTICE OF PHOTOGRAPHY. By PHILIP H. DELAMOTTE. Illustrated with a Calotype Portrait, taken by the Collodion Process. Cundall, Bond street.

A year only has elapsed since, by the exertions of a few scientific men, aided by the press, the patentee of the Calotype process surrendered his right, which had for thirteen years remained almost dormant and useless: from that day up to the present, the rapid strides made towards perfecting this beautiful process have been truly surprising. The most important of the improvements effected was that by Mr. Scott Archer, who, in August, 1851, discovered that, by spreading a film of collodion over a surface of glass, we possessed a medium capable of producing pictures with a rapidity and detail never before seen. This gave an impetus to the scientific inquiries of others; and the result has been, that we now have pictures produced with surprising beauty and marvellous finish. Investigators, by publishing the results of their individual labours, have aided in effecting this; and in the manual before us we have presented to us all the recent improvements put forth in a collected form with so much clearness, that a person before unacquainted with the art, might, in a very short time, work with success the Collodion or paper process. The author has appended what we have never before seen attempted in books of the kind—a well-arranged chapter upon the chemicals employed, with their composition and especial characters At page 98 a grave error occurs with regard to the *ammonia nitrate of silver*: this has evidently been confounded with the *ammonia chloride*, and is stated to be dangerous and explosive. A much stronger solution than that required for photogenic purposes has been long used as a marking ink for linen, and we have never heard of an accident occurring, nor do we think it at all liable to lead to one, although, by being kept in accumbined state, it loses much of its useful qualities, and is not so susceptible to the action of light in the camera We would, moreover, remark that he has no authority for the alteration of the word albumen into *albumin*; nor can we believe the inferior specimen of the process, given as a frontispiece, any recommendation to the art, although it is an attempt in the right direction for the purposes of art illustration.

THE CROOK AND THE SWORD, THE HEIR OF LORN, and other POEMS. By FRANCIS FITZHUGH. Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter.

The two principal poems in this volume are very different in subject and style, but both have their distinctive merits, and, from the contrast, display to great advantage the versatility of the author. The miscellaneous pieces are characterised by genuine piety—pathetic without any tinge of querulousness, and impressive without the cant of morbid infidelism.

"The Crook and the Sword" is a domestic tale of humble life, the moral aim of which is to denounce drunkenness, to praise the virtues of married life, to paint the pangs of remorse, and to describe the consolations of the Gospel to the penitent. If we may hazard a conjecture, based on the internal evidence of this poem, we should give Mr. Fitzhugh credit for a special admiration of Crabbe and Goldsmith; for we recognize the minute pencillings of the "Tales of the Hall," and the plaintive sweetness of the "Deserted Village." There is no imitation in the sense of plagiarism, but there is that resemblance which the study of a particular model always imparts, when the mind of the reader is so constituted as to appreciate his author, and sympathise with his inner feelings. This happy combination of the styles of the two poets to whom we have referred, appears to us blended together at page nine, commencing with the line

> Down in the valley, where the silver stream
>
> and terminating with
>
> On Passion's tide, neath Life's inclement skies

We might refer to other passages of similar sweetness and clearness, but these cannot escape even the careless reader; and we will only add that the smoothness of the versification is almost equal to that of Rogers, in the "Pleasures of Memory."

The "Heir of Lorn" is an older strain. The scene is laid in the Mull of Kintyre, and "the period chosen for the story is about the beginning of the thirteenth century, long after the arrival of St. Columbe on these shores." This poem is, in texture, of a romantic cast, full of the mythology and demonology in which Walter Scott delighted. The poem, like the preceding one, is written in hexameter verse; but there are some spirited songs, of various metres, introduced. Perhaps Mr. Fitzhugh would win higher favour were he more implusive in the structure of his verse. A little abruptness would break down the sense of sameness. The finest scenery in the world is diverse in its features. If Mr. Fitzhugh would be a little less ornate, he would, in all probability, become a greater favourite.

TEMPLE-BAR THE CITY GOLGOTHA. By A MEMBER of the INNER TEMPLE. Bogue.

Although this small quarto bears the name of the only survivor of the City bars and gates, this must be considered as the peg, or spike, whereon the writer has placed his subject, rather than bespeaking the actual contents of his book. The awful question of capital punishments of past ages associated with the present bar, is here roughly to be illustrated rather than discussed; and the garniture of our public buildings with the heads of the victims of sanguinary laws is here referred to as the examples upon Temple-bar, which was the last place of these horrible displays of legal vengeance, and ineffectual terrors to evil-doers. London-bridge and Westminster-hall bore traitors' heads, until the building of the present Temple-bar, which from 1684 to 1772 was "the City Golgotha." The last head was swept by the wind from the top of the Bar about 1772, and the criminal events which led to the grim tenure through the intervening century, narrated in chronological order, have supplied the staple of the Author's volume, which is agreeably condensed with a few suggestions for the better rendering of our criminal proceedings conducive to the great end of all legislation—the repression of crime, and the reformation of the criminal. The book is not, therefore, merely a historical or antiquarian interest, but aims at a higher import. It has a pair of characteristic illustrations: one showing the Bar at the commencement of the eighteenth century; and the other, from a scarce print in the author's possession, shows the heads of Townly and Fletcher, the rebels, executed, and exposed on the Bar in 1746. By the way, the late J. T. Smith, in 1826, conversed with a person who remembered that when the above heads were so exposed, a man stood in Leicester-fields with a telescope, to give the boys a sight of them for a halfpenny each—so thinly were the streets built at that time.

A YOUNG TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, DURING THE YEAR 1850. With numerous Illustrations by the Authoress; Engraved by T. Bolton. London: T. Bosworth.

We learn from the preface to this amusing, and, in many points, instructive, volume, that the authoress had only attained her twelfth year a week before starting for America; and that the work was sent to press when she was only thirteen. She professes not to be "a candidate for the honours of books of travels in general," and only writes for children of her own age. This is very modest, and, no doubt very sincere; but we can assure our youthful authoress that she need not on a comparison with some more matured writers who have paid a flying visit to the United States, and returned utterly ignorant of the people, though saturated with prejudice. She evinces an amiable and kindly spirit, and does justice to the virtues of our Transatlantic brethren. With some slight errors, her style is correct, and frequently elegant.

MEMORIALS OF THEOPHILUS TRIVIAL. By THOMAS T. LYNCH. Longman and Co.

This volume addresses itself to thoughtful piety. It is aphoristic in manner and style. He who reads it carefully will read it often. There is an air of freshness in its prose and poetry; while the earnestness of the writer is visible in every page. It is eminently suggestive, and well calculated to kindle meditation in the indifferent We can commend it heartily to old and young, and to religionists of every denomination.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. V.

AN INVETERATE PLAY-GOER.

Mr. Britton, in his "Autobiography," relates:—"Amongst human eccentricities and singularities of character may be mentioned one of an old friend of mine, James Peller Malcolm, author of "Londinium Redivivum" who, after sitting all day in the reading-room of the British Museum, or at his house in Somers-town, regularly spent his evening in the gallery of Sadler's Wells. Purchasing a season ticket, he made it a practice to go *every night*, to witness repetitions of the same burlettas, pan omimes and other performances, by the same performers. In the same theatre, on the same seat, and witnessing the same routine of objects, I often met my plodding friend, whose conversation partook of the same monotonous character as his daily and nightly practice."

NIGHT ON MONT BLANC, BY ALBERT SMITH.

The stars had come out, and, looking over the plateau, I soon saw the moonlight lying cold and silvery on the summit, stealing slowly down the very track by which the sunset glories had passed upward and away. But it came so tardily, that I knew it would be hours before we derived any actual benefit from the light. One after another the guides fell asleep, until only three or four remained round the embers of the fire, thoughtfully smoking their pipes. And then silence, impressive beyond expression, reigned over our isolated world. Often and often, from Chamouni, I had looked up at evening towards the darkening position of the Grands Mulets, and thought, almost with shuddering, how awful it must be for man to pass the night in such a remote, eternal, and frozen wilderness. And now I was lying there—in the very heart of its ice-bound and appalling solitude. In such close communion with nature in her grandest aspect, with no trace of the actual living world beyond the mere speck that our little party formed, the mind was carried far away from its ordinary trains of thought: a solemn emotion of mingled awe and delight, and yet self-perception of abject nothingness, alone rose above every other feeling. A vast untrodden region of cold, and silence, and death, stretched out far and away from us on every side; but above, heaven, with its countless watchful eyes, was over all!

AN APPLICANT FOR THE POET LAUREATESHIP.

When Cibber felt that he was no longer young, he wrote to the Lord Chamberlain (or some one at Wilite's) and for him—asking to have the laurel given, at his death to a certain Mr. Jones. Here is the letter (the then Lord Chamberlain was the Duke of Grafton):—

May it please your Grace,—I know no nearer way of repaying your favours for these last twenty years than by recommending the bearer, Mr. Henry Jones, for the vacant laurel: Lord Chesterfield will tell you more of him. I don't know the day of my death, but while I live I shall not cease to be, Your Grace's, &c. COLLEY CIBBER

—When Walpole asked Lord Chesterfield who this Mr. Jones was, he replied, "that a better poet would not take the post, and a worse ought not to have it."—*Athenæum.*

AUTHORSHIP OF "JUNIUS'S LETTERS."

In the last number of the "North British Review," an article on Junius, attributed to Sir David Brewster, brings forward anew the claims of the Rev. Lochlan Macleau to the authorship. Macleau was a literary man in London at that period, and is known to have written able political papers. Through Earl Temple's influence he was recommended to a church living in Ireland, where he disappeared after the Junius commotion. The statements of Sir David Brewster form an interesting chapter in the history of the controversy. In the *Witness* newspaper, the editor, Mr. Hugh Miller, has some able and ingenious comments on the article in the *North British*, and on the question generally. Mr. Miller agrees with those who think that the claims of Lord Temple, and even of Sir Philip Francis, are finally disposed of, while more inquiry must be made as to Mr Macleau and Lord Lyttelton. Mr Miller seems to have a strong impression that Lord Lyttelton was the man, and says he has seen no satisfactory reply to the article in the *Quarterly Review* in which his claims were urged.—*Literary Gazette.*

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

It would appear from a statement made by Mr. Layard, that since the publication of his second work, remains have been found of a much earlier period than any previously taken from the Assyrian mounds. From an inscription interpreted by Dr. Hincks, it would even seem that temples existed of the nineteenth or twentieth century before Christ—ascending almost to the earliest known Egyptian period. The annals of those Assyrian kings who are mentioned in Scripture, and who were closely connected with the Jewish people, have not yet been fully completed, and the chronicles of the wars with Samaria, and of the destruction of that city, are as yet, unfortunately, not entire, although reference to them has been met with on several fragments. It is believed that diligent research will speedily supply the missing information.—*Prospectus of the Assyrian Society.*

PORTRAIT OF LINNÆUS.

At a late meeting of the Linnean Society, the secretary announced the donation, on the part of the retiring president Mr Brown, of a valuable addition to the society's collection of paintings, being a portrait of Linnæus, copied by Professor Pasch from the original painting by Roslin, in the possession of the Royal Academy of Stockholm; described in Maton's general view of the writings of Linnæus as the most striking and characteristic likeness ever executed. The copy now presented to the society was originally painted for Archbishop von Troil, by whom it was sent as a present to the late Sir Joseph Banks.

BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL, AND GENERAL BURGOYNE.

I remember (says Gardiner, in his "Music and Friends,") the plan of the Battle of Bunker's hill, fought June 17th, 1775, being published in the *Leicester Journal*, and how interested the Dissenters were in the struggle, as friends to civil and religious liberty. The capture of General Burgoyne and the whole of his army, early in the contest, was an event that raised the enthusiasm of the Americans, and promised them ultimate success. How that General must have blushed when compelled to lay down his arms to a foe whom he had treated with such gross contempt. Poets and musicians have nothing to do with arms. Though Burgoyne did not shine in the field, yet, as a bard, he was pre-eminent. See his beautiful song—

> Why will Maria, when I gaze,
> My ravished eyes reprove,
> And chide them from the only face,
> They can behold with love.

THE TIMES OF THE CRUSADERS.

Rude were the manners then: man and wife ate off the same trencher; a few wooden handled knives, with blades of rugged iron, were a luxury for the great; candles unknown. A servant-girl held a torch at supper, one, or at most two, mugs of coarse brown earthenware, formed all the drinking apparatus in a house. Rich gentlemen wore clothes of unlined leather. Ordinary persons scarcely ever touched flesh meat. Noble mansions drunk little or no wine in summer—a little corn seemed wealth. Women had trivial marriage-portions; even ladies dressed extremely plain. The chief part of a family's expense was what the males spent in arms and horses, none of which, however, were either very good or very showy: and grandees had to lay out money on their lofty towers. In Dante's comparatively polished times, ladies began to paint their cheeks by way of finery, going to the theatre; and to use less assiduity in spinning and plying their distaff.—SIR JOHN FAAFE'S *History of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*

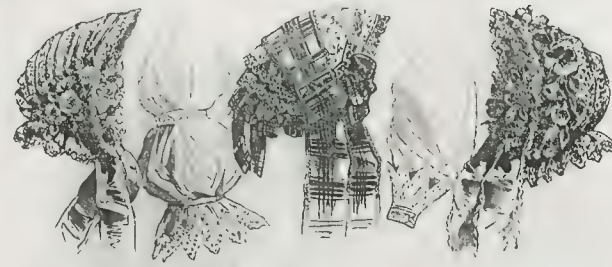
HISTORICAL PROPHECY.

We quote the following remarkable sentences from Gibbon, relating to the predicted rule of Russia in Constantinople. They occur in chapter lv. of his history:—"The memory of these Arctic fleets that seemed to descend from the polar circle, left a deep impression of terror on the Imperial city. By the vulgar of every rank, it was asserted and believed, that an equestrian statue in the square of Taurus was secretly inscribed with a prophecy, how the Russians, in the last days should become masters of Constantinople. In our own time, a Russian armament, the sad of sailing from the Borysthenes, has circumnavigated the continent of Europe! and the Turkish capital has been threatened by a squadron of strong and lofty ships of war, each of which, with its naval science and thundering artillery, could have sunk or scattered a hundred canoes such as those of their ancestors. Perhaps the present generation may yet behold the accomplishment of the prediction—of a rare prediction, of which the style is unambiguous and the date unquestionable."

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S SITTERS.

How very few of Sir Joshua's sitters are now alive—not, we suspect, more than three. The present Lord Fitzwilliam, now in his sixty-eighth year, stood to Sir Joshua; and one of the treasures of Wentworth-house, in Yorkshire, is a well-preserved full-length of his Lordship when a boy of five years old painted in Sir Joshua's best manner Lord Fitzwilliam just recollects sitting to the great painter." *Athenæum.*

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.



ALTHOUGH we have already fully illustrated the Summer Fashions, and although the majority of our ladies have left Paris for the country and the watering-places, and the Parisian dressmakers and fashionable modistes have little to do, there are still a few noteworthy points. The colour red is particularly sought after, principally for bonnets, and their trimmings; but it is a trying and difficult colour for wearers. Persons of pale complexions, for whom it is little suitable, modify it by nets (*Tulles*) and white blondes, or green foliage.

Evening Caps.—Head-dresses for balls are red, mixed with black velvet, or lace. A great many head-dresses are worn of service-berries (*Sorbier*); their red tufts admit of being disposed and adjusted in the most agreeable manner for evening dress.

We have also to record the return, a little late, it is true, of a fashion laid aside a few years since—namely, the material *paille tisse* for bonnets, which reappears, however, of an improved description, fine, light tissue, and of white colour, which gives it (at a little distance) the appearance of *paille-de-soie*. It is made up and ornamented in the same manner as the open and worked straw which has been worn for the last four years. Bands of straw are placed alternately with black velvet, on which are embroidered red flowers, assorting with the flower which is placed on the bonnet: the red poppy, the service-berries, and red carnations, are the flowers most worn. It is probable that this mixture of red and black is a fashion imported from Spain, worn at St. Cloud, and thence imitated in Paris. All dresses are now made to protect the wearer as much as possible from the rays of the sun; consequently, nearly all the bodies are made high, *à basques*, with pagoda sleeves, and under sleeves of jaconet, closed at the wrist; worn with gloves of Swedish leather, of the shape called *manchettes*. Add to this a *capuche*, or hood-shaped bonnet, in white jaconet, lined with pink; to which is adjusted a large *brodel*, or curtain, which hangs low, and thus protects the neck; place in the hand an *ombrelle*, and you have a person perfectly protected against the ardour of the sun.

The stuffs worn are still the piqué blanc, nankeen, trimmed with coloured lastings or braidings, white ticks or tickets (*coutille*), printed with light-coloured patterns; the same materials in stripes of white and grey, or yellowish thread, printed foulards, without volants; and white jaconets, plain or printed, with or without volants, or with a pattern on the volant to match that of the dress. *Bottines* of stuff are worn, with small heels, laced on the side: buttons have gone out of fashion, and are now only used for the stout leather or kid *bottines* for winter wear. In the evening, the *bottines* are replaced by shoes of coloured stuff, or of black taffetas, upon which are placed a rather large bow of taffetas, serving to make the foot appear smaller; the shoes being worn with or without strings or sandals.

For pardessus, there is nothing new since the last information we gave. Pelisses, rounds, and somewhat short, which it was attempted to bring again into fashion, have not succeeded. Shawls and mantelets, or mantillas of black lace, are the most in vogue.

A fashionable occupation for ladies in the country is worth mention. A few years ago, all the spare time was devoted to worsted-work (*tapisserie*); then came the open embroidering work, called English embroidery, which was quite the rage. Now the ladies are occupied with embroidering or braiding in patterns on mantillas (mantelets) and small pardessus of silk or of woollen cloth; which assures us that this fashion will continue for autumn and winter until the end of the year.

Fashion for Gentlemen.—The sleeves and collars are worn wider than hitherto; and the skirts of coats continue to be rather short and narrow.

WRECK CHART OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

A VERY interesting return to an order of the House of Commons has just been made by the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. We find in it an abstract of all collisions, accidents, and wrecks of vessels, and the number of lives lost on the shores of the United Kingdom during the year 1850; all of which are most strikingly illustrated on a Wreck Chart. The register is sufficiently dry and bald, and sentiment appears to be sacrificed to statistics. It is painful to think of the apathy which permits notorious evils to exist, for a protracted period, unchecked, because they are everybody's business, but no one's in particular. Bridges totter to their fall, roads remain for years dangerous or impassable, and our shores are strewn with wrecks, yet the reign of indifference is not determined until public attention is attracted by the occurrence of some calamity of surpassing horror, in which the destruction, peradventure, of some illustrious individual is involved. Then the bridge and the road are repaired, the light-house is reared, and the life-boat is built and stationed. It would not be difficult to spend a page upon the cause of this strange state of things, and it would be easy, perhaps, to trace them to certain idiosyncrasies of the Anglo-Saxon race; but it will suffice our present purpose to glance at a few facts revealed in the Wreck Return. That there is a loss of property by shipwreck on our coasts to the extent of about a million and a half every year, we leave to be discussed at "Lloyd's." The public is accustomed to regard all this as matter for insurance calculations; but we doubt whether the most stolid individual can hear unmoved, that there is a loss of life, on our coasts, amounting to between 700 and 800 human beings every year, most of whom leave behind them widows, mothers, sisters, and orphans. This immense sacrifice of human life on our shores is not on account of the want of exertion to lessen it. The promptitude with which our brave fishermen and seamen peril their lives to save those of others is above all praise. The very women are animated by the same daring and devoted spirit—as witness Grace Darling. The fact is, the unprovided state of our coasts, in regard to life-boats, mortars, and rockets, is disgraceful, and little better than utterly neglected.

It appears that in the year 1850 no less than 681 vessels were wrecked on the coasts and within the seas of the British Isles. Of these 270 were total wrecks; 84 were sunk, by leaks or collisions; 18 were abandoned and 304 were stranded and damaged, so as to require them to discharge cargo. As nearly as can be ascertained, 780 lives were lost from these casualties. We also learn from the reports of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, that, during the year 1851, 701 vessels were wrecked on our coasts, and the number of lives lost, as far as could be ascertained, was 740; and the same documents inform us that the past year (1852) far exceeded the two former periods, as respected shipwrecks, in amount and fatality—no less than 1100 vessels having been wrecked, accompanied by the fearful loss of 900 lives. It is gratifying to add that this old and valuable institution has contributed, through the instrumentality of its life-boats and other means, to the saving of nearly 9000 lives since its first establishment, in 1824. If, however, there is a real spirit of humanity in the land—if the old sympathies of Englishmen for their brave seamen are not dead within us, we trust that those who have wealth and influence will better themselves in providing our coasts with more adequate means than at present exist for the preservation of life from shipwreck, before the dark and stormy season of winter, when the mariner is most in need of the aid of the life-boat and her brave crew.

BREAK-UP OF THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM—THE FINALE

With early dawn on Friday and Saturday morning all were astir at Chobham, and the various detachments [illegible] and beating and being treated at the canteens. The [illegible] These left these cantonments on [illegible] early in the morning. All the men [illegible] greet them as [illegible] and when they [illegible] and return[illegible] commenced [illegible] the day two troops [illegible] Greys, set out f[illegible] of the regiments accompa[illegible] companies of the [illegible] for [illegible]

The accompanying [illegible] ng-up of the Camp, sketched on Saturday morning. [illegible] four regiments were drawn up in front of the Queen's pavilion: the Blues, the 4th Light Dragoons and the Hussars and [illegible]. In the Engraving the Hussars are leaving the ground and the Scots Greys are returning their cheers.

On the breaking up of the Camp, the following Memorandum and Orders were issued:—

Memorandum

Horse Guards, August 12, 1853.

The General Commanding-in-Chief has [illegible] the honour to convey to Lieut.-[illegible] [illegible] and to the [illegible] during the summer, the [illegible] of their [illegible] Lord [illegible] Commanding-in-Chief.

By direction of the [illegible] Commanding-in-Chief. Signed G. Brown, A.

DAYLESFORD HOUSE, WORCESTERSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS.

Divisional Order.

On the eve of the departure of the regiments placed under the command of Lord Seaton for their respective quarters, he is desirous of expressing his satisfaction at the perfect state of discipline of the [illegible] and the general [illegible] which [illegible] men [illegible] of [illegible] reflecting [illegible] very [illegible] that he [illegible] Royal Highness [illegible] Major-General [illegible], and Colonel Lockyer, K.H., [illegible] having the [illegible] accept his thanks for [illegible] and the [illegible] ant manner in the which the duties of [illegible] departments have been carried on during the whole period of the encampment.

By command,

E. B. Wood, Lieut.-Colonel, A.A.G.

DAYLESFORD HOUSE, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS.

During the past week the contents of Daylesford House, celebrated as the seat of Warren Hastings, have been dispersed by sale by Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye. This estate was purchased by Mr. Hastings; it had formerly been in the possession of his family, and here he completely retired from [illegible]. The property comprises the entire parish of Daylesford (except about five acres), and is situated about four miles from Chipping Norton and Stow, and about half a mile from the station on the Oxford and Worcester Railway. The mansion was built for Mr. Hastings, and is delightfully [illegible] wooded park, and [illegible] The property was sold for [illegible] of the trustees under the will of the late Mrs. Hastings.

[illegible] architectural beauty; but appears to have been fitted and furnished [illegible] in the best Indian taste. Thus the [illegible] suite consisted [illegible] and tables; and one of the curious items was an Oriental fly-flap, mounted [illegible] set with rubies and emeralds. The arms included Persian guns, daggers, and a [illegible] chain-mail armour, inlaid with gold. Among the drawings was an oval portrait of Warren Hastings in crayons, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, who had written behind it "Be pleased to [illegible] lamp and from the sun. T. Lawrence." Mr. Hastings appears to have been a collector, there being several of rare character and exquisite beauty. Among the pictures were [illegible] was in India, painted by Mr. Hodges, R.A.; and Zoffany's celebrated picture of Col. Mordaunt [illegible] a fight at [illegible] been finely engraved by Erdlloom.

[illegible] the annals of British India, Daylesford House will ever possess an historic interest [illegible] the dispersion of the luxurious items with which the ex-Governor-general sought as it were to gild his retirement, and the close of a troubled public life.

"JULIA." "ARROW." "SYLVIE."

COWES REGATTA.—"THE JULIA," WINNER OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON CUP.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA, AND CUP RACE.

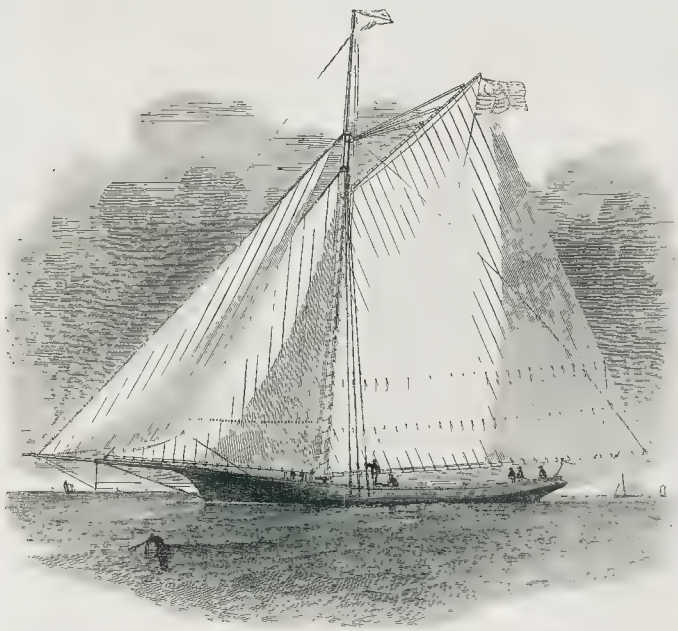
THE Cup presented by the Royal Yacht Squadron, open to yachts of all nations, was sailed for on Friday last, at Cowes, and the interest which was excited on this occasion almost surpassed that evinced when the celebrated clipper, the *America*, bore away the palm in such style from all competitors.

On this occasion two foreign vessels were induced to enter—the *Sylvie*, an American clipper, which is stated to have beaten everything in her waters, including a conqueror of the far-famed *America*; and the *Aurora Borealis*, a Swedish craft, from which great exploits were anticipated. The *Sverige* having become the property of an English gentleman not a member of a Royal Club, was disqualified entered :—

	Tons.	
Aurora Borealis (Swede) ..	259	Capt. Beckman.
Alarm	248	Mr. J. Weld
Sylvie (American) ..	205	Mr. L. A. Depau
Julia	111	Mr. W. Peareth.
Arrow	102	Mr. T. Chamberlayne.
Aurora	60	Mr. T. Le Marchant.
Osprey	59	Lieut.-Col. R. W. Huey.

The course was from the Club-house to the Nab Light, and from thence fifteen miles to sea, round a steamer, and back to the starting-post.

The *Julia* took a lead on the first of the ebb-tide. The *Sylvie* soon set her mainsail, and was well under way, taking slightly the lead of the *Aurora Borealis*, *Arrow*, *Julia*, and *Aurora*. At 11h. 23m., when nearly abreast of Osborne House, the *Aurora Borealis*, who had been holding a good wind, challenged the *Sylvie*, and an exciting race ensued between them. Shortly after passing Osborne, the *Aurora* met with a most unfortunate accident, by carrying away her topmast which had the effect of at once putting her at considerable odds against her rivals. The *Arrow*, *Julia*, and *Sylvie* were well up together off Ryde; but the wind now freshening, the *Alarm* emerged from the position she had



THE NEW AMERICAN CLIPPER, "SYLVIE."

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON PRIZE VASE, THE GIFT OF HER MAJESTY.

hitherto been in, and took the lead. But little change of position took place in the course to the Nab Light, which was passed as under:—

						ft	m	s
Alarm	..	..	..	..	..	12	33	34
Julia	..	..	..	..	..	12	34	34½
Aurora Borealis	..	..	..	..	..	12	35	55
Sylvia	..	..	..	..	..	12	37	7
Arrow	..	..	.	..	..	12	38	32½
Osprey	..	..	..	..	..	12	39	12

From this point the whole squadron were close-hauled, and it was now supposed that the *Sylvia* would at any rate exhibit those extraordinary powers report had assigned to her. At 1h. 6m. she set her jibtopsail: but when off White Cliff, at 1h. 10m. 13 sec. the *Julia* weathered her in gallant style, the *Arrow* and *Alarm* being well together. A series of fine manœuvring now followed between the Swede and the American, for at 1h. 20m., when off Sandown, the Swede weathered the American. The wind that had been blowing fresh from the time of passing the Norman Rock now dropped; and when off Shanklin Bay, at 1h. 31m., a fine trial of skill took place; for in coming about from her tack, the *Sylvia* weathered the *Aurora Borealis* in a style to at excited admiration, and it was even now thought she might turn out to be worthy of her fame.

At seven minutes past three o'clock, the required distance of eighteen miles from the Nab Light to sea having been run, the steam-vessel, on board of which were the committee of the squadron, was brought to anchor, the bearings by compass being St. Catherine's Light-house, N. by E. ½ E., and the Needles Rock, N. and W. In the progress to the steamer, in consequence of the very great drop in the wind, the *Alarm* had fallen considerably astern, the *Julia* maintaining the lead against the *Sylvia*, who made a desperate effort to overhaul her, but all in vain. The two vessels containing the latest embodiments in science and modern improvements of England and America were now fairly pitted against each other. When it is known that Nicholls, the captain of the *Mosquito*, had charge of the *Julia* for the day, with some of the crew of that successful yacht, no doubt whatever could exist that the advantage of his superior handling would tell fearfully against her American opponent. She had it all her own way, running away from her, as did the old *Arrow*. Off Culver Cliff, at two minutes past six, the wind freshening from the south-east, the *Arrow*, with her immense balloon jib, began sensibly to draw upon the *Julia*, who, throughout the entire race, was sailing under her ordinary going sails. From the time that the American had been observed so far as ern, but little attention was paid to her, and her chances of obtaining the prize, or even a second place, were never for a moment entertained. Great was the surprise, as the steamer was waiting at the Nab (which was to be the winning post of the race), watching the progress of the *Julia* to it, when the *Sylvia* was observed so near abreast of the *Arrow* as made it a question of very great doubt which of them had the lead. The light wind that had for some time prevailed had been turned by her to good account; and, although it was not ascertained at the time, she most likely then took advantage of her novel construction by hoisting up her keel, and leaving nothing but what has been aptly termed her "skimming dish" upon the water. Thus drawing but three feet at the fore and six feet aft, she was able to appear in the extraordinary manner here described. The *Julia* could, however, never be overhauled, and on her appearance at the conclusion of the race she was greeted with loud and hearty cheering.

The following statements of the time of the arrival of the respective vessels given below are those taken by the sailing committee, on board Nab Light ship, and by those persons who remained on the steamer, the difference mainly arising from the variation of watches:—

	Committee's Time. H. M. S.	On board the Steam-boat. H. M. S.
Julia	.. 7 7 3½	.. 7 5 12
Sylvia	.. 7 13 42	.. 7 11 40
Arrow	.. 7 14 23½	.. 7 12 34
Osprey	.. 7 18 36	.. 7 16 45
Aurora Borealis ..	.. 7 19 6	.. 7 17 32

This concluded a very interesting and beautiful match. The cup was thus won by the *Julia*, and the smaller prize by the *Sylvia*.

The American yacht was subjected to no restrictions, and did as she liked: she sailed her best, and was fairly beaten by a genuine English yacht.

The *Julia*, the winner of the first prize, is a new vessel, built by Ratsey, of Cowes; she is a noble cutter, of 111 tons, and of the following dimensions:

	ft.	in.
Length over all	81	6
Length on keel	71	7
Beam	18	7
Depth of hold	10	0
Draught	10	0 aft.
Ditto	6	6 forward.
Lower mast	70	0
Topmast	44	0
Boom	60	0
Gaff	41	0
Bowsprit	33	0

We also engrave the *Sylvia*, from a sketch by Mr. Thomas S. Robins. Her hull, in a great measure, resembles her prototype, the noted *America*; but is unlike her in other respects, being cutter-rigged, with an immense breadth of beam, and carries a false or dropping keel. This enables her in light weather to draw very little water; but, if occasion requires her to stand under a very heavy press of canvas, then she can drop her keel for the time, and gain all the advantages which it will effect. This keel can be lowered about fifteen feet. Her tonnage is 105 tons:—

	ft	in.
Length over all	78	0
Beam	24	9
Mast	82	0
Boom	71	0
Gaff	37	0
Bowsprit	25	6
Topmast	35	0
Jib-boom	20	0
Height out of water forwards ..	6	8
" " midships ..	3	3
" " taffrail	6	0

Draught of water, 6½ feet aft, and 3½ feet at the fore.

THE PRIZE VASE.

HER Majesty's gift to the Royal Yacht Squadron, is an extremely beautiful Silver Vase, of the Cinque-Cento period, beautifully executed in silver by Messrs Hunt and Roskell, from a design by Mr. H. H. Armstead, whose artistic skill and good taste in the composition are highly commendable. The embellishments of the Vase embody the story of the loves of Acis and Galatea. The panel on the body is devoted to a composition in low relief, showing the lovers wrapt in their tender passion, innocent of danger.

ACIS

Not showers to lark so pleasing,
Not sunshine to the bee,
Not sleep to toil so easing
As those dear smiles to me.

On the cover, and crowning the entire design, is represented Polyphemus, in jealous wrath, preparing for the destruction of his unconscious rival below.

POLYPHEMUS.

Fly swift! thou massy pile, fly!
Die, presumptuous Acis, die!

The junctions of the handles with the shoulders of the Vase, is admirably composed by the introduction of children, who assist to give fullness of expression to the story, by the one symbolizing jealousy in reference to Polyphemus, and the other bewailing the impending fate of Acis.

Much has been gained in the effect of the work, by a judicious use of oxidization, which, by producing a warm tone, and reducing the glitter of the metal, gives that fine play to light and shade, which only can develop the delicacies of such workmanship and design. This Vase stands prominently from among the many beautiful works produced by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

NO. 1. FOUNTAIN OF VENUS, AT OSBORNE.

NO. 2. FOUNTAIN OF ANDROMEDA, AT OSBORNE.

FOUNTAINS AT OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

TWO Fountains, of classic design, have just been added to the sculptural embellishments of her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne.

These Fountains are placed upon the terraces of the grounds. The Fountain of Venus, upon the upper terrace, has been designed by L. Gruner, and modelled by Trentanove. The height of the Fountain from its granite bed is 16 feet; the diameter, 36 feet. The dolphins and ornamental stems are of fine cast bronze; as is also the statue, taken from the antique "Venus accroupie," and the work of M. Barbedienne, of Paris. The two large basins are of red polished granite, executed by Messrs. M'Donald and Leslie, of Aberdeen. The lining of the Fountain, designed by L. Gruner, has been executed by Orsi and Armani, of Guildhall Chambers, with their ornamental lava, and consists of a green band, whence rise 36 thin green leaves, between which is ornamental *traliti*, in buff, bordered with a base of rich blue, which reaches up to the brim of the Fountain.

The Fountain of Andromeda, on the lower terrace, also designed by L. Gruner, has a solid base of red granite. The statue is of bronze, and, with its ornamental base, is by John Bell. The first height from the base to the statue is 18 feet; and the diameter 42 feet. The lining of lava is in the form of a star, of brilliant colours, beginning and ending with a vermilion Greek key on a green ground. The fringe forming the star begins towards the centre with white, of which, also, are the rays; the vermilion, yellow, green, &c., radiating from the centre, and gradually becoming lighter towards the extremity—the water adding to their brilliancy with magnificent effect representing an immense basin of variegated colours, *en porcelaine*. The whole is a remarkably fine specimen of Messrs. Orsi and Armani's ornamental metallic lava.

With this beautiful material are also floored the paths on the terraces and in the gardens. The ground at Osborne is sandy; hence it became necessary to find some material that would make a strong level paving impervious to damp, and preserve the appearance of a garden walk. As the metallic lava possesses these requisites, combining admirably with colours, it was adopted, and all the paths on the terraces, garden, &c., round the house, are laid with this material. A coat of their Seyssel asphalte, one inch thick, is first laid down, and covered with 1½ inch of lava, in buff colour, mixed with Ventnor sea pebbles; and the wear bringing these pebbles to the surface, the floor presents a natural and pleasing appearance. This description of paving for gardens, &c., is very advantageous, as it only requires sweeping to be kept clean, and prevents the vegetation of the ground or herbs to grow upon it. Neither does this gravel lava require the continual addition of new gravel, or constantly rolling; so that the improvement is an economical one.

NO. 1 SECTION OF BASIN.

NO. 2. SECTION OF BASIN.

ASCENT OF THE HADDINGTON STEEPLE.

THE Weathercock on the spire of the steeple at Haddington, in the south of Scotland, having been immovable for a considerable time, the Town-council lately resolved, if they could get a person to make the ascent, to have the defective instrument rectified. A young tar from Leith, who had been on the shoals, as far as purse and property were concerned, last month undertook the task; and, after several days perseverance, he succeeded in getting a rope fixed to the spire by means of a kite. The ascent was then made by the tar, who was pulled to the top by a block and tackle; and the weathercock was brought down and adjusted. The Sketch represents Jack in the act of descending, after having completed the feat, amidst the applause of a large concourse of the inhabitants. Jack (besides being maintained during the time he was employed at the job) received £5 from the Town-council; and a subscription was also raised, through Mr. Allan, which has enabled the steeple-climber to get rigged out and weathertight again.

ASCENT OF HADDINGTON STEEPLE.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.—The Queen has appointed Sir John Romilly, Sir William Erle, Sir Charles Crompton, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, H. S. Keating, Esq., Q.C.; J. H. Rue, Esq., Q.C., Serjeant A. S. Dowling, Esq.; J. F. Taylor, Esq., and J. E. Mullins, Esq., Commissioners for inquiring into the state and practice of County Courts.—Also the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, Sir G. Rose, Knt.; C. T. Swanston, Esq., Q.C.; H. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C.; J. Bacon, Esq., Q.C.; E. Holroyd, Esq., of the Court of Bankruptcy; E. Cooke, Esq., Barrister-at-law; and G. C. Glyn, Esq., Commissioners for inquiring into the Law of Bankruptcy. Also W. N. Welby, Esq., Barrister-at-law; W. J. Williams, Esq., Inspector of Prisons; and W. Baly, M.D., Medical Superintendent of Millbank Prison, Commissioners for inquiring into Birmingham Borough Prison.

NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTIES.—The Act to amend the law relating to the stamp duties on newspapers has just been printed. The schedule to the Act 6th and 7th William IV., chap. 76, is repealed, and it is now enacted that no paper containing news, &c., is to be deemed to be a newspaper within the said Act, or any Act relating to stamp duties on newspapers, unless the same shall be published periodically, or in parts or numbers at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two such parts or numbers.

AFRICAN COTTON.—A sample of cotton grown near Abbeokuta, on the Gold Coast, has been recently shown to us (*Manchester Guardian*), from which it appears that the green seed variety of the cotton plant—similar to that which produces Upland and New Orleans cotton—grows wild on the coast of Africa, as well as the black seed variety, from which the African cotton previously received in this country appears to have been produced. The sample in question is of remarkably strong staple, and the cotton would be very useful if it could be procured in quantity. If the plant is said not to produce largely, but that fact would probably be amended by culture.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S EDUCATION SCHEME.—The number of persons, upwards of six years of age, in the Highlands and islands unable to read, was ascertained in 1843 to be 83,397; the number betwixt six and twenty years of age being 28,073. By the operation of this scheme, at least 220 schools have been added in the Highlands and Islands; and the number of persons unable to read has been greatly diminished. Seventy-two of the Highland schools are in parishes fifteen miles or upwards in length, forty-eight of these being in parishes the length of which varies from twenty to seventy miles. During last year, between 16,000 and 17,000 children received instruction at the 177 Assembly schools, which are as nearly as possible on the pattern of the parish schools.

TUBULAR BRIDGE FOR THE NILE.—An iron tubular bridge is being prepared at the manufactory of Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co., for the Nile at Benha. The trains will pass along the top of the tube. A footpath will be made on each side of the rails. The bridge will be 20 feet above the ordinary level of the water, and the centre portion of it is constructed to swing on a pivot, so that the boat traffic may be secured during the risings of the Nile. The different pieces will only meet at the point of their destination.

PAINTING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—On account of the rapidly-decaying nature of the stonework in the new front of Buckingham Palace, which has just been extensively repaired, further examination has determined the authorities that the only efficient protection for it in future will be a coating of paint, on the outside. A new scaffolding has, therefore, been erected, and the work was commenced on Saturday last.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Meetings to promote the Dargan Testimonial are now general in all the principal towns in Ire and.

Three pairs of jet bracelets have been made at Whitby, for the Empress of France, and are said to be the finest jet ornaments ever made in the town.

The King of Naples has issued a decree, dated Ischia, the 5th inst., taking off all duty on foreign corn, barley, oats, pulse, and flour, until the end of December.

The rotation of Irish bishops in the next Session of Parliament will be the Lord Primate, the Bishops of Down and Connor, Osnory, and Cork.

Mr. Rowland Elliott, who for nine years held an appointment in the National Provincial Bank of England has recently been appointed corresponding secretary to the Weekly Trust Society.

A letter from Surinam (Dutch Guiana) of July 16 states that African slavery is soon to be abolished in that Colony, and that Chinese coolies are to be introduced instead.

The first Talbot exhibition at the Charter-house has been awarded by the examiners (Dr. Hawtrey and Dr. Russell) to Mr. O. R. Newmarch, postmaster of Merton College, Oxford.

On Friday week a committee of the House of Lords passed the Eastern Union Railway Bill, with a proviso in favour of the preference holders, that the arrears of interest should be paid.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has authorised the establishment at Weimar of a bank, with a capital of a million of thalers, for loans and advances in favour of trade and manufactures.

The mail which arrived from Australia by the *Harbinger* last week, consisted of nearly 450,000 letters—making a Post-office revenue of nearly £20,000.

A letter from Copenhagen says:—"The French Ambassador, M. de Dotezac, taking into consideration our melancholy situation, in consequence of the ravages of the cholera, has decided on not celebrating this year the fête of Napoleon. He has given 300 rix-dollars to the poor."

The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for two vessels to carry emigrants to Victoria. One is to be ready for Melbourne on the 17th, the other for Geelong on the 20th of October.

Amongst the many arrangements for ensuring the more efficient defence of our coast, the Government has ordered that a tower shall be at once erected in the split of the Isle of Grain, opposite Sheerness.

Twelve men have been killed and a number wounded, by a train on the Delaware and Belvidere Railway (U.S.) getting off the rails. The accident was caused by a cow jumping in front of the train.

On Saturday, the first vessel built for the Magdalena Steam Navigation Company, the *Estrella*, was launched from the building-yard at Blackwall. Her tonnage is 573, and her engines are to be of 120-horse power.

George T. Spiller, Esq., of Lislinnaghan, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Tyrone, on the recommendation of the Earl of Charlemont, Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

The British ship *Panama*, of Glasgow, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with 1624 bales of cotton, went ashore on the 26th ult., on Kurdverry breakers, took fire, and was burned to the water's edge

The 1st of December next is the day on which the Act for the suppression of Betting-houses will take effect.

The Chamber of Commerce at Stockholm have declared Hamburg, Altona, Dantzic, and Archangel infected with cholera; and all the ports of the White Sea, and those of the north of Germany, suspected.

It is stated that the Board of Trade has at length decided upon granting charters to the Bank of Asia and the Bank of India and Australia

The Hon. James Buchanan, the new American Minister to the Court of St. James's, has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Liverpool.

A boat was capsized off Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on Friday week, by which two watermen and a gentleman lost their lives.

The Empress of France has sent 3000 francs to St. Valéry, for the benefit of the widows and orphans left destitute by the shipwreck of the *Caiman*, a vessel engaged in the cod fishery of Newfoundland.

The new act on transportation will take effect on the 12th of September next.

The President of the New Grenada Republic proposes to redeem the Foreign Debt by a lottery scheme. Two million fanegados of waste land (equal to about four million English acres) are to be disposed of. There are to be 100,000 tickets at £10 each

The British Association for the Advancement of Science intends commencing its sittings for the present year at Kingston upon-Hull, on Wednesday, the 7th September.

A shark, seven feet in length, and weighing about forty pounds, was caught last week off the Eddystone, by R. Sherlock, Esq.

An Act of Parliament has just been printed abolishing "Masters Extraordinary in Chancery," and giving them the new title of "Commissioners to administer oaths in Chancery in England."

A letter from Frankfort states that, notwithstanding the favourable season, corn is still rising in that market, and large quantities are being exported to the Rhine than for many years past; the greater portion to Holland.

On Monday next, the Insolvent Debtors' Court will sit for bail cases and motions; and, on the 12th of September, the hearing of cases will be resumed. It is understood that Mr. Commissioner Murphy will take his seat during the September sittings.

A list of journal states that the number of nunneries in Spain is 803, and the number of nuns in them 20,618.

The shipments to Australia still continue to be extensive, and principally consist of liquids. Freight is generally range at from £4 to £6 per ton, according to the quality of vessel.

The Chairmanship of the London and North-Western, declined by Lord Lonsdale, has been accepted by Mr. Benson, who occupies it in lieu of General Anson, resigned.

The great mole, or breakwater, of the port of Catania, Sicily—a gigantic undertaking which has been in hand severa. years—is on the eve of completion, only one coffer-dam more remaining to be sunk.

A splendid tablet has been erected to the memory of the late Sir John Webb, Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department, in Trinity Churchyard, Woolwich.

Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, that a bottle had been picked up with a paper in it, on which the following was written:—" 1st of August, *Jane and Susanne*, of London, for Quebec, in a dreadful gale—pump choked—leak increasing.—(Signed) John Hobbs."

Arrangements are in progress for holding a great public meeting, to be presided over by the Earl of Eglinton, in the course of November next, under the auspices of the Scottish National Association

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., has accepted an invitation to a public dinner in Gloucester, which is to take place on Tuesday, the 6th of September.

The Prince of Prussia has purchased for two millions and a half of thalers, the fine estate of Putbus, in the island of Rugen; but he is not to take possession of it until after the death of the present proprietor.

The Emperor of the French wishing to testify the interest which he feels in the monument raised by subscription to the memory of Ouvrard berres, has sent 3000 francs towards the completion of the work.

On the eve of the Queen's last visit to the Chobham Camp, the demand for roadsters so far exceeded the supply, that the agent outler at an hotel in Chertsey observed, in accents of reproach, 'Blest if I don't think that people fancies post oxes grows on happle-trees

Mr. Roebuck's health is so greatly improved as to enable him to accept the invitation to the next Cutlers' feast at Sheffield.

Sir Frederick Thesiger, it is understood, is going to give the public "a full, true, and particular account" of the great Smyth fraud.—*Morning Post.*

The hippopotamus from Egypt has arrived in Paris. Thirty goats, which supply him with milk, arrived with him. He does not live exclusively on milk, but eats melons and other vegetables. He is exceedingly tame, and allows himself to be handled by strangers.

Nine millions sterling of gold were coined by the Mint during the last half-year. In the year 1850 the amount was £66,000; in 1851, £4,000,000; and the same amount in 1852

The commander of the American frigate *Cumberland*, gave a splendid ba l on board his vessel to the Queen of Piedmont, at Spezzia, on the 19th. The captain of the corvette *St Louis* was also present.

The result of the harvest in Russia is most favourable. Large purchases of grain and breadstuffs have been made at Taganrog and at Rostoff for exportation, and the transactions would have been still more extensive but for the want of vessels.

The Peace Congress is to hold its next meeting this year at Edinburgh, on the 12th and 13th October, and a very large attendance is expected both from the Old and New World.

General Montholon, who shared the Emperor Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena, died re ently in Paris

"Sir Richard Hugh Smyth" is confined in a separate cell in Gloucester County prison. He declines to receive the prison diet, and his meals are supplied to him by his wife, or, as he calls her, "Lady Smyth." His trial will take place in April next.

CHESS.

**** Our customary N otices to Correspondents are deferred for a short time

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 495.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 8th	B takes Kt (dis ch); or (a)
2. K to Q2nd (disch)	R takes Q
(If K to B 4th or K 5th, the B checks at K 2 6th, or K 5th, and the B skop mates next move)	
3. R to K 6th (ch, and White mates next move with one of the Bishops).	

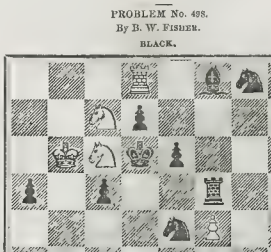
(a) 1 B to Q 8th (double ch); or, *
2. K to Q 2nd B to K 8th
3. K to K 3rd, and Black cannot move without check

*1. B to K 6th (disch
2 B interposing B to Q 5th(ch)
3. K to Q 2nd, and mate follows next move.

In the fine problem, Black has other modes of play, but none to delay the mate.

PROBLEM No. 498.
By B. W. FISHER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and mate in six moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following very interesting Game has just terminated between HERR LOWENTHAL and MR. RALLI, a highly-talented amateur in Manchester.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Herr L.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Herr L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt takes Q	Kt takes Q
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Kt takes Q B P	Q R to Q Kt 2nd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Kt to Q Kt 4th	R to Q 4 (*l*)
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	20. P to K Kt 3rd (*i*)	Kt to K R 6th
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	21. P to K B 4th	R takes Q Kt P
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	22. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q 8th (*k*)
7. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th	23. Q R takes B	B takes K R
8. B tks Q Kt (ch)	P takes B	24. Kt to Q B 6th	R to Q B sq
9. Q B P takes P	B to Q R 3rd	25. Kt to Q B 5th	P to K Kt 4th
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles (*a*)	26. P to K R 5th	P to K 6th
11. Q B to K 3rd (*b*)	P to K B 4th	27. R to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K Kt 4th
12. Kt to Q B sq (*c*)	Q B to Q R 3rd (*d*)	28. P to K 6th	R to K 2nd
13. K Kt to his 5th	P to K B 5th (*e*)	29. R takes Q P (*l*)	Kt takes Kt
14. B takes P	R takes B (*f*)	30. R takes P (ch)	K to B sq
15. K Kt to K 6th	Kt tks Q Kt (*g*)	31. P to K Kt 4th	B to K B 6th
16. Q takes R (*h*)	Kt to K 7th	32. P to K B 6th	R to Q Kt sq

And Black wins

(a) Many now play P to K B 4th, but it stilling appears to be equally good
(b) Mr. Ralli plays by speeding up to this point very brilliant.
(c) Better, perhaps, to have Castled.
(d) This prevents White from Castling, and hampers him sadly.
(e) A fine move. Mr. L plays very cleverly.
(f) If he takes with Kt, Black can win
(g) A coup d'etat
(h) His best play, apparently, under the circumstances. If he had taken the Queen, the following very striking variation would most probably have occurred:—

16. Kt takes Q	R to K 8th (ch.)
17. K to Q 2nd	R to K 7th
18. Q to her Kt square (best)	

If 18. Q to her B 2nd, Black plays to win 19 to Q R 4th (ch), and wins easily. If 18. Q takes Q R P, Black also answers with R to Q R 4th (ch), winning the Queen in a move or two afterwards, and having an excellent position.

18.	R takes Q P (ch)
19. K to his square	R to Q R 4th (ch)
20. P to Q Kt 4th	R takes Q Kt P, and wins

If White at move 20 play K to K B square Black equally win by playing Kt to Q B 4th (discovering check)

(i) Well conceived
(k) It would have been better for him to have played B to Q B 6th (ch), and then P to Q 8th.
(l) Very desperation. The game is past hope

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Well-fought *partie* between Messrs. TCHEPOFF and SCHUMOFF.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th.	54. Kt to Q B 3rd	K to K B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	55. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	56. P takes P	K to K 4th
4. Kt takes P	P to K 4th	57. P to Q R 3rd	K to K 3rd
5. Kt takes Kt	Q Kt P takes Kt	58. Kt to Q Kt 5th	R to Q R 2nd
6. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	59. Kt to Q 4th	R to Q Kt 3rd
7. Castles	Kt to K 2nd	60. K to Q 6th	K to B 3rd
8. Q to K R 5th	Kt to K 3rd	61. K to K 2nd	K to Q K 2nd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	62. R to B 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
10. Kt to K 2nd	Castles	63. K to Q 6th	R to Q 4th
11. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	64. R takes Q P	Kt takes Q Kt P
12. P to Q B 3rd	K to Q R 3rd	65. R takes B Kt P	Kt takes Kt
13. K to K sq	Q to her Kt 3rd	66. P takes Kt	R to Q Kt 7th (ch)
14. Q to K B 3rd	K to R sq		K to Q Kt 7th
15. B to K 3rd	P to A B 4th	67. K to Kt 3rd	R to Kt 6th (ch)
16. B takes B	Q takes B	68. K to B 4th	K takes Q R P
17. P takes P	R to K R 4th	69. K takes K P	R to Q R 8th
18. Q to K 3rd	Q takes Q	70. K to Q 5th	P to Q R 4th
19. P takes P	K R takes P	71. K to Q 6th	P to Q R 5th
20. Kt to A Kt 3rd	K R to K B 3rd	72. R to Q R 8th	P to Q R 6th
21. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K B sq	73. P to Q 8th	P to Q R 7th
22. Q R to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th	74. R to Q R 8th	K to B 3rd
23. B to Q sq	P to K 5th	75. R to Q 4th	K to B 3rd
24. P to K R 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	76. R to K B 8th	K to Kt 4th
25. P to K 2nd	K R to K B 7th	(ch)	
26. K to K B sq	R takes R (ch)	77. R to K B 2nd	K takes P
27. B takes R	B takes B	78. K to Q 2nd	K to B 5th
28. Kt takes B	Kt to K 4th	79. K to Q 7th	K to B 2nd
29. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	80. P to Q 6th	K to B 2nd
30. Kt to K 1 3rd	Kt to Q 6th	81. K to Q 8th	K to B sq
31. P to Q B 4th	K to K 4th	82. R to Q 2nd (ch)	K to Kt sq
32. P takes P	P takes P	83. P to Q 7th	

The game was protracted many more moves, and was finally won by White.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 487.—From the *Schachzeitung.*

White. K at Q Kt sq, Q at K B 6th, B at K R 2nd, Kt at Q R 5th, P at Q Kt 6th

Black: K at K 5th, P s at Q Kt 2nd and 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 488.—By RICARDO.

White. K at K B 7th, B at K 5 2nd, Kts at K B 3rd and Q 6th; P s a K R 4th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at K B 5th; P s at K 4th Q 2nd, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 489.—By J. C. W.

White · K at Q R sq, R at Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 8th, Kt at K Kt 3rd; P s at K R 3rd, K B 5th, K 3rd, Q 4th, and Q B 3rd.

Black: K at Q 3rd; P s at K 4th and 6th, K B 3rd, Q 4th, and Q B 5th.

White to Play and mate in four moves.

IRELAND.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—At a meeting of the Dublin corporation just held, the Lord Mayor stated, in reference to Her Majesty's intended visit, that on Monday next the Queen would be received at the Westland-row terminus of the Kingstown Railway by the corporate authorities, &c., and that her Majesty and carriage would proceed to the Viceregal-lodge through Westland row, Grafton-street, Leinster-street, Nassau-street, Grafton-street, Westmoreland-street, Carlisle-bridge, Sackville-street, and the line of quays, north side, to Lark-gate entrance of the Phœnix park. It was also agreed, at the meeting, that there shall be no illumination of private houses, but that all large establishments and public places shall illuminate in such a manner as they may think most suitable. The concourse of visitors has been daily increasing since the announcement of the intended arrival of the Queen on Monday next. The hotels and lodging-houses are crowded, and all branches of trade have received a very decided impulse. Active preparations for the reception of her Majesty are continued.

THE MAYNOOTH COMMISSIONERS.—The *Daily Express*, in noticing the appointment of the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Justice Patteson, Chief Baron Pigott, Dr. Longfield, and Mr. James O'Ferrall, as Commissioners to inquire into Maynooth College, says:—"Of these five, three are Protestants and two Roman Catholics, but it would be difficult to say whether the preponderating spirit of the commission is favourable or unfavourable to the Maynooth endowment."

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—A considerable number o persons have attended the building daily, many of whom were evidently tourists and provincial visitors. The total number admitted in one day was 11,216

THE DARGAN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.—The committee have received £100 each from Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. Jackson, M.P., Mr. Brassey Mr. Bath, and Mr. M'Cormack, towards the Dargan Industrial Institute

THE *Hogue*, screw-steamer, 60 guns, Captain Ramsay, arrived in Kingstown Harbour on Sunday evening. It is stated that she will remain until after the termination of her Majesty's visit.

THE IRISH LAND COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of this company was held last week at Manchester; Mr George Wilson in the chair. Among the proprietors present were John Sadlier, M.P.; Messrs. Brogden, Bradford, Roberts and Rawson, of Manchester; Brogden and Pope, of Birmingham; Buckley, of Ashton; Swanwick, of Wilmington, Howard, of Rochdale; and Whitehead, of Haresteastall

The report was read by the secretary—from which we learn that the directors have purchased, at different periods, the following properties:—Part of the Kingston estate, in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork, consisting of 20,884 acres; the Lane and Cooke estates, in Tipperary and Kilkenny, 8713 acres; part of the Thunder estate, in Wexford, 304 acres; part of the Oranmore estate, in Galway, 355 acres. The company have sixty proprietors of above 27,208 acres of land, at a total cost of £115,094 18s. 8d. The estates comprise every variety of pasture, mountain, bog, and arable land. Some of the latter has been exhausted by the former occupiers; but the directors are of opinion that the estates generally, by a judicious expenditure in reclamation and improvements, will be very materially increased in value. The report concludes:—"The directors have pleasure in stating that the amount of rent received and due is sufficient to pay all interest up to that date, including four per cent interest to the shareholders for the money advanced by them, and will leave a balance of £1622 18s. 4d. to be placed at the credit of the company. The directors, in asking the shareholders to ratify and adopt the purchases they have made, have great satisfaction in referring to the increased value of landed property in Ireland, and in expressing their belief that the above properties could not be obtained, at the present time, except at a very considerable advance upon the prices paid for them. The directors could now dispose of the lands already purchased, and realise a very handsome profit for the shareholders; but they feel confident that the ultimate improvement, now in course of execution, will add largely to the value."

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the details given in these documents all had interest for the remark; and he had no doubt that four per cent interest upon their capital would be held to be a very satisfactory commencement of business (Hear, hear). He was mainly induced to become a member of the company by his friend Mr. Sadlier, without whose knowledge and valuable assistance it would have been impossible they could have made the progress they had. Immediately after the formation of the company Mr. Sadlier and Mr. T. Roberts, two of the directors, proceeded to Ireland, and at their own cost made a purchase in the Encumbered Estates Court, which they thought would be very advantageous to the company. Indeed not say that in saying so, they had to make a large advance of money, at their own risk, before the estates so purchased could be transferred to this company; and these estates they had handed over, although they were to realise a handsome profit by their re-sale. He rejoiced in the establishment of this company, for two reasons—first, because, by introducing into Ireland additional English capital, they would be able to realise a fair return for the investment of the company; and, secondly, because they would be conferring a lasting benefit upon the district in which it was invested. With the people in the country, the public must be allowed on indisputable that the cash received from the company was £77,707 18s. 3d. in March last; and that up to that date they had received as an advance from the directors' large balance £1,937 2s. 3d. The total receipts were £10,264 9s. 7d. The money paid for the purchase of properties would be found on the other side, with the amounts paid for interest to the Encumbered Estates Court, amounting to £2,875. In the revenue account the first item was £2633 17s. 2d. received for rents. The rents due to the 25th March (excluding bad or doubtful,), now in process of collection, were £4400, which, he might appear a large sum to be due, but he had the pleasure of stating that of this £2400 had since been received, leaving on y a balance of £1600, portions of which were coming to hand from day to day. They proposed, then, to pay interest at four per cent per annum; and all this had been made out of the clear earnings of the company in the shape of rent; and, as compared with any other company, he thought they had much reason to be satisfied (Applause). As to future prospects, he would not say much, because he did not like to hold out too sanguine hopes; but they were no doubt in the possession of properties that might now, at once, be sold at a large increase on the cost price. The company were in the possession of an estate consisting of 27,208 acres, at a cost of £115,119; and some portions of the land had been seen by shareholders, who expressed high approval of the purchase; and of these most sanguine hopes of the investment. (Applause).

Mr. Alexander Brogden seconded the motion, expressing his belief that their investments were of as solid and true a character as had been entered into by a public company for a long time past.

Some conversation took place relative to minerals in the purchased estates; and Mr. Sadlier gave an interesting statement with respect to Portstown estate, which, he said, was in the middle of a large field of anthracite coal, some portions of which were already working under lease With regard to the bog, he had always been held to be reclaimable, and there could be no doubt of it; but mere surface-drainage would render it available for pasturage purposes.

The report was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were also re-elected; and the Chairman having moved their re-election at the rate of four per cent to the 25th of March, payable on the 26th instant, he paid to the shareholders, it was also unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Henry M.P., said, as the ormal business was now at an end, he would take the opportunity of saying that he was deeply sensible of the obligations they were under to the board of directors for the manner in which they had carried out the objects of the company. From the first he thought that a project of this kind was not only a safe and sound speculation to capitalists, but adapted to the circumstances and condition of Ireland; and was one of those investments by which the character and habits of the people might be rapidly improved. He was, therefore, delighted to find so many gentlemen of knowledge and position in the company so fully prepared to join in the undertaking. The chairman had kindly in acquiring possession of property for the company before their organisation was effected. He (Mr. Roberts) and himself had rendered that task lawful and birthen opposed facilities to the easy transfer of land were undergoing a great change, and that this would give an impulse to competition. Looking at the course taken by private individuals investing money in Irish estates, there was no reason for discouragement, for they appeared to be steadily holding on, and were not at all anxious to sell, and he did not see why this company should feel less confidence than individuals in their investments. The honourable gentleman briefly adverted to the advantages which might be expected to arise from farming some portion of their lands as it they were in a position, from improvements, to let at higher rents, and concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was carried by acclamation

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and took advantage of the opportunity to say that the board did not propose to sell the shareholders together to ase leave to extend their purchases within the limits of their present capital, but only in the event of requiring power to increase it beyond the amount already consented to.—The meeting then adjourned.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS.

We have already noticed this very interesting collection, which, we understand, proved highly attractive as an Exhibition, at 168, New Bond-street. We now engrave two of the Pictures, and add the following remarks, for which we are indebted to a German Correspondent, whose English, slightly tinctured by a German idiom, we leave as we received it: —

These two Pictures show, in a different degree, the charming peculiarities of the Dusseldorf school—its sentimentality and softness of manner, refinement of feeling, and delicate colouring. At the same time, it cannot be denied that these advantages are not always combined with the necessary strength and vigour of style; and the *lyrical* manner of the school, when adapted to objects of history, very often induces the artist to give us more his own ideas on historical events than the true historical reality.

There is a striking connection between the modern lyrical poetry of Germany and the Dusseldorf School of Painting. The latter school distinguishes itself by representing in the most accomplished manner the peculiar charm of nature. The strength of the school, no doubt, consists in landscape; and its painters, like the poets of the Romantic school in Germany, aim at inspiring landscape-scenery with what we have called the lyrical and sentimental spirit. A hero among the artists of the Dusseldorf school, and a true genius in style and conception, is A. Achenbach, the famous master in sea-pieces, by whom we have here the Swedish landscape (No. 30). Another famous head of the school is Professor Lessing, the author of "Huss before the Council of Costnitz," and of "Ezzelino da Romano."

The character of the school is well represented in the two pictures here Engraved; at the same time that they show the new field which modern German landscape-painters have of late chosen, leaving their beaten track of the Swiss and the Tyrolese Alps and Italy. The landscape charms of the far-off North of Europe, especially the mountain scenery of Norway, are the Dorado of modern German landscape-painters. There the lyrical and romantic Dusseldorf artists find no cloudless sky, it is true, as in Italy, but that ever-changing light which affords the most ample opportunity for expressing that mystical connection between the character of landscape and the human frame of mind—now merry, now gloomy, now serene, and again cloudy, which constitutes the mysterious charm of the Dusseldorf painter, and of the lyrical poetry of Germany, from Goethe and the Romanticists, to the more modern, as Heine, Uhland, Lenau, Geibel.

"NORWEGIAN PEASANT CHILDREN."—PAINTED BY ADOLPHE TIEDMAND.

It is remarkable that almost all the pictures of Norwegian or Swedish scenery surpass the representations of Swiss and Italian scenery which we find in this Exhibition. The sky of the north has not for its peculiar beauty that insipid, blue clearness, that thoughtless absence of every cloud, that monotony," which is peculiar to landscape subjects taken from Italy; equivocal advantages which are to be found again, here, in the Italian landscapes by A. Flamm, and partly, too, in those by Oswald Achenbach. Clouds, with their various interesting formations, are the poesy; they are like the dramatical life of the sky, and variety of light—not mere clearness and cloudlessness; and from the former results one of the first conditions of an interesting landscape. A landscape painting must be more than a mere copy or fragment of nature; it should excite some feeling in the observer, and we should feel in it the livin g pulse of nature. Such we find in the Swedish landscape by A. Achenbach, and in the Norwegian scenery, painted by Gade and Bodom, and in that masterly conception of moonshiny "Wald Einsamkeit" (No 41), by Professor Schirmer, we have the very impression of a beautiful lyrical poem; but we do not find any trace of poetical conception in the "Mont Blanc," by A. Calame, nor in the "Lake of the Four Cantons," by W. Lindlar. These are mere copies, thoughtless copies, of nature.

The pictures which we have introduced by these few remarks are the works of an artist (Mr. Tidemand) who, we have been told, is a Norwegian by birth; but a thoroughbred German, we are taught by our eyes, in style, manner, and conception. His two pictures illustrate chiefly the great peculiarity of the Dusseldorf school, which constitutes the affinity of that school with the modern lyrical poetry of Germany—that magical and mystical relation between the character of the landscape and the actions and persons who appear in it.

We meet again with these characteristics in the "Peasant's Funeral at the Logne Fjords," in Norway. This is what is called a *genre*-painting; but a great deal of its interest consists in the skilful and delicate manner of treating the landscape-scenery, into which the artist introduces his incident taken from the life of the Norwegian peasantry. How happily the very ground-tone of the painting corresponds with the subject treated by the artist. It is far superior to the other painting, "The two Peasant Boys." The greyish, pale tone of the northern mountain-landscape tells us beforehand that we shall meet here with no scene of mirth and happiness. Here all speaks a tale of poverty: from the mountainous and sterile character of the country, and the probable occupation of the persons attending the funeral (probably fishermen), to the torn coloured cloth covering the coffin in the boat. The groups are admirably arranged. Our sympathy is chiefly concentrated on the figure of the old peasant in the foreground, who is led by his grandson and his grand-daughter. The expression of

"A PEASANT'S FUNERAL AT THE LOGNE FJORD."—PAINTED BY ADOLPHE TIEDMAND AND HANS GUDE.

grief and pain in the old man's features is deep and touching. There is a sort of gradation of affliction in the threefold group of the convoy. Affliction and sorrow are expressed most deeply in the old peasant's figure; while they are modified in the features of the young man, who is last of the mourners, and looks after the convoy with that sort of dreamy and sorrowful reflection which proves that he is only "a friend of the family," less struck by the loss of which the coffin speaks, than sympathising with his neighbour's misfortune. The painter appears to be most skilful in representing scenes of pleasant life. His figures, though happily individualised, are types of true peasants, from the figure of the old man in the foreground, led by the amiable little peasant girl, to the old blind woman sitting behind on the ground. We believe we have already seen those persons among the German peasantry. Again, what happy variety of expression is there in the different individuals and their ages. It is truly touching to see the simple, and innocent children of nature struck by the deepest affliction. There, in the coffin which the man in the boat is about to carry to the churchyard, across the Fjord, lies the happiness of that poor family; perhaps it is the father or the mother, the little children whom we see so ably presented on the painting have lost. Charity to the infant on the mournful scene is ably managed. The sky is gloomy, but there is light enough to show in a masterly way the reflection of the two boats in the water.

"Norwegian Peasant Children" is the title of the other painting, by Tidemand. The subject is treated in the same soft, tender, and delicate manner as the painting we have just described. The two peasant boys are amiable and interesting figures, but, unhappily, there is one thing wanting in the picture—a definite idea. Murillo has painted peasant-boys, who seem to say, with all their poverty, they are more free and happy than the kings of the earth. But what do Tidemand's peasant-boys mean? Do they "express the happy carelessness" of children, or our heavy misery or poverty? No! But there is in their expression a tone of dreamy sentimentality, which is, we are sorry to state, a very common fault with the modern German painters; and, after we have admired the two fine hero boys, and bestowed our admiration on the tender and delicate style of treating the subject, we search in vain for the very *purpose* of such a beautiful work of art.

THE LOSS OF THE "MAHOMMED SHAH."

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *)*

SIR,—I forward to you a copy of a letter, written by my brother, Mr, Oswald Curtis, on the day after landing at Hobart Town, giving an account of the loss of the *Mahommed Shah*.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. LEWELYN CURTIS.

9, Aldermanbury, 24th August, 1853.

Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, 6th May, 1853.

You will be surprised to read Hobart Town in place of Nel.on. We arrived here safe and well last night, and are glad enough to be on land anywhere, after the narrow escape of which I have to tell you. We had fine weather and a pleasant voyage till the 18th April, on which day, between four and five in the morning, we were awakened by an alarm of fire. We dressed hastily, and on coming out into the cabin found the second cabin and steerage passengers rushing up from between decks, and clouds of smoke coming up the hatchway. As soon as they were all out, the powder-magazine was got up with some difficulty, owing to the smoke, the hatches battened down to prevent the fire from getting vent as long as possible, and the boats cleared for lowering at a moment's notice. The wind's head was turned towards the nearest land, which was about St. George's Sound, on the south-west coast of Australia—a distance of about 680 miles nearly direct north.

The fire continued to gain ground gradually throughout the day, which was spent in fitting out the boats, and drawing lots for choice of the four—crew and passengers having an equal chance. I cared little which boat we went in, as I was satisfied that not one of them would live in such a sea as was running, and that our only chance lay in smothering the fire till we could run to land or fall in with a ship. One attempt was made, in the first instance, by the captain and carpenter to get down into the fore-hold, in which the fire originated, with a hose, but they were obliged to retreat immediately, and came up quite exhausted.

The forecastle deck and the hatches were kept constantly wet through the day and night; all hands, of course, prepared to take to the boats at a moment's notice. The decks forward got so hot, that, from sheer weakness, was greatly in our favour, and gave us hopes that the flames might be kept down till we ran to shore. In the meantime, the part of the deck over the fire got gradually hot, the wheel-ropes did up almost as soon it was pumped on, and the pitch in the seams got soft.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of the second day (Tuesday, the 19th) there was a cry of "Sail, ho!" from the look-out at the mast-head, but the vessel was at too great a distance for us to attract her attention, or to come up with her. Not ten minutes afterwards, however, "Sail, ho!" again! Some one must have had enlivened at once more. We hoisted a flag of distress, fired guns, and took a course to out her off if possible, and had soon the satisfaction to see her bearing down upon us. She proved to be the *Ellen*, of London, bound for this port with a cargo of sugar from the Mauritius. The master (Captain Faddon) at once consented to take us all on board. We passengers were immediately taken off in three trips of our whale-boat, without accident, although it was a dreadful sea, very heavy, and both ships knocking about very much. We brought off our gold in a box, and also a little clean linen. The crew remained on board the *Mahommed Shah* till four o'clock next morning, when they came off in a hurry in three boats, the foremast having sunk five feet (the part below decks having burnt away), and expected to fall every minute. As soon as day broke, Captain Minter and four volunteers made an attempt to board the barque again, to see if anything could be done with her, and if not, to bring off some more provisions, with which the *Ellen*, a brig of 170 tons, was not provided for so large a number, her complement being twelve men in all, and one passenger, and we numbering 62. The boat was, however, unable to fetch the *Mahommed*, and we were obliged to abandon her in latitude 40° south, and longitude 118° east. After a run of six teen days on decidedly short commons, both of water and provisions, and without once taking off our clothes, or getting a good night's rest, we were glad enough to get on shore; and as the post goes out this afternoon, I am not able to write much, but will write again by the next, more at length, particularly as to business matters. I believe both you and ourselves are fully insured, but nearly all the second cabin and steerage passengers have lost everything—there will be a vessel to New Zealand in a week or two, by which we shall no doubt take a passage—we saved our deeds for the land, and our letters of introduction. Mr Jeffries and ourselves have joined in doing something for all the destitute passengers and officers of the barque. The governor is going to charter a vessel to take them on. Of the generosity and kindness of Captain Faddon, too much cannot be said. He put himself and crew on equal allowance with ourselves, and shared his clothes among those who were in need of them. The Hails, Jeffries, and we have put up at an excellent boarding house, terms two guineas a week each, which is very moderate, considering the price of things here—fresh better 3s. a lb., and every thing at the same rate.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A correspondent (says the *Liverpool Mail*) has forwarded us the following extract from a letter received recently from Ireland. He has every confidence in the source of his information; but we may remark that nothing has to yet been verified, it is strange that no publicity has been given to the affair by the authorities of the Admiralty.—"Near Bell Mullet, Aug. 15, 1853.—You will have heard, no doubt, that a boat was found on the Irish coast close to this place, containing a letter from Sir John Franklin, dated May last, stating that he is prevented by the natives from leaving an island he is now on. The officer of the Coast Guard forwarded it to the Admiralty, and has just heard that the writing is that of Sir John; so there is yet a chance of his being saved."

MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIER.—We have just seen, on the premises of Messrs. Hancock, Rixon, and Dunt, in Cockspur-street, a stupendous chandelier, which they have just completed for the Sultan. It is twenty-seven feet in height, fifteen feet in diameter, and seven tons weight. The stem is of galvanised iron, and has electro-silver plated branches for 404 jets of gas, in imitative porcelain candles, each the size of half a pound. They have been experimentally lighted, when the effect was truly splendid. This chandelier, we understand, will be suspendedin a saloon at Constantinople, one hundred feet high, crowned with a dome, eighty feet in diameter.

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE TESTIMONIAL.—The amount received in this country towards the above testimonial reaches above £83,000. The sum remitted from India, up to June last, was £20,000; making the present subscription-list to amount to more than £103,000.

CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The Convention between her Majesty and the United States of America, for the settlement of outstanding claims by a mixed commission, which was signed at London on the 8th of February last, has been presented to Parliament. Two commissioners—one named by her Majesty, and the other by the President of the United States, with power to them to name a third person to act as arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference—are to be authorised to decide on all claims arising out of transactions of a date prior to the treaty of peace of December 24, 1814. Each Government is to pay its own commissioner £800 a year; the salary of the arbitrator to be determined at the close of the commission. The salary of the clerk is to be £310 a year; and the whole expense of the commission is to be defrayed by a rateable charge not exceeding five per cent on the sums awarded. Lord John Russell and Mr. Ingersol were the plenipotentiaries who agreed to this convention.

THE MARRIAGE FETES IN BRUSSELS.

(Continued from page 168.)

On Monday evening, at six o'clock, the King gave a grand banquet at the Palace to the Cardinal Archbishop and all the great dignitaries who had taken a part in the imposing ceremony of the marriage. The residence of the King of the Belgians, built on the very spot which during the middle ages was the castle of the old Dukes of Brabant, is opposite the modern park, laid out in the French manner, with converging alleys and rotundas of clipped trees.

On Monday night all the public buildings in Brussels, and the great majority of the private houses were gaily illuminated, with coloured lamps, in various devices, appropriate to the occasion. Prodigious efforts had been made to adorn and illuminate the town; and when night had set in, all Brussels presented a blaze of light from gate to gate and from suburb to suburb. The Royal family and Court traversed the capital, and visited the most remarkable localities amid general enthusiasm.

PROCESSION OF THE GUILDS.

Of all the sights attending the Royal marriage, none has been so interesting and instructive as the procession and cavalcade representing the Commune and Guilds of Brussels in the sixteenth century, which traversed the streets of the city on Tuesday afternoon. It was in the sixteenth century that all northern Europe looked to the cities of Flanders for a fuller development of the arts than was to be found elsewhere. The florid period of France, England, and Spain all came later; and Italy alone, at this period, bore the palm over the land of Hans Honling and Van Eyck. The successors of those artists have reproduced to us the daily life of the Flemings of the sixteenth century, and their works are to be seen in the great galleries of Europe; but the reproduction of that *penchant* for allegory in wood, cloth, and action which showed itself in the festive occasions and cavalcades of the resurrection of art is in Brussels an idea of a genial and characteristic nature.

The historical cavalcade was organised by the Communal Administration. The direction was entrusted to a commission, composed of the Burgomaster and the most distinguished citizens. The most rare prints and pictures have been consulted for the occasion, so as to make the illusion as complete as possible. The costumes and paraphernalia have been months in laborious preparation; and nothing but a more genial sky was wanting to the spectacle. The cavalcade had a double character, being at once historical and allegoric.

The procession was historical, inasmuch as it reproduced the cortèges which formerly traversed the streets of Brussels upon certain days in the year and upon solemn occasions; and allegorical, inasmuch as it offered a symbolic representation of some of the existing elements of the prosperity of the kingdom. The cavalcade was divided into two parts: the first representing the commune of Brussels at the end of the sixteenth century; and the second representing modern industry and modern institutions.

The cortège was opened by the giants of Brussels (who will remind the English reader of Gog and Magog), vulgarly known under the names of *Jannekin*, or Little John; *Mieque*, or Mary, Grandpapa, Grandmamma, and the Sultan. Then came a band of music, who preceded the body known as the *serments des archers*.

No description can give an idea of the droll scenes enacted in pantomime on this occasion. Early in the procession, on a huge platform, drawn by a dozen horses, was the carcase of an old Flemish house; and the carpenters, in the costume of the period, in each story of the edifice, sawing, planing, and hammering. Then came galleys, such as those Jean Mabuse floated on his Sea of Gevazerait, in full sail, manned with urchins in peaked beards. The brewers, singing the old Flemish chorus around a huge vat, surmounted by jolly deities; while batallions of halberdiers, arquebusiers, pikemen, horsemen, men-at-arms, heralds, pursuivants, embryo couches of Charles V. or Catherine de Medicis—every moulding exactly copied from authentic representations.

The second Car in our illustration represented the diversified occupations of the blacksmiths, the locksmiths, the braziers, the iron-founders, and the tin-workers, who busily plied their trades with the help of bellows, furnace, and anvil. Next comes the Car of the Printers, in which the workmen put into type and worked off impressions of a copy of verses composed by the Belgian poet, Adolphe Mathieu, in honour of the marriage of the Prince Royal. Copies of this poem were distributed to the public as the car passed along. A bust of Guttemberg—the illustrious inventor of the most useful of the arts—was exhibited in this car; at the further end of which the Genius of Intelligence raised his flambeaux towards the skies. Then came the Car of Music, which was occupied by the principal musical instruments of music in their hands. Euterpe, crowned with flowers, presided over this group of young beauties.

After the Car of Commerce came a band of military music, followed by detachments of civic guards and of the regular troops of all arms on foot, who served as guard of honour to the last car, called the Car of the Constitution and of Royalty. On the summit of this car, a figure representative of the Constitution is represented as crowned by another female figure symbolical of Royalty. These figures indicated the intimate alliance of liberty and power, the unshakeable basis of the national prosperity. Another band of music followed this car, behind which marched the civic guards, and some detachments of troops on horseback. A battery of light artillery terminated the procession.

We have not enumerated the whole of the cars employed in the procession, two of which, dedicated to the staple branches of industry of Brussels, the manufactures of carriages and of lace, deserve special mention. The cavalcade visited several quarters of the city in the course of Tuesday afternoon, to the great delight of the countless thousands assembled in the streets and squares, and occupying the windows of the houses.

The programme for Wednesday included a grand concert given in the great square of the Hôtel de Ville. The orchestra—composed of 200 musicians—was arranged to be placed under the direction of M. Bender, leader of the King's private band. At ten o'clock the same evening a grand *feu d'artifice*, under the direction of M. Ruggieri, was to be let off in the Quartier Leopold, to which point it was expected an immense crowd of sight-seers would be attracted.

Brussels has been full to overflowing all the week. The hotels and lodging-houses have reaped an excellent harvest from the concourse of visitors. English, French, and Germans have been heard at the corner of every street; and the thoroughfares have been crowded with strangers, who have been as loud as the inhabitants of Brussels and the Belgian provincials in expressing their delight at the splendour of the Marriage Fêtes.

THE REFRESHMENT-ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

42, Parliament-street.

SIR,—It will be interesting to many of your readers to know that "Nicholas"—of whom you gave so graphic an account in your history of the Refreshment-rooms of the House of Commons, in last week's Number—is *not* dead. The old man is still alive, and well; his memory as fresh as ever, and his stock of anecdotes still unexhausted. Many old members have taken your statement for granted; we trust, therefore, you will insert this correction in reference to the worthy "celebrity."

While on the subject your article—generally accurate—which we admit—we beg to state, in justice to our late partners, that the prices charged for port and sherry never exceeded 6s. the bottle. We believe of every street; and the thoroughfares have been crowded with our own dining-rooms to the "glories of the kitchen;" and with this alteration in their tastes and habits we have no reason to complain.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

August 20, 1853. BELLAMY, SMITH, and BOYES.

BANQUET TO LORD PALMERSTON.—Lord and Lady Palmerston, being on a visit to Melbourne, near Derby, the Liberals of Derby have had a meeting, and determined upon inviting his Lordship to a public banquet, to be held in that town.

THE CALAMITY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Crystal Tower Tavern, Norwood, to originate a subscription for the benefit of widows and orphans of the men who perished by the late fatal accident. The attendance consisted chiefly of workmen. The chair was occupied by Mr. Nunn, M.P. Mr. Northouse said that the working-classes were the best protectors of their own interests, if they would only stand together. There were 2000 workmen connected with the Crystal Palace; and if they would each abridge themselves of a pint of ale a week, they might raise a fund of £500 a-year for the relief of widows and orphans (Cheers). Messrs. Fox and Co. had most honourably given a weekly allowance to the widows and families of the sufferers (Cheers). He moved a series of resolutions, expressive of the sympathy of the meeting, and declaring that a subscription should be opened for the widows and families of the sufferers. He suggested that the funds should be ultimately paid into the hands of Messrs. Fox and Henderson as treasurers. The resolution was carried.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The general half-yearly meetings of proprietors are now taking place; and, from the published accounts, we have selected the following—

GREAT NORTHERN.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held in the London Tavern; Mr. E. Denison, M.P., chairman of the board of directors, presiding; who, on moving the adoption of the report, said the directors had been compelled, during the past six months, to lay out more money, in connexion with several departments, than perhaps some of them had anticipated. With respect to the revenue, the receipts of the past half-year, he had no hesitation in saying, he considered most satisfactory; and for this reason—they exceeded, in the aggregate, the sum which was received in the latter half of 1852. They would find, from the statement of accounts in their hands, that the receipts of the last six months amounted to £368,766, as compared with £348,945 in the latter half of 1852—showing an increase of about £20,000. In short, their receipts were most satisfactory; and, although the working charges had increased in the last half-year, yet they had equally increased upon other railways—owing, in the first place, to the bad weather of last winter; in the second place, to the augmented price of materials of all descriptions; and, in the third place, to the increase of wages. The dividend proposed was at the rate of £3 per cent per annum. With respect to vacancies in the direction, the directors had no wish to make it a close corporation; and therefore recommended that, prior to the next meeting, one director should certainly retire, and not present himself for re-election.

YORK AND NORTH-MIDLAND.—The report of the directors states that the sum of £37,743 7s. 4d. has been expended on capital account during the past half-year upon the lines of this company, and £681 6s. 10d. on those of the Hull and Selby and the Hull station and branches. It has again been found necessary to expend a large sum in addition to the rolling stock. The general result of the traffic for the half-year ending June 30 is gratifying to the proprietors. The net revenue, after deducting working expenses, leaves a balance of profit of £112,791 19s. 4d., to which must be added the balance of £4921 12s. 1d., brought from last half-year's account. After deducting from this amount the preferential charges of rent of the Hull and Selby Railway (£33,000), and interest on debentures and guaranteed shares, &c. (£56,977 19s. 7d.), the sum of £26,834 13s. 10d. will remain available for division on the ordinary stock. The directors recommend that a dividend should be declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent per annum, which will leave a balance of £2462 3s. 10d. to be carried to the credit of the current half-year.

MIDLAND.—The general half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at Derby. Mr. J. Ellis, the chairman of the directors, presided. The report stated that the balance available for dividend was £179,406; and the directors recommended dividend, payable on the 1st of September, as follows:—£1 13s. 6d. upon each £100 Midland consolidated stock; 13s. 9d. upon each £100 Birmingham and Derby consolidated stock; £3 upon each £100 consolidated preferential stock; £1 10s. upon each Erewash Valley share; and 2s. 3d. upon each share of £50 15s. 4d., being £3 per cent upon £5 per share paid up; leaving a balance of £3064 to be carried to the next account. The report having been adopted, the meeting was then made special, in order to determine upon the mode of creating the new capital for the construction of the Leicester and Hitchen Railway. The chairman, in introducing this subject, again suggested upon the advantage which would accrue to the company. Their engineer, Mr. Liddell, had estimated that it would cost to construct £900,000, which the directors proposed to raise as follows:—To take powers for the creation of 183,333 shares, which would yield £275,000, and to borrow the remaining £225,000. They proposed that the new stock should be issued in October next, that it should bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent preferential, that it should be offered to the present holders at the rate of one share for every £100 stock, and that the first call of 20s. should be made on the 24th of October next, a further call of 20s. on the 24th of April, 1854, and the last call of £2 on the 30th of October, 1854. The motion was agreed to.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—The half-yearly report of this company states that, in pursuance of resolutions passed at special meetings held on the 2nd of November, 1852, and the 18th of February, 1853, the directors have taken steps for amalgamating with the York and North Midland, and the Leeds Northern Railway Companies, upon the terms then approved of, and, pending the completion of the amalgamation under the authority of Act of Parliament, to unite the management and revenue of the three lines, and to conduct the whole as one undertaking. There is a balance to the credit of income of £57,820 11s. 1d. on the separate account, and of £113,686 15s. on the joint account; which, with a balance of £12,460 6s. 8d. brought forward, makes a total of £213,376 12s. 9d. From this has to be deducted £116,128 12s. 8d., the amount of the interest, guaranteed dividends, and rents, and £2332 19s. 4d., the first instalment of the sum ordered to be written off two years ago, leaving a divisible balance of £56,915 1s., which will be sufficient for a dividend at the rate of three per cent per annum, and leave £3798 13s. 1d. to be carried forward to the next half-year's account.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern; Mr. Waddington, Esq., M.P., in the chair; and a dividend of 5s. per share, declared. In the course of the proceedings, the chairman stated that the average receipts were now exceeding the receipts of the previous year by 1½ per week, and there could be no doubt there would be an increase on the dividend at the next half-yearly meeting.

HULL AND SELBY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the Hull and Selby Railway Company was held at the new station, Derringston-street, Richard Totise, Esq., chairman of the company, presiding. A dividend was declared of £2 9s. on each of the whole or £90 shares, and £1 4s. 6d. upon each of the half or £45 shares.

LANCASTER AND CARLISLE.—The statement of the traffic account on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, for the half year ending 31st July, has just been made up, from which it appears the receipts (including £1,000 balance brought forward from last account) have been £140,854, the disbursements £55,481: leaving a balance of £85,373.

NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE.—The directors have just declared an intermediate dividend of £2 per £100 share.

MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE.—The half-yearly report of the directors states that the expenditure on capital account for the half-year ending the 30th June last amounts to £93,572 4s. 6d. The ordinary expenditure under the head of stations is increased by the sum of £23,966 14s. 9d. paid in settlement of a long-pending claim, made by the contractors for the stations in Lincolnshire, and which sum has been awarded to them by the arbitrator to whom the question was referred.

BOSTON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.—On Saturday last the bill for formation of this railway received the Royal assent. The work will be proceeded with forthwith.

BRISTOL AND EXETER.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Bristol; Mr. J. W. Buller in the chair; when a dividend, at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, was declared.

EAST KENT.—The first general meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington in the chair. The report of the directors having been read, the chairman moved its adoption. He congratulated the meeting on the passing of the Act which authorised a line of railway to be made from Strood to Canterbury. The expense of obtaining the Act was of course very considerable. The line, as they were aware, would pass through a very important district between Rochester and Chilham, shortening the distance between Margate, Ramsgate, and Canterbury 20 miles. The Act gave them power to use the station of the South-Eastern Company at Strood, and also at Canterbury.

BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES JUNCTION.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Saturday last, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Mr. Bates, one of the directors, occupied the chair; and stated that, as the necessary measures were in progress for the abandonment of the undertaking, and winding-up the company, no report would be presented, nor any business entered upon. The accounts which were laid upon the table showed the total receipts to have been £38,738 11s. 6d.; the general expenditure, £38,056 2s. 6d., leaving the expenses of the present half-year, £102 7s. 10d.; leaving a balance in hand of £670 13s. 1d. The proceedings then terminated.

DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.—In March last, a very serious accident occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at Dyson-field, when a Mr. Carsil, a Greek merchant, carrying on business at Glasgow, was killed. An action was brought at the Liverpool assizes, last week, for damages; but the defendants having made offers to the plaintiff, which were accepted, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, damages £3000, which were apportioned by the jury, is, for the deceased's father and mother, one quarter to the widow, and the rest to the children. There were five other actions against the same company, arising out of the same accident. In Fitton *v.* the Company, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, damages £2000. In Pugh *v.* the Same, damages £1000. In Sefano and Dyer, damages £500. In Kay *v.* the Same, damages £700. Being a total of damages against the defendants of £7200.—Another case at the same assizes—Ford *v.* the Midland Company—was also settled, £500 damages having been agreed to be taken by the plaintiff. At the close of the trials, Mr. Justice Erle remarked, that he thought the damages now paid would be a matter to quiet the public mind with respect to proper care being taken to avoid accidents. A gratifying fact had been manifested [illegible] railway directors felon[illegible] them for manslaughter in cases of deaths from railway [illegible] had, however, always been found that civil actions would [illegible] proper care.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32° A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Inches.
Aug. 15	29.880	76·9	53·6	62·8	+ 2·1	82	S.W.	0.07
„ 20	29.790	77·0	57·5	67·4	+ 6·8	84	S.W.	0.33
„ 21	29.964	72·0	52·2	61·0	+ 0·6	83	S.W.	0.00
„ 22	29.842	70·9	56·9	62·1	+ 1·8	73	N.E.	0.00
„ 23	29.716	67·3	56·9	57·3	— 3·0	90	N.E.	0.67
„ 24	29.764	67·3	47·4	56·2	— 3·8	87	N.E.	0.01
„ 25	29.704	67·1	47·2	56·6	— 3·3	77	N.E.	0.01

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The variations in the reading of the barometer have been but small during the week, the highest reading was 30.85 inches at 9h. a.m. on the 21st, and the lowest 29·72 inches on the afternoon of the 25th. The mean reading for the week at the height of 82 feet was 29·805 inches. The mean daily temperature was above its average during the first four days of the week, and below it during the last three; the average daily excess was 2·1°, and the average defect 3·8°. The mean daily temperature of the 20th was 67·4°, and is the highest mean daily temperature recorded on that day since the year 1837, when it was 69·5°. The mean temperature of the week was 6° 3′ above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years. The range of temperature during the week was 29·6°, the highest reading being 77·0° on the 20th, and the lowest 47·4° on the 24th. The greatest daily range of temperature during the week was 23·5° on the 19th, the least 6·6° on the 23rd, and the mean for the week 16·8°. The weather during the week has been variable; on the 22nd, at about 9h. p.m., rain began to fall, and by 9h. a.m. next morning, nearly nine-tenths of an inch had fallen. Rain fell during the week to the depth of one inch and two-tenths

Lewisham, August 26, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, August 20, the number of births registered in the metropolitan districts was 1618: of these 775 were boys, and 743 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the last preceding years the average number was 1268. The number of deaths during the week amounted to 1033. If the corresponding week of 1849, in which cholera was the fatality to 2416, be omitted, the mortality of the past week is not very different from the average as corrected for increase of population, though in excess of the preceding week by 31. The causes of death may be thus specified:—To zymotic diseases 293 (their average is 429): of these, 5 are due to small-pox (its average is 17); to measles, 13 (its average 21); to hooping-cough, 28 (its average is 20); to diarrhœa, 126 (its average is 115); to cholera, 10; to typhus, 48 (its average is 45). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 51 (their average is 45). To tubercular diseases, 194 (their average is 177): of these, 139 are due to consumption (its average is 123). To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 110 (their average is 103): of these, 17 are due to apoplexy (its average is 19): to paralysis, 24 (its average is 14). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 41 (their average is 28). To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 92 (their average is 73): of these, 40 are due to bronchitis (its average is 20); to pneumonia, 35 (its average is 34). To intemperance, 2 deaths are due during the week (its average is 3). To violence, 10 (its average is 22). To drowning 3 (its average is 21).

THE NEW CAB ACT.—On Monday the new Hackney Carriage Act partly came into force. The act has reference to licences, and the duties payable thereon, and there are several clauses, framed in consequence of the late strike. A driver is entitled to charge 1s. for every mile or part of a mile beyond the circumference of a circle, theradius of which shall be four miles from Charing-cross. An additional 6d. beyond two persons, for every person, can now be charged; and two children are to be considered as one adult person. The proprietor of every hackney carriage or metropolitan stage-carriage who shall withdraw his carriage from hire for two consecutive days in one week, without just cause, shall be liable to a penalty of 20s. for each day, and the license shall be suspended, or recalled, at the discretion of the Commissioners of Police. In case a proprietor intends to withdraw his cab from hire, he must previously give ten days' notice.

A DEPUTATION OF POLES waited upon Lord Palmerston, on Saturday, to present his Lordship with an address, and some articles of silver, and bronze, of Prince Adam Czartoryski, in testimony of their gratitude to his Lordship for his sympathy. Viscount Palmerston assured them of his deep sympathy in the sufferings of that tribe in the world—in other words, to establish a Museum of Mankind. Lectures and demonstrations will be given in physical geography; upon man, in relation to the world he inhabitants; and upon the elements of general geographical, hydrographical, and ethnological interest; large meeting-rooms, and apartments for persons connected with the scientific, artistic, and literary societies, whose pursuits are in unison with the special object of the Cosmos Institute, will also be erected.

ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL.—On Thursday a quarterly court of the governors of this useful charity was held at the Hospital, Bloomsbury-square. The report stated that the institution had already relieved 14,000 cripples; that 700 were at present under treatment; and that, from want of accommodation, the committee have to deny the benefits of the charity to about 300. To remedy this evil it is proposed to obtain a larger building.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—POULTRY SHOW.—On Tuesday the grand annual poultry show took place at these gardens, and was one of a very interesting character. The show was open to all competitors, and included every variety of breed. The specimens exhibited of the Aylesbury ducks attracted much attention, and the golden and silver pheasants were greatly admired.

THE INDIAN CADETSHIP.—Mr. Wilkinson, M.P. for Lambeth, having refused to give up the name of the party who offered his brother (Mr. Norman Wilkinson) for sale a Cadetship, for some office, in the gift of the East India Company, he was summoned before the Lord Mayor on Monday, and the examination was postponed to Thursday, when his Lordship decided that Mr. Wilkinson, in his opinion, he had no jurisdiction. The summons was, therefore, dismissed.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—The estates committee of St. Thomas's Hospital met on Tuesday, to receive tenders for a piece of land situate in the parish of Stockwell-street (which is to be widened and rounded), and contains only about 400 square yards. It is let on lease for a term of eighty years; and for this small piece of land the annual rental of £40 per annum and has been given by the Australasian Company, with a condition to build upon it a substantial stone building. This letting, if calculated at its freehold value, at the present price of consols, would represent the extraordinary sum of rather more than £520,000 per acre.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY AT DERBY.—Major Beresford has obtained a *certiorari* to remove the indictment (for conspiring to bribe the electors of Derby) into the Court of Queen's Bench, on the grounds that a special jury would be less likely to be influenced by popular prejudice in a matter which had been in so many forms before the public, than the class of persons, however respectable, who were usually summoned to the Central Criminal Court. The Major's bail is £100, and two sureties of £50 each. Mr. Coppock was the solicitor for the prosecution.

ILL-TIMED STRIKE.—The workmen in the employ of Messrs. Holland, builders, dined together on Wednesday, at Highbury-barn, to the number of 300. Mr. H. Holland was to have taken the chair, but, on the morning of the day, the bricklayers of the firm waited upon him by deputation, and told him they did not consider it a fitting occasion for an advance of ten per cent on their wages. The morning of a festive occasion, to which Messrs. Holland contributed largely, was thus selected for the commencement of the strike.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a jobbing wine-cooper, named Joseph Mabbs, residing in Goodman's-yard, Minories, murdered his wife by cutting her throat; and, while she was being taken to the London Hospital, he inflicted such a severe wound on his own throat, that he was also taken to the same place. They were each about forty years old, and had four children—two boys and two girls. The man and his wife had lived for some time very unhappily: he was so frequently beating and ill-treating her that he was nicknamed "General Haynau." The poor woman died on her way to the hospital, and the wretched husband is scarcely expected to recover.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Junkeepers' Plate.—Thrush, 1. The Chase, 2.
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Jouvense, 1. Tobolski, 2.
King John Stakes.—Domino, 1. Stuntaway, 2.
Runnymede Stakes.—Abdallah, 1. Partisan, 2.
Railway Stakes.—Prevarication, 1. Linn, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Town Plate.—Tobolski, 1. F. by Ion, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Jouvence, 1. Frantic, 2.
Baron's Stakes.—Winkfield, 1. Epaminondas, 2
Magna Charta Stakes. Monie Maces, 1. Worthless, 2.
Prince of Wales' Stakes.—Hyazinth, 1. Jullien, 2.
Egham Stakes.—Antigone, 1. Inder, 2.
Amateur Stakes.—Lady Isabel, 1. Cardinal Wiseman, 2.

RADCLIFFE RACES. -TUESDAY.

Radcliffe St. Leger Stakes.—Baron Oxy walked over.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Bloodwinn, 1. Game Boy filly, 2.
Stewards' Cup.—Thalia filly, 1. Surveyor, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Bury Purse.—Melbourne colt walked over.
Manchester Stakes.—Rosa, 1. Maid of Monton filly, 2.
Scurry Stakes.—Surveyor, 1. King of Helton, 2.

DERBY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Grand Stand Stakes.—Ithuriel filly, 1. Priam the Third, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Incense walked over.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Mary Ann, 1. Missive, 2.
Ladies' Purse.—Lady in Waiting, 1. Sally, 2.

THURSDAY.

Innkeepers' Plate.—Pastrycook, 1. H. by Drayton, 2.
Chatsworth Stakes.—Feldmarshal, 1. Featherwick, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Eva, 1. Horatio, 2.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

ST LEGER.

6 to 5 on West Australian (offers to take)
4 to 1 agst Slitingbourne (6)
5 to 1 — Nataplan (off.)

DERBY 1854.—50 to 1 agst Mincra (5).

EPSOM 1854.

50 to 1 agst Newminster (5)
50 to 1 — Boarding School (5)
Mine fair (7)
50 to 1 agst Defiance (5)
50 to 1 — Priday (7)
50 to 1 — Rosalba (5)
66 to 1 agst Weatherspar (6)
66 to 1 — Contentment (5)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—66 to 1 agst Pelion (6).

BOAT RACE.—A match for £200 was decided on Tuesday, on the Thames, between James Candlish, the champion of the Tyne, and James Messenger, of Teddington. The distance was from Putney to Mortlake. Messenger was the winner, after a desperately-contested struggle—beating his opponent a good boat's length. The time occupied was 24½ minutes.

CRICKET.—THE ELEVEN OF ENGLAND *v.* TWENTY-TWO OF THE LANSDOWNE (BATH) CLUB.—This match was finished, at Bath, last Saturday, when the Eleven gained the event by ten wickets. This was the score:—The Eleven: 1st innings, 204; second, 3. Lansdown Club, first innings, 85; second, 121.

THE *Ticinese Gazette* announces that a convention was signed on the 11th between the Sardinian deputies and those of Valais and Vaud, to the effect that the road from Martigny to Aosta, over the Great St. Bernard, including a tunnel under the Peak of Menove, is to be completed within five years. This convention has already been sanctioned by the Government of Vaud.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing, in a great measure, to the large imports of bullion in the previous week, and the extremely favourable advices from Australia and California in reference to the produce of the gold-fields, the Consol Market on Monday was more active than for some time past. Since that day, sales of stock have been effected to some extent, and prices have shown a disposition to decline. The large returns lately received from produce of the gold-fields have deceived the speculative, who otherwise would, possibly, have invested in Consols, to speculate further in the shipment of goods; hence, the supply of money lately invested in the Three per Cents has been considerably increased. The large imports of bullion, however, have tended to keep the value of money at a moderate standard.

The Exchequer Bill market has improved, the Bills having touched 2s. premium. There has been more doing in India Bonds, the prices of which have slightly advanced. On Monday the Three per Cents were officially marked 98⅞ ⅜ ⅛; the Three per Cents Reduced, 99½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101¼ ⅜. Exchequer Bills were par to 2s. prem. Bank Stock sold at 223 to 224. On Tuesday, Consols were 98⅜; and, on Wednesday, 98⅛. During the whole of Thursday the market was in a very inactive state, and scarcely any change took place in the quotations. The Bank of England, both for Money and the Account, were done at 98⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 98½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101¼ ⅜. Long Annuities, 1860, were 6 India Bonds, 98 to 99. Exchequer Bills, 10 dis. to par. Bank Stock, 223 to 224.

The exchanges still continue against this country, gold being 0·58 per cent dearer in Paris than in London, and 0·05 dearer at Hamburgh than here. At New York, the exchange is 0·08 per cent against England.

There has been a very active demand for money. Out of doors, first-class paper has been taken at 3½ per cent per annum; but, we understand that the discount-houses have shown less willingness to accept money on "call" at three per cent.

The total amount received by the Bank of England for bills on India, from the 7th to the 23rd instant, is £129,692.

The imports of the precious metals have been again extensive. Amongst them have been several parcels of silver from the Continent to purchase gold here.

On the whole the Foreign House has ruled tolerably firm. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 100; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64⅜; Equador, 5⅛; Grenada Deferred, 10⅜; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80⅜; Russian Five per Cents, 112¾ to 113⅛; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half-per-Cents, 101; Spanish Five per Cents, 36⅝ ⅜; Spanish, New Deferred, 23¾ ⅛; the Committee's Certificates, 6¼ to 6⅜ per cent.

Miscellaneous Shares and Stocks have continued in fair request, Australasia Bank have been at 41; Chartered Mercantile of India, Australia, and China, 2⅝; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 10; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 17⅛; Oriental, 50⅜; South Australia, 4¼; Union of Australia, 71; Hungerford Market, 12; Waterloo, 5; Vauxhall, 2¾; Albion Insurance, 95; City of London, 24; County, 125; Globe, 159 ex div.; Guardian, 6¼ ex div.; Imperial Fire, 370; Law Life, 86; London, 31; Pelican, 65; Phœnix, 17; Royal Exchange, 249; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45⅜; Berlin Waterworks, 2¼; East London, 138; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89; West Middlesex, 119¾ ex div.; Victoria Docks, 8⅜; do. new, 4¼; British Columbia Land, 6⅝; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 114½; Crystal Palace, 6⅜ to 7; City Navigation Bonds, 95⅝; General Screw Steam Ship Company, 1¾; Hudson's Bay, 92¾; Netherlands Land, 3 to 2½; North of Europe Steam, 2½ to 7⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 77½ to 78; do. new, 39½ to 39. Royal Mail Steam, 72⅜; Scottish Australian Investment, 2⅝; South Australian Land, 39 to 38, and Van Diemen's Land, 17¼ to 16¾.

The transactions in Mining Shares have been far from extensive, and we have to notice a slight depression in most of the quotations. Up to the present time, the reports from the agents abroad are by no means flattering—the great disadvantages under which they have laboured in obtaining adequate supplies of labour, and the heavy expenses of forwarding machinery to the diggings having checked operations. On Thursday, Agua Fria were done at 2¾; St. John del Rey, 32¾ to 33⅛; Cobre Copper, 44 ex div.; Copiapo, 10⅜; English and Australian Copper Company, 7; Imperial Mexican, 89½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 73⅜; Leeds Northern, 108; London and Brighton, 102; London and North-Western, 112, ex div.; Do. Fifths, 13⅜, ex div.; Do., £10 Shares, 2, ex div.; Do., Eighths, 2⅜; London and South-Western, 86⅜; Londonderry and Coleraine, 12; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 27½; Midland, 71⅜; Newmarket (Bury Extension), 4⅜; Scorr, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 14; Norfolk, 51½; North Staffordshire, 10⅜, ex div.; Vale of Neath, 15⅜; Waterford and Limerick, 23⅜; West Cornwall, 9⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 79; York and North Midland, 68.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3; Midland Bradford, 108; South Staffordshire, 8⅝.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, 4¾; Eastern Counties Extension, No 1, 2 prem.; Great Northern Five per Cent, redeemable at 1) per cent prem., 11⅜; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 8⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Shares, 10⅜; Ditto, £6, 6⅜; Norfolk Debenture Shares, 8⅝; Ditto, Five per Cent, 1847, 104⅜; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 16⅜; South-Eastern (Reading Annuity), 26½.

FOREIGN.—East India Extension, 2¼; Great Central of France, 10⅝; Namur and Liege, with interest, 7⅛; Northern of France, 35⅛; Paris and Lyons, 28; Paris and Strasbourg, 33⅛; Sambre and Meuse, 9⅝; Upper India Scrip, ¾ prem.; West Flanders, 4⅛; Zealand, 6⅜.

Friday Evening.

Consols have been very fiat to day, and prices have fallen one-eighth per cent. The Three per Cents have been done at 98⅜ to 98 and 98⅛; the Three per Cents Reduced, 98⅝ to 98; and the new Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅜ ⅛. Exchequer Bills are 1s. discount. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little is doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week, and fresh up to this morning's market, the arrivals of English wheat have been moderate on a very moderate scale To-day, the show of samples of both red and white was small, owing to which the prevailing wet weather, and the pressure of several foreign buyers, the demand ruled active, at an advance on the prices of Monday of 2s. per quarter, and a clearance was speedily effected. Foreign wheat, the imports of which have been 2,260 quarters, moved off freely, and several parcels changed hands for shipment to France, at from 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money. The few floating cargoes on sale realised an advance of 2s. per quarter. We were scantily supplied with barley, in which a steady business was transacted on somewhat higher terms. In the value of malt no change took place. The supply of oats being small, the trade for that grain was active, at 6d. per quarter more money. Beans and peas produced former currencies. There was a steady inquiry for both English and foreign flour. The in, price of the best town made was settled at 35s per 280 lbs.

Arrivals this week:—English, 16 0 malt, 170 oats, 140 flour, 190 sacks, 120 barrels. Foreign: wheat, 17,690; barley, 490; oats, 12,160 flour, 990 sacks, 0 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s. to 56s.; ditto white, 52s. to 58s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 48s. to 58s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 31s., malting ditto, 30s. to 36s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire oats, 18s. to 20s.; Kingston and Ware, 21s. to 24s.; Dutch and Friesland, 19s. to 21s.; Scotch and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 23s.; Angus and Aberdeen, 23s. to 25s.; Scotch, 23s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 24s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 28s.; Irish ditto, 23s. to 25s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 35s. to 40s.; boilers, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; Essex and Kent, 38s. to 40s.; Scotch and Yorkshire, 36s. to 40s. per 280 lbs. *Foreign:* French flour, 36s. to 44s. per sack; American, 32s. to 36s. per barrel.

Seeds.—A very moderate business has been doing in our markets this week. In prices very little change has taken place.

Linseed: English, sowing, 56s. to 60s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s. to 48s.; Calcutta, 54s. to 56s. per quarter. Cakes, 12l. to 14l. per ton. Rapeseed: English, new, 34s. to 36s. per last; old, 36s. to 38s. per last. Foreign, 32s. to 34s. per last. Cakes, 6l. to 6l. 5s. per ton. Hempseed, 32s. to 34s. per quarter. Canary, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 12s. to 14s. per cwt. Tares, 4s. per bushel. English rapeseed cakes, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s.; linseed cakes, 12l. 10s. to 13l.; ditto foreign, 11l. 10s. to 12l. per ton. Linseed oil, 32s. 6d. per cwt. Rapeseed oil, 42s. per cwt. Coleseed oil, 40s. per cwt. Cocoa-nut oil, 40s. per cwt. Palm oil, 36s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 5½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Average.—Wheat, 51s. 1d.; barley, 29s. 7d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 34s. 10d.; beans, 40s. 11d.; peas, 34s. 9d.

The Gas Works' Average.—Wheat, 50s. 0d.; barley, 29s. 6d.; oats, 21s. 11d.; rye, 35s. 6d.; beans, 40s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 6d.

Butter.—Best, 1s.; second, 1s.; ditto, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds of tea; yet there are few sellers of consequence, except common congou, which is 3d. to 3½d. cheaper than last week. The public sales, which commenced on Tuesday, and will continue by adjournments till the 27th inst., comprise 27,514 packages. Of this quantity 19,000 packages were offered on Tuesday, and 8,000 on Wednesday. The total quantity in warehouse is 30,000 packages. The following are the quotations:—Common congou, 8d. to 9d.; fine ditto, 10d. to 11d.; common to good Souchong, 9d. to 10d.; fine to rich ditto, 11d. to 1s. 2d.; common to good Pekoe, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; fine to rich ditto, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; common to good Twankay, 8d. to 9d.; fine to rich ditto, 10d. to 11d.; common to good Hyson, 10d. to 11d.; fine to rich ditto, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; common to good Gunpowder, 10d. to 11d.; fine to rich ditto, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; common to good Young Hyson, 10d. to 11d.; fine to rich ditto, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; common to good Imperial, 10d. to 11d.; fine to rich ditto, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.

Sugar.—The market for raw is very firm, at further enhanced rates. Proof Leewards, 37s. 6d.; Barbadoes and East Indian, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon. Brandy is again dearer. Parcels of the vintage of 1853, have realised 6s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per gallon. Geneva and corn spirits are very firm.

Hay and Straw. Old meadow hay, 44 4s to 4l 5s; new ditto, 4l 10s to 4l 15s; old clover, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s.; new ditto, 4l. 10s. to 5l.; and straw, 1l 8s to 1l 16s. per load. Trade dull.

Wool.—A full average business is doing in English wool, at very full prices; but foreign and Colonial parcels are neglected.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large yet the demand is active. Shaws are worth 80s. to 90s.; Regents, 90s to 120s. per ton.

Hops.—Our market is extremely dull for all kinds of hops, the value of which is barely supported, notwithstanding that the show of samples is small. The accounts from the plantations continue favourable, and further decline is estimated by the duty of £150,000 to £155,000.—Mid and East Kent pockets, 1854, to 180s.; Weald of Kent, 115s. to 126s.; Sussex, 105s. to 114s. per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Chester Main, 19s.; Holywell, 20s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 17s. 3d.; Hartley, 18s.; Eden Main, 20s. 3d.; Belmont, 20s. 3d.; Hasewell, 18s.; Stewarts, 18s.; Cassop, 20s. 6d.; Kelloe, 20s. 6d. per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market was reasonably well supplied with beasts, as to number, and there was a clear average demand. For all breeds, the demand ruled steady, at fully Monday's quotations. Amongst the supply, were 150 oxen from Scotland, and a few Irish beasts, in the middle of the market. The mutton trade was firm, and, in some instances, prices had an upward tendency. There was a decided improvement in the sale for calves. Calves were in good supply, and the veal trade was steady, at extreme currencies. In pigs, only a limited business was transacted, at previously-quoted prices. Prime Scots, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; other breeds, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Downs, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large ewes calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; suckling calves, 20s to 24s.; and quarter old store pigs, 19s. to 24s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1068; oxen, 150; sheep and lambs, 13,000; calves, 281; pigs, 402. *Foreign:* Beasts, 350; sheep and lambs, 3000; calves, 600.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The demand for each kind of meat ruled steady, at our quotations

To-day's prices by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; large veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; middling ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; large pork, 3s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 18.

Royal Marines. First Lieut. P. Harris, to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster, vice Butcher, deceased.

H. P. TAYLOR, Queen's-road, Dalston, Bermsed. victualler. T STEVENSON, Nottingham, printer. E. MORRIS, Gloucester, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

D. CAMERON, Perth, wine and spirit merchant.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 19.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: The Hon. A. H. Gordon, to be Ensign and Lieut. 3rd Foot: Lieut. Hon. F. Cadogan, to be Capt. Dragoon Guards: Lieut. H. Pewtress to be Lieut., vice Dixon, who exchanges. 4th Foot: Lieut. Hon. F. Cadogan, to be Capt., vice Wilbraham, who exchanges. 5th Foot: Lieut. Hon. F. Cadogan, to be Capt., vice Middleton, who exchanges. 7th Foot: Lieut. H. Birch to have local rank of Lieutenant-General in the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut. H. Birch to have local rank of Lieutenant at the East India Company's Depôt at Chatham, vice Lightfoot.

MEMORANDUM.—Assist.-surg. V. A. Brown, of the 83rd Foot, has been permitted to resign his commission.

BANKRUPTS

W. TRANGMAR, Crawford-street, Marylebone, hardwareman. G. WINN, Scarborough, draper. C. W. MATHEWS, Woolwich, butcher. J. ANNING, Yiverton, linen-draper.

BIRTHS.

At Cobham-hall, the Countess of Darnley, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at Stanmore, the wife of Mr. S. Davison, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at East Hendred, Berks, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Kennedy, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at Elliton-park, the seat of Lieut.-General Vernon, C.B., Mrs. George Vernon, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at Clapham-park, the wife of Philip Hanbury, Esq., of a son.

At Stanstead, the wife of the Rev. James Allan Park, jun., of a son

At the Green, Stratford, Essex, the wife of the Rev. C. Clement Layard, of a daughter.

At 15, Smith-place, Edinburgh, the wife of Mrs. George Blanchard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Saint Mary's, Wandsworth, by the Rev. William Wright, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Francis G. Foster, Esq., second son of Foster Bart. of Durham, to Mary, daughter of Edward Cooper, Esq., of Wandsworth.

On the 20th inst., at Saint Mary's, Nouveau Peer, Percy Peat, 60th son of the late Rev. Joseph Peat, of Bellingham, Northumberland, to Isabella Caughey, fifth daughter of the late Col. Cowie, C.B., Bushmoor, Berks, and niece of Sir Peter Parker, Bart., K.C.B., of Winscombe.

On the 20th inst., at Ipsley, by the Rev. Thomas Carter, John Wakefield, Esq., of Ipsley-court, Warwickshire, to Georgiana Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Hughes, of Hughes-court, Herefordshire.

At Kemp-town, Brighton, by the Rev. Thomas Hincks, Professor of Brighton, to Emily, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Williams, Henry, son of W. H. Collier, Esq., of Bedford-row, to Margaret, daughter of the late H. Faithfull, Esq.

At Thanington, Kent, by the Rev. Francis G. Foster, Esq., second son of Foster Bart. of Durham, to Lucy, daughter of W. Gwyn, Esq., of Tasburgh-lodge.

On the 20th inst., at Mickleham, Surrey, by the Rev. R. Murray, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Cromlie, of Eaglehall-house, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Cromlie, of Eaglehall-house, Dumfriesshire.

On the 16th inst., at Paris, the Baron Amable de Montaignac de Chauvance, to Mary, daughter of Owen Davies, Esq., formerly of Lincoln's-inn-hall, Notts.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Aden, of brain-fever, Louisa, aged three years and one day, the beloved child of W. Jackson, of the Madras Infantry, and grandchild of the late Sir Dunmore Mackarg, also on the 17th inst., of the same disease, Charlotte Dunmore, aged thirty-one days, who survived her sister but one day.

On the 18th inst., accidentally drowned in Loch Oich, Scotland, Edward Bethell Codrington, aged seven years and six months, only son of Col. Codrington, Coldstream Guards.

On the 19th inst., at Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Polwarth, daughter of Count Brahl and Alicia Maria, his wife, aged 54.

On the 20th inst., at Bath, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Joseph Neale Vale, after protracted sufferings, deeply regretted by her family and friends.

On the 21st inst., at Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lord Saltoun, aged forty.

On the 21st inst., at Bryanstone-square, Dorset, Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Balfe Jones, the last surviving son of the late John Balfe of Oxford-street and Kilburn Priory, aged 52.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

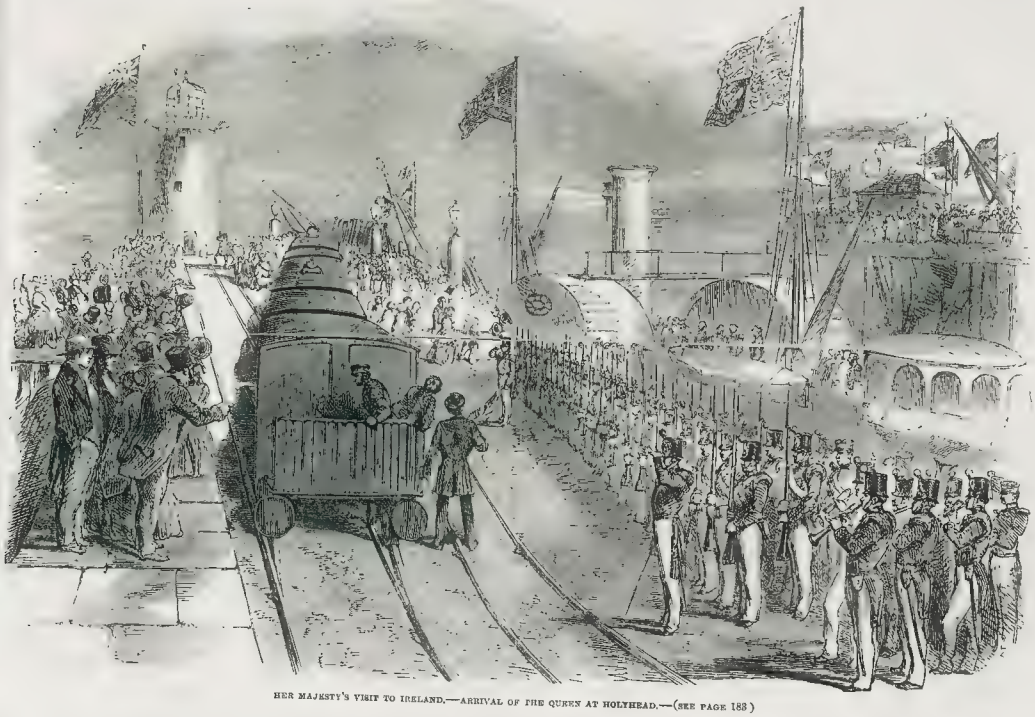
No. 642.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853. [PRICE, WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

The close of the Parliamentary Session has emancipated the three estates of the realm. The Lords and the Commons have betaken themselves to the moor, the mountain, or the sea-side. Fashion as well as politics is at the ebb tide in the metropolis. The West-end is deserted; and the Queen, following rather than setting an example, has sought the change of air and scene which is as essential to Royalty as to humbler conditions of life. But with that sense of duty and kindly regard for the wishes as well as the wants of her subjects, her Majesty, before her final withdrawal into the privacy of Balmoral, has devoted one week to satisfy the claims which Ireland has upon her attention; has crossed St. George's Channel, in spite of a stormy wind and a restless sea; renewed her former acquaintance with a generous and impulsive people; and visited, amid the applause of the whole nation, the Great Industrial Exhibition at Dublin.

Since her Majesty last set foot in Ireland, a great change has been wrought in the physical no less than in the moral aspect of the country. In the August of 1849 Ireland had scarcely emerged from a period of misery and suffering unexampled in history. Famine and pestilence had not only decimated, but redecimated the people. Large districts of country lay uncultivated; farms were abandoned; villages were unroofed and tenantless; the workhouses and the madhouses were so full that there was no room to spare for fresh applicants, and many thousands of able-bodied men were performing hard but unnecessary labour upon the highways, at the public expense, and without public benefit. A moral as well as a physical blight seemed to have passed over the land. The upper classes were ruined, and had none to help them; the middle classes, dreading a similar fate, hurried across the Atlantic; and the lower classes sank still lower, if that were possible, into the slough of apathy and despondency. Yet, amid all this distress, the national character needed but a stimulus to bestir itself. The visit of the Queen was hailed as an omen that a better day was dawning; and a burst of enthusiastic welcome greeted the Sovereign from every part of the Green Isle, and testified that, however much the demagogical party, that grew up amid the slime of the Repeal agitation, might vaunt of their disloyalty, and blazon forth their ingratitude, the heart of the people was sound. Everywhere the blessings of the multitude followed her. She made it fashionable to visit Ireland. Swarms of money-spending tourists followed in her train, and discovered the fact, till then unsuspected, that Ireland was as rich in natural beauty and attraction as the most favourite resorts of the idle and the luxurious upon the continent of Europe. It was felt that Ireland only needed to be seen, to be better appreciated, and that, long as the night of her darkness had been, there was a morning of hope even for her. During her present visit her Majesty has no doubt seen much to convince her that the good auguries of 1849 have not been belied. Four years have not been long enough to repair the misfortunes and the errors of ages, but they have sufficed to arrest the progress of evil, and to sow the seeds of future good. Plague and famine were heavy afflictions, but they did not pass away without leaving some beneficent traces behind them. Things had, in reality, come to that state when, according to the old apothegm, it is impossible but that they must mend. At that very moment Queen Victoria landed in Ireland, and the fact was hailed by the people as in itself a proof that the worst crisis had passed, and that a better understanding between the Saxon and the Celt had already commenced. Politicians and statesmen, not inclined to be over sanguine, anticipated mutual advantage to Great Britain and to Ireland as certain to result. They predicted that the remedy for a whole host of evils would, after this auspicious visit, become comparatively easy; that capital would follow confidence, and that a general amelioration of the condition of all ranks and classes of people would follow the dissemination of capital, in the relation that effect bears to cause. It was not, of course, expected that the voice of faction and sedition would be utterly silenced in a country so long accustomed to hear it and applaud it, or even that that worst plague-spot of the many which had been developed through long ages of neglect and misery, the cowardly and systematic assassination of landowners and rent collectors, would be eradicated all at once. It was scarcely hoped that rival sects or religions would cease their fierce denunciations of each other. But, while the immediate realisation of none of these things entered into the contemplation of any but enthusiasts, it was generally admitted by practical men that these symptoms of social disorder would be mitigated; and that, with the profitable employment of the people, civil, if not religious discord would gradually lose its instruments, and become, as it is in other parts of the country, the exception, and not the rule.

In considering the state of Ireland at the present moment, when, amid similar greetings the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland revisits the long-sorrowful Isle which has been the cause of so much anxiety to herself and her predecessors, it must be confessed that these predictions have not remained unfulfilled. It is true that the Celtic population have swarmed out of the country, and crossed the Atlantic to build for themselves new homes in a rival though a kindred nation. But their place has to some extent been supplied by new blood, and the "Exodus" of the many has left elbow-room for as great a



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT HOLYHEAD.—(SEE PAGE 183)

number who have remained behind. Agricultural labour, that was once the cheapest, if not the most worthless, thing in Ireland, is no longer in excess. Cautious, thrifty, and enterprising cultivators have emigrated from England and Scotland into Ireland; possessed themselves of land; brought capital to work it, and set the aboriginal inhabitants the needful example of energy and industry. Insolvent proprietors have been displaced by a just, though a severe law. The natural wealth of the country, whether existing in the land or in the surrounding seas, has been investigated, and found to be susceptible of immense, if not incalculable, development. Self-reliance has taken the place of despondency. The Great Exhibition of Art and Industry, which Ireland owes to Irish enterprise and liberality, is but one proof, out of many, that the condition of Ireland, though it once seemed hopeless, was never so in reality. The first and most difficult step has been taken; the rest will follow in due course. And Ireland will ultimately, and perhaps speedily, repeat the old experience of Scotland—a country that, in 1745, and for a few years afterwards, seemed as hopelessly miserable—and take her place as the equal in every respect, material as well as moral, of that England whom she once considered her inveterate enemy and oppressor.

The efforts of science have done much, and will do more, to expedite this desirable consummation. Ireland is brought nearer to us every day. The splendid harbour of Holyhead—which the Royal party visited on their way to Dublin, with so much gratification to themselves and to others—is even more of an Irish than an English work. The submarine telegraph has linked the two countries together in a manner more stable than the conquests of Strongbow; while the growing intercourse with America—to which Ireland presents the nearest approach, and to the commerce of which she offers the most available harbours—will still further augment the relations of mutual interest between the whole of the British Isles. The few unreasonable Irishmen who continue to rail against the "Saxon"—who salute the Queen's health with the "Marseillaise," instead of the "National Anthem"—and who persist in attributing the potato disease and the cholera to the machinations of British statesmen, will play their antics in vain. Their example is not contagious; and their malice has become so impotent, that they will doubtless think it incumbent upon themselves to augment the Celtic "Exodus," and settle in the Republican land. But whether they do so or not is of no consequence. The pulse of the Irish people beats true—and long may Queen Victoria be spared to visit and re-visit them!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

In default of news of her own, Paris occupies herself with news from the provinces—more especially from the watering-places, and most especially from Dieppe; where, of course, every movement of the Imperial guests is, like each action of the King and Queen on Twelfth Night (according to the French custom), made the subject of exclamations and attention. Both the Emperor and Empress have been indisposed since their arrival at Dieppe, owing, it is stated, to their having eaten oysters of a bad quality. The Empress has declined availing herself of the special place set apart for her on the beach for bathing, and has decided on using that employed by all the lady-bathers. She and [illegible] Napoleon walk [illegible] on the terrace and elsewhere, and attend [illegible] assemblies.

It appears that the intended journey of the Emperor to the north is definitively given up, and it is decided that the Empress is to accompany him. The Préfet of the Pas de Calais, M. Duhamel, in announcing to the Conseil Général the intention of their Majesties, demanded a credit of 10,000 francs for their reception in that department; and 2500 more for the furnishing of the *appartement* destined for their use in the Hôtel de la Préfecture.

The Prince Napoleon left St. Cloud on Saturday, and descended the Seine in the Imperial yacht the *Eaghale*, which has been lent him by the Emperor to convey him to Havre, and thence to Dieppe. This vessel, built expressly for the use of the Emperor and Empress, is remarkable for its lightness, beauty, and swiftness. It is fitted up with no less comfort than elegance: the engine and paddle-boxes are placed as far forward as possible, in order to afford more space and less motion to the after-part, where are situated a large, handsome, but simply-furnished dining-room; a salon, richly decorated, and arranged with red damask; a boudoir and dressing-room, in violet, for Louis Napoleon; and a charming *appartement* for the Empress, exquisitely furnished with white satin decorated with gold and magnificent embroidery.

It is stated as a positive fact, that a plan, mentioned last year, but in general regarded as a *canard*, for bringing sea-water from the coast, by tubes, to establish sea-baths in Paris, is about to be carried into effect. The Plaine de Monceaux, a thinly and ill-inhabited quarter, near the Barrière de l'Etoile and de Monceau, is the ground mentioned for the occupation of this establishment.

An attempt, the success of which may lead to results of importance in the commerce of Paris, and consequently of France, has been successfully made during the last week, to bring a vessel of considerable size—400 tons, with a full cargo, and in every way suitable to the undertaking of long voyages—up the Seine as far as Paris. *La Sole*, a vessel constructed by M. Guibert, one of the most skilful ship-builders of Bordeaux, and conducted by himself and Captain Barateau, aided by a pilot taken at the mouth of the river, has, after the greatest dangers and difficulties—proceeding from the lowness of water, usual at this season, the numerous bridges, and the rocks which in several places border the channel, and which, before the most part, unknown to the pilots themselves—accomplished the passage, and thus solved a difficulty hitherto regarded as almost impossible to overcome. It is believed that a project will be submitted to Government for the erection of docks, and other necessary works, in the river, to establish a regular communication for large vessels, and thus to place Paris on the footing of a sea-port town; but whether the advantages of such a plan will counterbalance the expenses is a question that remains yet to be ascertained. M. Guibert is now constructing a second vessel, entitled *La Laromigue* [illegible], of double the size of *La Sole*, which he proposes also to bring to Paris.

An architect, M. Charpentier, has obtained the concession of the [illegible] rooms of the Palais Royal, on which he proposes to build a crystal [illegible] for a *jardin d'hiver*. The concession is for a term of thirty-six years, after which space the building becomes national property.

The theatres are still in a state of preparation for the ensuing season; and, *en attendant*, give nothing new of any importance. The Variétés, the Vaudeville, the Délassemens-Comiques, and one or two other of the smaller theatres, have brought out a few novelties, but not a single piece of sufficient weight or merit to deserve any particular attention. The re-opening of the Opéra, which was stated as intended to take place on the 20th of August, is not likely to be before the 15th of this month. Notwithstanding the near approach of the season, no arrangements have yet been made for the re-organisation of the Italian Opera: nor do we even hear anything like a probable plan proposed for its re-establishment. This theatre has long been languishing, from different causes; the principal—the extreme dearth of real talent; and, until this dearth be supplied, there seems but little chance of its succeeding under any management. Several journals have announced that Fredrik Lemaitre was about to appear at the [illegible] theatre; but this is entirely without foundation. The report, though well founded, is premature. His work in himself. This report, though well founded, is premature. His work in question will not be ready for performance before January. In the meantime, this theatre is preparing for representation a drama by MM. Anicet-Bourgeois and Michel Masson, in which the eminent comedian M. Laferrière is to appear. At the conclusion of this piece—which, it is expected, will run till the commencement of the one before mentioned—M. Laferrière is to go to the Odéon, to play in a work of Alexandre Dumas. The Gymnase has obtained a play from the pen of Madame George Sand, entitled "Le Pressoir," which will, it is believed, be put on the stage. Liszt is almost daily expected here, from Switzerland, and will, it is hoped, give some concerts. Meyerbeer has just completed the arrangement of the "Camp de Silésie" for the Opéra-Comique. Halévy has finished a new work, in three acts, for the same theatre, which is about shortly to appear there. Adolphe Adam is at work for the Théâtre-Lyrique, for the début of Madame Cabel, a singer from whose merits much is predicted. Verdi is employed on the subject of King Lear, and no less than eight other composers are named as being occupied with grand operas, opéras-comiques, opéras-bouffes, and opéras-dramatiques, to be performed in the course of the coming season. The Grand Opéra, will, it is said, open with the "Huguenots," succeeded by the "Muette," "Jérusalem," the "Vestale," and "Charles VI.," with the addition of a hundred choristers to the troupe.

A letter from Dieppe states that the municipal council of that place has received from the Emperor an assurance that in the next budget 500,000 francs shall be set down for the improvement of the harbour.

The Brest fleet is completely organised, under the command of Admiral Bruat, and consists of the following ships:—The three-decker ship of the first class, the *Montebello*, on which Admiral Bruat has hoisted his flag until the arrival of the *Napoleon*; the two-decker, *Hercule*, the screw ship of the line, *Austerlitz*; the screw ship *Jean Bart*; the *Duguesclin*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Gharner; the screw ship *Napoleon*, expected from the Mediterranean; the screw frigate, *Pomone*; the steam frigate, *Caffarelli*; the steam corvette, *Infernal*; the steam corvette, *Roland*.

BELGIUM.

Some articles in the Paris *Constitutionnel* relative to the late marriage fêtes have excited some uneasiness both in Brussels and Paris as indicating a desire of some parties connected with the French Government to pick another quarrel with Belgium. Some months ago, an attack upon the Belgian Government from the pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac appeared in the *Constitutionnel*. The King of the Belgians did not even wait to send a courier with despatches to Paris, but ordered his Ambassador, by electric telegraph, to call for explanations, which were given in such a way as to afford satisfaction. A fortnight ago an article commenting upon the marriage of the Duke de Brabant, signed by M. de Cesena, appeared in the *Constitutionnel*; and on Sunday last the following paragraph appeared in the same paper:—

We alluded some weeks ago to a change in the Belgian uniform; but we were not aware that that change had for its result to very nearly transform into an Austrian uniform the uniform of the Belgian infantry, which published much about the new uniform was particularly remarked during the marriage fêtes of the Duke de Brabant with the Archduchess of Austria, when a part of the Belgian infantry wore the new uniform which was assigned on the occasion of that Princess's visit. The change was badly received even and that the detachments thus transformed received with hisses. The dissatisfaction increased when the Duke de Brabant was to pass through the city dressed in the new military costume. Another cause of coolness for the Civic Guard, which is the Belgian National Guard, has been the particular favour which King Leopold appeared to accord to General Chazal, who is not popular with that force.

This second article, coupled with the absence of the French Minister from the marriage ceremonies, revived and even increased the uneasiness which had been felt; and it was stated that the representative of Belgium at the French Court has received instructions to call for explanations. Nobody knows who suggested or authorised these attacks upon the Belgian Government and the Royal Family; but the fact of their being repeated in a journal which depends for its existence on the will of the French Government, seems to indicate that they have been sanctioned by some high personage.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government is believed to have protested against the claim of 7,400,000 gulden which Austria makes for the expenses of her intervention in Holstein at the close of the late war. By a patent, dated 14th instant, the King has convoked the estates of Holstein for the 5th of September, so that the Representative Assemblies of the two Duchies will meet and deliberate simultaneously with the Reichstag of the Kingdom of Denmark Proper, and it is expected that the law for instituting a Supreme Council or Senate for the common legislation of the whole monarchy will be laid before all three bodies simultaneously. The present course of the Danish Government appears to be gaining favour in the Duchies.

In Hamburg and in the Duchies a report is circulating, though not for the first time, that the King of Denmark is determined on abdicating the throne, and that his uncle, the next heir, the Erbprinz Ferdinand, would have his right of succession in favour of Prince Christian of Denmark, who would then mount the throne as Christian IX. The circumstance that the King has lately been in negotiation for the purchase of some estates in Schleswig for the Countess Danner seems to have given rise to this report, as well as to another that his Majesty intended to retire to that Duchy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has now resolved that a somewhat less severe system shall be tried in the Lombardo Venetian provinces. The state of siege is for the present to be maintained, though under a milder form; the mode of action of the military authorities is exactly defined: all vexations and arbitrary measures are strictly prohibited, and the power of Government is in future to be exercised with due consideration and dignity. Martial-law is still to be had recourse to for all political offences. 1. For high treason, insults offered to his Majesty and to the members of the Imperial House, insurrection and riot. 2. For tumult, for participation in secret societies or prohibited clubs, and for recruiting for the same. 3. For moving to sedition or excitement. 4. For the spreading of alarming rumours, injuring public *employés*, sentinels, or servants in the exercise of their duties; and, finally, for injuring or defacing official placards. Standing military courts are to be formed in Milan and Mantua, for Lombardy, and in Verona and Udine for Venice. Except in case of open insurrection, drum-head law cannot be proclaimed without the express permission of the highest authority in the state. The Council of Ministers has to decide whether, under certain circumstances, persons guilty of murder, robbery, or arson, should not be subjected to military law. The new regulations are extremely strict, but the military authorities have probably received instructions to display less rigour than has hitherto been the case. If the Italians are content to remain quiet, they will, by the first of October, be in no worse position than the inhabitants of Vienna and Prague have been in for the last five years by two months.

ITALY.

The high price of bread is causing serious misgivings in the Italian Peninsula. The King of Naples has issued a royal decree, authorising the free importation of grain into the Neapolitan dominions, until the close of the present year. Marshal Radetzky has prohibited the exportation of grain from the Lombardo Venetian provinces.

The advices of the 17th from Rome state that his Holiness is unwell. Most unfavourable accounts are sent in from the provinces. The people complain bitterly of the enormous prices of the necessaries of life, and of the heavy taxes. The Government is accused of not having taken the necessary measures to keep off the threatening dearth. In the immediate neighbourhood of Rome, the Pope was, not long since, deeply wounded by the offensive behaviour of the populace which surrounded his equipage; and, in the midst of loud cries and noisy complaints, attempted to toss a loaf into the carriage. Twenty-six young men, of good family, have been arrested in the neighbourhood of Prato Rotondo, on suspicion of harbouring an intent to make an attempt on the temporal and spiritual dignitaries. Six men, armed with daggers, were arrested in the Piazza Colonna, while the anniversary of Napoleon's death being celebrated. The Government in consequence transmitted a commission to try the conspirators. Other arrests had taken place on different points of the Roman territory.

SPAIN.

A Paris correspondence has been published between Lord Howden, [illegible] Minister at Madrid, and a member of the present Spanish Cabinet. Application had been made to the British Ambassador to give Christian burial to British subjects dying at [illegible] Church, chapel, or [illegible] Cemetery of public or private worship, will be allowed to be built in the aforesaid locality. 3. All acts which can give any notification of the performance of Divine service whatsoever are prohibited.

4. In the conveyance of the dead bodies to the burial ground, any sort of pomp or publicity shall be avoided.

The nation thus treated by the Spanish Government is that to which Spain is indebted for its own national existence. British arms preserved it in its contest for independence and its struggle for constitutionalism; and at this very moment, when a favour is made of permitting Englishmen to receive the burial of brutes upon Spanish ground, Spaniards are forbidden to be Englishmen in an amount of [illegible] which would purchase half the territory of their kingdom. Only [illegible] Englishman was buried, who certainly, for some time [illegible] considerable risk of "dying within the dominions of Spain." [illegible] celebrated, we believe, a special "Te Deum" for the Duke of Wellington; but, if the death of this great man had occurred [illegible] it might have done—at Madrid, the Government must either have seen its own deliverer debarred from Christian burial, or have convicted itself of deluge by the repeal of its own law. But we need [illegible] upon pointing out the infamous bigotry of a law by which dead Protestants are ranked with excommunicated malefactors, and forbidden to be interred in Spanish ground with any forms of decency or religion.

THE EASTERN QUESTION

The qualified acceptance by the Porte of the Vienna note, was announced, on Saturday, by the Paris *Moniteur*, in the following terms:—

Accounts from Constantinople of the 19th state, that the Sultan has adopted the note drawn up by the Conference of Vienna, with some changes in the wording which are without importance.

This announcement did not satisfy the speculators at the Bourse, and on Monday the following notice was posted:—

The English steamer, which arrived yesterday at Marseilles, was announced by a telegraphic despatch from the French Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 20th. That steamer brings despatches containing the development of the intelligence already known of the acceptance by the Porte, excepting the unimportant modifications, of the note which was enacted from the Conference of Vienna.

Whether the modifications made by the Porte are unimportant or not will, in some measure, depend upon the view which the Emperor of Russia may take of the note as amended. The Czar required the acceptance of the note "without change," and the Sultan has made changes which will require to be submitted to Russia, and which may afford the Emperor an excuse for re-opening the question. It is stated that in a conversation with General Castelbajac, the French Minister at St. Petersburg, the Czar declared positively that the moment he received an account of the acceptance of the note he should sign the order for the evacuation of the Principalities. The evacuation, which some days ago was believed certain, is now described as merely probable; and until we have positive news from St. Petersburg of the acceptance by the Emperor of the note as amended, it would be incorrect and premature to affirm that the question is yet terminated.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 18th ult., states that a Grand Council had assembled daily, to consider whether the terms proposed by Austria, and approved by the Porte, ought to be accepted or not. It appeared that the peace party (which is led by Redschid Pacha, the Foreign Minister, and Mustapha Pacha, the Grand Vizier) would prevail if a guarantee could be obtained from the four powers, to the effect that the concessions to Russia should never be made an undue use of. The war party among the Turks—of which the leaders are Mehemed Ali, the Seraskier and Ibrahim-law of the Sultan; Mahmoud, the Captain Pacha; and Mehemed Rushdi, the Hosen Musheers, or Generalissimo of the Gunners—are still loud in their opposition. Mahmoud Pacha declared in the Divan of the 14th that he would divorce his wife, but would not advise a dishonourable peace with Russia. This is an expression of the strongest kind in use among the Turks. The indignation among the Turks at what they term the faithlessness of those allies who with them signed the solemn treaties which were to guarantee the integrity of Turkey, is constantly expressed.

The news of the expected settlement of the Russo Turkish question has produced a panic among the refugees, who fear that restrictive measures will be taken against them.

The Sultan has been pleased to grant the decoration of the newly-founded order of Mecheidi to all the high officers of the fleets of Great Britain and France.

The arrival of the Egyptian fleet caused some excitement on Sunday the 14th ult. Each line of battle-ship was towed by two large steamers past the city, and moored in the Bosphorus in a compartment opposite Hardjeh. They exchanged salutes on their arrival opposite the Seraglio, and again when they came within sight of the Turkish fleet. The Egyptian squadron consists of two two-deckers, four frigates, two corvettes, and two steamers, under the command of Kiri Selim Pacha. The fleet has on board 12,000 troops and 5,000 sailors, and is now lying off the port of Unkiar Skelessi, in the Bosphorus, opposite Therapia, where a large camp has been formed for the reception of the troops. The place of encampment is a series of hills surrounding the valley of Unkiar Skelessi, which latter is a broad flat piece of ground, covered by large plane-trees, having much the appearance of an English park, and being eminently picturesque. This was precisely the place where the Russian troops encamped who were called to assist the late Sultan against the Egyptian rebels, and on one of the hills is a monument commemorating the event in the following inscription in Turkish:—

1. Russian troops came to succour the Sultan, [illegible] Mahmoud, and the alliance between the two countries was cemented, and may the alliance of the two powers remain as firm and solid as this block of stone. May the mark of friendship remain eternal as the star Athanor. [illegible] Year of the Hegira 1253 (1838) SELIM HOSAMOU.

The latest post from the Danubian principalities announces that the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia have refused to obey the order of the Porte to appear in person at Constantinople. This places Government in a most embarrassing position.

The account received from the different provinces of the empire speaks of the zeal shown by the people in arming themselves for defence against Russia. It remains to be seen how this unexampled enthusiasm will be allayed without war.

A letter from Constantinople says of the Sultan: "He is not on now probably useless:—" The army was really organised upon a formidable footing. There were 120,000 regular troops on the Danube and Balkan, around Shumla; a reserve of 60,000 or 80,000 men on the Persian frontier. The [illegible] was intact; the reserve, composed of old soldiers, amounted to [illegible] 100,000 men. Then there were volunteers, the contingent of tributary powers, and a population ready to [illegible] The [illegible] ample provisions for a year, and ammunition enough to [illegible] piece of artillery with 500 discharges. All [illegible] the same scale, and had been accumulating for [illegible] the Bosphorus are in a satisfactory condition.

We learn from Galatz that on the [illegible] battery on an island of the Danube, which by the treaties is considered neuter ground, Prince Gortschakoff has signified to her that if he does not abandon that position he will be forced to dislodge it.

It is asserted that the Sultan intends declaring the independence of Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, and that these provinces shall form a confederation under the protection of the five great powers.

All accounts from Wallachia agree as to the unhealthy state of the Russian troops, and the unfeeling neglect of their officers, who treat them as mere machines. They were

...ed marching into Dusharest under the burning heat of a July ...ltering under the load of their great-coats, winter clothing, and ... of them from time to time dropping on the road ... typhus fever commits great ravages amongst them. ...tatement requires confirmation, but they have, it is averred, a great ...d of the superior prowess of the Turkish soldier; they express, ... their determination to go forward to certain death and glory to fight for the Holy Sepulchre, which they say has been sold by the Sultan to the Jews. They frequently ask how far it is to Jerusalem, which they regard as the future field of battle. The Wallachians think that the occupation of the Danubian provinces will hardly take place so soon as expected, immense supplies of stores of all descriptions having been sent, and all the necessary steps for passing the winter there having been taken ... strength of troops in the neighbourhood of Warsaw increases ... from the reserves, and the Russian Principalities are "the ... on the basis of the silence.

From Servia we have received information which still further lessens the fear of an Austrian occupation of that province. An explanation has taken place between the Servian Government and the consular agent of the Austrian Government at Belgrade, from which it appeared that the only object of Austria was to assure the Prince of Servia and the Sultan that they might rely on her military assistance in case it was required against internal disorder or foreign attack, and that she had never contemplated an occupation of the Servian territory without the consent of the existing Government. These explanations are said to have satisfied the Servian Government that they had been premature in denouncing to the Porte the intentions erroneously attributed to Austria. The excitement occasioned in the province of Servia by the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia had been considerably allayed by the mission of M. de Fonton, a Russian agent, sent from Vienna to Belgrade, who had been instructed to declare that Russia was satisfied to maintain the existing Government and treaties with the Porte in reference to Servia.

THE VIENNA NOTE AND MODIFICATIONS.

The following is a translation of the Note agreed to at Vienna and submitted to the Sultan, together with the Modifications proposed by the Sublime Porte:

H. M. the Sultan, having nothing more at heart than to re-establish between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia the relations of good neighbourhood and perfect harmony (*entente*), which have been unhappily disturbed by recent and painful complications, has carefully undertaken the task to find the means to efface the traces of those different points.

A supreme *Irade*, in date of ——, having made known to him the Imperial decision, the Sublime Porte, &c., congratulates itself at being able to communicate it to H. E. Count Nesselrode. If at all times the Emperors of Russia have shown their active solicitude (1) for the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of the Orthodox Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire, the Sultans never refused to confirm them anew by solemn acts which attested their ancient and constant benevolence towards their Christian subjects

"If H. M. the Sultan Abdul Medjid, now reigning, animated by the same dispositions, and being desirous to give to H. M. the Emperor of Russia a personal proof of his most sincere friendship, only listened to his unbounded confidence in the eminent qualities of his august friend and ally, and has deigned to take into serious consideration the *representations* (2) of which H. E. Prince Menschikoff rendered himself the interpreter to the Sublime Porte.

The undersigned has consequently received the order to declare by the ... at that the Government of H. M. the Sultan will remain *faithful to the letter and the spirit of the stipulations of the treaties of Kutschuk Kainardji* (3) *and of Adrianople, relative to the protection of Christian worship* (4); and that H. M regards it as a point of honour with him to cause to be preserved for ever from all attacks, either at present or in future, the enjoyment of the spiritual privileges which have been accorded by the august ancestors of H. M. to the orthodox Church in the East, and which are maintained and confirmed anew by the present act, to allow the Greek worship to participate in a spirit of high justice in the advantages conceded (5) to other Christians by convention or special agreement.

Moreover, as the Imperial firman, which has recently been given to the Greek patriarchate and clergy, and which contains the confirmation of the ... must be regarded as ... proof which the Sultan gives at present ... moreover the proclamation of that firman, which ... reports, and of prayers ... to be offered in the mosques which ... the religion of H. M. the Emperor of Russia, ... happy to be charged with ... duty of making the present declaration to Count ... in the future, both he ... shall be assured at the same time of the ... of results from the firman ... with the Holy Hierarchy of the Church of the Most of Both ... and ... assure the ... explained and interpreted by the principles ... and in the moral obligation of H. Majesty the Sultan to cause his sovereign decisions to be executed without any alteration.

The Sublime Porte, moreover, officially promises that no modification shall be made in the state of things which has just been regulated, without a previous agreement with the Governments of Russia and France, and without prejudice whatever to the different Christian communities.

In case the Imperial Court of Russia should demand it, a suitable locality shall be assigned in the city of Jerusalem, or in the vicinity, for the construction of a church consecrated for the performance of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of an hospital for indigent or sick pilgrims of the same nation.

The Sublime Porte engages itself even now to subscribe in this respect a solemn act, which would place those pious foundations under the special surveillance of the Consulate-General of Russia in Syria and Palestine.

The undersigned, &c., &c., &c.

[PROPOSED ALTERATIONS.]

(1) For the worship of the orthodox Greek Church the Sultans have never ceased to watch over the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of that worship and of that Church in the Ottoman Empire, and to confirm them anew by solemn acts which attest, &c

(2) The communications

(3) Of Kouschouk-Kainarji, confirmed by that of Adrianople, relative to the protection by the Porte of the Christian worship.

(4) And to make known that H.M. the Sultan, &c

(5) The advantages accorded, and which may be accorded, to other Christian communities, Ottoman subjects.

MOROCCO.

Intelligence from Tangiers to the 20th states that an Ambassador from Morocco was on the point of proceeding to London to settle some difficulties of a serious character, which have arisen between the Governments of England and Morocco. It appears that the English Consul has given notice to the Moorish authorities that they must renounce their present system of prohibition, and adopt one of Free-trade, at least to a certain extent. Some discussion had arisen in this matter, and the Moorish Embassy has for object to endeavour to settle the affair.

AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara* we have advices rom New York to the 16th. Great complaints are made by the friends of the President of the impartial distribution of official patronage among his political opponents. They say that Dissunionists and Fressoilers have from the beginning received by far the larger share of offices; and General Pierce has by this course alienated his supporters, the national Democrats, without purchasing the confidence of his opponents. General Pierce, at his election, stood forward as the representative of the principle of the integrity of the Union. Under his scheme of uniting men of all parties, by bestowing honours and emoluments upon their leaders, seems to be in advance of his age; and the result is, that General Pierce has no party now, and that his Administration will have to confront a powerful alliance of Union men in the next Congress, who will be sustained by the general feeling of the national democracy

... Orleans yellow-fever continued to sweep off large numbers of the citizens. The deaths for the 14th, one day only, were 200. A New Orleans paper gives a fearful account of the scenes consequent upon the want of persons to bury the dead.

Nearly 200 persons had died in New York and the neighbourhood from the effects of heat, the temperature having reached 102. The victims were principally Irish, with a sprinkling of English, Scotch, and American

...he question of the liability of Mississippi upon her repudiated obligations known as the "Union Bank Bonds," has been unanimously affirmed ... the Court of Appeals in that state, before which it had been ... These bonds, which amounted only to a total of £1,000,000 ..., were issued by the state more than fifteen years ago—namely, on the 4th of June, 1838—when their full value was received and expended, some portion of which were subsequently raised as to their legality being met by the Legislature with two distinct resolutions, at different periods, to the effect that the contract was in every respect sound, and ... attempt to deny its validity would be "a calumny upon the justice ... and dignity of the State." In 1842, however, the finances of ... becoming worse, and payment of the interest being pressed, ... resolved to resort to repudiation; and from that time to the present ... contributions to the people or Legislature have had any effect, ... period of prosperity has been experienced which has created a surplus revenue, and been a constant subject of boasting and congratulation. It appears, however, that the principal of the bonds was stipulated to be repaid at certain progressive periods, and, that the first of the series having fallen due in 1860, a suit was commenced by one of the holders, which has just terminated in the decision now reported. The only remaining question, therefore, is whether the citizens of Mississippi will originate the fiat which has been given against them even by the highest of their own constituted authorities; and, although the fact that an appeal to a popular vote as to whether they should or should not recognise their obligations, which was actually made by the Governor a year ago, was decided in the negative, is a discouraging circumstance, there is reason to hope that further resistance will be abandoned and that a resumption of payment may at length be anticipated Should such prove to be the case, repudiation being extinguished in the quarter where it originated, a similar stain cannot long be allowed by the other States of the Union in which it is still practised—namely, Michigan, Florida, and Arkansas.

The general character of the money-market of New York has been one of increasing demand for money, which is likely to continue. This is ascribable to the vast increase of trade, under the impulse of the gold discoveries. While the exports in goods and specie from New York, for the first seven months of 1853 amounted to 44,000,000 dollars, in 185 they slightly exceeded 40,000,000; but the relative progression of exports for the same period was 74,000,000 and 118,000,000; the relative exports for the month of July alone being 13,000,000 and 20,000,000 Already, in New York, they begin to talk of "over-trading"—a phrase which implies some degree of check to the orders upon which Great Britain can calculate.

By the *Arctic* we have later advices from New York, namely, to the 20th ult.

A letter from Washington gives the annexed statement relative to the negotiations upon the fishery and reciprocity questions since the failure of the project negotiated by Mr. Everett, but not presented to the Senate —

The British Government have presented the following propositions for the consideration of our Government:

1. The free navigation of the river St. Lawrence.
2. To permit colonial-built vessels to obtain registers, that privilege being already granted in England to American and other foreign-built vessels.
3. To abolish the system of bounties to our fishermen.
4. To throw open the Californian coasting-trade: that is to say, to allow British vessels to load in the Atlantic States for California.
5. To abolish the duty on fish brought here in colonial bottoms.
6. Reciprocal trade with the provinces in certain articles, the growth of each country, based upon the Reciprocity Bill introduced by Mr. Grinnell in 1848, and passed by the House of Representatives; if their propositions were agreed to, a participation in the British North American fisheries was to be extended to American fishermen.

It is understood the proposition to permit colonial built vessels to obtain American register has been declined by the Cabinet, on the ground, principally, that it is properly a matter for Congressional action. It would be for Congress to determine how far it is expedient to amend the tariff by modifying the duties on iron, copper, hemp, & so as to enable our shipbuilders to compete with the colonists on equal terms.

The proposition to abolish the system of bounties to our fishermen was declined, upon the ground that the bounties are matters of internal policy, with which England cannot be permitted to interfere

The proposition to throw open the California coasting trade was declined, on the ground that the constitution declares that all the States of the Union shall be on an equal footing, and that, therefore, the coasting trade of California could not be opened to England without the carrying with it also the whole coasting trade of the United States. As to the proposition of reciprocal trade, it was considered as much too limited; and there appeared to be no disposition on the part of England to extend it to an interchange in all articles of ground product, and manufacture of the country and the provinces respectively. It was even doubtful if England would consent to a reciprocal trade in the articles enumerated in Mr. Seymour's bill of last session. This is the present position of the negotiations. It is, however, believed that a project of a treaty may yet be agreed upon, as there appears to be a strong desire on both sides to settle the matter; for the President, Lords St. Mary will submit a proposition on the part of the Government, defining precisely what the United States are willing to agree to; and we have little doubt, when that proposition is made, that a speedy solution of the difficulty will be had.

It is stated that Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, is to return to England in the *Sarah Sands*.

Advices from Havannah, of the 14th ult., state that the cholera had been terrific on one estate, belonging to Mr. Seals. 131 negroes had died in six days.

It was reported in New York that a severe earthquake had been experienced at Cumana, Spanish Main, on the 19th of July, at three p.m., by which 600 persons were lost. At the same time a slight shock was felt at Trinidad, attended, however, with no serious consequences.

INDIA.

The Great Indian Peninsular Railway has already opened its line from Bombay to Tannah, and the reports of the traffic seem to indicate success. But the great importance of this line of railway will not be truly felt until it is completed as far as the cotton districts of Khandesh on the one hand, and the fashionable station of Poonah on the other. Steps have been taken to accomplish this. The actual capital of the Company has been found adequate to the construction of the line from Bombay to Callian thirty five miles and the India House have just resolved to permit the Company to raise £1,200 000 of addition to their capital with a guarantee of 5 per cent. for £500.000 set apart for constructing the line to Shawpoor; and 4½ per cent. for £1,000,000 intended to commence two lines, one into Khandeish, the other to Poonah. But as there is projected a railway from Calcutta to the northwest frontier, touching at Mirzapoor, Allahabad, Agra, Lahore, and other towns, it is understood that the great Indian Peninsular Company are to survey a route for a junction line connecting their own railway with the Bengal railway at Allahabad or Mirzapoor, thus completing the direct communication between the great cities on the Ganges and Bombay. There has also been recently projected a Central India Railway Company, proposing to connect Bombay and Baroda, and ultimately joining the Bengal line at Agra This latter portion, it is understood, will be surveyed by the Central India Company. These brief intimations throw a brightness on the future.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR WITH BURMAH.

The letters and papers brought by the Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 20th July, state that peace had been proclaimed with Burmah. The King of Ava appears to have been starved into submission; famine prevailed at his capital, and was attributed to the continuance of our blockade of the river, which prevented the arrival of the usual supplies of rice from the lower provinces He has accordingly expressed his desire for the cessation of hostilities, and requested that the blockade of the river may cease. He announces "that orders had been issued by the governors of districts not to allow the Burmese troops to attack the territories in which the British Government had placed its garrisons and he has set at liberty the British subjects who had been carried prisoners to Ava.

The withdrawal of the blockade will not terminate the famine at Ava as the King expects, for, owing to the disturbed state of the country, there was no cultivation in the lower provinces last season, and a scarcity prevails, which is only prevented from becoming a famine by large and incessant importations of grain from Calcutta and Moulmein. It is unfortunate that the first year of our rule should be one of scarcity. Very little progress has been made in raising the local corps for the annexed provinces. The Feguers exhibit a reluctance to enter the Company's service that was altogether unexpected.

Although the Burmese may cease for the time to molest us, and thus diminish the casualties resulting directly from war, the most deadly enemy will still remain in the climate of the country. Of the relative extent of these two liabilities we may give some idea by stating, that whereas thirteen officers only have been killed in action, no fewer than forty-seven have fallen victims to disease The whole number of European officers who have either perished from sickness or who have been killed, wounded, or invalided during the seventeen months of this Burmese war, amounts to 198.

ELECTRIC GAS.—The experiment of lighting London by electric gas, obtained by the decomposition of water, and applied also to heating, and as a motive power, at half the expense of coal, gas, and with equal illuminating power, non-explosive, inodorous, and free from smoke, is about to be tried on an extensive scale; and, in the event of its succeeding, it is said that all the pipes and lamps in London may be used for it.

THE LAKES.—All the hotels, inns, and private lodging-houses at Keswick, Grasmere, Ambleside, Bowness, Buttermere, Patterdale, Pooley Bridge, &c., are thronged with tourists; amongst whom are many foreigners. A very great number of anglers have visited the northern lakes and streams this season, who have generally met with tolerable success, which may be attributed to the formation of angling associations.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

OSBORNE TO TAMWORTH.

THE Queen has made a rapid and pleasant progress from Osborne to Holyhead. As her Majesty left Osborne at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, there was a south-westerly gale, and the sea ran high; but the Queen is a excellent sailor—was not deterred nor delayed. The Royal embarkation was duly effected on board the *Elfin* at the appointed hour and immediately afterwards the little craft steamed out of the harbour *en route* for the Southampton water

Arriving at Southampton a little after ten, the Queen and the Royal Family (Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred) were received with a Royal salute from the platform, the various ships belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company manned their rigging, and each vessel in the dock being dressed, the effect was very imposing. An American brig lying outside also manned the rigging. The Queen, having landed, and acknowledged the many marks of loyalty exhibited, passed on to the state-carriages, which were drawn slowly away, amid the repeated cheers of the people, a band of music playing "God save the Queen"

At Basingstoke, the Earl Granville, who will be the Minister in attendance on the Queen during the Irish visit, met her Majesty, having arrived from London by an early train. Here the first break of gauge took place; and Mr. Charles Russell, the chairman; Mr. Brunel, the engineer; and Mr. Saunders, the secretary of the Great Western Railway, took charge of the Royal train henceforward to Leamington, a distance of nearly a hundred miles.

Leamington—the boundary of the broad gauge portion of the journey was reached shortly after one o'clock. A new state saloon carriage had been prepared for this occasion by the North-Western Company; and the application of a novel mode of communication between the guard and the engine-driver was also brought into use, for the first time, yesterday, as a means of starting at a given moment, and also of signalling in case of necessity. The run from Leamington, by Kenilworth to Coventry, was admirably accomplished. From Coventry, the branch railway was traversed to Nuneaton, where the Trent Valley trunk line is entered; and Tamworth was made soon after two o'clock. At this place the only important stoppage during the day took place. Here her Majesty partook of an elegant *déjeûner*, provided by the railway company, under the direction of Mr. Mills, of the Castle Hotel, whose own resources were aided by the obliging kindness of Sir Robert Peel, who, in reply to a telegraphic message addressed to him at Geneva, desired that his plate chests should be placed at the disposal of the worthy host for her Majesty's use. When the Royal train arrived at Tamworth, the Mayor (T. Robinson, Esq.) and the members of the corporation were present on the platform to welcome the Sovereign. Guards of honour, composed of detachments of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry and of the 96th Foot, from Weedon, with the bands of both regiments, were also in attendance. The station was decorated with great taste, and a vast number of persons resident in the neighbourhood were permitted to view the arrival of the Royal party from the up and down platforms. The corporation of Tamworth, and the clergy of the town and neighbourhood, then had the honour to present to her Majesty the following addresses:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Tamworth

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Tamworth, respectfully approach your Majesty, to express our devoted loyalty, and our continued attachment to your Majesty's person and family.

We remember, with feelings of the liveliest emotion and gratitude, that your Majesty honoured our ancient borough with your Royal presence, when your Majesty was graciously pleased to visit your devoted and attached servant, our distinguished representative, the late Sir Robert Peel.

We then prayed that the Supreme Di-poser of all events would bountifully pour down blessings on your Majesty and your Royal Consort, and we thank God that he has granted to your Majesty and your devoted subjects so many great blessings; and we continue earnestly to pray that your Majesty, your Royal Consort, and family, may enjoy the protection of that gracious Providence which has so long granted to this highly-favoured land, under your Majesty's beneficent rule, the blessings of peace, of social happiness, and general prosperity.

WM ROBINSON, Mayor.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—We, the undersigned, the clergy of the Parish of Tamworth, beg leave to approach your Majesty with unfeigned respect and affection, and to offer to your Majesty our loyal and dutiful submission, and our hearty congratulations, on the occasion of your Majesty's present visit to this town.

It is our earnest prayer that it may please Almighty God to preserve your Majesty in life and health for many years to come, and to grant us a long continuance of your Majesty's happy and peaceful reign over these realms, for the happiness of your Majesty's family, the prosperity of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, and for the protection and enlargement of that branch of Christ's Church of which your Majesty is the head, and of which we, your Majesty's devoted servants, are ministers

Signed by the Rev. E. HARSTON, Vicar of Tamworth, and about thirty other Ministers of the town and neighbourhood.

Her Majesty left Tamworth at the appointed time—2·45 p.m.—having shortened the stoppage arranged in the official time bill, for the purpose of making up the time lost in crossing from Osborne.

TAMWORTH TO HOLYHEAD.

At every other station along the line crowds congregated, without the possibility of seeing more than the whirling dust of the Royal train, which did not stop again until it got to Chester, and there only to change engines. The Royal train arrived at Holyhead at a quarter to seven o'clock. At all the stations on the Chester and Holyhead line the Queen was received with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty, particularly at Bangor, where the people were most enthusiastic. At Holyhead the demonstrations were grand and comprehensive. The quay was spanned with a magnificent triumphal arch, and from almost every house in the immediate vicinity flags and union-jacks were displayed. The vessels and steamers moored in the old pier harbour were gaily decked with naval flags and streamers. A company of the 7th Fusiliers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Wilbraham, and also the Chester Pensioners, arrived by railway early in the day, as a guard of honour to her Majesty.

At half-past six o'clock the Royal party arrived at Holyhead. The Queen's reception along the route was very gratifying. Each station had its band of determined and loyal sighted men, who cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs at the mere glimpse of the Queen. The *Victoria and Albert* lay at the pier-head; and, opposite to her, were stationed the children of the Holyhead schools, whose voices at the moment the Queen arrived swelled out in full chorus the beautiful strains of the National Anthem. Her Majesty having embarked, the Royal yacht presently moved from the pier-head, and proceeded into the new harbour, surrounded by the steam-frigates forming the Royal squadron.

VISIT TO THE STONE QUARRY

On Sunday the Royal squadron lay quietly at anchor in the new harbour at Holyhead. In such a position, with the Skerries in sight on the one hand, and the South Stack lighthouse on the other, and a stiff westerly breeze over head, the Royal party could scarcely fail to have their attention strongly directed to the magnificent works which are being carried out under the direction of Mr. Rendel for the formation of Holyhead Harbour. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, went to the end of the North Breakwater on Sunday morning, examining minutely the very simple, yet bold and effective manner in which it is extended, foot by foot, into the sea; and in the afternoon the Queen drove in the Hon. W. O. Stanley's carriage to the quarries, whence the immense mass of materials required in constructing it is obtained. The illustrious party must have been not a little impressed by what they saw, and it may not be inappropriate to state, as briefly as possible, the leading features of so remarkable and so truly national an undertaking. It was commenced in 1849, and is intended to secure a total area of 300 acres, for the purpose of a harbour, two-thirds of that space having a minimum depth of seven fathoms at low water. Accommodation will thus be provided for about 400 vessels of all classes, including ... war as the *Duke of Wellington*. ... Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, were conducted over the harbour and north breakwater stages by Mr. Rendel (the engineer) and Mr. Rigby; and subsequently, on her Majesty's visit to the quarries with her Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal children, they were accompanied, as before, by Mr. Rendel and Mr. Rigby, when the mode of obtaining the large quantities of stone by mining operations, with the large charges of gunpowder, was explained to the Royal visitors. Several specimens of the mountain stone that were displaced in the large mines exploded the preceding day were selected by her Majesty and the Royal party; one of which, selected by

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY AT TAMWORTH.

the Queen, was forwarded by desire to the Royal yacht, with other specimens for the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. The Queen returned to the yacht in one of the railway trucks—a rough conveyance for sovereignty, certainly, but one which enabled her more thoroughly to comprehend how the works are carried on. During the afternoon the Royal tourists also visited the South Stack lighthouse; Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales descending to the rock on which it stands, and spending some time in its examination and in the survey of the fine coast scenery which it commands.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

The new Harbour of Holyhead having just been selected as the rendezvous for the Royal Squadron, and the port from which her Majesty should leave for Ireland; this being also the first occasion upon which her Majesty has visited Holyhead; and the fleet and the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, being moored for the first time in the new harbour; we have taken the present occasion of describing the locality and extensive works now in progress.

As the shortest and most direct route from London to Dublin, the passage viâ Holyhead has always engaged the attention of Government; and before the introduction of railways, they had caused to be formed one of the finest mail coach roads in the kingdom; this great work, executed by Telford, the renowned engineer, in the beginning of the present century, was considered his *chef d'œuvre*, with the graceful suspension-bridge spanning the Menai Straits, and the road terminating in Holyhead, at what is now called the Old Harbour—from whence sailing packets, carrying the mails, then took their departure direct for King-town (Dublin). The next road brought to bear upon this port, with the same object (that of shortening the distance as much as possible between the two capitals), was an iron one; and the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, with a spirit and energy commensurate with the object to be attained, overcame all difficulties; and, with Mr. Peto as their indefatigable chairman, and Mr. Stephenson as their engineer, they constructed the now world-known Britannia Tubular Bridge, through which the mails and passengers from London rapidly pass (at a level of 100 feet above the tide;) then across the Island of Anglesea, to Holyhead Harbour; where the Company's and Mail Steam packets are waiting to receive them; and a sea-passage of four hours and ahalf (the 64 miles intervening) lands them in safety in Ireland.

The increasing importance of this station, together with its applicability, induced the Board of Admiralty (at the suggestion of their engineer, Mr James Meadows Rendel, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers) to select this spot for the formation of one of the national Harbours of Refuge; and this work is now being carried out there, with a speed and activity (aided by appliances of steam and machinery which the science of the present day has developed) in a manner positively surprising. The harbour is formed by a breakwater to the northward, about 5000 feet in length, leaving the shore in the form of a bent arm, extending outwards, from Soldier's Point and the Platters Buoy and another pier running out from the opposite shore, or Salt Island, eastward, a distance of 2000 feet; these two arms enclosing an area of 216 acres, three-quarters of a mile long, and with a depth of six or seven

(*Continued on page 188.*)

QUARRIES IN THE HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN.

HER MAJESTY AND SUITE VISITING THE HOLYHEAD QUARRIES.—(SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

PREES CHURCH, VICARAGE, AND SCHOOLS.

In a picturesque district of Shropshire, on an outlying spur of Hss, fourteen and a half miles north of Shrewsbury, stands the old church of Prees, which, together with the village, is storied with associations of historic interest. Here Philip Henry (father to Matthew Henry, the celebrated commentator) was set apart for the ministry, Sept. 16, 1657. In the reign of Charles I. Dr. James Fleetwood, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, was Vicar here; and, in the reign of Queen Anne, Dr. Edward Chandler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, was Vicar. Rowland, first Lord Hill, was born in the hall, adjoining the Church, on September 16, 1772. In the vicarage-house are preserved two old portraits (supposed to be those of the first Lord Ferrers and his wife); the paintings were found in 1842, having been bricked up in the roof of the old vicarage. The Church, with the exception of the east end and the tower, appears to be of the fourteenth century. The tower was rebuilt in 1758. The present vicarage and schools were built in 1847.

PREES CHURCH, VICARAGE, AND SCHOOLS.

WRECK OF THE "LARRISTON" SCREW STEAMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

Herewith I send you an account of the shipwreck and total loss of the screw steamer "Larriston," in the China Seas, on the 2nd May last, at about eleven p.m., whilst on her passage from Shanghae to Hong-Kong. The scene of the catastrophe is the Island "Turn-about," situate near midway up the coast, and distant from Fuh-Chow-Foo about eighty miles. I also send you a Sketch of the wreck.

The *Larriston* left Shanghae on the 30th April, at six a.m. The morning was rainy, with thick fog, which rendered the navigation of the river extremely difficult, and considerable time elapsed in reaching Woosung. Here we remained two hours to take in cargo, and some treasure, when we again got under way for our final departure: to clear the anchorage we had to make a long turning, as the tide was running very strong outwards; and, in attempting this, as we rounded the bows of the American frigate *Plymouth*, lying at single anchor in the river, our patent steering apparatus jammed, and we came directly down upon her thwart-hawse. The *Plymouth* being so large and heavy a craft as compared to us, received little damage, whilst we were roughly handled; our maintopmast, mizenmast, and two davits, being carried away, together with one of our two boats partially stove in. At two p.m., the wreck being cleared away, we steamed out of the river, and got out to sea, without further difficulty, on the same evening. Up to the time of the vessel being lost there was nothing particular to note, except that the weather had been moderate, but foggy, which prevented the regular taking of sights. The *Larriston* had been steaming with only one blade to her screw, but with sails set, and before a fine north easterly breeze, she must have been going from ten to eleven knots at the time she went ashore. I had retired to bed about a quarter of an hour, when roused by the concussion, on the vessel striking the rocks, I hurried on my clothes and proceeded on deck, where an awful scene presented itself, the bow of the steamer appeared to be jammed on a small tidal rock, distant from a barren precipitous-looking island, from a quarter to half a mile. The night was dark and threatening, with a heavy and rising surf running; and, to crown all, the ship was reported as making water rapidly, having struck with such force, that the rocks had gone quite through her bottom, rendering all chances of saving her hopeless. The captain had reversed the engines, with the view of backing off; but she was fixed so hard and fast on her rocky bed, that the attempt was unsuccessful; and well it was so; had he succeeded, the vessel would have gone down in a few minutes in from six to ten fathoms, and the probability is every soul would have perished. On learning the dangerous position

WRECK OF "THE LARRISTON" SCREW STEAMER, OFF TURNABOUT ISLAND, IN THE CHINA SEAS.

we were in, a rush was made by the crew to take possession of the boats, which were obliged to be defended by the passengers and officers at the point of the cutlass. About half past eleven p.m. the life-boat was lowered (in doing which she was nearly swamped), and six of the eight passengers, together with three officers and a Lascar crew, made for the shore, where from two to three hours were spent before a landing could be effected. The boat, after getting the passengers on shore, at once proceeded on her return. Meanwhile the weather had got worse, and the sea had risen so high as to render all chance of gaining the wreck that night hopeless. The boat accordingly put back, leaving, of necessity, those remaining on board to their fate; and a miserable night they had, for about one a.m., the vessel sunk aft, obliging them to cling to the bowsprit and forecastle deck, with the sea making a clean breach over them. At daybreak, the weather continued very boisterous, and the sea running so heavy that no relief could be afforded. At about seven a.m. several attempts were made to reach the wreck, but without success; about which time the crew were thinking death so near, made for the shore, on pieces of the wreck, but the great bulk were carried outwards with the current, and perished. The Europeans remained by the steamer, and in this they were wise, for it was the only chance of saving their lives. Several further attempts were made to reach the wreck, but unsuccessfully. About half past eight a.m., however, the weather began to moderate, and continued to abate without interruption until ten a.m.; when, with the assistance of a small native boat, our poor woe-begone shipmates were relieved from the jaws of death. About one hour after finally leaving the wreck, her bows slipped off the rocks, and she totally disappeared.

Pulo Aor, the island on which we found we had been wrecked, is an uninhabited rock; but, fortunately, at this time six fishermen happened to be there from the large island Haitan, distant about seven miles off, on a fishing-run. Such food as they had we partook of, it consisted of dried sweet potato and salt fish, and although hard fare, we were most thankful for it: good water was found on the island. In the evening of the day of the rescue, we despatched across to the Haitan authorities for assistance a boat, which soon reached them safely: but on her passage over was boarded by a fishing-boat, and our messenger robbed of the little money he had in his possession. On the morning of the 4th, the inhabitants of Haitan, having ascertained that a vessel had been shipwrecked, crowded across in their boats in great numbers, to see what they could pick up, steal, or get hold of by fair or foul means—and cut-throat looking fellows they appeared to be. They almost all carried knives, or weapons of some sort, and I am persuaded that had our numbers not been so great (there were about seventy of us, and many of us armed with cutlasses) they would have attacked us.

At two p.m. of the same day (the 4th), our messenger, having been successful in his application to the authorities, arrived with a junk; and at three p.m. we embarked and left Pulo Haitan at about 8 p.m. We were [illegible] at the place where we found a small fishing-boat, in which we had left [illegible] with provisions. [illegible] the Captain had contracted the [illegible] tract, and he [illegible] Penang or both, but said he [illegible] he [illegible] he could make up the cash, we should have [illegible] bodily. The authorities, however, although they could give us no food, gave us lodging for the night, in a joss-house [illegible] place, swarming with fleas. The following day we arranged with the captain of the lorcha, for our conveyance to Fuh-Chow. He agreed to take us there, although considerably out of his way. We started the same day, and arrived on the morning of Saturday, the 7th of May. In the run up to Fuh-Chow, great danger was encountered, and we were nearly lost a second time. A gale from the north-east came on with thick weather, and the pilot, mistaking his course, ran over the dangerous sand banks at the entrance of the river Min, where, had we touched, the vessel would at once have gone to pieces, and every soul on board must inevitably have perished. At parting with the captain of the lorcha, a handsome present was presented to him, together with a letter of thanks from the passengers, and captain, and officers, for the great kindness received at his hands.

We remained at Fuh Chow till the morning of the 11th May, when we took leave in two small clipper-schooners for Kong-Kong; where, after touching at various places on our way down, we arrived safely on the evening of the 16th, after a pleasant run of eight days. [illegible] The *Larriston* having reached Hong-kong, great anxiety was felt for the [illegible] amount; and, when within some [illegible] of the harbour, a boat came alongside, which had just been despatched to look after us. [illegible] her, on ascertaining the news, at once returned to Hong Kong, taking the passengers with her

I cannot close this letter without bearing testimony to the kind treatment experienced after shipwreck from friends at Fuh-Chow, Amoy, and Hong-kong.

The *Larriston* had 101 souls on board on leaving Shai, one hundred and sixteen Europeans, about seventy Lascars and Coast Chinamen, of whom twenty-eight Lascars and seven Chinamen perished.

The above steamer was owned by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., of China, (the principal of which firm was on board at the time of accident). She was quite a new boat, having but recently arrived out from England; of 260 tons register, or thereabouts; and built of wood. She is said to have been insured, together with the opium and treasure; but the passengers' luggage, &c., of which there was a large quantity on board, was uninsured.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.—FIRE AND COOKING ON WATER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Sir,—Several of your readers have expressed their wish, that I should inform the public how to manage the very important experiment of raising gas from, and cooking food on, the surface of the water, wherein it is so very abundantly contained; similar to the experiment on the water at the late Festival at Hartwell, near Aylesbury, where a large fish (tench), weighing 2½ lb., was caught by the persons and at the suggestion of Dr. Lee, and was fried on the water, in a few minutes, by the sub-carburetted hydrogen gas collected out of the river. Therefore, with your permission, and space for a very few lines in your paper, I will endeavour so to do

First, then, this ready-made gas exists in prodigious quantities in *all* muddy waters all over the globe, and any person throwing a walking-stick into the mud at the bottom of any such water, will *immediately* see the gas-bubbles rise in volumes, which the untutored think is wind. These gas-bubbles then are very inflammable. To collect them for use is the next consideration. A tub, turned bottom upwards in the water, makes a good gas-meter, but a hole bored through the bottom to let out the wind is requisite, as also to put in a peg or a tap. By pressing on the tub the gas rises rapidly under the tub; the hole being stopped, the gas accumulates, fills the tub, and lifts it up; when the tap being turned, or the peg taken out, and a light applied, the gas burns till it all goes. The gas, which accumulates and rises from rivers, cesspools, sewers, &c., daily, may be collected and burned *ad libitum*, for domestic or sanitary purposes. It would also be prevented from escaping into the air, and thus poisoning all those who inhale its contact. The cholera and other epidemics and malaria might be modified. Yours, &c.,

J. COPCUTT, Analyst.

Aylesbury, Aug. 1st.

THE NEW LAW ON THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—There are eight sections in the new law, and it enacts that from and after the 1st August next, furnaces in the metropolis shall consume their own smoke under penalties described. From the same day steam-vessels on the Thames above London-bridge are to consume their own smoke under penalties to be recovered in a summary manner before a magistrate. The words "consume or burn the smoke" are not to be held to all mean the same as "consume or burn all the smoke," and justices may remit the penalties if of opinion that such person has altered his furnace as to consume as far as possible all the smoke arising. Constables may be empowered to enter and inspect furnaces and steam-engines. No information is to be laid under this act to recover any penalty, except by the authority of the Secretary of State, or the commissioners of the metropolitan or City of London police.

OMNIBUS FARES.—The proprietors of these conveyances have long had it in contemplation to adopt some other mode of payment than the present. A plan now proposed is to have a box placed outside the door, and into which box every passenger will be requested to pre pay his fare before getting into or upon the omnibus. Another plan is to have tickets, to be purchased of the conductor or at the office of the proprietors (to vitiable for any omnibus belonging to such proprietors), with directions printed on each ticket—so that the holder may know the distance he may ride. The latter plan is recommended to insure the safety of the fare, and monthly tickets; and, according to the number purchased, to give the purchaser an extra number.—*Sun.*

HULL BRIBERY COMMISSION.—The number of certificates issued by direction of the Commissioners were, on Monday last, about 1200. Tuesday 150, Wednesday 250, Thursday 200 making in all about 700. These certificates exempt the parties who have been witnesses before the commission from any penal consequences which might otherwise have resulted from the disclosures they have made

LIBERALITY.—The parish church of Drayton, Warwickshire, has been restored at an expense of £2000. The remains of Sir Isaac Sir R. Peel's family were interred in the vault beneath, on the application of a subscription, and, Misentlement, instead of putting my name upon the list as a subscriber, if you will permit me to see your plans carried out at my own cost, I shall be most happy to do so."

THE LEEDS WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.—It has been decided that the memorial in Leeds of the "Hero of Waterloo" shall be a colossal figure of the departed Duke. At a meeting of the committee of the subscribers held at the Leeds Court-house, Mr. W. Beckett, M.P., in the chair, it was resolved the commission for making the statue should be given to Baron Marochetti. The cost will be about 1800 guineas.

THE BRIDGEWATER CASE.

THE Bridgewater Case, important in itself on account of the large amount of property at issue, became still more important from the principles involved in its decision. The law, the learning, and the ability of the country, in their highest and most authoritative places, were evoked for its consideration; and never did it appear more distinctly that uniformity of opinion was not a certain result of such eminent endowments. On the contrary, the Bar differed, the Bench differed, and the supreme tribunal of the Legislature differed. Yet out of this nettle contrariety, it may be hoped that we have plucked a flower of legal safety, which will mark an epoch in the judicature of the country. Seven questions were propounded by the Lords, but the great problem resolved itself into one—viz., whether folly, elaborated into technicality; or common sense and justice, should carry off an estate of seventy or eighty thousand pounds a year; or, in other words, should an individual, crazed by wealth and ambition, possess the power—after his death—to violate natural rights, and outrage the common weal and constitutional principles of England?

In delivering judgment, Lord Lyndhurst embodied these points in a very impressive address; and the other Peers agreeing with him—Lords Brougham, Truro, and St. Leonard's—also delivered themselves with admirable power; whilst the Lord Chancellor could only regret that his noble and learned associates felt compelled to reverse his judgment, and pronounce against the validity of this extraordinary and indecorous will. He was indeed sustained by the opinions of no fewer than nine judges; whilst on the other side were only the Lord Chief Baron and his coadjutor Baron Platt.

As a Blue-book has since appeared, with all the data pro and con, we have been curious to look at the opinion of a Judge which seems to have produced so decided an effect upon the final judgment of the Peers; and we have read Sir Frederick Pollock's statement with so much interest, and found it so entirely to agree with common sense, justice, and equity, that we think we cannot do better than submit some of its most satisfactory arguments for the perusal of our readers. In doing this, we will not trail them into the legal labyrinth as to whether Provisos were *conditions precedent* or *conditions subsequent*, but endeavour as clearly as we can, to afford an adequate understanding of the whole.

In proceeding to ascertain if all, or any, or which of the provisoes were void, his Lordship states:—

The only provisoes which have been made the subject of any doubt or discussion, are those which relate to the acquisition of the estate to certain [illegible] and [illegible] by the first and last taker of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater by Lord Chief Baron Henry Hall, and the question is, whether I am at liberty to attend to the owner of an estate I create, by deed or by will, one or more conditional limitations, or conditional powers, which, should a question [illegible] *Is he put pressure to return, a Peerage as a just matter of right, with a particular title, and with prescribed limitations?*

This is the first attempt to impose such a condition since the Peerage has existed, and it will be the last; the only similar case—one involving principles common to both—being that of the Earl of Kingston *v.* Pierrepoint, in which the testator gave £10,000 to be employed in procuring a dukedom, and the gift was held void. Holding that the same result should follow in the present case, Sir Frederick Pollock went on most convincingly to put the circumstances before the court and the country.

In considering this question, I think nothing turns upon the use of the word "acquired." I think no importance can be attached, or special meaning be ascribed to *that word*; it is not worse than the word *obtain*, but it is not better than *procure*, which was considered in the case just mentioned. I think it means, if he shall die without *becoming Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater*; and the *question is*, is this a lawful condition to annex to an estate? It is perfectly clear and certain (as a principle of law) that if this condition be against the public good, it is void. It is distinctly laid down in Shepherd's "Touchstone," Chapter Six, where, among other conditions which are contrary "*to law*," or "*against the liberty of the law*," a condition is also pronounced to be *void* which is "*against the publique good*;" and the learned writer must have meant something "*other than*," and *different* from "*contrary to law*." So in Co. Lyt., 206 b., in treating of conditions, which are void as "*against law*" (though they *concern* not anything that is MALUM IN SE), he mentions those that are *against some maxim or rule of Law* and those which are "*repugnant* TO THE ESTATE," which I take to be, in effect, the same as the expression in Shepherd's "Touchstone" of "*against the public good*."

I think, therefore, I am bound to lay down this principle *as a clear and undoubted maxim of law*, that if the *condition* be "AGAINST THE PUBLIC GOOD" (the *expression in Shepherd's Touchstone*), if it be "repugnant to the State" (the expression in Coke), it is void.

This narrows the inquiry to this point: "Is it against the public good that such a condition should be *created* and enforced?" And this is what your Lordships have to decide.

Interesting cases of the times o. the wars of York and Lancaster, the civil wars of the Stuarts, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration, down to the present day, are adduced, in order to demonstrate that no such absurd and impudent pretension could have been tolerated for a moment; and the greatest authorities are brought to bear on the interpretation now given in favour of a sound induction, as opposed to an unjustifiable attempt to set any dead man up in defiance of reason, to be, by a side-wind, the posthumous creator of peerages, and the violator of the common law and constitution of the realm. Lord Herdwick, Justice Holroyd, Chief Justice Best, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Eldon, and others, are all shown to have held the only doctrine which can be deemed tenable, and is further thus illustrated in a manner which, with the recent decision, must, we think, determine all such issues now and for ever.

I think I am not *permitted* merely to follow the *particular* decisions of those who have had the courage to decide before me, but in a new and unprecedented case *to be afraid of imitating their example*. I think I am *bound to look for the principles of former decisions, and not to shrink from applying them, with firmness and caution*, to any new and extraordinary case that may arise.

The conclusions to which I have arrived, from the decided cases and the principles they involve, are that *all matters relating to the* PUBLIC *welfare* - all acts of the Legislature or the Executive—must be decided and determined upon their own merits only; and that it is against the public interest (and therefore not lawful) for anyone officiously, *wantonly, and capriciously, without any motive but his own will*, to create any pecuniary interest or other bias of any sort in the decision on a matter of a *public nature, and which touches the* PUBLIC *welfare*; the party creating that interest having no special and particular individual interests in the subject matter with which he intermeddles.

And the gist of the whole is perfectly, though, for legal style and fashion, concisely, wound up in the following passage:—

I am of opinion that according to the law of England the owner of property cannot make *any* power the subject of a condition to operate after the death *which he could not have made the subject of a contract or a wager* during his life, I think no man can leave his property clogged and conditioned by his own personal views *of public affairs*, or by his *posthumous ambition* (if I may so call it); he cannot make his political opinions run (like a covenant) *with his land*: he may leave it to whom he pleases, but it must be *unfettered by any condition bearing upon matters connected with the public welfare*, as to which he must leave those who come after him to decide, and to *act upon their own view of the merits of any public question whatsoever by any condition which may create a motive or exercise an influence that would disturb a judgment that ought to be founded* on the public good ALONE.

My Lords, I am not sure that some limit may not be discovered to the fanciful vagaries and capricious conditions with which property may be vexatiously fettered if *touch not the public interest*. But the moment conditions (in this case a series of conditions) are introduced which in principle have a strong tendency opposed to the public welfare, the common law *favours not conditions, but deems them odious, is strong enough to act* and repress the mischief, and in a *perfectly new case* (a case almost impressionis) I think the Judges are bound to *hold fast to principles of the common law*, to remember the maxim, *Salus reipublicæ suprema lex*, and if the condition be really *in principle* against the public good, to *pronounce it in their judgment void*.

To so incontrovertible and luminous a statement we would not venture to add our opinion, which would only be to repeat in other language, what is already so forcibly expressed. But we may congratulate the public on the overthrow of this disgraceful Will, and the establishment of a sound and incontrovertible precedent, in lieu of the jargon and confusion which has prevailed till the year 1853. With regard to the defunct Earl, we can hardly bring ourselves to leave the topic without animadverting on the vain, ambitious spirit which, contemplating wealth as the be all and have all here, betrayed him into the foolish fancy that he could employ it beyond the grave to purchase undeserved or unearned honour. His death was as remarkable as his life. He learned, at its close, that money could not buy every thing. He gave a grand battu on completing a splendid edifice, destined for his future abode, and in attending the Duke of York, in the frosty weather, caught a cold, and was soon in a state to be warned by the physicians that he could not recover. So wealthy, having just finished so glorious a palace, he could not believe the fatal *mené, mené, tekel, upharsin*; and, in paroxysms of disappointment, exclaimed to his physicians: "No! no, it cannot be! I will give you ten—twenty—fifty—a hundred thousand pounds, only save and prolong my life!"

Alas for the vanity of human wishes! He departed within a few hours. His heir, the fine boy who represents Lord Alford, will be both higher and happier than if he had been left in the toils of peerage-hunting by an ambitious and self-sufficient Croesus.

THE DIGGINGS, AND LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

(Extract from a private letter.)

MELBOURNE, 8th May, 1853.

So here we are at last really in Australia. I can hardly at times believe it, it seems so like a dream to me; but I have but to turn my eyes round to be convinced of the reality. I shall now describe our arrival in the "good land;" and, in so doing, I must look back to the 7th April, the day we anchored in the bay. In a short time after we cast anchor, the "port doctor" visited us; and as all were well on board (we were fortunate in that respect), he soon granted his departure, leaving us at perfect liberty to go ashore as soon as we liked; several gladly availed themselves of the privilege, and went in boats. I and mine could not, however, leave the ship for two days, as the greater part of our luggage was in the hold When the luggage was got out, we went on shore in the river-steamer late of a dark, rainy evening. We could not procure lodgings, and thus were we thrown on the wharf to sojourn, like pilgrims, where to turn to seek shelter from the night, which was fast closing around us, or from the rain which was beginning to fall, as it can fall only here, in torrents! shall not soon forget our first night in Australia; just imagine yourself wandering through a strange, over-crowded town, like this, and on such a night too, without a friendly hand to direct you, and everywhere you turned receiving for an answer, "No room here, sir!" After a long search we got lodgings for one night. I must here mention that we were given to understand by friends that lodgings were provided for us; but when coming up in the river steamer, although inquiring where we could not be accommodated there. I mention the above to show the difficulty one has in obtaining lodgings on arriving in the city.

The following morning we removed to our present abode, which I shall endeavour to describe. Fancy a big barn built of rough boards, with a partition along the middle, and several less ones; thus dividing the whole into compartments of about twelve feet square; the partitions only go the height of the sides, so that the top of the house inside is one large open space There is a door to each compartment on the upper part of which is a window, so they serve as both doors and windows. The doors open to the front and rear, so that the whole has the appearance of two ranges of houses. Each family has one of these apartments allotted to it; you would like to take a view of the interior of ours, look, in imagination, at those rough red weather-boarded walls, through the chinks of which you can see the day-light, and which admit the cold draughts also! I assure you it is rather cold, and a sharp wind, too, sometimes, for you know it is winter now here. Along the two side walls, as you enter, you see a number of bedsteads, contrived a "treble debt to pay;" for besides serving as bedsteads, on which we spread mattresses by night, they are both seats and clothes-chests by day. In the centre of the floor stands the table, on which I now write; it is formed of two packing-cases, one upon the other, covered with an oil-cloth; our seats are small water-kegs, with boards across the top, on which we place a pillow. Lower down, in the corners of the extreme right, you see some sundry barrels, buckets, wash-tubs, and a family of pots, kettles, and pans. Across the middle of the room there is a rope, on which we can hang a sheet which divides a part from the rest, if you can imagine so fanciful a thing, you will have a right picture of the domicile of your humble scribe: and for this magnificent residence, I have paid 30s. per week, or about £80 per annum. I do not intend stopping here long, as I am about taking a cottage some distance from this city.

You see what people have to endure when they first come out here; but I do not think from my first letter that you will have said that I am in the least sorry for coming out; not at all, if I were at home I'd come again; for I do think this is a country where a man can (not to speak of gold-digging) obtain an independence; but it requires energy, and above all, temperance (a rather scarce commodity here at present), all of which if a man possess, his success is all but certain. But it is, I think, quite useless for any one to come here in the hope of getting what they term a situation This place is at present crowded with unfortunate young lads, who are unfit for manual labour, and can't get anything else to do. I chanced myself to get a situation with an attorney (for this I am in a measure indebted to J——), at £3 per week; but I shan't keep it long, for when the winter months have gone over I have very serious intentions of turning carpenter, as I think I could do the work; that is generally done here by them, and their wages are from £1 to £1 10s. per day.

Mr—— travelled through all the drapery shops in Melbourne, looking for a situation, but to no purpose. He is now working a short distance in the country, at 10s. per day, has the use of a tent to sleep in, and can support himself for 2s. per day. He speaks of trying his hand at the diggings in the summer.

Females who "can make themselves generally useful" can do very well—dressmakers and milliners in particular. —— has begun the former business. I have seen her get a pound for making a silk dress—that's the usual price—and ten shillings for a common calico one. It is supremely ridiculous the notions one gets of living out with them: they think they have nothing to do but be ladies, forsooth; but they soon find their mistake. We had a lot of ladies on board our ship that were "good for neither King nor country;" and yet, when they did not find the coaches they expected to be waiting for them, and that there was not such a number of fortunate gold-diggers to be found wanting *incumbrances*, they began at once to try our ground in the country. Many of them have to change their rings, &c., for wash-tubs

One lady—a clergyman's daughter—stated, about a week after her arrival, that she was very much disappointed that the place for ladies getting married she expected; and she would write to her lady-friends at home to inform them so.

We are all in good health, which we have enjoyed since our arrival here.

SALE OF EARL DUDLEY'S STOCK.—The conclusion of this sale proved as remarkable as the commencement, which we noticed in our last Number. The cattle, 62 head, realised £916 guineas—an average of £14 2 per head. The pigs—38 animals, with two litters of young pigs—fetched £68 guineas. One boar fetched £7 7s. There were 500 Southdown sheep on the last day that realised exceedingly high prices: lot 19, five six tooth ewes brought £3 a head; and lot 12, ten of the same description, fetched £3 10s per head; Lord Lisburn purchased a four-tooth ram for £30, and another for £20. The ewes, wethers, and lambs realised a total of £2185 18s., and the rams, 18 in number, brought £337. The sale of Cochin-China fowls attracted great attention: lot 40, "Sir Robert," bought at Mr. Pott's sale for 40 guineas, and the son of a bird sold recently for £100, fetched £28 7s.; this was the highest price obtained. The sale realised £12,223 7s. Among the purchasers were several from New York, though the bulk of the sales were to English breeders

Literature.

By ALBERT SMITH. Bogue

This volume is entitled to come under the designation of the "romance of reality," for the story told in it is, in fact, the historical narrative of Mont Blanc and the Vale of Chamouni—its early tenants, visitants, and associations—its present celebrity; and the first acquaintance of the author with the scene of his latest exploit. It is with rare tact that Mr. Albert Smith has printed the diary of his experimental visit in the year 1838. Here we may learn what genuine *bonhommie* and excellent animal spirits may do for a man; how they may prompt him to enter [illegible] progress—and possible ruin to make the [illegible] instructive is this same diary—partly culpable the contrast between the two active and observant youths in the *banquette*, who are the heroes of the journal, and the two English travellers in the *coupé* of the diligence, who saw nothing—either blinding themselves to the prospect, by excluding the sun with the blinds of the vehicle, or by sleeping; meanwhile, for thus learning nothing, paying four times as much as those who learned everything, and faring otherwise no better—often worse—for the extra outlay. Our adventurers, Mr. Smith and his brother (to whom the book is dedicated), were full of health and hope, and strong desire, earnest of purpose and anxious for sympathy, which from all and sundry they received, [illegible] were [illegible] no interest [illegible] cared for them. [illegible] have proved with the growth of our author, and to [illegible] almost every autumn, until what was the delight of his leisure has proved the foundation of his fortunes. The genial enjoyment of opportunities displayed by him on all occasions amounts almost to genius; and we willingly ascribe his success to the possession of a happy nature, and an elasticity of disposition which could convert even disappointment into a means of triumph. The manner in which Mr. Smith himself moralizes on his course of travel is particularly edifying. Take an example:—

> Pedestrians must not expect to find everything *couleur de rose*. Trivial annoyances of every description will be constantly starting up, but if temper is lost, they become ten times worse: a firm resolve should be taken to laugh at everything, with the certainty that, however vexatious the occurrence may be at the time, it will only serve to talk about the more merrily when you get home again. After I was robbed by the brigands in 1840—with an account of which I made my début in the literary world—I was left all the next day—a wet Sunday at Ferney—in my clothes, or travelling nick-nacks and minor comforts, in a miserable hotel of a gloomy city, with no notion of how I should get home again. I have found myself in Venice without a franc, from having there before the post *restante* letters I expected. I have been kept back by passports; shut up all night in a dirty *corps de garde*; and even been "invited" by the Procureur du Roi to attend at the Palais de Justice, and justify certain heedless acts and [illegible] committed in my student days, but when all these troubles were [illegible] past, I would not but have had them happen for any consideration. In the reminiscences of them I have found a great proportion of the pleasures of travelling.

This moral for tourists is capable of beneficial extension and application to the whole course of life. We have already stated that the book before us contains the early history of Chamouni, and the tale of the brave adventurers on Mont Blanc. The following description of the manner in which the celebrated De Saussure passed his first night in a cabin, temporarily erected at the foot of the Aiguille du Goûté is charmingly picturesque. It is in the traveler's own words:—

> The stars, brilliant indeed, but unscintillating, cast a pale light over the summits of the mountain peaks, sufficient to define their size and outlines. The repose and dead silence which reigned in this immeasurable space, incited by the imagination, inspired me almost with terror. It appeared as though I was left living alone in the [illegible] and that I saw its corpse at my feet. [illegible] I either slept [illegible] entirely, or my thoughts were so bright and peaceful that I was [illegible] slumber. When the parasol was not before the door, I [illegible] my bed, the snow, the ice, and the rocks [illegible] distance to [illegible] the hollows [illegible] enveloped in peaks and wrappers, and [illegible] fed with the wood they had carried, [illegible]

The next chapter opens with a solemn sentence:—

> We are now [illegible] men, in all human probability, the feet of man was placed for the first time, upon the crown of Mont Blanc.

This honour was reserved for Jacques Balmat—a poor discarded man, who achieved the feat [illegible] night amidst the wintry solitude, at an elevation of [illegible] thousand feet above the level of the sea, without food.

At last morning broke. Far away in the east Balmat saw its earliest lights rising behind the giants of the Bernese Oberland who guarded the horizon, and one after another the Jungfrau, Eiger, and the Finsteraarhorn stood out bright and [illegible] their pure cold air. The adventurers had cleared together; the morning was calm and mild; comparatively so even at that elevation; and as Balmat painfully endeavoured to move his almost paralysed limbs into action, he found that his feet had lost all sensation—they were frostbitten. He could, however, move them, and without pain. The night frost had hardened the snow. Presently the sunlight came down the top of Mont Blanc to the Rocher du Goûté, and then, still keeping up his courage through everything, this brave fellow determined to devote the day to surveying the mountain, and seeing if it was practicable for the summit presented itself on the vast and hitherto untrodden deserts of snow. His courage was rewarded: he found that if the crevices that border the Grand Plateau were once crossed, the path to the top of Mont Blanc was clear and unobstructed before him, and he then traced out the route, which was, with [illegible] tion, been followed ever since, and which appears to be, beyond doubt, the only practicable one.

Of De Saussure's visit in 17-8-7 and Dr. Hamel's fatal attempt in 1788, we refer for full particulars to this interesting volume. The account of Mr Smith's own successful adventures is printed nearly in the terms of his lecture and the essay recently published. It was needed, however, to make the narrative complete, and is written with much cleverness and magic ease of style that it will be read with pleasure by all. The entire volume deserves unqualified praise, and will doubtless become the handbook of the route.

YANKEE HUMOUR, AND UNCLE SAM'S FUN. Introduction by WM. JERDAN. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

A Yankee joke is, above all things, a vigorous joke, not "mild." Perhaps the predominant characteristics of the Anglo-American race (and when we say Anglo-American, let not our Irish kinsfolk misapprehend us; we know well the claims of the Milesian part of the Yankee blood has gone to the great national amalgamation across the Atlantic; and we use the term merely for want of a better)—perhaps, we say, the predominant characteristics of that mighty race is the uniform diffusion amongst them of energy and ambition. History is full of instances of individuals whose rule of life seems to have been not to do anything which they would not do with their whole might—("what thou dost, do with thy will"); and in all illustrious communities a wide-spread touch of this quality is to be traced; but hardly ever has there been a people who were, collectively, distinguished by it to so remarkable an extent as the Americans. And if, in the humour of every nation, an attentive observer can discern the general, the pervading qualities under the rough proportions and loose fitting of mirth and caricature, any fool may trace them in that of the citizens of the Union. It is hardly possible to be in doubt for a moment respecting the paternity of a specimen of this department of Transatlantic drollery. "That's an American joke!" never yet occasioned among people who know the world any argument about the fact. It has become a needless commentary—neither eliciting nor requiring rejoinder, affording no room for it, and possessing now almost a stupid effect. In the case of many other great nations it is much more difficult, a much nicer exploit of criticism, to distinguish and appropriate the separate features of the humour. We do not say the hereditary features; the word hereditary would lead to far too large a series of curious facts of the most fundamental psychology, that the things at which a people laughs in one age are not the things at which the same people laughs in another. A more curious thing still is, that a part of the wit of one age may be almost unintelligible and quite unenjoyable to the people of a subsequent time and may come again into vogue at a still later date. This, we say, is much more curious; for there is an enormous difference between wit and humour, and wit is in its nature the more durable and independent. Wit is akin to logic, humour to absurdity. There may be humour, and there cannot be wit, in a costume, in an expression of countenance, in an infirmity, in a passion, in a taste, in an encounter, in a group—in fright, avarice, or love—in a coincidence, a disappointment, in the actual conjunctures and real circumstances of life, and in that felicitous conception and supposition of them, which are the basis of all imitative art. Wit is altogether different, being a sort of rapid and unexpected ratiocination, establishing a dazzling analogy between things which seemed utterly apart, or cleaving a wide chasm of separation between things that were regarded as all but identical. Wit works from within, and humour from without; or, which is the same dogma, reflection is one of the things most necessary to wit, and observation one of the things most necessary to humour. Place and time, therefore, are more influential upon the latter than upon the former. Wit imparts a strictly intellectual pleasure; and humour, a sort of sociable enjoyment. Humour is not successful, unless it excites laughter; but people seldom or never laugh at wit, when it is thoroughly good; on the contrary, they meditate upon it, and are as much delighted, as with some small discovery. Too much wit may spoil a comedy; no comedy can have too much humour, few comedies have enough. In society a very witty person is more dreaded, and a very humorous one more popular; and, finally, the faculty of the latter is one qualification of art, while that of the former bears an illegitimate relation to the scientific and investigating spirit. In the celebrated scene of Columbus setting the egg on end, both wit and humour are brought accidentally together. In the thought and in the inference suggested by the act of the great discoverer, there is wit, and ready wit; but in the group, countenances, and attitudes of the company present, there is so much of humorous matter, that it has afforded a subject for a delightful picture, which everybody appreciates at a glance.

> We need not say much about the distinctive complexion of the humour of different nations. The Germans deserve no notice; they seem hardly to know what humour is in their literature. How inferior, in this respect, is their vaunted Goethe (whose attempts at drollery are really painful) to Shakspeare! And Shakspeare "sitting," because "where the other dares not soar," in all the sublimer qualities and ruling with an easy sceptre the highest empyrean of poetry [illegible] a different reason we may lightly pass over the rich and inexhaustible humour of the United Kingdom: the people to whose peculiarities our attention is now directed are descended from them; they are literally our national kinsfolk, and deliver their sentiments, jest and earnest, in our own noble language. One observation, however, which Mr. Jerdan, the editor of this collection, has made, we think, so very striking, that we will quote it before going further:—"It is worthy of remark," says Mr. Jerdan, "that the English, Irish, and Scottish humour have ever been, and are, very dissimilar; and it is no less curious that, whilst there is scarcely an instance of an Irish joke bordering on obscenity, England has abounded in such freedoms; and Scotland, the most religiously puritanical country of the three, has been overrun and polluted with jests and anecdotes more than equivocal in point, and depraving in morals. It is a remarkable psychological fact," adds this editor, "that, during the sternest times of the Covenant, the licentiousness was most prevalent."

> The French jest in character, like all other nations, except the Germans, who (in literature) hardly jest at all, and who appear, indeed, to want half of that which makes the human character itself, and which one of the sages of antiquity pronounced to be as good a distinction as the faculty of speech between men and the lower animals. Subtlety, keenness, much refinement of thought, and not a little grossness, abound with great variety of invention and great closeness of observation, in the humour and the wit of France. The French are as sensitive to satire as the Spaniards; but recover sooner from the wound, and are fonder with reprisals. They are also more unscrupulous and daring in the objects of their sarcasm. The Spaniards select not so easily for ridicule government, or religion. Satire has effected several political and moral revolutions in France; in Spain, one great social revolution. Government cannot condescend to the reigned by which it is assailed in the one country; in the other it is not menaced by those arms. Cervantes might have encountered a formidable reply among the French; and, probably, chivalry, in its turn, could have been witty. But, on the opposite hand, had Cervantes been a Frenchman, and lampooned the Don Quixotes instead of knights errant, the grave and proud temperament of the Spaniards would have possibly suggested no analogous retaliation; nothing would have appeared like the "Lettres de Quelques Juifs à M. de Voltaire." When the Spaniards are brought to jest at anything, they become ashamed of it, and quit it; when the French are brought to laugh at anything, they become ashamed of it, and hide it.

> The Yankee order of joking bears out our remark, that you can in general detect national character in these sallies. Indeed, it would be wonderful if you could not. It would be strange if the kind of humour which most pleased the majority bore no trace of the pervading temperament in any given society, when we know that even the habits of the individuals who constitute that society are hardly ever otherwise than characteristic. You meet and easily recognise the timid joker, the sly joker, the arch joker, the coarse joker, the refined and cultivated wit, and an almost endless number of nearly the distinguishable varieties. We have observed that the citizens of the Union are full of energy and ambition. Decidedly there is abundance of energy and of ambition in their jests. We shall be able, we think, to convince the reader of this fact. First, let us see what we think of the merits of "Uncle Sam's" fun, *quoad* fun. We have no hesitation in acknowledging our keen relish for it; we think it among the most racy and thoroughly diverting and exhilarating sorts of humour that ever obtained vogue, or prevailed among men. It is common to denounce it as extravagant. We praise it, and like it as extravagant. When extravagance is of the essence of a thing which we enjoy, let us not pretend that we would have the extravagance removed. This is either affectation or confusion of mind. It is saying let us have the strongest-toned bell we can, provided it never be rung loud. Almost all sorts of humour (which, as we have fully shown, is quite a different thing from wit) extravagate of sheer necessity, and wander beyond the bounds that belong to sober earnest; but the humour of our strenuous, strong-pulsed friends of the United States is pre-eminently a wild and vagrant humour, in its very idiosyncracy. When a literal understanding is not to be put on a saying, the less probable and the less possible a literal understanding is, the more perfect in its kind is that saying.

> As to the good sayings which are frequent in the Union, they are the good sayings of a people so remarkably distinguished by unparalleled impossibilities by dint of courage and energy of the robustest sort, that impossibility (if the reader will take notice of this curious circumstance) is the grand constituent element of their drollery. The French humour is full of ingenuity, acuteness, finish; but the American rushes right forward, whatever be in the way. "That lady's voice is so high, that you have to get up a ladder to hear it." The immediacy of these ideas, and the glorious impossibility of the ladder-climbing exploit, are the beauty of the description. They have, in truth, an inherent and genuine force, strictly analogous to that of irony, and yet operating in an almost contrary. In rhetoric and poetry the close of the irony to seeming earnest, the keener and deadlier the strength of it. But like wild, and mad, and bacchanal-like irony of broad fun runs as far out from objective possibility as it can; and is best when farthest. We might give any number of examples of this primary difference between American humour and the humour of the rest of the world (impossibility is not only present in the laughable idea, but constitutes the essence of that which makes it laughable, and has most certainly been expressly searched for to perform that office. Such is the real secret of the oddity of all such sayings as that "a man is so shrewd in his very grins, and cautious in his bravadoes. He takes care to provide beforehand that, if he is to fall, he shall himself be among the laughers. A Frenchman, with a theatrical wave of the hand, and in a sonorous voice, cries *en avant!* is said to be driven headlong under such circumstances. Not so with the Yankee, who says, through his nose, with a shrewd look, "go ahead." Yet the boast is the same, and the vanity not less rampant. Simply, he treats extraordinary things as if they were common to him, and if he performs anything heroic he seems to have done so because he could not help it, and for no other reason.

> One of the points which render this collection of some of the most astounding jests that ever "dispersed" and enlivened the conversation of a great nation, so delightful—one of the points, we say, most agreeable about the book is the felicitous execution of the engravings. There is no doubt at all about the country to which those figures and those countenances appertain. Let all who want to be amused, read the work; and all who want to be instructed, study it.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Admiralty have determined to make the Orkney [illegible] ment of [illegible] the North-American mail contract steam packets.

A steamer is about to be sent out to ply on one [illegible] on the west coast of Africa, as a feeder to the English mail packet.

The Earl of Craven has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Warwick; and Lord Lovat has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Inverness-shire.

A new road is about to be formed [illegible] cut from the Lewisham station of the North Kent line of railway to Blackheath, for the purpose of avoiding the hill in the direction of the Lewisham Grammar-school.

The House of Commons sat 160 days in the late session. The number of hours was 1134, and 5 minutes. It sat 152½ hours after midnight. The numbers of entries in the votes were 11.37. The average sitting was 7 hours 27 minutes and 37 seconds.

The Vienna journals announce the death, at Ischl, by [illegible] of the celebrated tragedian M. C. Devrient, husband of Madame Devrient, the well known singer. He was in his fifty-eighth year.

The amount received towards the Wellington testimonial reaches above £8,000. The sum remitted from India is £28, 00, making the present subscription list to amount to more than £103,000.

In July, 3372 pipes of wine of the first, 157 of the second quality, and two pipes of brandy, were exported from Oporto; and from January to June inclusive, 30,881 pipes were exported. The disease in the vines is said to be on the decline.

The Duke of Abell and Lord Panmure have been honoured with the Orders of the Thistle, vacant by the deaths of Lords Warwick and Saltoun.

The Choral Society of Cologne has presented to the fund for finishing the cathedral 18,000 f., arising from the concert which it lately gave in London. An invitation has been sent to the society to proceed to New York, and give concerts there.

A notification has been issued in Ireland that engineers and valuators are to be despatched shortly to the country, for the purpose of a new valuation to form the basis [illegible] valuation, including the impost upon incomes, &c.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer is at present at Glenquoich Lodge, Inverness-shire, on a visit to the Right Hon Edward Ellice. Mr. Gladstone is expected to visit Ross-shire.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer had arrived at Batavia from Menada, and left Batavia on the 3rd of July for California in an American ship.

The Duke of Richmond's hospitable seat, Gordon Castle, is full of distinguished visitants at the season. His Grace and party, on the moors of Glenbiddes and Blackwater, during one week, bagged 1816 brace of grouse, and 105 hares.

Letters received from Porto Cabello of July 26, confirm the previous accounts of the earthquake at Caracas. They state that the town was nearly destroyed, and that 200 persons perished.

At a sale by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, last week, hair from the head and beard of Charles I. sold for £5 2s. 6d.; a lock of Napoleon's hair for 15s.; and a drawing by Napoleon, when a student, representing an attack of artillery, for £6 12s.

An establishment has lately been created at Vienna for the proper training of females who intend to go into service. Besides other matters, they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the getting up of fine linen. The establishment is supported by voluntary contributions.

Mr. Edmund Hornby has been appointed Commissioner on the part of Great Britain, and Mr. Samuel G. Upham, Commissioner on the part of the United States of America, under the recent convention for settling outstanding claims.

Three young Abyssinians, belonging to some of the best families of Adel, are now in Paris. They are destined for the priesthood, and have come to France to study theology.

Pope Pius IX. has sent the Duke de Brabant a fragment of the wood of the manger which formed the cradle of our Saviour. When Margonella presented this precious relic, his Royal Highness was much affected.—*Journal de Bruxelles.*

The personal property of the late Earl of Wemyss, to which the present Earl succeeded, is sworn to be under the value of £200,000.

A splendid barque of 1002 tons register was launched from Messrs. Tindall's yard, in Scarborough, on Friday last. She is the largest vessel ever built there.

The King of Sardinia, as a public proof of respect for the memory of the late Count Cesar Balbo, has appointed his son, Captain Ferdinand Balbo, orderly officer to his Majesty.

The Madrid journals announce that the appearance of the comet has excited great alarm in that city, as it is considered a symptom of Lavine wrath, and a presage of war, pestilence, and affliction for humanity.

It is in contemplation in Liverpool to give a grand entertainment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.

Dr. Peez, of Wiesbaden, confirms the statement made by several German practitioners, of the rapid curative agency which attends the [illegible] use of carbonate of magnesia in case of warts.

The Central Acting Committee for the promoting the Great Industrial Exhibition for Scotland have come to the resolution not to attempt to carry out the proposal next year, as originally announced.

Some of the land obtained by the draining of the lake of Haarlem has just been sold for 720,000 florins (1,440,000 f.), which will alone more than cover the expense of draining the whole lake.

Lord Londesboro' [illegible] has completed the purchase of the Selby estate for £270,000 from the Hon. Mrs. Petre, widow of the Hon. E. Petre, of Selby.

[illegible] Royal Society has announced the discovery of [illegible] and tales of 1000 dollars being made by each man per day were current.

A return, obtained by Mr. Brotherton, shows that in the late session there were 314 petitions deposited at the Private Bill Office for Acts of Parliament.

[illegible] Wednesday from his late [illegible] to be able to leave his room [illegible] on Monday morning he proceeded to Liverpool, where, on Tuesday evening, he delivered a lecture, at the Philharmonic-hall, on the subject of "The Highways of Peaceful Commerce are Highways of the Arts."

M. de Montholon, son of the late General de Montholon, has just been appointed French Consul-General and Charge d'Affaires at Lima.

Mr. T. Y. M'Cantie, revising barrister for the city of London, will commence his revision of the lists of voters for members to serve in Parliament for the City, on Monday, the 5th of September.

The *Leander*, Captain Vincent King, arrived on Sunday morning at Plymouth, 14 days from Halifax, with the Earl of Ellesmere and suite. His lordship is indisposed from gout.

The Emperor of France has given a table service in silver as a prize for a lottery which is being got up for the benefit of the gardeners of the neighbourhood of Rouen, who suffered so severely some time ago from a hail-storm.

Mr. N. Wiston Barron, paid attaché to the Mission at Stuttgardt, has been appointed paid attaché at Brussels. The Hon. C. Eden, paid attaché at Brussels, has been appointed paid attaché at Stuttgardt.

From the Black Sea ports we learn that great activity had prevailed, owing to orders from Great Britain, France, and from several of the Mediterranean ports. At Odessa, on the 12th ult., fine Polish wheat had risen to 37s. 6d. per quarter free on board.

Three Inclosure Acts were passed in the late session—the last on the 20th ult., by virtue of which "Chobham," the scene of the late encampment, is to be enclosed.

The extreme penalty of the law was carried into effect on Saturday week, at Lancaster, upon Richard Pedder, for killing his wife by shooting her through the head.

It has been ascertained, that wires of electric telegraphs which are painted red are much less liable to oxidation than those which are painted white.

It is understood that a vigorous stand will be made by the freeholders and societies in defence of their votes in the Court of Revision now about to sit.

At an inquest recently held at Northampton on the body of William Hall, aged 13, the jury returned as their verdict, "Died from inflammation of the bowels, caused by eating cucumber."

"It is a fact," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "that the entire population of India do not spend sixpence per head a year for clothing."

Lord Westerpark laid the foundation-stone of the new Townhall and Smithfield at Uttoxeter, on Thursday week.

Mr. John Parry has made farewell to public exhibition, being compelled by ill-health to retire.

Letters from Malaga and Laredo complain of the presence of the vine disease. It is stated that the vines which produced the largest grapes were the most liable to be attacked.

On Tuesday, the men engaged by Messrs. Rigby and Co., contractors for the repairs of sewers at the Somerstown division of works, struck their work for an advance of wages.

The magneto-electric telegraph is now in full operation between Belfast and Portpatrick, in Scotland. The working of the submerged line proceeds most satisfactorily.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE HOLYHEAD HARBOUR OF REFUGE, FROM THE WEST PIER.

(*Continued from page* 184.)

fathoms at low water, will, when completed, make one of the finest artificial refuge harbours and packet stations in the world.

The method that has been adopted by the engineer, Mr. Rendel, for carrying out this breakwater (and which is under the immediate superintendence of the resident engineer, Mr. G. C. Dobson,) is by means of a timber staging, of five roads 40 ft. above the water, and 150 ft. wide, supported on piles 80 ft. long, which piles remain buried in the bank of stone as the work advances. The loaded stone waggons are taken down these five roads by locomotive engines, then tilted, discharging their contents, each of from eight to ten tons of stone, through the staging, into the sea, forming a bank of rubble stone from the bottom upon which the piles rest, to above the surface of the water. Whole trains of waggons can thus be made to deposit simultaneously, and with a rapidity and certainty that no other system would admit of. 500 tons of the rock obtained in the quarries are thus with ease deposited in the bay on the breakwater at the spot required and indicated; and, by this means, within the last four years about 1,000,000 tons of stone have been brought down, run out, and tipped into the sea. One of the accompanying Engravings gives a view of the above staging with the method of continuing it, in advance of the bank, by means of the cranes upon the stage itself, showing the lifting of the piles, 80 feet in length, from the water till they become upright: they are then properly adjusted in their place by the aid of a lilliputian sea steamer 60 feet long, when the framing and roads are placed upon them, and rails laid to receive the waggons, the discharged waggons are again drawn up to the quarries for a fresh supply of stone, and the move sent from the quarries to the end of the staging goes on continually. This five-road timber stage of the north pier above described has now advanced 1600 feet to sea out of the 3600 required to complete it: the length of breakwater already formed has afforded shelter to hundreds of vessels for the last three winters, and sixty to eighty sail at a time of wind-bound vessels may now occasionally be seen anchored within the area of the new Harbour; and here, on Sunday last, lay the Royal yacht and her Majesty's steam squadron. In order to obtain so large and unprecedented a supply of rock, as 5000 tons a day, blasting with gunpowder, upon a large scale, has been introduced, and at the foot of the mountain, called Holyhead Mountain (which is of a hard schistous quartz rock), quarries have been opened and formed, which, for extent, height of face (almost 200 feet), and yield of stone, are certainly unparalleled. Fifty to sixty shafts and galleries are sunk or driven into the rock, which is of so hard a nature, that only one foot upon an average can be driven in the twenty-four hours by three relays of miners. After the chambers or galleries are completed, two or three of them are sometimes discharged simultaneously, with charges of gunpowder varying from 3000 to 15,000 lbs. The instantaneous ignition of the charges is brought about by means of the galvanic battery, and the results are as great as from 30 to 50,000 tons of rock at once. About 20,000 lbs. of gunpowder, or ten tons, are thus expended weekly in large and small blasts. Gunpowder is by these means made the agent for producing these surprising effects upon a solid and unyielding rock, and without the aid of this prime mover, used upon so large a scale, and with electricity lessening the hazard to human life, it would have required half a century in time, and thousands of hands to have effected what has now been achieved in three or four years. In the quarries (shown in the Engraving) appear the largest amount of activity of any part of this great work—fifty moveable cranes (some with steam power) for raising the stone, 200 to 300 wrought iron waggons for conveying it, eight locomotives, and about fifty horses: these, together with a staff of men on the work of about 1400 are daily employed by the contractors (Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, Westminster) in pressing forward to its completion this great national undertaking.

The once small town of Holyhead, situated in a remote corner of Anglesea, will speedily become an important place. Already we have shown the continual attention given to it, as lying in the direct route from London to Dublin (which traffic and communication the railway of the Chester and Holyhead Company is year by year increasing and developing), and, as the new harbour approaches completion, the applicability of the port as a Transatlantic packet station will be considered, and the town will still further rise in importance. Should it have been selected as the point for carrying out a work of which England may well be proud—a harbour inclosed on a most dangerous and unprotected coast, offering a free shelter to vessels of every nation, and a haven of refuge to the mariner of every flag.

STAGING FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE BREAKWATER, AT HOLYHEAD.

HOLYHEAD TO KINGSTOWN.

The Queen, always an early riser, left Holyhead at a quarter past three on Monday morning. The weather during the voyage across the Channel was as fine as could be wished, and when the sun rose the spectacle presented was an exceedingly imposing one. Behind, and becoming fainter and fainter on the eye, lay the dim outline of the Anglesea coast; and in front could be distinguished in the clear cool light the misty forms of the Wicklow mountains. Over the sea, still heaving slightly, beneath the influence of the recent south-westerly gales, the Royal yacht and her attendant fleet of steamers bravely held their way. It reminded one somewhat of the recent Spithead review to see

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT KINGSTOWN.—THE ROYAL SALUTE.

t e e, in a long line, and without a stitch of canvas set, steadily pushing forward against a smart westerly breeze. Some rolled heavily in the swell of the Channel, while others held their way lightly over it. As the passage lay immediately before them the fastest vessels began to show unmistakeable evidence of their superior s eed. The Royal yacht led the way, and close behind her came the *Banshee*, the *Terrible*, and the graceful *Fairy*.

The harbour of Kingstown presented at this moment a most interesting sight. The basin was occupied with a swarm of steamers, schooners and square rigged vessels of all sizes; but the great proportion, consisting of the yachts of the St. George's Yacht Club, and others, whose graceful forms, as they rose and fell gracefully to the swell of the water, formed a sight that must have delighted the eyes of every lover of marine movements

LANDING OF HER MAJESTY AT KINGSTOWN

The landing of her Majesty at Kingstown presented features of peculiar interest and beauty, which are rarely witnessed in the sister kingdom. The fine harbour of Kingstown, with its noble breakwater of granite, never enclosed such a concentration of power and brilliancy as on that occasion. The scene on Monday morning was truly regal and majestic when the fleet, bearing its Royal freight, swept round the eastern pier and moored itself in the sailing order within the harbour. Preparations of more than ordinary splendour, in anticipation of the interesting event, had been made by the Kingstown Railway Company, and nothing was wanting to render the éclat of the Royal landing as brilliant and effective as possible

A few minutes before eight the arrival of her Majesty outside the pier was announced by the *Hogue*, a 76 man-of-war, lying in Kingstown harbour, by a salute, which was instantly answered by the combined fleet; and the sound of the first two fires had scarcely died away, ere the *Victoria and Albert* appeared in the mouth of the harbour, and sailed quietly but proudly up to the landing-place in the centre of the jetty. One hearty cheer was instantly given by the assembled concourse of spectators; and all, for a short space of time, was in a state of comparative quietude. At length it was announced that her Majesty intended landing in three-quarters of an hour, and intimation to that effect was conveyed to the different authorities by electric telegraph

Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. The Ladies in Waiting were the Duchess of Wellington and the Hon. Miss Bulteel; and the other distinguished personages who were in attendance were Earl Granville, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Sir James Clark. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence was in command of the vessel which bore her Majesty

The first person who arrived to congratulate her Majesty on her arrival in Ireland was the Lord Lieutenant, who was accompanied by the Countess St. Germans; followed, in a few minutes, by the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Gough, Mr. Dargan, J. Radcliffe, Esq., Commissioner of Kingstown Harbour, and F. Hornidge, Esq., the active and obliging secretary; Sir Edward Blakeney, and all the distinguished officials in the capital of the sister kingdom.

Kingstown itself, with its fine amphitheatrical rise, presented an animated and brilliant aspect. The two club houses on the extreme projecting jetty—the St. George's on the right, and the Royal Irish on the left—with the railway terminus which has just been finished, in the centre were covered with spectators The space between the jetty and the warehouses was intersected with strong barriers, which materially diminished the pressure of the crowd. The adjacent piers, the huge cranes, the breakwaters which form the two sides of the noble harbour, the multitudinous craft which covered the waters within, and every space and within sight of the scene, were crowded with animated and anxious spectators

Immediately her Majesty appeared on deck the Lord-Lieutenant generally introduced the noblemen and gentlemen, and the high functionaries to her and Prince Albert; after which her Majesty stepped on shore, and was received with a succession of cheers which "made the welkin ring." Her Majesty, who looked somewhat flushed and a little fatigued, was in mourning dress, white ground and pointed flowers of pink and green; a pink silk mantle; a white bonnet, with white feathers. After the introductions, however, the silk visite was exchanged for a white Indian embroidered shawl. The Prince was dressed in a black coat and white waistcoat, with the blue ribbon and star. The young Princes were dressed simply and neatly, and seemed singularly amused. The pressure to follow in the same train as her Majesty was tremendous; and many of the rank and fashion were forcibly excluded by the police. The Royal carriages were carefully arranged and in ten minutes the whole party were handed on the platform at Westland-row.

Here the Queen received the address of the Mayor and Corporation, who had been in waiting for some time. The address was presented in a state room at the station, which had been expressly fitted up for the occasion. The order of procession was then formed at Westland-row; and, amid a deafening shout from the dense crowd who filled the space opposite the station, and overflowed into the adjoining streets, the procession proceeded through the city. A troop of the 11th Hussars preceded her Majesty's carriage, and a troop of the 2nd Dragoons followed in the rear. The route of the procession was as follows:—Westland-row, Lower Mornington-street, Clare-street, Leinster street, Nassau-street, part of Grafton-street, across Collegegreen, Westmoreland-street, Carlisle-bridge, Sackville-street, Cavendish-row (Rutland-square) Here the *carrige* turned into Gardiner's-row, passing along Great Denmark-street as far as Temple-street. Turning into Upper Temple-street, it passed through Hardwicke-place by St. George's church, across Dorset-street, through Eccles street, across the Canal-bridge, along the Circular-road (the city boundary), and thence to the Viceregal-park, where her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal Princes, and suite, arrived about half past eleven.

Soon after her Majesty's arrival at the Lodge she went out again, and walked for some time in the grounds. In the course of the evening she and Prince Albert took a drive through a portion of the city, and a few miles out into the southern suburbs. They went in the direction of Donnybrook, Dundrum, Rockbrook, and Mount Anville; and at the latter place they called at the house of Mr Dargan. The visit was entirely without previous intimation; and it happened, unfortunately, that both that gentleman and his family were absent, witnessing the preparations for the illuminations.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

In the evening, all the public buildings, the leading hotels and shops and many private dwellings in the metropolis, were brilliantly illuminated. The principal thoroughfares presented a very striking appearance thus lighted up; and the whole population turned out to witness the spectacle. Sackville-street and College-green were the chief objects of attraction: but all the leading streets were filled with people; and a continuous stream of cars, which never gave foot-passengers a moment's rest from the terror of being run over, flowed along them. Pleasure was expressed in every direction; and a cheer, loud as thunder, announced, in one of the gas light legends, that "the good time coming" had at last "come" for Ireland.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF DUBLIN.

The preparations for the visit of her Majesty to the Exhibition of Industry were upon a scale of more than ordinary importance, and reflect the highest credit upon the Committee of Management. An awning was erected in front of the main entrance which led to a reception-room, lined up with alternate sections of yellow, white, and blue satin, corresponding to the coloured tints of the interior of the Building, and which had a most elegant appearance. The arrangement of objects in the interior of the hall, so as to afford the utmost space for the due reception of her Majesty, was also completely altered—the single figures of sculpture being placed on each side of the uninterrupted avenues and the groups and busts principally in the middle, which had a most pleasing effect

At the end of the main hall, upon the dais, a slightly-elevated platform was erected, upon which the chair of state was placed. On either side of this chair—the same, by the way, in which her Majesty was seated when crowned—were two other chairs, with blue satin seats and backs, and white arms and legs, gilded, which were intended for Prince Albert and the two young Princes. The platform was covered with red and white cloth, its base being composed of blue Receding a few steps upon the dais, two semicircular forms were placed for the reception of the élite of the fair sex who graced the reception of her Majesty. Behind this receding curve, the statuary, intersected at intervals by twenty lancers, had a most picturesque effect, and formed the real background of the Royal tableau. The banners floating as an emblem of each contribution, the finely-arched roof, and the dome-like span of its concentric range, the fair sex thronging the front places, both in the galleries and the lateral halls, elegantly attired and anxiously expectant of the coming event, and the brilliant uniform of the military flitting like fire-flies through every part of the Building, made up a scene that was strikingly effective.

Precisely at eleven o'clock, and in unison with her accustomed promptitude, the arrival of her Majesty was announced; after spending a short time in the reception-room, her appearance in the main hall was greeted with an acclamation that was truly affecting. The waving of handkerchiefs, and the hearty, joyous, and in every way unmistakeable expression of kindly feeling evinced, made a sensible impression upon her Majesty, and was received with a subdued but evidently heart-felt response.

Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and accompanied by the two Princes, walked down the main avenue of the Hall to the dais at the end, through a concourse of loyal, dutiful, and well-attired subjects, many of whom, at every step of the way, were overpowered, and fainted. Her Majesty was attired in a lavender lace dress and shawl, a pink gauze bonnet, and held in her hand an elegant bouquet of flowers. Prince Albert was in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, with the blue garter and star upon his breast; while the young Princes were neatly and simply arrayed. The Lord-Lieutenant, in full diplomatic uniform, with the order of St. Patrick round his neck, and the Countess of St. Germans were immediately behind her Majesty's chair; the Marquis of Breadalbane and the Earl Granville, in the household uniform being in attendance, and officiating in the several ceremonies necessary upon the occasion. Her Majesty looked much better than on the preceding day, and seemed to take much interest in the whole ceremony.

The Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Mazareen, Sir Edward Blakeney, Sir Edward Macdonald, Mr. Dargan, the leading functionaries of the corporation, and the first state officials in Dublin, were all present to honour the event. The ladies-in-waiting were the Duchess of Wellington, and the Hon. Miss Bulteel. Her Majesty arrived in a private carriage drawn by four horses, and was followed by the Lord-Lieutenant, in a similar vehicle. On being handed to the Royal chair, the Committee of the Great Exhibition presented an address to her Majesty, complimentary to the Royal visit, which was responded to, standing, in the following terms:—

I receive, with sincere pleasure, your address, and I thank you for the expression of your loyal and dutiful attachment.

I willingly contributed to this collection of arts and manufactures from most of the countries of Europe, the object of which was to promote the industrial and intellectual improvement of my people, and it has added much to my gratification in revisiting this portion of my dominions, to see the complete success of an enterprise which has been carried out in a spirit of energy and self-reliance, and with no pecuniary aid, but that derived from the patriotic munificence of one of my Irish subjects.

After a series of introductions the most striking of which was that of Mr. Dargan, who kneeled and kissed her hand, and retired to his place in the dais, having received the hearty cheers of those who were immediately cognisant of the fact—her Majesty and the Royal *cortège* walked down the main hall, and through the principal avenues of the Exhibition, to the joyous sound of music, and followed by the enthusiastic thronging of her delighted subjects. On returning to the dais, her Majesty was addressed in a lengthy petition on bended knees, by the corporation of Dublin; to which a suitable reply was given: and after making a slight *détour* through the Exhibition, in the opposite direction to the first walk, took her departure, accompanied by a brigade of Dragoons and Lancers.

(*Continued on pa* 197.)

THE COMET.

"THE Comet," writes Mr Bind, "was very favourably seen at Mr. Bishop's observatory, Regent's-park, on Saturday last, and again on Sunday evening On the latter occasion, allowing for the proximity of the Comet to the horizon, and the strong glow of twilight, its nucleus was fully as bright as an average star of the first magnitude; the tail or external atmosphere was fan-shaped. When viewed in the telescope, the nucleus appeared of a bright gold colour, and about half the diameter of the planet Jupiter, which was shining at the time in the southern heavens, and could be readily compared with the Comet. The tail proceeds directly from the head in a single stream, and not, as sometimes remarked, in two branches The distance of the body from the Earth, at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, was 80,000,000 miles; hence it results, that the actual diameter of the bright nucleus was 8000 miles, or about equal to that of the planet Mercury; the tail has a direct breadth of 4,000,000 miles, and a breadth of 280,000 miles, which is rather over the distance separating the moon from the Earth.

It is usual to assume that the intensity of a comet's light varies as the reciprocal of the square of the distance from the Sun and from the Earth and Sun; but the present one has undergone a far more rapid increase of brilliancy than would result from this hypothesis. The augmentation of light will go on till the 3rd of September, and it will be worth while to look for the Comet in the daytime about that date for this purpose an equatorially-mounted telescope will be required, and Mr. Bind suggests the addition of a light green or red glass, to take off the great glare of daylight, for a moment being adjusted to focus on the planet Venus. The position of the Comet for noon, mean time, at Greenwich:—

	Right Ascension.			Declination	
	h.	m.	s.		
Sept. 3	11	19	19	.. North	3 59
„ 5	11	19	20	.. „	1 13
„ 5	11	8	53	.. South	1 44
„ 6	11	3	2	.. „	4 34

In a letter copied into the *Times*, Sir William Hamilton hints at the possibility of this being the Comet I had been expecting, but I avail myself of the present opportunity of stating that such is not the case, the elements of the orbits having no re-embrance. The Comet referred to will probably re appear between the years 1858 and 1861, and, if the perihelion passage take place during the summer months, we may expect to see a body of far more imposing aspect than the one at present visible.

SURVEY OF THE ATLANTIC.—The American brig of war *Dolphin*, commanded by Lieut. Perryman, has arrived at Southampton, to refit and take in stores. During the past few months the *Dolphin* has been employed in a deep-sea sounding expedition in the Atlantic; and will, as soon as she has received her stores, sail from Europe. The more useful but laborious operations, which are instituted by the United States' Government solely with a view to the benefit of science. The service is a very arduous one, and requires incessant attention and vigilance.

STUPENDOUS CHIMNEY.—The rage for large factories which has for some time pervaded Lancashire and Yorkshire is leading to the construction of chimneys towering to extraordinary heights One of these has just been completed at Preston, near Manchester, for the mill of Mr. Richard Kay. The outside diameter at the base is 23 feet 9 inches, the shaft is 240 feet high, and in that length the outside diameter has been decreased to 7 feet 6 inches. The inside diameter at the bottom and top are 17 feet 6 inches, and 5 feet 6 inches respectively. Nearly half a million of bricks have been consumed in erecting it. The "cap" is of cast iron, and weighs upwards of fourteen tons; the lightning conductor is of copper roping, with a gold tapped point. The whole has been completed without an accident.

THE CAMP TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAY.—A return showing the number of persons from all the stations on the South-Western, up and down, that alighted at the under-mentioned stations, for ten weeks, during the Camp at Chobham, and corresponding period of 1852:—

	1853	1852	Increase
Staines	14,314	6726	7588
Chertsey	55,491	2953	52,538
Woking	11,385	4486	6872
	81,110	14,065	67,045

Of the above, the proportion applicable to general increase, irrespective of the Camp, cannot be ascertained. Soldiers are not included.

FOREIGN WATCHES.—A parcel of watches having been brought from France, for shipment to Australia, on account of a foreign gentleman about to proceed to that colony, it was found that they were surreptitiously marked with the name of a well-known English maker, although of inferior foreign manufacture; and also bore the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, which rendered them doubly illegal, and liable to confiscation as the assay marks were found to be forgeries; and they were therefore, taken by the revenue authorities, and ordered to be confiscated.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—By order of the Commissioners for carrying out the improvements in the City of London, a further portion of the houses in Ray street, Clerkenwell, are forthwith to be demolished, to complete the direct line of communication from Blackfriars-bridge and Farringdon street to Islington and the Great Northern Railway terminus at King's-cross. The long-talked-of widening of Fenchurch-street is at last being carried out, and the whole of the houses on the south side, extending from Bishopsgate-street, crossing London-street and Railway place up to Church-row, Aldgate, are being taken down for that purpose. A great many houses are now being pulled down on the south side of Threadneedle-street, in Finch lane, and Cornhill, to complete the approaches to the Royal Exchange, as also in Cheapside-hill, to widen and improve that thoroughfare

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

We shall not inappropriately commence our digest of Chinese news by some particulars relative to the town of Amoy, of which we are enabled to present our readers with an original Sketch. When the last mail left, the conduct of the rebel force in possession of Nankin contracted a good deal of attention; since the Amoy insurrection appeared to be in no way connected with what may be termed the regular army of Nankin, but consisted wholly of members of the Triad Societies, or "small-knife men," who, taking advantage of the rebellion in the north of the empire, had resolved to carve out a small province for themselves

Amoy is a commercial city and sea port, in the province of Fokien, in a bay of the China sea opposite Formosa, and about 300 miles from Canton It will be remembered that Amoy was taken on the 26th August, 1841, by the English army, who held the fortified island Kooloongsoo, commanding the entrance to the harbour, until the final payment of the sum of 6,000,000 dollars, exacted from the Chinese Government by the treaty of Nankin.

The population of Amoy is about 300,000. The harbour is excellent, and ships can lie close to the quays The town is handsome nor clean, but has many roomy public buildings, well-supplied shops, and good private houses The English merchants residing in Amoy are an active and intelligent body, and a good deal of trade is carried on, especially with Formosa.

The accompanying Sketch was taken from the signal station at Amoy, at the top of a very high hill commanding a most extensive view of the surrounding scenery. In the back-ground is the main land of China, with a little island called "Pagoda Island" lying near it, which takes its name from a pagoda built on it, perhaps for show, or as a sort of landmark for the Chinese navigators, as it is merely a "dummy," and looks much better in the distance than on closer inspection. It is also now in so very dilapidated a condition, and so much out of the perpendicular, that few people venture near it.

The Island of Koolongsoo, which occupies the centre of the Sketch, is the spot where the British Consulate was first stationed at the close of the war in 1842; but it subsequently proved so very unhealthy, and, indeed, almost fatal to the English community, that removal took place to the opposite island of Amoy. The English still visit Koolongsoo very frequently for the purpose of walking there, as Amoy offers few temptations to pedestrians, being so densely populated. The English burial-ground, also, is there on its own peninsula, and a very mournful spectacle it is to see the sable processions crossing the water on the occasion of a death in the little community.

There is a singular tradition connected with one of the rocks on the coast of Koolongsoo. It is a very high perpendicular mass of granite, propped up securely with a heavy wall of masonry on the sea side of it, and the Chinese take especial and continual care to keep the wall in good repair, because they say that as long as that rock stands, the Chinese Empire will stand too, as its fall would be to them a sure omen of the speedy dissolution of their dynasty.

The foreground of the Sketch is a part of Amoy. The roofs of a few of the houses are visible between the rocks. The remaining part gives a correct idea of the general appearance of the island The scenery is almost entirely a succession of hill and valley, the latter of which are highly cultivated, and the former covered with Chinese tombs, interspersed with enormous masses of black granite rocks, some of them of most fantastic shapes, and almost inaccessible in some places, and contrasting very beautifully with the patches of long grass and wild flowers that fill every vacant space.

The constant trade between the two islands, where the British and foreign men-of-war, merchant vessels, Portuguese lorchas, and Chinese junks have for many years anchored in peaceful proximity.

Our readers are already aware that Amoy had fallen into the hands of the Tartar insurgents, and that the conduct of the captors had been so orderly that trade was expected to be immediately resumed: serious dissensions, however, arose among the rebel chiefs regarding the future government of the place: and exaggerated reports of these disagreements induced the Imperialists to send Admiral, then officer of the coast, with the hope of recovering possession of the place. Accordingly, on the 29th of May, he appeared in the harbour with a fleet, stated by the lowest accounts at 19, and by the highest at 30 junks. He immediately landed 1000 men, who marched steadily towards the city walls, when the rebels made a rush and drove them back to their boats, with a loss of about twenty or thirty killed, and from twenty-five to fifty prisoners. Next day the rebels began trying the prisoners with great formality. They were exceedingly civil to the Europeans, placing chairs for all who liked to attend. All the Tartars taken were immediately beheaded, the insurgents making no secret of their intention of utterly exterminating the whole race but the Chinese soldiers, being generally pressed men, were usually acquitted. It is stated that they showed excellent discipline and self control, and that plunder is certain death to the offender. They are now rather short of funds, but are arranging a plan of government, and propose a scale of taxation which is more moderate than the former tariff.

The rebel chief in possession of Amoy is in several endeavours to get some of the wealthy inhabitants to accept of office, and it is not probable that any of the better classes, however favourably disposed to the revolt, will openly take part with it, but its success appears much more certain than at present. On the 10th of June, an Amoy Chinese, after being severely tortured, was beheaded, for posting up placards announcing the projected return of the mandarins, and his head was paraded through the streets. It is said that several executions of prisoners have lately taken place A gentleman who paid a visit to the Hall of Justice of the rebel chief, for the purpose of observing how matters were managed, states that outside the building were three human heads suspended, and beneath these were huddled together between 80 and 40 wretched mandarins' men, prisoners, heavily manacled, awaiting a formal trial before execution Within the hall of justice was elevated the head of an inferior mandarin, and beneath this ghastly object stood the executive officer of the Provisional Government on his trial. The rebel flag was displayed in a prominent part of the building. The judges consisted of the rebel chief and a Straits Chinese named Seng-koo (formerly a linguist in the employ of Tait and Co., but dismissed for rascality), who took a very active part in explaining the law as administered by the rebel rulers of Amoy. The culprit was condemned to lose his head; but no sooner had the two European gentlemen retired, than the wretched man was sentenced to die of starvation. The cruelty exercised by the rebel rulers had disgusted all classes; but these vile tortures were resorted to to deter the loyally-disposed from aiding the Imperialists. It was generally expected that the Tartar forces would endeavour to recapture the city. The hope of an early riddance of the rebels seemed to please the generality of the people; and some of them are said to have tendered small quantities of rice for the immediate wants of the Mandarin soldiers; and this, occurring at the same time that the rebels had to take by force what they got, leaves no doubt as to the real causes of the trading classes. However, the rebels were making every preparation in their power to retain the place, and evince neither fear nor despair.

Another account says

Although the so-called "small-knife" society in possession of Amoy, are not in direct connection with that larger body of revolutionists who, for distinction sake, must in future be called the Christian army, still their conduct and promises are of such a commendable character, that we should feel great regret at seeing them displaced by the Tartars, whose antecedents leave us nothing to hope in the way of progress, and much to fear from the unrestrained licentiousness to be entertained by the friends of Hien-fung, that, had the entrance of Christianity been opposed, things would never have arrived at the present pass. The chief of the insurgents in possession of Amoy issues manifestos as generalissimo in the army of the restored dynasty of Ming; and in quarters where we have been accustomed to look for authentic information, we have been confidently assured that Tien Tsa is not the man, and that he only waits for the rising to be more general to come forward and take his position as lawful sovereign of the empire.

We conclude this notice of the state of affairs at Amoy with the following extract from a letter dated the 18th

The rebels are planting guns in every street where the attack is likely to be made, and as there will be no quarter for them if captured, they will no doubt fight as only those who are desperate can fight. From what we saw of Imperialist fighting before, there is not much chance for them, numerous though they are reported to be.

Chang-chow and Tang wang have both succumbed to the insurgents, though not without severe loss to the latter. At Tang-wa the inhabitants *en masse*, though sanctioning the ejectment of the mandarins, have refused to allow the insurgents to have anything to do with the government, and have proceeded to declare themselves free and independent burgesses, who could govern for themselves.

Some months ago, when the Governor-General Seu, in command of the main body of the Imperial forces, was defeated, and fled from the rebels, he excused his failure and accounted for the rapid progress of the enemy by attributing both to the "extraordinary ferocity of the rebels, and to their skill in springing mines" The following particulars of the capture of Nankin appear to confirm both these representations:—

On the 8th of March they (the rebels) appeared before Nankin, and on the 19th of that month sprung a mine under the wall near the northern [illegible] and effected a breach of twenty yards in extent. The [illegible] and [illegible] rushed in, and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, G.C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

well with Lord Ellenborough's successors, and never got on well at all with the Council in India or the Government at home, was ordered to prepare for a new field. He collected together an army of 16,000 men; and his plan was to invade the Sutlej. But he was not fortunate at this period. The new Governor-General ordered him to Bwawlpoor; and he consequently missed the battles of Ferozhur and Sobraon—battles which gave peerages to others. From this time forth—being done with Scinde, and there being peace in India—he warred on the Government, and sustained, here and in India, a restless paper controversy. In 1847 he returned home a great man. The army held him as a hero; and great festivities were given in India in his honour ere he set out. Here, he was received with civic honours by our great towns. Parliament had already voted him thanks.

His career after 1848 is the news of the day. In 1849-50 came the new Sikh war. Lord Gough had been defeated, and there was a panic in this country that India was being lost. The Duke of Wellington shared the fears—fears which, it proved, were unjust to Lord Gough; and the Duke sent for Sir C. Napier, and said, "You must go to India; or, I will!" Sir Charles went; the glory of such a selection by a great people could not be rejected; and he obeyed the call. But when he reached India Lord Gough had recovered his fame, and had routed the Sikhs. Sir Charles, however, stayed some time in India, and recommenced his old work of reforming the army. He also commenced his old work of quarrelling with the Government; and he came home indignant and sulky, as he took care to show with very good cause. On the India bill of last session, he was almost quite silent, but it was understood that his views were represented by the authoritative voice of Lord Ellenborough; and, as we have mentioned, he died while preparing another pamphlet for the press. Sir William will probably now give this work to the world; it will, no doubt, possess great interest.

We cannot better conclude this necessarily imperfect memoir, than by quoting an anecdote of this remarkable man, which well illustrates that, as in the case of Wellington, his greatness was the greatness of simplicity. The anecdote should stamp Sir Charles Napier as the British Cincinnatus—a parallel he would not object to, for he led a Roman's life, and lived after Roman models. The simplicity of his style of living enabled him to enforce his admonitions with peculiar power. This trait was amusingly exemplified on the occasion of the arrival of the messenger who bore the despatch from the India House, announcing his appointment to the chief commandership in of the Indian forces. The door of his temporary residence in Berkeley-street was opened by a female servant, who, in answer to the eager inquiries of the bearer of the despatch, asserted that neither Sir Charles Napier nor his lady was at home. This was perplexing to the messenger, who had been charged to deliver the despatch into the hands of either Sir Charles or Lady Napier. While engaged in altercation with the servant in the hall, a door at the head of the stairs was suddenly opened, and the veteran himself appeared. "I am Sir Charles Napier," said he, "but as we are at present at dinner, and I have no second room to show you into, you had better call again." The surprised messenger announced his errand, and the despatch was at once safely lodged in Sir Charles's own hands.

Looking back to the great services of Sir Charles Napier, and observing the thorough greatness of his character, it must be confessed that such an Englishman should have died in the Peerage. He sought, it is believed, that honour, if only because his fellow soldiers had obtained it; and there must have been a want of generosity somewhere, as he did not obtain it.

The first of the accompanying Portraits has been copied from a photograph by Messrs. Kilburn, which has also been engraved by Joseph Skelton, and published by Messrs. Hering and Remington, Regent-street. The second Illustration is likewise from a photograph by Messrs Kilburn, to whom Sir Charles Napier sat for a bust executed by Mr. Wyon.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, G.C.B., AS HE SAT FOR HIS BUST TO MR. WYON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

AMOY, SKETCHED FROM THE SIGNAL STATION.—(SEE PAGE 190.)

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, BRADFORD, OPENED WITH A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent).

BRADFORD, Thursday.

THE great Musical Festivals in the North have not extended, of late years, further than Birmingham. York—which was once famed for its gatherings; which boasts of such a colossal cathedral, and such a gigantic organ—has long ceased to have a festival, the present dignitaries refusing the use of the magnificent edifice for the purpose. The Manchester Festival died with Malibran, in 1836. The same year the Liverpool meetings were given up, the intention being avowed not to renew them until the town was provided with an adequate music-hall. It will take eighteen years before this want will be supplied. In the meanwhile there was a town gradually springing up in size, wealth, and importance, which has at length stolen a march even on the "men of Manchester," and the "gentlemen of Liverpool." The time is not very remote, when the traveller asking, "Where was Bradford?" would have been answered, "Oh! not far from Leeds." Now it must be met with the reply, "Leeds near Bradford," and not Bradford near Leeds. Certainly, the rise of this place is one of the most remarkable facts of the day: the town is extending in all directions—it is, in fact, a succession of towns for miles, and yet are its limits apparently not yet defined. Some of the finest warehouses in the world may be seen here. The prosperity is overwhelming: there are no poor—the operatives are in full work and in full pay—the manufacturers are merchant princes in their way, and their operations extend to the remotest portions of the world, the golden countries having come into a large share of the business of the town. The alpaca manufacture is carried on to perfection here: the most exquisite dresses, defying the eye to distinguish them from the finest and softest silk, are to be obtained at this mart. And, amidst the din of trade and commerce, the civilising influences of the fine arts are not neglected. There are manufacturing men who are first-rate connoisseurs, and who boast of a rare collection of pictures by ancient and modern masters. Noble buildings are springing up on every side, and a grand park is in course of formation. And suddenly, some Aladdin of Bradford discovered a wonderful lamp, and in an incredibly short space of time has raised a Music-hall, of noble proportions, not only worthy of the locality itself, but one that will challenge comparison with the grandest halls in the kingdom. A slight description of the Hall, as a key to the Engraving, in this day's columns, will be acceptable. It stands in the centre of the town, three of its sides facing into separate streets. The first stone was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master of the Masonic Body, with due honours, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, on the 22nd of September, 1851, and the building is now completed.

The entire building covers an area of 1600 square yards, and its outer walls and columns are of Yorkshire stone. The front of the western

BANQUET TO MR. PETO AND MR. WARNER, IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL, NORWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

elevation is 77 feet in height from the ground to the apex of the pediment; and is composed of a rusticated basement, 37 feet high, surmounted by Corinthian columns and pilasters supporting the entablature and pediment. The principal entrance is by three arched doorways on the basement of this façade, and on each side are niches containing bronze candelabra. The keystones of the arches and niches are enriched with richly-carved masks. The lower part of the intercolumniations are occupied by windows; and the upper with circular shields, surrounded by wreaths of oak leaves. The south side elevation consists of a rusticated basement and mezzanine story, with deeply recessed windows; between which are elaborately carved trusses and festoons of fruit and flowers. Above this story are Corinthian columns and pilasters, supporting an entablature. The intercolumniations are filled with arched windows, 14 feet high. The three doorways of the principal entrance open into a vestibule 48 feet [illegible] feet, and 22 feet high. From the centre of the floor springs the grand staircase, branching off to the right and left, and terminating in the gallery on each side, leading to the stalls and area. At this part of the staircase, on either side are bronzed candelabra, 12 feet high, with nine globe burners each. The great hall itself is 103 feet in length, 764 feet in width, and 80 feet in height. It is divided into area, stalls, and gallery. The first is 80 feet by 48 feet wide from the orchestra front to the back, and will accommodate 1000 with seats. The stalls are raised 10 feet 6 inches above the area, and contain 570 seats, lined with crimson. The front of the stalls is ornamented with foliated scroll-work. In the centre of each scroll are groups of symbolical figures in high relief. The gallery is carried round three sides of the building, and contains upwards of 1600 seats. The whole of the seats are calculated to hold upwards of 3200 persons, exclusive of the orchestra. The eastern or orchestral end of the hall is semicircular, with a diameter of 48 feet. On each side of the organ platform are Corinthian pilasters, springing from the orchestra, and supporting the entablature. The space above the cornice and the ceiling is coved to its junction with the latter, and divided into panels, enriched with a deep border of vine and ivy-leaves, fruit, and flowers. Around the ceiling runs a border of the same design. The ceiling itself is divided into four compartments by an inner border of flowers, cups, and scroll-work, with central ornaments of water leaves and flowers.

The Hall is lighted by sixteen arched windows, fourteen feet high. The plan for lighting it in the evening is by a continuous line of 1680 jets, from pipes carried entirely round the Hall, on the upper and outer edge of the cornice, on the same plan as the Liverpool Parliamentary hall. This affords a subdued but splendid light to all parts of the Hall, without the disagreeable effect of strong lights and shadows occasioned by the ordinary mode of lighting with lamps and chandeliers.

The ventilation is effected by a continued series of circular apertures, six inches in diameter, placed through the external mouldings of the outer border of the ceiling, and continued round the entire building, the air escaping through openings in the roof.

The heating is by the usual hot water apparatus. Cold air can be turned into the building in such a manner as not to create perceptible draughts, and yet in sufficient quantities to change the atmosphere of the Hall in a few minutes.

The general arrangement for the comfort of the audience has been carefully attended to: separate entrances are provided for each class, and all possible precautions taken to avoid a crush on entering or leaving the Hall. On a level with the stalls are ample refreshment and other rooms for the accommodation of the occupants of that portion of the Hall; and a similar arrangement is provided for those of the area. Altogether, it may be said, without exaggeration, that there is not a building of the same character in the United Kingdom, in which so large an audience can be assembled, where the provisions for the comfort and accommodation of each class have been so much considered and so effectually provided for.

Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford, are the architects.

It is to celebrate the opening of St. George's-hall that the present Festival was organised. Mr. Sharp of Bradford, Samuel Smith, Esq., having been the active chairman of the Committee. He submitted the plan of the new edifice to her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were pleased to express their gratification thereat, and extend their patronage to the Festival. The Lord-Lieutenant of the West, East, and North Ridings of Yorkshire, Andrew Montague, Esq. (the High Sheriff), and his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York were included in the list of patrons; and the Earl of Harewood accepted the presidency. Under such distinguished auspices the arrangements and engagements progressed satisfactorily. Costa was engaged as conductor, with *carte blanche* for the instrumentalists. The orchestra is 40 feet in depth, and fills the circular end of the hall, and, besides the chorus, will accommodate a band and chorus of upwards of 300 performers. The arrangements for the convenience of the musicians—in the way of ante rooms, tuning-rooms, &c. and especially in access to the orchestra at various points—are well attended to

There are sixteen first violins, sixteen second ditto, ten violas, ten double basses, ten violoncellos; with the usual complement of wood, brass, and percussion. Amongst the executants are Sainton, H. and W. Seagrove, Watkins, Cooke, Cusens, Dando, Anderson, Goffrie, Griesbach, Thirlwall, Zerbini, E. W. Thomas, Case, H. and E. Chipp, Chippen., Lucas, Howell, Severn, F. S. Pratten, Trust, Rowland, Campanile, Wright, R. S. Pratten, De Folly, Barret, Nicholson, Lazarus, Maycock, Hausman, Larkin, C. Harper, Jarrett, Rae, Cudlip, Prosper, Horton, Hausmann, W. L. Phillips, W. F. Reed, Webb, Hill, Weslake, Westropp, &c. Mr Brownsmith, of Exeter Hall, is the organist Mr. W. Jackson, of Bradford, has drilled the chorus singers, who include the picked Lancashire and Yorkshire vocalists with some London aid.

The programme, to call into play the powers of this formidable instrumental and choral phalanx, with Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Vinning, Miss Sunderland, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Lockey (Miss M. Williams), and Madame Castellan; Signor Gardoni, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Winn, Signor Taglafico, and Herr Formes, has been carefully selected, and the gleanings well balanced Commencing yesterday with the National anthem, the "Last Judgment" of Mendelssohn —regarded by many judges as his masterpiece—was given; and then the "Hallelujah" Chorus from Beethoven's Mass in C. To-day Handel's "Messiah" has been the morning performance; and to-morrow's scheme includes top the Creation from Haydn's "Creation" and Handel's "Israel in Egypt," but is strengthened by two novelties of great interest: the one a MS. Credo, by Mendelssohn, presented to the Festival Committee by the deceased composer's executors; and the other the Baptismal Anthem, composed by Costa, for the christening of a friend's child at Birmingham, which was also performed at the christening of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, on the 28th of January, 1853.

Before the materials of the three mornings, sacred and severe in their unpolluting style, and overflowing in their soaring proportions. In the evening concerts rarely have there been witnessed such a concentration of orchestral gems. Last night, the glorious "Jupiter" Symphony of Mozart, the vivacious "Masaniello" overture of Auber, the lively and dramatic "Italy" Finale by Mendelssohn, the grand, solemn, and magical "Der Freyschütz" overture of Weber. To-night, Mendelssohn's fanciful Symphony in A minor, Beethoven's brilliant "Leonora" overture, Weber's potent overture, the "Ruler of the Spirits," a new march by Mr. W. T. Best, the celebrated organist; and to-morrow night Herold's romantic "Zampa" overture, "Rossini's picturesque and historical "William Tell" overture, Beethoven's tremendous and mysterious Symphony in C minor, Mendelssohn's fairy music to Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," &c. Upon the general execution of these interesting programmes time and space preclude me at this moment from dilating: to next week must this duty be unceremoniously postponed.

Every attention has been paid to the numerous visitors from all parts of the kingdom. Special arrangements were made with the various railway companies, to enable the amateurs of the surrounding towns to attend both morning and evening performances. The prices of the seats and stalls are one guinea; the reserved seats in the area, fifteen shillings; and in the west gallery, half-a-guinea. For the evening concerts the charges are respectively, 15s., 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d. The unreserved seats are—10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., and 3s. 6d. Special tickets for the entire performances have cost five guineas (stalls), three and a half guinea (area), and two and a half guineas (first gallery). The reserved seats were given out, by ballot, at the Exchange-rooms. The chairman has been indefatigable in his exertions, and the thousands of visitors have indeed reason to be gratified with the high character of the musical entertainment and the excellence of the execution.

THE CHOIR BENEVOLENT FUND.—The annual choral festival on behalf of this institution, established under the patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert, took place on Friday week, at the Chapel Royal, St. George, Windsor. The music of the morning service was performed by the choirs of London, Canterbury, Rochester, and Windsor, and Eton College. The anthems were by Richard Farrant, William Byrd, Orlando Gibbons, Henry Purcell, William Child, Dr. Blow, Dr. Croft, Dr. Robert Creyghton, Dr. Maurice Green, and Dr. Elvey, the present organist of St. George's Chapel; the versicles Venite and Litany, by Tallis; the chant for the Psalms, by Dr. Croft; the Te Deum and Benedictus, by Orlando Gibbons. The magnificent execution of this service is beyond all praise.

PROVINCIAL TOURS.—Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Bellini, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Tagliafico, are on one of Mr. Beale's active tours; Mr. F. Mori is the accompanyist. The party was at the Liverpool Philharmonic last Monday; at Nottingham on Tuesday; at the Bradford Festival on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and will be at Scarborough to-day. Next week they visit Manchester. Derby, Birmingham, Sheffield, Harrogate, and Hull; and, on the week following, will sing at the Gloucester Musical Festival.——Grisi and Mario commence their farewell provincial tour, for a month, on the 24th of September. Their departure for America becomes more and more doubtful. Mario is now in Italy, and Grisi is in the Isle of Wight.

ENGLISH OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—It is now stated that Mr. Carte, the flautist, will be the manager for English opera, to commence next February.

ELECTION DINNER AT NORWICH.

THE return of Messrs. Peto and Warner as members for Norwich was celebrated last week in Norwich, with great éclat, by a two-fold festival. The large number of electors rendered it impossible that all the company should dine together; hence it was found necessary to divide the city into two districts—the Liberal electors of which should dine at St Andrew's Hall on two successive days. It was arranged, therefore, that the electors of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth wards, and of the parishes of Plea, Timberhill, and the precincts in the first ward, should form the first day's (Thursday) party; and those of the remaining parishes of the first, second, seventh, and eighth wards, the second day (Friday). Both days were distinguished by the merry pealing of the bells from several churches of the city.

The management was vested in a committee of gentlemen: and right nobly did that committee perform its work; for both days passed off in a manner which left nothing to be desired.

In the hall, accommodation was provided for above 1000 persons. Two long rows of tables crossed the east end, and eight ranged from east to west. The former was presided over by Mr. Page, of the West-End Retreat; and the dessert by Mr. Wilson, of Queen-street. The noble hall was tastefully decorated with flags and banners bearing appropriate mottoes and devices, chiefly furnished by Mr. Beaty, of Little London-street; the election committee and Mr. Page also supplying some adornments of a similar character.

At five o'clock on Thursday about 1000 electors — with several gentlemen of the county—sat down to the bountiful repast; and during the evening they were entertained, in the intervals between the speeches, with the excellent singing of a number of amateur gentlemen electors, and the superior performances of Messrs. Fitzgerald and Jackson's well-known band. One singular feature in the arrangements excited considerable attention and amusement. Hitherto at the public dinners which have taken place on a large scale in Norwich, one of the officials of the Corporation has given the signal for the proposing of the toasts by the ringing of a large hand-bell. Upon the present occasion the flourish of a trumpet was substituted, which produced a novel and pleasing effect.

Mr. Peto and Mr. Warner, on entering, were received with loud applause. Lord Viscount Bury presided, supported by Messrs. Peto and Warner; Mr. R. Cooke, Mayor of Norwich; and Mr. G. Womack, Sheriff of Norwich. There were also present A. Hamond, Esq.; F. W. Keppell, Esq.; W. Gwyn, Esq.; T. M'Cullagh, Esq.; W. N. Burroughes, Esq.; J. Bielly, Esq., and James Jackson, Esq., of Yarmouth; J. Birkett, Esq.; and most of the leading gentlemen of the Liberal party of the several wards selected for that day's entertainment. The gentlemen appointed as chairmen of the side-tables were S. S. Beare, Esq., for the Guildhall; J. Wilkett, Esq.; W. L. Mendham, Esq.; C. Winter, Esq.; and Mr. William Bunn. A large number of ladies occupied the orchestra, amongst whom were Mrs Peto, Mrs. E. Willett, Mrs. I. O. Taylor, &c.—whose entrance was the signal for loud demonstrations of applause.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman gave, in terms of high encomium, "the health of Messrs. Peto and Warner, the members for the city." Mr. Peto, who, with his hon. colleague, was most enthusiastically received, returned thanks. He said, that I think this splendid entertainment on the part of the electors as a twofold testimony first, that they approved the career of his hon. colleague and himself, that their principles were the same, and that they believed those principles had been honestly expressed on all occasions; and secondly, and in the second place, he took it as a protest against the calumnies which had been unworthily and dishonestly expressed with respect to the constituency themselves. He believed that at neither of the elections for the city of Norwich, since he had had the honour of being returned either by his opponents or friends had one skilling been spent at which any honest man need blush; and he looked at this meeting, therefore, as an expression to the world, that while Norwich might blush for what had occurred in former times, they were proud of the representative to which he had alluded, and asserted her independence and honesty. Passing in review the principal political events which had transpired since the general election, the hon. gentleman stated, that he had felt the present Government merited his confidence, and he had accordingly given it, he trusted, an intelligent and independent support. He congratulated the meeting upon the great amount of practical legislation which had taken place during the session—upon the passing of the Charitable Trusts Bill, of the Succession-duty Bill (which involved a virtual abandonment of class legislation) and of the Canadian Reserves Bill, which he looked upon as one of the greatest measures of those which had occupied the attention of Parliament. Having been largely concerned in Canadian affairs, and having an extensive acquaintance with that country, he was convinced that if Lord Derby's Government had remained in office another year, his policy would have lost Canada to the mother country. He thoroughly approved the foreign policy of the present Ministry; and Lord John Russell's maxim of doing all that could be done to maintain an honourable peace before going to war commended itself entirely to his mind. He believed we could only have an honourable peace by being perfectly prepared for war. In the present state of things, enormous armaments could not be helped; and this country, therefore, ought never to be ashamed of keeping up a navy to face the world, and an army equal to all its antecedents. Next session—taking as his text the speech of Sir James Graham at Carlisle—the country was promised a hearty, thorough-going, searching, intelligent reform; and with nothing less than that should he ever be content. A Ministry, however, was bound to propose, not only what they wished, but what they could carry. It was of no use for Ministers to bring forward what would throw themselves out of office, and place out of reach what the people had a right to demand. They must not, therefore, be angry if the new Reform Bill was not all they could desire.

Mr. Warner next addressed the meeting assembly, and drew a comparison between the Budgets of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, to the manifest disadvantage of the former; the hon. member expressing his full confidence in her Majesty's Ministers, because they are pledged to give to the people a large, a liberal, and full measure of reform.

Mr. Peto then proposed the health of the Chairman, which was drunk with great enthusiasm; and Lord Bury, in thanking the company, declared himself "a Whig of the sixth generation," and in favour of vote by ballot, and an advocate of Free trade.

The Chairman then proposed "Agriculture and Commerce, and the Union of the City and the County;" to which Mr. A. Hamond replied. Mr. Warren then gave "the health of the Mayor and Deputy-Mayor, and of the Corporation of Norwich;" to which the Mayor replied

The Chairman then proposed "the Health of Mr. M'Cullagh, the late unsuccessful candidate for Yarmouth." Mr. M'Cullagh returned thanks. The Chairman then gave "the Health of Mrs. Peto, Mrs. Warner, and the ladies," which was drunk with great applause. Mr. Peto briefly thanked the company; and the proceedings then terminated.

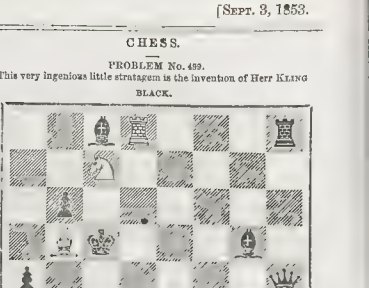
MONUMENT TO WATT.—The directors of the School of Arts, Edinburgh, established for the instruction of mechanics in such branches of science as were of practicability in their respective trades, it may be recollected, lately made several purchases of the central premises long rented by them in Adam-square, with the funds at their own disposal and the sum raised by public subscription many years ago in honour of the memory of James Watt, and resolved to denominate the institution "The Watt Institution and School of Arts." They also resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the great philosopher in front of the premises. The statue, which is to be of stone, is to be placed on a pedestal, and the whole will be about 14 feet in height. It is expected that the monument will be completed and inaugurated on the 19th of January next, the anniversary of the birth of Watt. It will be placed about nine feet from the pavement, skirting Adam-square

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 489.

This very ingenious little stratagem is the invention of Herr KLING

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in three moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

The following game is one of several just played by Mr. STAUNTON with M. de RIVES, a highly-promising amateur of Brussels.

(*King's Knight's opening*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	(WHITE Mr. S.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. P to K B 4th	Kt takes K B P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		(g)
3. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	24. B takes Kt	B takes Kt
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. P takes B	Q takes K Kt P
5. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3rd	26. K Kt to K B 3rd	K R to K 3rd
6. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	27. Q R to K B sq	K Kt to K 4th
7. P to K R 3rd	Q to K R 3rd (e)	28. Q R to K B 2nd	Q R to K sq
8. Q B to K 3rd (d)	R Kt to K 4th	29. Q to her 3rd	Q to K 3rd
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	30. Q to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd
10. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	31. Q R to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q 4th
11. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd	32. K P takes P	P takes P
12. Q R to Q B sq	Q B to Q 3rd	33. P to K B 5th	B to Q R 4th
13. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q B to Q sq	34. K R to K 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
14. Castles	K Kt to K Kt 3rd	35. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
15. Q Kt to K 8th	Q to K 2nd	36. Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
16. Q to her 3rd (c)	Q Kt to Q R 4th	37. Kt to K B 4th	R to Q sq
17. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt takes B	38. Kt to Q 6th	Q to K Kt 5th
18. P takes Kt	K R to K sq (e)	39. R to K 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
19. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	40. P to K Kt 3rd	Q takes B
20. K to K R 2nd	Kt to K B 4th (f)	41. Q takes K (ch)	K takes Q
21. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 3rd	42. P takes Q	
22. K Kt to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 2nd	And Black abandoned the game (h).	

(a) This sortie of the Queen is premature, and occasions Black a good deal of subsequent embarrassment.

(b) He might also have advanced the King's Pawn with advantage

(c) Important, to prevent a dangerous check from his Queen.

(d) Not judicious, as it enables Black to exchange his Q Kt for the adverse K Bishop.

(e) P to K B 4th would perhaps have been better

(f) Producing but not a good exchange.

He has no better resource

If to K B 5th	If to K B 3rd
If takes K P	If takes K P
Q Kt to K 8th, and wins	R to Sq

(g) It is proper to mention that although M. de Rives has not yet played without accepting odds with Mr. Staunton himself or Mr. Staunton, he is quite aware that either of those players can at any time command a superior advantage. He will probably in future play at the odds of the Pawn and two moves with them

CHESS IN RUSSIA

Lively Skirmish between Major JAENISCH and Prince OUROUSSOFF of the Caucasus.

(*Irregular Opening*)

WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Prince.)	WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Prince.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	12. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K takes B
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	13. K Kt takes P	P to Kt sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	(double ch)	
4. P to K 4th	P takes P	14. Kt to K 6th	Q to h 2nd
5. B to K Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th	15. Q R to K sq	Q kt to his 3rd
6. Q to her B 2nd	Castles	16. Kt takes P at K	Q to Q R 6th
7. Castles	B takes Kt	Kt 5th	(ch)
8. P takes B	P to Q 4th	20. K to Kt sq	B to Q 2nd
9. P to K B 3rd	P takes K B P	21. K R to K B sq	R to h sq (b)
10. Kt takes P	Q Kt to Q 2nd	22. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
11. P takes P	P takes P	23. R takes Kt	P to K Kt 3rd
12. B to Q 3rd (a)	P to K R 3rd	24. R takes P (ch)	K to B sq
13. B to K R 7th (ch)	K to K sq	25. Q to K 5th	K to his 2nd
14. Kt to K R 4th	P takes B	(ch)	

And White announced Mate in five moves.

(a) Although he has a Pawn less than his adversary, White's game is preferable, on account of the freer range his pieces have.

(b) Black loses immediately by this move He would probably have made a drawn game if he had played the Bishop to Q 2d

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 840.—From the *Schachzeitung*.

White: K at K R 4th, Q at Q R 8th, R at K Kt 3rd, B at Q R 2nd, Kts at K B 8th and 5th, P at Q 4th.

Black: K at his B 2nd, Q at her 4th, Rs at K B sq and Q 2nd, B at K Kt 3rd, Kt at K B 3rd, P at K 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 841.—By a CANADIAN.

White: K at K Kt 4th, Q at Q Kt 4th, B at Q R 4th; Ps at K R 4th, K B 4th, and Q B 4th.

Black: K at his 5th, P at Q 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 842 · By Mr. GRIMSHAW.

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q Kt 8th, Rs at K R 2nd and K B sq, Kt at Q 3rd, Ps at Q B 3rd and 4th.

Black: K at K 8th, Q at K Kt sq, Rs at K R sq and Q R 6th, Bs at K sq and Q R 6th, Kts at K B 3rd and Q 7th.

White moving first, draw the game in three moves.

No. 843.—By Mr. F. HEALEY.

White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at K B 7th, Kt at Q 8th, P at K 2nd.

Black: K at K Kt 8th, Ps at K 4th and Q 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 844.—From the *Schachzeitung*.

White: K at K R 3rd, R at Q Kt sq, Bs at K R 8th and Q B sq, Kts at K R 8th and K 7th, Ps at K 6th, Q 5th, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, R at Q R 2nd, B at Q 2nd, Kts at Q B 2nd and 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 3rd, Q 4th, P at Q B 7th.

White to play first, mates in four moves.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO BELGIUM.—Letters from Ostend state that her Majesty Queen Victoria intends making an excursion so that town, to return the visit of the Belgian Royal family and to congratulate the Duke and Duchess of Brabant on their marriage.

POPULATION AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—A return to the House of Commons has been published respecting the population and members of Parliament returned for cities and boroughs in England and Wales, and Scotland. It appears that in England there are 89 boroughs at present containing 5000 inhabitants and upwards, not returning any members; and in Scotland there are 10. In some places in England the towns not returning members have considerably beyond 5000 inhabitants.

MONEY ORDERS.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, AUGUST, 1853.—Minor money order offices opened at the undermentioned places on the respective dates named:—Bristall, Yorkshire, 6th Sept.; Pocombe, Cornwall, 1st Sept.; Elland, Yorkshire, 1st Sept.; Harewood, Yorkshire, 1st Sept.; Lymm, Cheshire, 5th Sept.; Morley, Yorkshire, 1st Sept.; Brodick, Bute, 1st Sept.; Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, 1st Sept. Northleach having been reduced to a sub-office under Cheltenham, and Brecwood to a sub-office under Stafford, they will be served (as regards money-order advices) from those places respectively.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre re-opened for the season with the tragedy of "Macbeth," in the style of its performance on its revival some six years ago, except that omissions is now made of the scene in the fourth act in which *Lady Macduff*, and her son, with their assassins, appear—a scene remarkably pathetic, but requiring first-rate acting. The *Lady Macbeth*, on the present occasion, was Mrs. Terman, who performed this most arduous and difficult character with a highly respectable effort, eschewing, however, the Collier amendments, and marking her disdain of them by a more emphatic pronunciation than usual of the accepted text. In some passages she was very successful, and made certain points with more power than might have been expected from her physique. The *somnambule* scene, however, disappointed the audience, and it might have been more satisfactory. had a better selection of drapery been made. In the character of the guilty thane, Mr. Phelps laboured more than usual to be effective, and had evidently studied some new and minute points for the more elaborate filling up of the general outline. He was also slower in elocution than he went, and aimed with success at artistic effects. In the scene with *Lady Macbeth* before the banquet, in which he conceals from her his orders just given for *Banquo's* assassination, he was excessively mysterious; but, although the meaning of the whole, as we have often pointed out, was missed, yet there was a poetic appreciation of the more embellished passages deserving of praise The poet's design was, that *Macbeth* should here re-assert his marital authority, and feel as elevated as he cannot but observe his wife to be depressed. The "horriest fancies" which she attributes to her husband are, in fact, nothing but conjective feelings of her own. *He* never was in better spirits; he has just uttered his mandate for the despatch of *Banquo* and *Fleance*, and is so jealous-found of the act of authority he has just displayed, that he will not concede a jot of the independence he has then recovered, by suffering his wife to partake in the guilty knowledge of the fact. The "night's black agents and their preys" (in the *plural*) are the hireling assassins, and poor *Banquo* and his boy *Fleance*; the superstitious dressing he lends to the occurrence is simply a mental characteristic. It is not until he finds that this "deed"—so worthy, in his anticipation, of his wife's after "applause"—is not thoroughly accomplished that his "fit comes again." It is then that he relapses into a state of indecision, while she for a moment recovers her self-possession; but only for a moment, for already she is stung with that remorse which leads finally to her sleep-walking and suicide.

The house was full, and plaudits were frequent—Mr. Marston, in particular, who performed *Macduff*, being summoned before the curtain at the end of the fourth act.

LYCEUM.

On Tuesday evening this theatre was opened for the début in opera of Mr. Augustus Braham, son of the great tenor; the character being *Edgardo*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor." In quality and character, Mr. Braham's voice resembles his father's; but it lacks power and dramatic passion. Nevertheless, the performance was a promising one; the recitatives and arias in the last scene were most effectively given by Mr. Braham, and were received with great applause. Miss Rebecca Isaacs was an admirable *Lucia*, the *Lisbon* of Mr. H. Corri was a judicious performance; the orchestra was ably conducted.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The annual gala for the benefit of Mr. T. B Simpson, the enterprising proprietor of these gardens, took place on Tuesday evening, and was most numerously and fashionably attended. The illuminations were most brilliant, and the fireworks magnificent.

BOULOGNE.—This pleasant watering-place, now so easily reached in six hours by the trains of the South-Eastern Railway, is beginning to fill, in anticipation of the visit of the Emperor and Empress. Until this last month the weather has deterred many bathers. The town has been extremely improved within the last few years, provided with handsome footpaths, and attention paid to cleaning the streets, after the fashion of our watering-places. It is a pity that the town does not erect on the seashore a more substantial and elegant building for morning lounge, evening balls, and concerts, than the present shabby edifice, with a polite and spirited manager, prepared to make himself agreeable to both English and French such an establishment would be a great attraction. The Boulonnese learnt a lesson as to the value of English patronage in 1848; yet, on the slightest glut of visitors, the boarding-house keepers display a dearth of the cheapest and most profitable article in their trade—civility. There is decidedly an opening for a well-conducted boarding house near the jetty. There is one now building, facing the sea, in a most original situation for bathers its success will depend on moderate charges and civility. There have been some very pleasant concerts in the past month. Signor Salvatore Marchesi, and his wife, late Mdlle. Grisi, gave one on the 22nd, with little Tilo Matai, the extraordinary boy-performer on the pianoforte, with great success. It was, in fact, the most successful concert of the season. The Marchesis were afterwards engaged to sing a second time at the Philharmonic Concerts, on the 31st ult.

SALE AT DAYLESFORD, THE SEAT OF WARREN HASTINGS.—The sale of the furniture and effects of the mansion at Daylesford, the seat of the late Warren Hastings (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week), was concluded on Saturday last by Mr. Lye, of the firm of Farebrother and Clark; the estate and manor having been previously disposed of to Mr. Grieswood, of the Stock-Exchange. The sale was numerously attended, and the furniture and other articles sold brought very good prices. Among the pictures, "Colonel Mordaunt's Cock-fight at Lucknow" brought 216 guineas; the oval Portrait of Warren Hastings, by Sir T Lawrence, 53 guineas; "The Lacemaker a Child in a Cradle," by Maas, 130 guineas; "The Taj Mahal—the tomb erected by the Father of Aurungzebe to the memory of his Sultana, Argemund Banoo," thirty guineas, "A Landscape," by Decker, eighty-four guineas; "A Volume of Forty Drawings, representing the Customs of the East," thirty-six guineas; "A Collection of Persian Drawings," thirty-eight guineas; "A Collection of Chinese Drawings," forty-two guineas. "A Collection of all the Evidence against Warren Hastings," in thirteen volumes, sold for eighteen guineas. The sale of the furniture produced £4000. At the commencement of the last century the Daylesford estate was alienated by the Hastings family, and it was upon that occasion purchased by a London merchant; and, after the lapse of seventy years, it was re-purchased by the late Warren Hastings.

TESTIMONIAL TO LEWIS JACOBS, ESQ.

THE high sense entertained by the members and seat-holders of the Great Synagogue, of the distinguished services of Mr. Lewis Jacobs, the Great Warden, has lately been testified by the presentation of a very superb piece of plate. The gift consists of a silver épergne, so formed that it can be used as a candelabrum. The pedestal of the épergne is divided into three compartments, and from its centre springs a grape-vine, the branches of which are so formed as to hold glasses or wax-lights. Around the vine are three Italian dancing figures, elegantly executed in frosted silver, and the base of the épergne is tastefully ornamented with grape-leaves and clusters of grapes. In one of the compartments of the pedestal is a Hebrew inscription, and in another is the following English inscription:—

Testimonial presented by the Members and Seatholders of the Great Synagogue, in London, to LEWIS JACOBS, Esq., Warden, for the eminent services rendered by him in the discharge of the several honorary offices of the congregation, extending over a period of fourteen successive years; for the urbanity and courtesy by which his conduct has ever been distinguished; for the anxious zeal at all times shown by him to advance the interests of the congregation, and for the zealous and efficient manner in which he has attended to his official duties, whereby the welfare and prosperity of the Great Synagogue have been materially promoted.—5613 (May, 1853).

The ceremony of presentation took place in June last, by a deputation consisting of Mr Lewis Nathan, Mr J L Mocatta, Mr Isaac Levyll, Mr. Isaac Hyam, Mr. Vanderlyn, Mr Isaac Lyon, and Mr Morris S. Oppenheim, the honorary secretary; who were accompanied by the Rev. A. L. Green and Mr. S. Oppenheim.

The Testimonial was presented by Mr Lewis Nathan, in a highly appropriate address; and Mr. Jacobs returned thanks for the splendid gift, assuring the subscribers that "he should hand it down as an heirloom to his children, hoping that when they reflected on the mark of respect which had been paid to their father, they would be zealous to support the greatest and most influential synagogue in Europe.

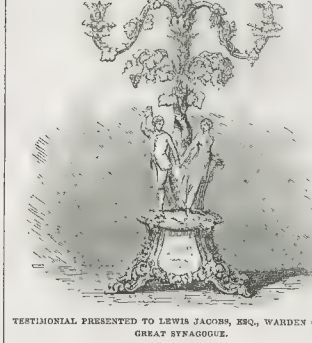
This elegant piece of plate is from the establishment of Messrs. Barnard and Sons, Angel-street, St Martin's-le-Grand.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SHERIFF CROLL.

THIS classic piece of plate has recently been presented to Mr. Sheriff Croll, in testimony of his highly judicious exertions in "the Gas Movement." The design consists of a Vase, with overhanging foliage and grapes, bearing two basso-relievi representing Fame, in connection with

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO JOHN SADLEIR, ESQ., M.P.

manufactures and the fine arts. The Vase rests on a solid square base, the panels of which are filled with the arms, crests, bearings of the Sheriff,



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO LEWIS JACOBS, ESQ., WARDEN OF THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

the arms of the City of London and County of Middlesex, with the civic insignia of office, and the following inscription:—

Presented to ALEXANDER ARCHIS CROLL, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex, by the Directors and Shareholders of the "Surrey Consumers' Gas Light and Coke Association," in grateful acknowledgment of the advantage derived from his energy and talent in overcoming difficulties, and establishing the prosperity of the Association.—July 26, 1853.

The angles of the base are supported by frosted figures, representing Liberty, Truth, Justice, and Prosperity. The workmanship is of a high order, and reflects much credit on the manufacturing department of Mr Metcalf Hopgood, 202, Bishopsgate-street, London.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. SHERIFF CROLL.

TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN SADLEIR, ESQ., M.P.

A VERY interesting ceremony took place on the 30th of July last, at the residence of John Sadleir, Esq., M.P., one of her Majesty's Lords of the Treasury, and Chairman of the London and County Bank, on the presentation of three very elegant Candelabra to that gentleman, by upwards of 300 of the shareholders of the London and County Bank, as a mark of their admiration of Mr. Sadleir's munificence in presenting a donation of £4500 to the officers of the establishment, towards the formation of a Provident Fund.

The Rev. Edward Johnstone, Vicar of Hampton, and chairman of the committee who had the management of the Testimonial, delivered a very excellent speech on the occasion; dwelling upon the superb gift, and the advantages which must result from the fund, the establishment of which they had met that day to commemorate.

The Chairman of the Bank, after replying in most appropriate terms, invited the company to an elegant dejeûner, and the party afterwards separated.

The Candalabra were manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. We have engraved the centre-piece, which bears an inscription, describing its presentation by 310 shareholders and gentlemen connected with the London and County Bank.

THE MELBOURNE ATHENÆUM.

ON Saturday last, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building was performed by Viscount Palmerston, in the small but thriving town of Melbourne, in Derbyshire; the noble Lord and Lady Palmerston having been temporarily residing at Melbourne hall. As long ago as the year 1835 the germ of the Melbourne Athenæum was laid by the establishment of what was then termed the Society for Mutual Improvement. This society advanced by slow degrees; and for a considerable period its meetings were held in the silk glove manufactory of the Messrs. Haimes. As, however, it gradually grew into favour among the operatives, and extended its sphere of usefulness, a desire was naturally felt among the members to possess an independent and permanent habitation; and hence the interesting proceedings of Saturday last, which gave so distinct an embodiment to this feeling.

The cost of the proposed building (which will be situated in Potter-street, and will be a neat structure, with two porches, erected after the design of Mr. Stevens, of Derby) is estimated at about £700; of which sum subscriptions, including a donation by the late Lord Melbourne, have been already raised to the extent £450. It is intended to combine three distinct but important objects in the building: first, accommodation for an infant-school; next, a mechanics' institute; and lastly, a savings bank. The hall will also be available for lectures and public meetings. The Institute at present possesses between eighty and ninety members, and a library containing nearly a thousand volumes.

Every effort was made by the inhabitants to give *éclat* to the occasion, and the day was observed as a general holiday. Accordingly the Committee, feeling that it was only fitting, from the interest which Lord and Lady Palmerston ever evinced in all that concerns the well-being of Melbourne, that they should be invited to take a prominent part in the proceedings, embraced the opportunity offered by his Lordship's visit to his Melbourne estates, to request him to lay the foundation stone—a task which the noble Viscount cheerfully consented to undertake.

The town was gaily decorated, and a number of visitors from Derby and the neighbourhood of Melbourne took part in the proceedings. The Earl and Countess of Harrington, Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord Petersham, were among the spectators

The proceedings commenced by the presentation of an address to Lord and Lady Palmerston

Lord Palmerston, in his reply, said—

Allusion has been made in the address to the foreign policy which her Majesty pursued while I held the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs. What I had the honour of filling that situation, it was my object to use every effort in my power to preserve to the country and to Europe the inestimable blessings of peace. But I felt that the best security for the continuance of those blessings was to make foreign Governments understand that while, on the one hand, this country would never willingly or knowingly inflict wrong upon a foreign nation, on the other hand, we would never submit to the infliction of any wrong from them. In these endeavours I was nobly supported by the people of this country. I am convinced that as long as the Government of this country know that they are supported by the generous feelings of the British nation, we shall retain that respect in the minds of foreign Governments which is the best security for the maintenance of peace.

Lord Palmerston handled his silver trowel like an expert workman and laid the first stone of the Melbourne Athenæum in a solid and truly masonic manner, for which he was loudly cheered. His Lordship then addressed the assembly. He said—

Ladies and gentleman, it has afforded me great pleasure to assist in laying the foundation of so interesting a building as that which is to be erected on the spot where we now stand. It is, indeed, a building of peculiar interest, because it is destined to be, I may say, an epitome of the life of man, as well as an exemplar of the civilisation and improvement of the age. It is to contain, in the first place, a provision for infancy; in the next place, it will afford instruction and amusement for men of maturer years by means of the mechanics' institution; and, lastly, in the savings bank there will be a provision for advanced and declining age. In former times the treatment of infants was far different from that which now prevails Mothers considered, and still in some other countries consider, their infants as encumbrances, impeding their useful exertions; and they used to be soothed to their repose, and beaten till they ceased to weep (A laugh). In some countries, mothers who want to employ themselves in useful labour wrap them in swaddling clothes and hang them on pegs as you would a hat or a great coat (Renewed laughter) But our improved civilisation has taught us that we may provide for the care of infants, and at the same time begin to instruct their youthful minds. We are, when we establish infant schools, not only assisting mothers by giving them the means of more useful occupation, but we are laying the foundation for good order in that community of which their infants are hereafter to be members. The advantages of mechanics' institutes are so well known, and so justly and universally appreciated, that it would be a waste of time, I may say, to dilate upon them; but, nevertheless, it is not useless to bear in mind that these institutions contribute not only to the intellectual pleasures of the working classes, but also conduce greatly to their worldly comforts and advantage. And, speaking of pleasure, I may say that there are no pleasures which are really worth having but those which are connected with the intellectual faculties (Hear). Now, gentlemen, there is a remarkable difference between the times in which we live and those which have preceded us. We have, indeed, in these days, great discoveries and inventions made, worthy of the intellectual progress of the people who now live. Having described the progress of inventions, his Lordship proceeded. Now, happily, knowledge is at the command of all, and books for improving instruction of every kind are accessible at prices which place them within the reach of all; whilst also these mechanics' institutions enable the working classes to profit by the exertions, bodily and intellectual, of those who are the investigators and acquirers of knowledge (Cheers). The workman now, without going many yards from his home, may acquire a knowledge of distant countries which was gained by adventurous travellers who had traversed the burning desert or encountered the stormy ocean—who had visited the Arctic regions, or gone to the extreme of the southern hemisphere. The mechanic has now an opportunity of acquiring the results of these painful exertions without stirring from home. He has now also the means of applying to his own purposes all the knowledge which men of deep science have gained by laborious processes, whether in chemistry, in mechanics, or any other branch; and he is enabled easily to profit, at a small expense, from the investigations which have been so arduously pursued by others The mechanic is also, by these institutions, initiated into the secrets of nature, the contemplation of which tends to elevate the mind; and while, on the one hand, it teaches every man how insignificant a portion he is of the great universe which science unfolds to him, it must also, on the other, render him more contented with his lot, and more resigned to bear those individual evils which Providence in its wisdom may have ordained him to suffer. The mechanic in his small room, by the library which is placed at his command, is enabled to know the wonderful contrivances by which insects, too small to be seen by the naked eye are yet formed with all the artificial conformation of larger beings—that, although you cannot perceive them, they have joints, and limbs, and veins, and blood that circulates, and lungs that breathe—that they are endowed, although in minuteness hardly conceivable by man, with all the elaborate contrivances which we find in the larger objects of creation. The mechanic also by these institutions is enabled to carry his mind to the more elevated and distant regions of the universe; he is enabled, not merely to understand the wonderful mechanism of that system of which this earth forms a part, but he can carry his views further, and learn that there are visible to those who have the command of the marvellous telescopic improvements of the day, eighty millions of suns, all of them probably as large, though some may be larger

than ours—all of them surrounded by planets like our sun, and containing, probably, an indefinite number of beings, all the creatures of the same great incrutable Power wh ch made this world—the contemplation of which subject must, I think, raise the mind of the mechanic from earthly low, and vulgar considerations, and tend to direct his mind with fervent devotion towards that great and mysterious Being from whom he derives his present existence (Cheers) Well, then, if these institutions are advantageous to the middle age of man, so also are savings banks valuable establishments for the benefits they confer upon declining age. There is no maxim of life more important than this, that a man should make the day conducive to the morrow (Hear) —that he should be willing to forego the enjoyments, the temptations, the allurements of time present, for the purpose of laying up a store which shall ensure to him comfort in time to come: and the observance of that maxim is no less productive of comfort and happiness in this world than essential for our well-being hereafter. Those who act upon that maxim will find themselves comfortable, wealthy, and respected. Those who, on the other hand, are careless of to-morrow, and think only of to-day, and waste and riot in extravagant and needless pleasures those means which ought to be laid up in store for their future support, will lose the respect of all their neighbours, and, what is still a greater loss, they will lose all respect for themselves (Hear). Well, gentlemen, nothing can be more calculated to encourage the habit of forethought and providence than these savings banks; and I trust that the good effect of the establishment of one in this town will be as great as it has been proved to be in other places where similar institutions have been founded. I look therefore upon this institution as one of perhaps greater interest than any that has ever been placed under a single roof, because it combines a care for man from his infancy to his most advanced age—it provides those means which the improved civilisation and greater knowledge of the times have pointed out as useful to all classes of the community; and I trust, therefore, that this day will be one auspicious to Melbourne—that every man and every child who now hears me will reap in the future career of this institution benefits far greater than perhaps many may have anticipated, but benefits which have always attended institutions of the like nature wherever they have been founded, and wherever they have been adequately supported (cheers). There is one other topic, ladies and gentlemen, on which perhaps I may be permitted to address to you a few words. There is one thing, I think, still wanting to complete the institutions of this town—I mean a school for the education of girls (Hear). There is an excellent boys' school, but there is not yet a similar establishment for girls. Now, gentlemen, it is well known that the education of women is of the greatest importance to society. Men may be indeed the rough stones of which the fabric of society is built—they are the strength and the resisting portions of that fabric; but women are that finer cement without which these rougher ingredients would not find order or consistency, and without which there can be no beauty, no form, no lasting endurance (Hear). We all know the important influence which is exerted by women upon the welfare of man, whether it be in the capacity of daughters, of sisters, of wives, or of mothers; and therefore, independently of any regard for the fairer sex—a regard, however, which I am persuaded all whom I now address feel in the strongest degree (a laugh)—the most selfish consideration, a single regard for ourselves, a mere regard for man, abstracted from and independent of woman, ought to lead us to endeavour so to mould and educate the rising generation of the female community that they may be as well fitted as it is possible for good training and instruction to make them to perform the various duties of life in the capacities of daughters, sisters, wives, and mothers. I therefore commend to your consideration—though it forms no part of the institution now about to be established—I commend to your anxious and earnest consideration the establishment also of a girls' school at Melbourne (Cheers).

The ceremony concluded with the National Anthem, in which the whole of the company joined.

The party then retired to the National School-room, where a collation was served under the presidency of Mr. J T Cantrell. Lord and Lady Palmerston Earl Cowper, the Hon Mrs. Lamb, the Hon. Mr. W. Cowper, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Moss, the Rev. Mr. Dean; Messrs. Mosley, S. Fox, Sandars, Heywood, &c., were present on the occasion. After the repast, the usual loyal toasts were duly honoured, when the Chairman gave "The Health of Lord and Lady Palmerston," which was drunk with enthusiastic applause. Lord Palmerston thanked the company, and proposed "Prosperity to the Melbourne Athenæum." The Chairman then gave "The Health of Lord and Lady Cowper;" and Lord Cowper proposed "The Health of the Committee." The Rev. Mr. Dean returned thanks on behalf of the committee, and proposed "The Health of Mr. Moss, the Mayor of Darby, and the Visitors" Mr. Moss acknowledged the toast. Lord Palmerston then proposed "The Beauties of Derbyshire," and the toast was drunk amid loud cheers. The Hon. H. Cowper, M.P., returned thanks on behalf of the ladies.

The proceedings then terminated. The company, as well as the townspeople, afterwards dispersed themselves among the gardens and grounds of Melbourne, which were, by the kind permission of Lady Palmerston, placed at the disposal of the Committee for the benefit of the institution. Boats also plied on the lake for the accommodation of excursion parties.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE MELBOURNE ATHENÆUM.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT BESIKA BAY.

OUR artist sends us the accompanying Sketch of the Encampment established at Besika Bay, for supplying the combined fleets with provisions. This temporary wooden village is situated close to the shore on the left bank of the little river Scamander; and has a very busy and picturesque appearance. When it is considered that the armaments of the two fleets are jointly equal in number to the population of many third-rate cities, the crowd of bullocks, sheep, and poultry, daily driven up from the interior, and slaughtered there, may be imagined. Fruit, vegetables, and other provisions, in equal abundance, including spirits, wines, and various slops, are brought by camels; and the speculators

ENCAMPMENT, AT BESIKA BAY

in these commodities drive an active and profitable trade. The sanitary arrangements are very much neglected; there being no provision made for carring off the refuse of a considerable population accidentally brought together. The offal from the thousands of animals slaughtered on shore is thrown into the sea; which being cast back covers the shore for miles on either side, loading the air with a most offensive stench. Fever is life amongst the Orientals on shore, and a good deal of sickness also prevails in both fleets. Clouds of locusts until recently filled the air, but they have begun to disappear. A detachment of *kavasses*, a Turkish police, picturesque-looking fellows, armed with yataguns, are here to keep order.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.

The prospects of the harvest and the high price of corn receive much attention from the Government. Although the French Government endeavours by assurances in the *Moniteur* to persuade the country that the crops have turned out better than was expected, the measures it has taken and the active speculations of the French corn-trade prove that considerable scarcity is apprehended. Louis Napoleon judges that nothing is more likely to embarrass his Government and to arrest the immoderate commercial speculations now afloat in France than a sudden rise in the price of provisions. Accordingly, he some months ago suspended the sliding-scale of the French Corn-laws, and has since removed the differential tonnage dues on cargoes of corn. The supply of flour which we have received from France for the last few years has ceased, and the French dealers begin, on the contrary, to import largely. The Government have already made purchases to the value of about 2,000,000*l*.; but flour is very scarce, and there is a continuous rise of prices in all the markets. The latest news from Odessa is that the French Government are making enormous purchases of corn there, the dearth of bread threatens discontent and disturbances among the working-classes. A telegraphic despatch from Rennes (Britanny), received in Paris on Wednesday, mentions that some rioting had taken place in that town in consequence of the rise in the price of corn. The increase of price, by the Government returns, has been from 21*f*. the hectolitre to 30*f*.—being an augmentation of 9*f*. in one month.

There was a considerable amount of business transacted at the Paris Bourse on Wednesday; but as there were more sellers of Government securities than buyers, prices declined. In the absence of all political news of importance, the state of the corn-market occupied the attention of the speculators, and the rapid rises in the prices of the four principal articles, 3*f*. the hectolitre per day produced an unfavourable effect. The Three per Cents opened at 70*f*. 45*c*., rose to 70*f*. 50*c*., but subsequently to 70*f*. 30*c*., and closed at 70*f*. 40*c* for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 104*f*. 75*c*.

SWITZERLAND

A great fire took place at Lausanne, on the 26th ult. relative to the increasing price of corn, which had begun to cause considerable uneasiness amongst the population.

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vienna, dated the 26th ult., state that the Emperor has consented that a considerable reduction of the army shall take place in 1854, except only in case of some unforeseen occurrence. Now that a new loan is about to be negotiated, it is necessary for Austria to make some attempt to re-establish her credit in the Exchanges of Europe.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A semi-official announcement is made by an English Government organ, that the alterations required by the Divan to be made in the note adopted by the Conference at Vienna affect the substantial provisions and meaning of the document so slightly, that they can hardly, by any possibility, occasion any serious opposition or delay at St. Petersburg. The answer of the Porte, with the modifications, would probably be received at St. Petersburg on Wednesday; and in a day or two the Emperor's reply will be known

An autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria has been received by the Sultan, in which his Majesty the Emperor prays his friend and brother to accept the last project of a note, stating that if rejected he (the Emperor) will retire altogether from the question. The Sultan, in reply, has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, thanking him in the manner for the "good results of his mediation, and the efforts he has made for the maintenance of peace."

During all the negotiations, Turkey and Russia have not for a moment ceased their warlike preparations. Both sides have been busily employed; troops are seen passing up the Bosphorus, in transports towed by government steamers. About 60,000 men have been already forwarded to Varna; most of whom are sent to different posts on the frontier. The Turkish fortifications on the Danube continue to be pushed forward with activity. In the Dobrodja, in the environs of Shumla, and especially in the defiles of the Balkan, redoubts are being constructed, it is said to the number of 200. Unless the dispute receives a pacific solution, the Turks will have, by the middle of September, an army of 381,000 men ready to march. By the last steamer from Galatz, we learn that more Russian troops, with cavalry and artillery, had entered Moldavia.

Letters from Odessa to the 20th of August state that an extraordinary activity reigns in the grain market. The stores were not sufficiently large for the quantities of corn brought to the place, and it had been found necessary to establish depôts in the open air, which contained 60,000 hectolitres of wheat, 100,000 of rye, 20,000 of barley, 50,000 of oats, and 30,000 of maize. The price of wheat varied from 14*f*. 28*c*. to 15*f*. 40*c*. per hectolitre, and the freight was from 9*f*. to 10*f*.

INSURRECTION IN TORTOLA.

By the *Magdalena* we have news of a serious riot and insurrection at Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, belonging to Great Britain. The insurrection broke out on the 1st of August—the day fixed for the payment of the rural tax of the Island. This tax has recently been increased, but the people resolved to resist it, and went in a body to the Treasury, tendering the original amount of the tax, which being refused, some disturbances occurred, and several of the ringleaders were taken into custody, fined, and put into gaol. The people thereupon assembled together and rescued the prisoners. They then broke out into open revolt, took possession of the town, and burnt many of the houses Roadtown was left a mass of ruins, and the wealthier inhabitants were flying in every direction. Colonel Chads, President, administering the Government, sent to St. Thomas's for assistance, and a sailing-vessel with troops was despatched after them at once, but they arrived too late to prevent or punish the excesses committed. At the latest accounts the insurgents had retired to the interior, and the troops from St. Thomas's had taken possession of the remains of the town. Only one of the insurgents seems to have been killed, but several were wounded. The Court-house was totally burnt. Twenty-five houses in Roadtown were also burnt down, and seven others plundered and destroyed. When the last advices left, reinforcements were arriving from the neighbouring West Indian islands in sufficient numbers to enable Colonel Chads to retain the command of the island against the rioters.

Tortola is an island twelve miles in length and four in breadth, with a population of less than 9000. It has a Governor, Council, and Legislative Assembly. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans

THE IMPERIALIST GOVERNMENT AT PEKIN.

In another column will be found ample details of the progress of the Chinese rebellion in the provinces. From the following letter we learn that apprehensions of an impending famine and a commercial panic at Pekin, distract the councils of the Emperor and his Government, who, under the pressure of general discontent and an exhausted treasury, are resorting to measures of a desperate and suicidal character.

The exhausted state of the Imperialist military chest is fully confirmed by the edicts and memorials of the *Pekin Gazettes*, and by private letters from Pekin. A memorial of one of the boards states that upwards of 70 000,000 taels of silver have been expended in these military operations; and we know that before they commenced the State funds had not recovered from the drain caused by the Kanghin indemnity. The Central Government has now been compelled to pay in notes, which, as they represent nothing but the emptiness of the Imperial Treasury, have no value in the market. In consequence of their issue about 100 of the private banking establishments, whose notes (for such are as 100 cash), form the circulating medium in Pekin, closed in a panic, causing immediate embarrassment and distress among the lower classes, whose position had already become straitened from the high price of grain. Our readers are aware that the population of Pekin (comprising a paid stationary garrison of about 100,000 Manchoos and their families) are mainly dependent on the supplies sent annually from the fertile lowlands on both sides of the Yang-tse; as far as the Yellow River on the north, and the bay of Hangchow on the south. These supplies used to be despatched by the great canal in the months of March, April, and May; being in each case the contribution from the crops of the preceding year. During the last two or three years a portion has been sent by sea, and last year a thousand junks cleared seaward from the port of Shanghai. This year none has been sent by canal; and the whole supply furnished by the above-mentioned region was that contained in some two hundred vessels, which left this port about a month ago, forming, probably, not one-fifteenth of what will be required. The price of grain has trebled in Pekin about a month back; and as the last and only resource, a high officer has recommended in a memorial, that rice be bought up in Formosa by the local authorities; which, he argues, can be done with the smallest amount, may arrive in time to stave off the apprehended distress. But it is extremely doubtful that the authorities of Foo-keen and Formosa have the money, the energy, or the will to effect such a measure. The only method of raising the extreme necessary money at Pekin. It appears, from the *Gazettes*, to be driving the Government to perfectly suicidal measures. The properties of the former Minister, Se-shang-ah, and of the Imperial Commissioner Sze kwang-pin, have been confiscated—their sons, mandarins in Pekin, being previously degraded and thrown into prison to prevent their abstracting any portion. As both of these officers had been brought prisoners to Pekin, and the former had been already tried and condemned to death for misconduct, these proceedings had in them nothing unusual; but the same fate has befallen the property and family of Tuh-kwei-ing, who fell at his post in Nankin. The death of an officer at his post by the hand of the enemy has hitherto been held to obliterate all faults. Such rule has been to confer posthumous honours on the deceased and rewards on his family. Now, unsuccessful devotion has been visited in the same manner as early and flagrant dereliction of duty. Besides these, two others, Kwang-yung and Ta-tsze-kwei, have been executed for some wealthy families—those of Muhchang-ah, Keying, and other former Ministers—amounting to a partial confiscation of their property. This step creates dissatisfaction amongst an influential class, and is at the same time driving the specie in private hands out of the capital. The above detailed proofs of the scarcity of provisions and the want of money in the Government treasuries at Pekin, we conceive to be of great importance, as showing—first, that the Imperial armies near Nankin, Yangchow, and Chin-kiang must depend for subsistence on the provincial treasuries, known to be only nearly or quite exhausted; secondly, that the Central Government, far from having the means of sending down reinforcements of Tartars from beyond the Great Wall, may have to struggle for existence with a local insurrection in Pekin itself. As to Tartar chieftains moving down with their people at their own cost, as we have seen it somewhere stated certain of them had offered to do, we can perfectly comprehend why the Emperor had, as we also stated, declined the offer. It could only have emanated from some of the hereditary Mogul Princes, of whom no one knows better than the Manchoo Tartars they have never forgotten their descent from Genghis Khan and his generals, the former rulers, not of China merely, but of all Asia and the East of Europe. They have always been jealous of the pension and jealousy to the reigning dynasty. It is by no means impossible that they and their followers, bred in the saddle and accustomed to the hardy life of nomadic herdsmen in sterile regions, would, if now brought in, be able to hold all that portion of China north of the Yellow River for years against a dynasty established in the south; but it is equally probable that they would hold it for themselves, not for the Manchoo Sovereign. As to the low canal-intersected country south of the Yellow River, these horsemen, to whom a boat must be somewhat of a curiosity, would there have small chance of coping with the Kwang-tung leaders and their army—men familiar with internal navigation from childhood, and now inured to the hardships and dangers of war.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WHITE LACKINGTON, ILMINSTER, August 31st, 1853.

In a late number of your excellent and interesting paper, you noticed the fact of the noble-hearted Rajah of Sarawak, Sir James Brooke, having been attacked by small-pox. As an appendix to such notification, I beg to send you an extract from a letter which I received yesterday, from my son, Capt. J. Brooke Brooke, the nephew of Sir J. B.; the contents of which, if you please, you can circulate.

I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully, REV. FRANCIS C. JOHNSON.

My son has taken the name of his uncle, which makes it distrent from mine.

Sarawak, [illegible] August 8th, 1853.

I am sure you will be anxious, very anxious to hear of our Rajah. Thank God! he is fast recovering, and to-day sits in an arm-chair for the first time. We have had a trying time, and for once I gave up all hope of saving him; the native doctors told me he must die, that it was of no use doing any more: however, stimulants brought him through. He has suffered very little pain; and now, though of course dreadfully weak, is in excellent spirits, and mending every day. You must not be at all alarmed at the aspect of our affairs. We are not so; we are doing right, and we are doing "great good," and that's a comfort with which to console us under all adversity. I think, when people have calmed down, we shall be informed in a quiet manner, and be looked upon as the *martyrs*, and then there will be a reaction. However, all we can do will be left alone. Sarawak can fight her own battles, and protect her own people from piracy. I am going off up the river in about an hour's time, to build a sanatorium on one of the hills inhabited by the Dyaks, where the Rajah will remove, when strong enough. (Ever (in haste) yours

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CUMANA.

—The first accounts of the late earthquake in Cumana were so terrible that they were supposed to be greatly exaggerated. It is, however, very painful to learn, from unquestionable information, brought by the *Ocean Bird*, from Curaçoa, that the destruction was even greater than had been at first reported. Information from *La Cronica* we learn that—"The 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th were days of anxiety to the inhabitants of this island, which was enclosed, and until two p.m. a fresh breeze blew from the sea, which tempered the heat. The wind then changed to the south, and a quarter of an hour after the first shock was felt. Supposing it to be one of the slight trembings of the earth to which the inhabitants are accustomed, almost the whole population remained in tranquillity, but scarcely a few instants had passed, when a most violent convulsion was felt, accompanied by a frightful noise and a deep darkness. These were caused by the edifices of that ancient city, which fell all at once, and produced an indescribable sound. When the motion of the earth had ceased, those who had the fortune to be saved from the calamity [illegible] to be called. A terrible picture presented itself—ruins under which a great number of victims were buried. The consternation was universal. Scarcely a single family had escaped, but to mourn the loss of one or more of its members; and in the streets, squares, and neighbouring fields were seen wandering spectres, covered with blood and dust, and filled with terror. It is not even yet possible to ascertain with certainty the number of victims; but it is said positively not to be less than six hundred. All the public buildings fell—viz., three churches, the Castle of San Antonio (the last prison of General Paez), the Theatre, the Charity Hospital, that of the Lazarines, the College, the Government-house, &c. Almost all the private houses were also destroyed; and those which were not entirely ruined have been left in such a state as to be uninhabitable. It is impossible to estimate the number of inhabitants who were then living, and enjoying the comforts of life, and were suddenly left in orphanage or misery, with no shelter but the fields and the sky, in a debilitating climate. The natural phenomena which accompanied this commotion were the following:—The sun-Lation was vertical; the sea retired at the beginning several yards from the coast, and then rose above its level and surrounded the city; the river Manzanares also rose several feet, while the *pozos* fell visibly, and remained exhausted on both sides. Besides the loss of life, the destruction of property amounts to millions. The ancient city of Cumana, the first built on Terra-firma by the Spaniards, it may be said, has disappeared in an instant."

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—A correspondent wishes us to correct our statement that the Wesleyan body had decreased 1000 during the last year; and says it should be 10,000. Another correspondent confirms the statement.

ELECTION NEWS.—Mr. J. F. Maguire has been returned for Dungarvan by a majority of 74 over Mr. Gregory. —By the death of Mr Smyth, M.P., a vacancy has occurred in the borough of Lisburn.

BEQUESTS.—Mr. John Simmit, late of Lower Norwood, has bequeathed £2000, to be equally divided among the following metropolitan charities:—City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, St. Mary's Hospital, the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate, and the Royal Free Hospital.

NEW MAGISTRATES FOR LANCASHIRE.—Two new magistrates for the Salford Hundred of Lancashire, qualified as the Salford sessions—namely, Mr. Robert Ashton, of Rushome hall; and Mr. James Heywood Whitehead, of Southside, Manchester.

STRIKE OF LIGHTERMEN.—The free lightermen on the Thames have struck for an advance of wages, causing a vast amount of inconvenience to shipers and merchants, and the public. Their weekly earnings have hitherto averaged 27*s*., they now demand either 6*s*. per day and 6*d*. for night work, or an equal sum per night work. The freemen of the Watermen's Company possess the exclusive right of navigating craft on the Thames, and none freemen, however competent, are restricted from doing so by heavy penalties

FATAL FALL FROM A CLIFF.—On Thursday week, a large party of friends, who had been enjoying themselves at a pic-nic in the picturesque neighbourhood of Boscastle, Devonshire, were about to return home, when the hat of Mr. Dennis, a solicitor, who was sitting with ladies to the carriage, was blown off, and, in running hastily to recover it, the unfortunate gentleman fell over the cliffs, and was instantly dashed to pieces.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(Continued from page 190.)

THE FIRST VISIT ON TUESDAY.

How highly her Majesty was gratified with her visit to the Exhibition, and the reception she met with, was evinced by the following official communication, which was received by the Committee early in the same afternoon:—

Viceregal Lodge, August 30.

SIR,—In obedience to her Majesty's commands, I have the honour to inform you that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her Majesty's entire satisfaction with the arrangements which have this day been made for her Majesty's reception at the Exhibition.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, GRANVILLE

The Chairman of the Executive Committee.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Col. Phipps and the Hon. Major Ponsonby, visited the public baths and wash-houses, Usher's Island. His Royal Highness was received by Sir Edward Blakeney, Bart., who conducted him through the building, in which he remained a quarter of an hour. The Prince, accompanied by Sir Edward Borough, and the aides-in-waiting, then drove to Marlborough-street, for the purpose of visiting the model lodging-house recently established in that street. His Royal Highness expressed himself much pleased with the result of both visits. On leaving the hall he was warmly applauded by those outside who recognised him. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO MR. DARGAN.

Her Majesty proceeded, at a quarter to five o'clock, to visit William Dargan, Esq., at his residence, Mount Anville. The weather, which had been threatening for some time previously, began to assume a more cheering aspect. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Countess of St. Germans, entered the first carriage. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, and the Earl Granville occupied the second carriage. In a barouche which accompanied the Royal carriages, were the officers of the staff in attendance on her Majesty. During the ride to Anville, the rain fell heavily, and the tops of the carriages had to be closed.

The route taken by the Queen was along the quays at the north side of the city, over the Ha'penny Bridge, through Grafton-street, Dawson-street, and the south side of Stephen's-green, over Leeson-street-bridge, Donnybrook road by Clonskea, and on by Roebuck to Mount Anville, the residence of Mr. Dargan, where her Majesty and party arrived at half-past five o'clock.

The cortege proceed d up the splendid avenue of this princely residence at a slow pace. The Royal party having alighted, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, were received by Mr. and Mrs. Dargan. The manner of her Majesty was exceedingly gracious and courteous, and that of Prince Albert most polite and cordial. Mrs. Dargan having been presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert, by whom she was most graciously addressed, the Royal party were then conducted throughout the house, and thence to the lofty tower adjoining, from which they obtained a view [illegible] to be surpassed for grandeur, beauty, and variety in the United Kingdom, commanding as it does views of Kingstown Harbour and the whole mountains, Howth, and the Bay of Dublin, the city and the luxuriant valley of the Liffey.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness expressed their warmest admiration of the scenery.

After paying a visit of more than half an hour's duration, the Royal party proceeded to return; and while the carriages were being brought round, the Queen and Prince Albert again entered into familiar conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Dargan, of whom they took leave most graciously on departing for the Viceregal Lodge. In returning, the Royal party proceeded at a quicker pace by the route leading through Kilmainham to the Park, and arrived at the Lodge shortly after seven o'clock.

THE DINNER AND SOIREE.

The following had the honour of receiving invitations from their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of St. Germans, to meet her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at dinner on Tuesday evening, at the Viceregal Lodge:—The Earl Granville, the Duchess of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Clanricarde, the Earl of Glengar, the Earl and Countess of Miltown, the Earl and Countess of Erne, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, Viscount and Viscountess Gough, Viscount St. Lawrence, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord and Lady Dunsandle, Hon. Miss Balfour, Hon. Colonel Grey, Hon. Colonel Phipps, Hon. William Knox, Sir John and Lady Young, Sir Edward and Lady Blakeney, the Lord Mayor, Captain the Hon. J. J. Bourke, aide-de-camp in waiting.

Later in the evening, their Excellencies gave a *soiree dansante*, to which a very large and brilliant party received invitations.

TUESDAY'S ILLUMINATIONS.

Several of the principal streets throughout the city, which had been illuminated on the previous evening, were re-lighted this night by the proprietors of those establishments from which the various gasfittings and devices had not been removed. An extra number of the metropolitan police were placed on duty in several districts within the Circular-road. The pedestrians preserved the greatest order during the evening.

THE VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION ON WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the two young Princes, visited the Great Exhibition this morning, and examined the different objects in the main hall, the Fisheries department, and the Picture Gallery. Her Majesty was attended by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Duchess of Wellington, the Hon. Mr. Dundas, Colonel Phipps, the Earl of Granville, and the Earl and Countess of Rosse.

Her Majesty was dressed in a printed blue barège robe, a Canton white shawl, and a white crape lisse bonnet; the Prince was plainly attired in a black coat, and the young Princes in light paletots and white trousers.

Her Majesty entered by Kildare-street, and took the visitors by surprise. The public were not admitted till twelve o'clock, when her Majesty expressed a desire to wait half an hour longer, in order that she might have the pleasure of meeting her loyal subjects in a private manner.

Her Majesty admired greatly a picture by Wappers, a Belgian artist: the subject is Louis XVII. in prison, who is represented in a starving condition, and expressly imploring the Almighty to forgive the murderers of his parents. The young Princes and her Majesty took great interest in the picture.

Her Majesty also much admired and ordered a toilet-mirror in the case of Messrs. Elkington and Mason. It is composed of oxidized silver and gold, with an agate-ring cup on the top, and standing on a marble plinth. This was the only object, except a picture, that her Majesty purchased.

The Grand March played by the military band in the Exhibition, on her Majesty's visit, was composed by Dr. Stewart, at the request of the Committee, and is to be dedicated to the Prince of Wales. Dr. Stewart, also, played several of Prince Albert's German melodies on Berrington's organ.

Upon Prince Albert's attention being called to Mr. Griffith's splendid geological map and sections by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Royal party approached, and were waited on by Dr. Griffith, who entered into a detailed explanation of the structure of the country. During the course of this explanation her Majesty frequently testified the deep interest she took in the subject by some expressive remarks; and Prince Albert, who is known to have a good general knowledge of geology, upon Mr. Griffith calling his attention to the metamorphic rocks of Galway, anticipated the explanation, by remarking upon the igneous rocks produced by the proximity of the granite in that district. Her Majesty was also pleased to accept a reduced copy of Mr. Griffith's geological map.

Her Majesty having passed two hours in examining the various productions, returned to the Viceregal Lodge.

THE REVIEW IN THE PARK

In the afternoon there was a Review in Phœnix-park. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children were present. There was an immense attendance. The evolutions commenced at half-past four o'clock, but did not continue very long, owing to heavy rain. The Queen rode in an open carriage. Prince Albert was on horseback.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty sat to Mr Patterson Smith for her portrait, from which, when completed, Mr. Cranfield, of Grafton-street, will publish an engraving commemorative of the Great Industrial Exhibition in Dublin of 1853.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 4.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Riots at Manchester, 1830.
MONDAY, 5.—Malta captured, 1800. First American Congress, 1774.
TUESDAY, 6.—Blucher died, 1819. Hannah More died, 1833.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Buffon born, 1707. Dr. Jounson born, 1709.
THURSDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
FRIDAY, 9.—William the Conqueror died, 1087.
SATURDAY, 10.—Mungo Park died, 1771.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 40	3 55	5 16	6 30	7 36	8 36	9 30
3 16	4 29	5 54	7 10	8 16	9 16	10 10
3 52	5 06	6 32	7 48	8 55	9 55	10 55

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION,
AND THE CONDITION—MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL—
OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE.

In preparation.

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Profusely Illustrated with Splendid Engravings of Scenes and Incidents in European Turkey, from Sketches made expressly for the purpose by the Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Among other Subjects, will appear:

A Large Panoramic View of Constantinople from the Tower of Galata. From a Sketch by S. Read, drawn on the Wood by Birket Foster.
Egyptian Camp on the Bosphorus.
The Golden Horn.
The Sultan's New Palace.
An Original Portrait of the Sultan on horseback, proceeding to the Festival of the Bairam.
The Patriarch of the Greek Church.
The Combined British and French Fleets, sketched in Beshik Bay, August, 1853.
Group of Turkish Militia.
The Castle of the Seven Towers.
Sketches of Turkish Costume and Character in the Streets of Constantinople.
The "Sweet Waters of Europe."
The Passes of the Balkan. Drawn by Dodgson.
The Obelisk on the Hippodrome, at Constantinople.
View of Ichtiman.
Turkish Police-station.
The Mosque of St. Sophia.
Hotel of the British Embassy at Pera.
"Miraculous" Spring in the Greek Church, Constantinople.

And various panoramic and other sketches in the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the Black Sea.

The Literary portion will include letters from our Correspondent in Constantinople; a *resumé* of Turkish history from the commencement of the decline of Ottoman power in Europe and a full and authentic statement of all the circumstances connected with the present dispute between to Czar and the Sultan, derived from official and other sources.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. J. P.—The word Chinois, is not pronounced She-nay, but She-nwah.
TIRO, Bath.—The Staunton Chessmen are decidedly the best. The price, which has lately been reduced, can be ascertained by reference to our advertising columns.
A CORRESPONDENT.—The City of London Companies have been well described as so many trusteships for "charitable purposes" and "chartered festivals," and their earliest object was the formation of a common stock for the relief of poor or decayed members.
W. F., Lakenham See "Lindley's Botanical Dictionary."
W. T.—The height of the Apollo Belvedere is upwards of 7 feet
C. W. P., Abingdon.—"Little's Poems" were written by Thomas Moore.
F. H., Deal Wasdell.—"Felix on the Bat," is an excellent manual of Cricket.
M. B. L.—Sal Letter apply to a glazier.
A. C. L., Accrington.—See "Hogg's Handbook of Photography."
E. J. Turkey is styled the Ottoman Empire from Othman, or Ottoman, one of the Seljuk chiefs, who in 1299 erected an independent standard, and founded the mighty Ottoman Empire on the ruins of the empire of the Eastern Greeks.
P., Pensting Vicerage.—The town of Shiraz, in Persia, was destroyed by earthquake on the night of the 14th of May last, when it is calculated 12,000 persons perished.
N. A.—Applications for permission to view the Royal Mint are to be addressed to the Master or Deputy Master, in writing, stating the name and address of the applicant and the number of the party, no exceeding ten in all
B. E., N. N., A. C. C., Hamburg.—Declined
F. P. B., Chester-street.—Cross's Menagerie was removed from the King's Mews, Charing-cross, in 1830.
J. L.—The late Lord Hill was appointed General-Commanding in-Chief of the Army in 1828, and continued to fill that office under several Ministries
L. D. A "Guide to Leamington" may be had of Cruchley, publisher, Fleet street.
J. H.—The Duke of Wellington gave his customary Waterloo Banquet on June 18, 1851.
A SUBSCRIBER, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.—We have not room to reprint the letter.
K. T. D.—The Animal Kingdom is arranged into four divisions. 1. Vertebrated Animals. 2. Molluscous Animals 3. Articulated Animals. 4. Zoophytes.—See Bingham's "Technological Dictionary."
SHELA.—The shamrock, seamrog, or shamrog (wild trefoil) is said to be worn by Irishmen on St. Patrick's Day, from that Saint having plucked a piece of trefoil to explain the Trinity in Unity.
HARRIET J., Sydenham Prince Rupert's Drops are made by letting melted glass fall into cold water, when it becomes suddenly cooled and solidified on the outside, before the internal part is changed; when, as this part hardens, it is kept extended by the arch of the outside crust; and the fine point of the drop being broken off, the cohesion of the atoms of the glass is disengaged, and the whole flies to powder with a smart explosion.
CONSTANCE, Lancashire.—The Secretary's Assistant is a useful desk book for Letters of addresses.
INQUIRER.—To become a fellow of the Royal Society, it is necessary that the candidate be distinguished in connection with science; his certificate must be signed by six or more Fellows, all of whom three certify their recommendation "from personal knowledge;" the payments are ten pounds on admission, and four pounds annually; or the latter sum may be compounded for by paying in one sum £50. See Dr. Rimbault's volume on the Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom.
KNUPER.—A crest used upon the top of note paper, or on cards, would render a party liable to the tax. The best means of tracing a pedigree back to the year 1600 is through the parish registers, family documents, and the Will-office.
A CONSTANT READER.—*Arms* of Shuckburg: "Sa. a chev. between three mullets arg. *Crest*: A blackamoor couped at the waist ppr. with a dart in his head or. *Motto*: Hoc mundo non pertinax" has no judicial power in Notts." And he further maintains that "no one can have a right delegated to confer titles to be universally used, the Queen being the sole fountain of honour." In reply to numerous correspondents on this subject, pro and con, we must still retain our opinion as to the bad taste of any professional gentlemans or persons in trade, who may obtain commissions in the militia, calling themselves colonels, majors, or captains, except when employed on regimental duty; but it seems different as regards officers who have served in the line, and who have no other occupation. They may, without any infringement of proper taste, call themselves by the title of the rank to which they have been respectively gazetted in the embodied militia force.
AN OBSERVER, Berkhan pstead.—In reply to our correspondent, who asks whether the Comet will appear before sunrise, after perihelion, we may state that its rapid motion towards the south will prevent its being so shewed in these latitudes. We understand that Mr. Hind has received an extraordinary number of letters respecting this Comet, from its having been generally mistaken for the Comet to which he drew attention some years since (that of 1261 and 1556).
HOMO, Kidderminster.—Hausen's patent flax-cottoning process is detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 518.
IGNORAMUS.—See "Webster's Dictionary of the English Language," 8vo, and "Hints on Etiquette."
A SUBSCRIBER, Jamaica, is thanked; but we have not space for the sketch of the Blue Mountain Peak.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853.

THE Turkish question remains undecided; and, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of Great Britain, France, and Austria to bring it to a satisfactory solution, threatens even yet to endanger the peace of the world. The Austrian note—only so called because it was drawn up at Vienna—and which was assented to by all the powers who have at heart the peace of Europe, as well as the independence of Turkey—has met with no demur at St. Petersburg. The Czar, by the mere fact of his occupation of the Danubian provinces, has done as much as a war could do, to impoverish, weaken, and disintegrate the Turkish Empire. His ready assent to the terms of the Allies is, therefore, a matter of course on his part, all the more agreeable to him, because it may help to keep up among Russians and Germans, if not among Englishmen and Frenchmen, a show of magnanimity and fair dealing. But the Sultan has not thought fit to show the same readiness. He was the aggrieved and offended party; and the point of honour was, therefore, the sore point with him, in an infinitely greater degree than it could be with the Emperor Nicholas. The friends of peace may, for an infinity of reasons, regret that the Sultan has shown so much sensitiveness as to insist upon various verbal alterations in the terms of the note to which his foe has acceded; but they can scarcely be surprised at the jealous care with which he and the Divan have endeavoured to exclude every phrase and word, and shadow of expression, which might wound him in the estimation of his subjects, or impair in the remotest degree the independence of the Turkish nation. Viewed in this light, the alterations proposed by the Divan in the Viennese note are by no means so trivial and unimportant as they have been represented; nor does the Sultan deserve the threats or the chidings of those organs of public opinion, in England or France, which have hitherto supported his cause. Peace is an inestimable blessing, as every one admits whether he be, or be not, a member of the Peace Society—but a temporary peace may often be bought at the price of a protracted war. A man in the position of the Sultan must not only look behind, but before; and it is his sacred and imperative duty, as Sovereign of Turkey, to assert the dignity of his office, and his independence of foreign control, even at the last moment—lest his neglect or pusillanimity, though it procured him a momentary respite from difficulty and danger, should increase his difficulties, or those of his successors, a thousandfold, and bring upon him perils far more serious than those from which he was endeavouring to escape. So far from believing that the question will be settled—even should the amendments so unexpectedly introduced into the note by the Divan be accepted by Russia—we believe that a spirit has been aroused in European Turkey which will inevitably complicate the question, and lead to results the most deplorable, at some future and perhaps, not distant, time. The Czar may be alarmed at the attitude which Europe has assumed towards him; the Ottoman Porte may be poor, enfeebled, and dispirited, and, therefore, averse from war; and it may be the interest of all parties to insist upon peace, *à tout prix*—and yet there may be elements in the quarrel which may explode in spite of all these. The fierce, Anti-Christian and Anti-European character of the Turks themselves, has never been sufficiently considered by those who look upon the Turkish Empire as plastic clay in the hands of its Allies. Already the Sultan has lost much of his previous popularity, because he has preferred negotiation to hostilities; and already the efforts of Great Britain, Austria, and France, who have been sincere friends of the Turkish Empire—if such a thing as sincere friendship ever existed in the world—have been decried by the fanatic Mussulman party as more dangerous and fatal than Russian aggression. If there be any party in Turkey that can be held as the bone and sinew of the empire, it is that of the bigotted Mussulmans—strong in their own faith, their own traditions, their own policy, and their peculiar and undying antagonism to the religion and civilisation of Christian states. This party, backed as it is by Asia and Africa, is as fierce as it is ignorant, and as jealous as it is foolhardy. In their impatience, they might at any moment render of no avail all the diplomacy of the best diplomatists of Europe, dethrone the Sultan, and stir up a new "Holy War" of Mussulman against Christian. In such a war, their defeat, though certain, would be costly and difficult. Perhaps the Czar foresaw even this, when he so wantonly fastened a quarrel upon the Sultan; but before the public writers and statesmen of Europe condemn the Sultan and his advisers for being punctilious as regards forms and words, and for sending back the Viennese note for emendation, they should coolly reflect upon the very dangerous and critical position in which the Sultan is placed. The more firmness, courage, and independence he displays under the enforced tutelage into which the interests of Europe, no less than his own, have thrust him, the better it will be for him—provided always that these qualities can be exhibited without cutting a knot, which it is desirable to untie, and without lighting a conflagration which he, more than any other man, would be interested in extinguishing. There may be no occasion for alarm in the tenor of the latest intelligence from Constantinople, but there is certainly some reason for anxiety. Should the Emperor of Russia simply refuse to depart from the terms to which he has already acceded, and insist upon disallowing even a slight verbal alteration in the collective note of the Allied Powers, the whole question at issue will be re-opened, with the immense advantage to Russia of actual possession, and with the immense disadvantage to Turkey of wasted resources and baffled policy. To the allies would remain a sense of fruitless intervention, resulting in nothing but a display of their own powerlessness. All the friends of civilisation must earnestly hope that such a catastrophe may be averted.

THE last mail from India brings intelligence that the King of Ava has sued for peace, on our own terms; and that the Burmese War is positively at an end. The country will rejoice to learn the fact: for the war was neither creditable in its origin nor satisfactory in its progress. Whether it will prove consolatory or beneficial in its results remains to be seen. In the meantime, we have annexed Pegu, taken forcible possession of the mouth of the great river on which the Burmese depend for the supply of their food, and constituted ourselves virtually the masters of the whole country, whether its inhabitants be at peace or at war with us. But will Pegu be worth holding? Will it pay the cost of its own government in our hands? And will not the dreadfully severe terms we have imposed upon the Burmese Sovereign—the loss of a province which is essential to the independent existence of his empire—make the Burmese our permanent enemies—provoke us into collisions with them, and keep us in a state of perpetual hostilities, the prosecution of which will be exceedingly expensive, exceedingly annoying, and not in the least degree glorious or even satisfactory? It is premature to answer such questions, though not to ask them. The restoration of peace is, however, a real benefit: as far as it goes; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the good government and prosperity of our vast Indian Empire, that such useless wars will not again be undertaken: and that means will yet be found to make the Burmese good neighbours, and to link their interests to ours by the extension of trade and friendly intercourse. But if we would do this, we must not, by any acts of ours, render their Sovereign too weak to be respected by his subjects. The stronger the kingdom of Ava can be made within the limits to which we have resolved to restrict it, the better chance will there be for the establishment of friendly relations between us. A disorganised kingdom and a powerless monarch, though existing by our favour and under our shelter, are but unreliable neighbours. We have inflicted immense evil upon the Burmese state; and it will now become our duty, as well as our interest, to avoid troubling what remains of it, by interference or control. To have to annex Ava as well as Pegu would be indeed a calamity.

THE COURT.

The Queen left Osborne, for Ireland, on Saturday last. Full details of her Majesty's progress and reception in the Irish metropolis, will be found in another part of our Paper.

The Princess Royal, and the younger members of the Royal family, left the Isle of Wight for Scotland, on Monday, and remained at Holyrood until the arrival of their Royal parents from Ireland.

HIS ROYAL Highness the Prince Adalbert of Prussia left Prussia House, Carlton House terrace, on Monday evening, for Dover, from which port he proceeded at a late hour in the evening, in the Prussian steamer have been placed at the disposal of his Royal Highness by the Admiralty.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonry*: The Rev. R. Campbell, to Perth Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Hon. and Rev. J. H. Nelson, to Trimley St Mary, Suffolk; the Rev. F. W. Collison, to Marwood, Devon; the Rev. Frederick Hockin, M.A., to Phillack and Gwithian, Cornwall; the Rev. Edward Evans, to Eccles St Mary-next-the-sea, Norfolk. *Vicarage*. The Rev. James W. Wenn, to Wokhambrook.

ENGLISH CHURCH AT GENEVA.—A correspondent informs us that the new English church of the Holy Trinity, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on the 30th ult. The Bishop was already at Geneva, and the interesting ceremony excited the liveliest sympathy of all true Protestants.

TESTIMONIAL.—The congregation of St. Mary, Haggerstone, have recently presented to their late Curate, the Rev. John H. Ness, theological associate of King's College, London, an address accompanied with an elegant silver tea and coffee service, as a token of their esteem for the unwearied zeal and ability he at all times displayed in performing the arduous duties of that extensive district parish.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The half-yearly meeting and election of children to this institution was held at the Asylum, Bow-road, on Monday: Captain Nelson in the chair. The appearance of the children was neat, and an air of comfort and happiness pervaded the scene. They have at present on their books, in round numbers, 120 children—eighty boys and forty girls—and it was the desire of the committee to increase that number, but this cannot at present be done, for a great want being a suitable building.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday last at the office, John-street, Adelphi, Captain Lambert Perrott in the chair. The silver medal of the society was voted to Lieutenant E. Kelly, R.N., in appreciation of his gallant conduct on the occasion of the wreck of the ship *Randolph*, which was wrecked off Port Louis, Mauritius, in June, 1851, when, through his indefatigable exertions, fifty Coolies and the mate of the vessel were saved from drowning.

RAILWAY MEETINGS.—The half yearly and general meetings of the various railway companies still continue. During the past week, there have been several, in their respective localities. The general railway shares have been somewhat influenced by these meetings, and are quoted at a rather lower rate. A general decline of from two to three per cent has taken place during the last month. The many calls for the present month amount to £400,789, as against £698,640 of September, 1852. At the Oxford and Worcester Railway meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend at the rate of £1 14s. per cent per annum on the preference shares was carried after some opposition. At the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of six per cent upon the guaranteed stock of that class was declared, and the £4 paid up on the Lincolnshire stock was consolidated. At the Lancashire and Yorkshire meeting, to be held on the 7th inst., a dividend at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent less Income-tax is to be declared, which will leave a surplus of £9840 to be carried to the next account.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.—Papers relating to the succession to the throne of Denmark have been presented to Parliament and printed. They contain a despatch addressed by M. de Bluhme, the Foreign Minister of Denmark, to the different Danish Ministers accredited to the Courts of the Sovereigns who were parties to the treaty of the 8th of May, 1852, and which M. de Bille was instructed to communicate to Lord Clarendon, together with a summary of the discussions which took place in the United Chambers. In transmitting a copy of this despatch, Sir H. M. W. Wynn informed Lord Clarendon, that a spontaneous declaration by him of his approval of the view taken by the Danish government of the agreement, and that the right of succession, according to the *Lex Regia*, had been, both for the present and future, abolished, would be very acceptable to the Danish government, although such declaration was not formally requested. Lord Clarendon therefore replied, in a despatch dated June 7, 1853, that he was desired to instruct you that her Majesty's Government do full justice to the motives by which the Danish Government have been actuated, and that they see no reason for changing the opinion already expressed on various occasions so recently as by Viscount Palmerston, that the abolition of the law in question would record a simple, safe, and apparently unobjectionable method of hereafter preventing renewed complications, such as those to which the treaty of the 8th May so happily put an end.

GUERNSEY: HARBOUR OF ST. PETER PORT.—On Wednesday (last week) the foundation-stone of this new harbour was laid with grand masonic ceremony, by the Baliff, Peter Stafford Carey, Esq. Of this very interesting scene we shall have an engraving, from a clever sketch by M. Naftel.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.							Inches.
Aug. 26	29.245	66·0	52·0	59·3	— 0·5	78	S.W.	0.28
„ 27	29.311	63·0	47·7	55·8	— 3·6	76	S.W.	0.47
„ 28	29.363	67·0	49·2	56·2	— 3·3	77	W.S.W.	0.00
„ 29	29.787	70·1	47·6	57·1	— 2·2	69	W.	0.06
„ 30	29.567	69·9	48·7	57·3	— 2·1	75	W.	0.09
„ 31	29.888	67·6	48·7	58·7	— 2·3	74	S.W.	0.00
Sept. 1	29.[illegible]	67·9	50·0	57·8	— 1·1	90	S.W.	0.[illegible]

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the Barometer decreased from 29.82 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.20 inches by midnight on the 26th; it turned to increase nearly in the morning of the 27th; and was 30.04 inches by the morning of the 30th; again decreasing by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the level of the sea, was 29.[illegible] in.

The Wet Days during the week has been changeable: the wind was blowing very strongly on Friday and Saturday, with frequent passing showers to 10 hs. and 11 hs. on the square foot. On the 7th, there was frequent heavy rain, of rain and wind. The temperature of the air has been below [illegible] during the week, being on the average 3°·3 below the average of the week. The highest temperature in the week was [illegible] on the 27th; the lowest [illegible] on the 31st. The mean temperature in the week was therefore 57°·8. The range of daily temperature during the week was the greatest on the 28th, the value of which was 19°·6; and, on the 31st, it was 7°·2; the mean daily range for the week was 10°·8. Rain fell to the depth of 1.4 inches in the week.

Fog-bo. Months. signal, the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea, was 29.[illegible] inches; the highest temperature in the month was 72°·1, and the lowest was [illegible]. The range of temperature in the month was 31°·5. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 70°·8, and of all the lowest by night was [illegible]. The mean temperature for the month was 59°·8, being below the average of 58 Augusts, by 1°·[illegible]. The mean temperature of the dew point was 52°·9, and the mean degree of humidity was [illegible]·78, that of complete saturation being represented by 100. [illegible] fell in the month to the depth of 1.4 inches.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF [illegible]. During the week ending the birds of [illegible] were registered in the metropolitan districts. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, the average number was [illegible]. The number of deaths registered in the [illegible] last week is below the number [illegible] during the [illegible] weeks. Among the principal [illegible] 95 persons died from chronic [illegible]. The causes of death in [illegible] 20); the Longevity [illegible] 2; of cancer, [illegible]; of [illegible] 8; of [illegible] 8; of [illegible] 8

THE BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(Continued from page 194.)

BRADFORD, Thursday Night.

The opening of St. George's Hall, in musical annals, must be recorded as a "great fact." It was only in 1848 that the enthusiastic amateur, the present mayor, gave the first notion of a music-hall; and although his protégé, as was considered, passed almost unremarked at the time, the idea, once entertained by a man of purpose, was not abandoned. Yesterday must indeed have been a proud day to him—to find that the resolution of the 21st of December, 1849, to erect, to open, to inaugurate, and to perform had been fully carried out in the presence of the highest Church authorities of the north, in that of the most elevated authorities in the county, and in that of amateurs assembled from all parts of the United Kingdom, and even from the Continent. It was a grand and imposing spectacle when the conductor gave the signal for the National Anthem; and the whole auditory, composed of people of all creeds and shades of political opinion, rose in respect to the symbol of authority and Majesty—our own solemn and exciting prayer for the reigning sovereign of the realm.

The performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio "Paul," yesterday, is cited by those professors and amateurs, who have heard this work from its first execution at Düsseldorf and at Liverpool, as one of the finest—if not the finest—rendering of the oratorio yet given. Such perfection in the playing of the accompaniments, and such accuracy and precision in the choral singing, I venture to assert, were never before attained. The list of players will naturally confirm the accuracy of the former assertion, but the choristers to Londoners are comparatively unknown. It is almost to be regretted that your illustrative columns absolutely preclude the giving of their names, as the zealous and accomplished vocalists of Bradford, Leeds, Manchester, Huddersfield, Halifax, Hull, Salford, Keighley, Dewsbury, York, Bierley, Hebden-bridge, Wakefield, Holmfirth, &c., would deserve individual mention. Their firm attack of the points, their nice observance of the accidentals, their appreciation of light and shade, their downright earnestness and musical knowledge, cannot be too highly rated or eulogised. They were evidently on their mettle; they watched the conductor's beat unremittingly; and the result was a delivery of the composer's meaning thoroughly real and artistical. The Chorus Master (Mr. Jackson) is entitled to every credit. The appalling "Stone her to death"—the intensely captivating chorus, "Happy and blest"—the glorious "Arise! shine! the wonderful chorals, "Sleepers, awake!"—the delicious chorus, "O be gracious"—may be quoted as particular specimens of success; but the whole was gone through without a hitch; and Costa must have been proud of his forces. Madame Novello and Mr. Lockey sustained the soprano and tenor parts in the first act; and Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Sims Reeves were allotted those in the second part. Mrs. Lockey and Herr Formes were assigned the contralto and bass parts throughout the oratorio.

Sublime as Beethoven's "Hallelujah" chorus from the "Mount of Olives" unquestionably is, the policy of introducing it after "Paul" may be doubted. Mendelssohn's work is such a coherent and consistent entirety, that a fragment from the oratoric of another composer seemed to be a kind of intimation that "Paul" was without a finale sufficiently imposing to conclude a morning's performance. When the Archbishop of York, the Lord-Lieutenant, and the audience rose for the "Hallelujah," the effect was superb. During the morning there had been a variety of changes in the aspect of the hall, as the sun shone through each window in succession, but the climax of interest was during the standing of the congregated multitude—it was something to remember.

It would be not only unjust to the crowds in the streets to pass unnoticed their orderly behaviour. The barriers were kept without difficul y by the police, and the people were most kind and accommodating in allowing visitors to the Hall to break through their ranks. The absence of the slightest approach to the general disturbance, were proofs of the thriving condition of the operatives, whose dresses, if of inferior materials, were universally neat. Foreign writers, who dilate on the wretchedness of our manufacturing towns, should visit Bradford to be convinced that comfort can be found with even restricted means.

It is understood that the pecuniary success of the Festival is now placed beyond a doubt. The building of the Hall was begun with a capital of £16,000, in shares of £5 each; but such an edifice cannot have been built for such a sum. At all events, it is palpable that Bradford can for the future hold its triennial festival with safety, both artistically and financially. The Committee of Management are Messrs. W. B. Addison, Garnett, Hustler, Payne, Semon, Tee, Stanfield, Dale, Mawson, with the Mayor as chairman, and Mr Charles Ollivier as secretary.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LICHFIELD RACES.—Monday.

Prendree Stakes.—Whalebone walked over.
Staffordshire Stakes.—Morning Star, 2.
Campaigne Stakes.—Eva, 1. Mysterious Lady, 2.
Anson Stakes.—Earl of Golborne, 1. Mary Ann, 2.
Gold Cup.—Whalebone, 1. Sally, 2.
Free Handicap.—Sally, 1. Forester, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Knight Errant, 1.

PLYMOUTH RACES.—Tuesday.

Tradesmen's Plate. Catharina, 1. Czarina, 2.
Saltram Stakes.—Sleeping Partner, 1. Madame Wharton, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Ethelwolf, 1 Pride, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Lambton, 1. Charles the Twelfth filly, 2.

CHELMSFORD RACES. Tuesday.

Trial Stakes.—Lascelles, 1. Monie Moses, 2.
Chelmsford Stakes.—Garforth, 1. Miss Talbot, 2.
Galleywood Stakes.—Youthful Days, 1. Luxurious, 2.
The Members' Plate was won at three heats, by Antigone beating Brunette.

WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate.—Lascelles, 1. Garforth, 2.
Town Plate.—Luxurious, 1. Sophistry, 2.
Cup Stakes.—Waverley, 1. Brunette, 2.
Mark's Hall Stakes.—Farmer's Boy, 1. Lady Isabel, 2.

LINCOLN RACES. -Thursday.

Brownlow Stakes.—Young England, 1. Magic, 2.
Granby Stakes.—Trump Queen, 1. Brown Brandy, 2.
Lincolnshire Handicap.—Anna Eliza, 1.

FRIDAY.

Tyro Stakes.—Hotchpot, 1. Ratan colt, 2.
Scurry Stakes.—Scarcity, 1.
Brock e-bury Stakes.—Captain Cornish, 1.

BETTING AS TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

LEAMINGTON STAKES.—1 to 2 agst the Friar (t)

6 to 5 agst West Australian (t) and off.)	7 to 2 agst Sittingbourne (t) 10 to 1 —— Redvers (t)	15 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's colt (t)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

40 to 1 agst Pelion (t)	40 to 1 agst Sailorboy. Offers to give 30 agst the field.	100 to 1 agst Towton (t)

CHESHIRE PUTH.

1000 to 30 agst Pallon (t)	40 to 1 agst Nutwell (t)	500 to 15 agst Lord Exeter's lot (t)
1000 to 25 —— Winter (t)	1000 to 10 —— Garforth (t)	
1000 to 20 —— Jawster (t)	1000 to 10 —— Oracle (t)	Offers to give 30 agst the field.
40 to 1 —— King Pepin (t)	1000 to 10 —— Gorgebost (t)	

DERBY RACES, 1854.—Viscount Palmerston and Lord Stanhope have accepted the stewardship of those races.

CRICKET.—A grand match was played at Brighton on Monday and Tuesday, between Sussex and Nottingham, in which the latter won the match in one innings by eight runs.—The Kent and Surrey have had a struggle at the Oval, at Kennington, in which the Surrey worsted the Kents by twelve runs only. Surrey, first innings, 92; second, 109. Kent, first, 85; second, 104.

PEDESTRIANISM IN FRANCE.—A button-polisher, aged 17, named Laleu, made a bet that he would in four hours run over the 40,000 metres (about 25 miles) of the military way which follows the bastions of the fortifications. He won the wager easily in three hours and fifty-three minutes.—*Paris Journal.*

COTTON ROPES FOR SHIPS.—There is a novelty about the *Sovereign of the Seas* that doubtless will be soon imitated by other vessels. The ropes which form the running rigging are of cotton, which is not only capable of a tighter twist, but is not so liable to become deteriorated by friction as hempen cords. After they have been in use, too, for years, they can be sold for nearly as much as the original cost. These ropes are quite smooth, and run with great rapidity through the blocks. The sails also of this vessel are of cotton—two sets of cotton sails costing only the sum paid for one set of linen.—*Liverpool Times.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—All the divisions of the fleet are by this time (Aug. 30) clear of the English Channel, and are engaged in trial sailings and exercise. Both Admiral Corry's and Commodore Martin's squadrons will touch at Bantry Bay occasionally, and anchor for a day or night. The fleet will rendezvous at Queenstown on the 17th instant, to meet the Admiralty. Another screw-frigate *Tribune*, 31, Capt. the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, will join Commodore Martin's squadron after the attendance on the Royal Yacht Squadron. The *London*, 90, Capt. C. Eden, was paid wages at Spithead, and sailed to join the fleet.

THE CRIMEAN CAMP.—The Adjutant-General of the Forces has, in an official letter to the Commissary-General, Sir R. Routh, conveyed the expression of the Commander-in-Chief's entire satisfaction at the manner in which the commissariat arrangements were carried on during the late encampment.

ON DITS.—It is generally believed that Major-General Sir de Lacy Evanis is to have one of the vacant regiments—the 2nd, Queen's Royals, or the 1st Dragoons. Colonel Gawler, Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief, will have a *vacancy Lord* on his return from orders, he having left London on leave of absence.—Lieutenants holding the situations of staff officers of pensioners will be promoted to captaincy immediately on the completion of twenty-three full pay service, ten of which were served as staff officer.—The Board of Ordnance are causing Fort Sunderland, at Hythe, to be put into a state to receive guns of a heavy calibre.—*U. S. Gazette.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Only a moderate amount of business has been transacted in the Consol market this week, both for money and time, and prices have fluctuated to a certain extent, with a downward tendency. Considering the rapid increase in our export trade, and which is absorbing the greater portion of the surplus means of the shippers, the quantity of stock in the hands of the jobbers has not been large, and we may observe that this demand for money has not been quite so active as of late; nevertheless, large advances have been made by the Bank of England, and by private bankers, to parties engaged in the Eastern and Australian trades.

We have had no arrivals of specie from New York, only to the extent of £5,000, per the Niagara; but from South America £340,000 in dollars, and from the West Indies £100,000 in doubloons have been reported. A few parcels of gold have come to hand from Australia, and large supplies of coined silver have come in from France and Germany to purchase gold. Notwithstanding this silver is now abundant, a further advance has taken place in its value, standard bars having realised 5s 2½d per ounce. At that quotation, large transactions have taken place for India and China. That the late supply of gold should not have passed into the Bank of England in the usual manner, is not a matter of surprise, when it is considered that in selling bullion to the Bank, the fixed price is £3 17s 9d per ounce; and in receiving gold from the Bank, whether in the shape of coin or bullion, the price is £3 17s. 10½d the ounce. It is obvious, then, that the 1½d. per ounce is so much additional profit to the importer, if he possesses his own merchant. According to a Parliamentary paper, the total amount of gold coined in our Mint, during the four years ending with 1851, was £10,927,201; and from the 1st of January, 1852, to the 1st of August, 1853, it exceeded £17,800,000. In the face of this great increase in the supply, the loss and has gone on increasing, and the stock in the Bank of England is at present less than it was at the corresponding period in 1852.

The influx of gold in the Paris Mint continues unabated, and it is estimated that the present stock is little short of £3,000,000. The period for the delivery of coin has been extended to seven days.

The total nett circulation of the United Kingdom for the month, ending the 6th of August, was £30,210,205. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England at the above date was £17,370,370, being £1,230,000 more than at the same period in 1852.

There was a moderate degree of firmness in Consols on Monday, with an increased desire on the part of the *Bulls* to operate. The Three per Cents were done at 98¾, ⅞, and 98⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 98¾, 99; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅛ ⅜; India Stock marked 277. Exchequer Bills were firmer, and fetched a premium. On Tuesday and Wednesday especially the latter day—Consols were steady and lower, they have declined to 97⅞. India Bonds were 1s. to 20s. premium. The market on Thursday was heavy, at further reduced prices. The extreme heaviness was chiefly attributed to the fact that the Directors of the Bank of England were to distribute 10 per cent per annum. The Three per Cents opened at 98⅝, and closed at 97⅝. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 100⅛ to 100⅜; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 98¾ ⅞. Exchequer Bills were heavy, at 4s. to 1s. prem.; and India Bonds, 3s. pm. East India Stock, 2s.; Bank Stock, 227 to 228.

In the Foreign Stock Market, business has prevailed; but prices have not varied materially. Brazilian Old Five per Cents, Small, have been 102; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 89¾; Chilian, Six per Cents, 10¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1842, 81; Mexican Three per Cents Deferred, for the Account, 26⅜ ¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 45½ to 45¾; Russian Five per Cents, 110 to 110⅛; Sardinian Five per Cents, 110 to 110⅛; Spanish Five per Cents, 19¾; Spanish Old Three per Cents, 17⅞; the Committee's Certificates, 9⅞ per cent.

Miscellaneous shares have been tolerable firm. Australasia Bank have marked 81; British, 62½; Colonial, 82; Commercial of London, 18¾; Bank of Asia, 6¾; Colonial, 18½; Union of Australia, 70½ to 70; Union of London, 10¾; Hungerford Bridge, 12½; Waterloo, 6½; Vauxhall, 20¾; Albion Insurance, 86; County, 12½; Globe, 100; Guardian, 6¾; Hope, 4¾; Imperial Fire, 14; Law Life, 85; Palladium, 47; Phœnix, 185; Royal Exchange, 242; Sun Fire, 1½; Ditto, 4; Ditto, New, 2½; Australian Agricultural, 22½; Australian Land Company, 2½; Australian Royal Mail, 2½; Australian Steam Navigation, 2½; City Natural Gas, 5¾; Hudson's Bay, 21; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 2¾.

Railway shares have been in some request, and prices have given way. The total "calls" for the present month are £496,720. In September, last year, they were £693,640. The total "calls" for the first nine months of 1853 are £7,712,013, against £5,898,077 in the corresponding period of 1852. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 65¾; Eastern Counties, 13, ex div.; East Lancashire, 70¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 73¾; Great Northern, 81, ex div.; Ditto A Stock, 53; Ditto B Stock, 131, ex div.; Great Western, 65¾, ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 74½; Leeds Northern, 15½; London and Blackwall, 8¾, ex div.; London and Brighton, 51¾; London and North-Western, 109¾; Ditto Lightns, 2½; London and South-Western, 84; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 11¾; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 20¾; Mid.and, 69¾, ex div.; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 14¾; North British, 32; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 48½; Scottish Midland, 64; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 65¾; Ditto Guaranteed Stock, 69; South-Eastern, 69½; South Wales, 9¾, ex div.; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 2¾; York and North Midland, —, ex div.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 111, ex div; Wear Valley, 82.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 14¾ ex div.; Eastern Union Scrip, 2¼; Great Northern Five per Cent, 113, ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 85; Great Western Irredeemable Four per Cent, 109; Consolidated Bristol and Exeter, 51; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 13½; South Devon, 14½, ex div.; South Eastern, 26.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, Extension, 2; Grand Junction of France, 12½; Great Central of France, 10; Luxembourg, 7½; Ditto, Preference, 1⅜; Ditto, Guaranteed, 3¾; Namur and Liege, with interest, 6¾; Northern of France, 36½; Paris and Lyons, 28½; Paris and Strasbourg, 33⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 9; Upper India Scrip, 1 prem.

In Mining Shares, comparatively few transactions have taken place. On Thursday, Agra and Masterman were done at 2 to 1⅞; Australian Freehold, ⅜ to ⅝; British Australian Gold, ⅜; Copper Mines of England, 68; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 10½; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 2⅜; Linares, 8¾; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Tin Croft, 7½; United Mexican, 4½.

Friday Evening.

Consols have been very flat to-day, yet we have no material change to notice in prices. The Three per Cents Reduced have been 98¾ ⅞, the Three per Cent Consols, 97⅝ ⅞; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 100⅜ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents, 123⅛; Bank Stock, 227 to 228; South Sea Stock, 115; Ditto, New, 100; Long Annuities, 6⅛; Exchequer Bills, 1s. pm. to 2s dis.; India Bonds, 18s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have met a dull market.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—This week's arrival of English wheat up to our market consewhee has amounted to 1600 quarters, almost wholly from Essex and Kent. Fresh up to-day the samples by land carriage were trifling, and the show of samples was small. Selling slowly, the trade was not to say brisk, factors were very firm, and most of them refused to sell, except at a decline of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. From abroad, 10,960 quarters of wheat have come in. The article was in good request, and prices were a shade higher than on Monday. Floating cargoes realised extreme rates. There was a good sale for barley, and new qualities sold as high as 38s. per quarter. There was an improved demand for malt, the value of which had an upward tendency. Good sound oats were scarce, and rather dearer. Low and middling parcels were firm. Beans and peas sold on former terms. There was a good business doing in flour, and the best town made were worth 40s. per 280 lbs.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1320; barley, 40; malt, 6960; oats, 110; flour, 540. Irish oats, 280. Foreign wheat, 10 [illegible] Scotch [illegible] Norfolk and Suffolk, [illegible] Kent and Essex, 30 [illegible] Scotch and North 36s. to 38s. [illegible] Chevalier, 60s. to 67s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto white, 19s. to 22s.; Dublin black, 20s. to 22s.; ditto brown, 20s. to 23s.; ditto white, 23s. to 25s.; Sligo, 20s. to 23s.; Limerick, 23s. to 25s.; Galway, 20s. to 23s.; Scotch potato, 23s. to 25s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s. to 40s.; Essex and Suffolk ditto, 36s. to 38s.; Kent and Essex, 36s. to 38s.; Irish, 32s. to 34s.; Scotch, 32s. to 34s.; American, 24s. to 28s. per barrel.

Seeds.—A few parcels of good new Canary seed has sold at 50s. per quarter. Winter tares have produced 6s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel, and fine new rapeseed, £26 per last. Linseed is less active, but cakes are very firm.

Wool.—In the wool market, 54s. to 56s.; Hull crossbred, 47s. to 50s.; Mr Hieremann and Company, 60s. to 63s.; Kingswood, 38s. to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 12s. to 14s. per cwt. Rape was mustard-seed, 8s. to 13s.; white canary, 7s. to 8s. and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £26 to £28 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £5 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, 6s. to £10 5s. per ton. Rape cakes, £5 5s. to £5 10s. per ton. Canary, 60s. to 63s. per quarter. English clover seed, 42s. to 63s.; white ditto, 44s. to 64s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9½d. for 4lb. loaf of household ditto, 6½d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s. 6d.; barley, 29s. 9d.; oats, 21s. 6d.; rye, 33s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 1d.; peas, 35s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 48s. 10d.; barley, 29s. 7d.; oats, 22s.; rye, 33s. 6d.; beans, 34s. 9d.; peas, 36s. 6d.

Tallow.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Potatoes.—Prices on average business to dealers in the markets, at about stationary rates. Common round sorts, 70s. to 110s. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 23,013 lbs. of foreign, and 2,600 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. of home growth.

Sugar.—The demand has continued steady; but, with the exception of [illegible] of refined goods, the market has ruled very dull, at barely former prices. Low lots of raw [illegible] have been sold at 36s. to 36s. 6d.; low good to fine, 37s. 6d. to 38s.; good to fine brown, 39s. to 39s. 6d.; and yellow, 40s. to 40s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods have been in limited request, at 44s. 6d. to 45s. for crown lumps, and 46s. 6d. to 47s. for single loaves. Crushed, firm. The total clearances to the 27th ult., were [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons in 1852.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon has sold steadily, at from 45s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. Plant ation kinds have supported former terms. Mocha has advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

Tobacco.—In consequence of the very large sales, the Bengal has been withdrawn from public sale at 1s. per cwt.

Provisions.—For all kinds of butter the demand has ruled heavy, and prices have given way from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. The bacon market is dull at 2s to 3s per cwt. Lard is quiet, and is clearing at last week's rates. Hams are in limited demand.

Spirits.—A very active business is doing in rum, the value of which is still 1d. advance. The Leeward Islands, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2d. Rum, Demerara, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; and Barbadoes, 1s. 1d. to [illegible]

[illegible] (Friday).—Lambeth [illegible] Tyre, 2s.; Wheelwright, 2s.; Carpenter, 2s.; Bengal [illegible] Large (Friday).—There is a [illegible] Ditto [illegible] Kent, 115s to [illegible] Old (Friday).—To-day [illegible] quality, nevertheless, the demand for [illegible]

Cattle (Friday).—Lambeth [illegible] Tyre, 2s.; Wheelwright, 2s.; Carpenter, 2s.; Bengal [illegible]

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas, Linseed, Rapeseed, Tares, Mustard, Coriander, Canary, Flax, Hops, Wool, Coals, Tallow, Potatoes, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Provisions, Spirits, Cattle, Timber, Iron, Hemp, Oil, Cotton, Wine, Metals, Drugs, Dyes, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Rum, Meat, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Calves, Deals, Battens, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Linen, Silk, Paper, Leather, Glass, Soap, Candles, Shipping, Freights, Exchange, Bullion, Funds, Railways, Mines, Foreign Stocks, Miscellaneous Shares, Banking, Insurance, Gas, Water, Canals, Docks, Harbours, Bridges, Roads, Canals, Docks, Harbours, Bridges, Roads.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.

BANKRUPTS.

F. B. M. FOWLER, Brownlow-road, Dalston, builder. J. SOUL, St. George-road, New Kent-road, surrey, and Botolph lane, City, fish-salesman. A. COOKE, Upper Marylebone-street, Regent-street. J. GAMON, Wesley Place, King, near Chelmsford, cambridge. Clerk, horsehair. T. HUTCHINS, Bank-street, Westminster. [illegible] Lancaster, and Anston, Yorkshire, miller. J. KELLY, Hereford, shoeworth, tailor. T. S. CATLIN, Leicester, grocer. J. FOWLER, Macclesfield, Cheshire, journeyman-builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MORRO, Milton, Kilmarnock, farmer. W. CREE, Glasgow, [illegible]

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 2.

2nd Foot—Major-Gen Sir J. Dalbiac, K.C.B. and K.T.S. to be Col., vice La [illegible]
Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. and K.T. 21st, Major-Gen. Sir De L. Evans, K.C.B. [illegible]
Brig. Major-Gen. Sir J. Burgoyne, Bart. to be C.B. and G.C.B. [illegible]
Royal Horse Guards, Lieut.-Col. C. Du P. Egerton to be Lieut.-Col., [illegible]
Regiment of Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. W. Grey to be Lieut.-Col., vice [illegible]
Major Lieut. H. Pitt to be A. [illegible] Lieut. F. W. Fitz-Hardin [illegible]
Cornet and Sub-Lieut. A. Compton, to be Lieut., vice [illegible]
1st Regiment Guards, Lieut. S. Pearson to be Lieut. vice Hancock
[illegible] Hancock to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Pearson
[illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible]
[illegible] Lieut. Hon. Leopold Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible]
Robinson, Ensign J. Crispin to be Lieutenant, vice Holdsworth; Under [illegible]
Ensign, vice Crosse. 6th Captain J. M. Barrington, to be Captain, vice [illegible]
Captain J. Turner to be Captain, vice Hennessy. 10th Lieutenant J. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Bellingham; Ensign C. W. Bobart to be Lieutenant, vice Gregory; A. P. Ramsay to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton; Surgeon W. Brighouse to be Surgeon, vice Campbell. 13th, Lieutenant J. M'Kay Hynd to be Captain, vice Hewitt; Ensign R. H. Hunter to be Lieutenant, vice Hynd; G. W. B. Hughes to be Ensign, vice Hunter. J. Paul to be Captain, vice Barry; Ensign G. Bruce, to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] Lieutenant to be Lieutenant, vice Bruce. 31st, J. A. Beard to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Bond. 35th Ensign R. W. Fielding [illegible] Lieutenant, vice Hamilton; Ensign J. Wilson, to be Lieutenant, vice Fielding. 38th Lieutenant Wm. Leslie Bellingham Lieut. G. G. Cooper to be Captain, vice Lloyd. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon to be Inspector-General of Hospitals and Surgeons of the Fleet, vice Brayshaw.

BANKRUPTS.

T. PUCKRIDGE, Church-street, Greenwich, builder. R. [illegible] Lisle, grocer. J. BLAIR, Caroline Place, Pimlico, chemist. [illegible] Bayswater. [illegible] Bangalore-street worth, warehouseman. C. J. KELSO, Clifton, Bristol.

BIRTHS.

BENTLEY.—On the 28th ult., at Felton, Salop, the wife of the Rev Peter George Bentley, of a son.
BOSE.—On the 26th ult., at Barlow Hall, Lancashire, the wife of William Camille Brooks, Esq., of a daughter.
HOLDSWORTH.—On the 28th ult., at 12, Heathcote-street, the wife of Robert H. Holdsworth, Esq., of a daughter.
MONTAGU.—On the 22nd ult., at Cromore, the lady of Lord Robert Montagu, of a daughter.
REID.—On the 30th ult., at Winchester, the wife of George Shuldham Peard, Esq., 20th Regiment, of a daughter.
ROPER.—On the 29th ult., at Chichester, Lady Roper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GREAVES—BRECKNELL.—At Mayfield, Staffordshire, the Rev. Talbot Aden Ley Greaves, Vicar of Mayfield, to Catherine Ellen Caroline Colyear, only daughter of the late Captain and Lady Catherine Brecknell, and niece of the last Earl of Portarlington.
MACLEOD—CAMERON.—At Westminster, Henry Dunning MacLeod, Esq., of the inner Temple, second son of the late R. MacLeod, Esq., Lieut.-Lieutenant of Cromarty, N.B., to Elizabeth Mackenzie, eldest daughter of Hugh Innes Cameron, Esq., of Hydepark-gate, Kensington gore.
MILLS—LASCELLES.—At Harewood, on the 26th ult., Charles Henry Mills, Esq., only son of Charles Mills, Esq., of Camelford-house, to the Lady Louisa Isabella Lascelles, eldest daughter of the Earl of Harewood.
MONTMORENCY—READE.—On the 23rd ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Le Comte Alexander de Polignac to Jessie Anne, daughter of William Ramsay, Esq., of Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

DEATHS.

BURNETT.—On 25th May, 1853, at Melbourne, Victoria, John Alexander Burnett, Esq., aged 40, Attorney-General, Queensland, intermittent fever.
CARTWRIGHT.—On the 28th ult., at Ayuhoe Rectory, Lady Fanny, wife of the Rev Stephen Ralph Cartwright, and daughter of Harriet, Dowager Countess of Errol, aged thirty-six.
DAMER.—At Petersham, on the 26th ult., the Lady Jane Dawson Damer, sister of the Earl of Portarlington.
MARTYN.—At the Old Kent-road, London, Hannah, relict of the late Joseph Martin, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late William Blackmore, Esq., of Pittsdean House, Tenterden, Kent, aged ninety-four.
NOEL.—On the 28th ult., at his residence, Nottingham-place, Plymouth, the Rev. Thomas Noel, A.M., Rector of Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, aged seventy-nine.
PERSON.—On the 28th ult., at Plymouth, Sarah, the beloved wife of James Person, Esq., aged thirty-five.
REIFFENSTEIN.—On the 28th ult., at Frankfort on-the-Maine, the wife of J. E. Reiffenstein, aged thirty nine.
TONGE.—On the 12th ult., suddenly, at Bagneres de Luchon, in the Pyrenees (in consequence of a fall from his horse), Captain John Henry Tonge, late of the 14th Lancers, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, third son of the late William Tonge, Esq., of Alverston, Gloucestershire, aged thirty-five.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE RESULTS OF "PROTECTION" IN FRANCE.

FRANCE is an exceptional country, and has to be governed by exceptional means. It is now pretty clearly ascertained that the harvest of 1853 will fall considerably short of the average. A period of scarcity is in every country a matter of serious alarm to the governing classes. When the people are well fed and well employed, they cause but little anxiety. When famine stares them in the face they are apt to become troublesome, and to raise ugly questions that are at all times better left alone. In countries like France, where the people have no share in the government, and where the executive power pretends to supervise everything, regulate everything, and accomplish everything, a deficiency in the supplies of food is an evil far more serious than in states where kings and rulers make no such pretensions. Before the auspicious repeal of the Corn-laws in England, there was constant danger that a year of scarcity might imperil our best institutions, and lead to civil strife, if not to violent revolution. Fortunately, these fears exist no longer. The animosity of food-eaters against food-producers is at an end. Trade has been left in its natural channels; there is no tax upon the people's bread, and no law whatever to impede or to prevent abundance. The markets of the world have been opened to us. England has become the storehouse and the granary of all nations. Whatever scarcity we may suffer will be a natural, not an artificial, one, and will not be in the remotest degree aggravated by mischievous restrictions and interferences. The people having no complaint to make of the Government in this respect, do not hold it responsible for famine, or look to it for any relief which they know it will be powerless to afford.

Such are the inestimable results of justice and freedom, and adherence to the laws of nature. In France the state of affairs is widely different. The Emperor has some Free-trade tendencies; and seems to understand, though as yet but imperfectly, how much France might gain by the extension of her commercial intercourse with her neighbours, and especially with England. But, with the exception of Bordeaux, and other wine-growing districts, France is densely and almost hopelessly Protectionist. Small as the progress which the Emperor has made in economical science, he is, in many respects, in advance of his countrymen. But much as he can do—and the events of the last two years have proved that no previous Sovereign of France could do so much—he is powerless when he struggles against the inexorable laws of nature. To become natural is not easy, even to him, when he has the whole weight of such public opinion as he has allowed to exist, arrayed in strong phalanx against him.

The commercial policy of France is positively suicidal. Native industry and agriculture are pampered, helpless, and ignorant, and exist in constant danger of a collapse. Louis Napoleon, able as he was, and is, to combat political factions, and to hold them in the iron grip of a despotism that seems to be a necessity, would be unable to carry out a policy of Free-trade, even if he thoroughly understood it, against the immense obstruction of Protectionist prejudice existing on every side of him. It is to be found amid all classes of society—from the *millionnaires* of the factory down to the lowest and most miserable proprietor of two or three acres of land. It is, therefore, much to be feared that France must pass through a heavy ordeal of suffering before the people will be convinced how utterly erroneous are the principles upon which they regulate their trade with other countries. It needed a famine in Ireland to procure Great Britain the inestimable advantage of untaxed bread. Perhaps nothing less than a famine will be sufficiently powerful to uproot from the minds of Frenchmen the absurd and illiberal notions which have hitherto pervaded the whole nation—the wine-growers excepted—and to convert them to a sounder and wiser policy.

In the meantime it is painful, though instructive, to witness the well-meant, but pernicious, efforts of the Government to accomplish a task which is utterly beyond its province and its capacity. The Emperor, who has monopolised all power in his own hands, feels the perilous responsibility of his situation. It is no trifling matter for an absolute Prince to be confronted with the prospect of a scarcity. Louis Napoleon is in this predicament. He sees a people clamorous for their food, and looking to him to give it them. The terrible history of the first revolution is doubtless present to his mind. He must feel instinctively, that were his power ten times more stable than it is, were it founded on the affections of all classes, and supported by an enlightened public opinion;—and were it the result and representative of ages of growth and development, one winter of famine, or even of scarcity, would shake it to its foundation. Louis Napoleon appears to be fully sensible of the danger; and, with his proverbial energy and coolness, he has taken means to avert it. But his wisdom has been deficient. No doubt some of his measures have been just and proper. He has temporarily suspended the duties upon the importation of corn, for he could not retain a protective tariff on food when prices were rising to the famine standard, without a glaring disregard of the popular interests, as well as of his own safety. But this measure came too late to be of much service. The permanent freedom of the corn trade is necessary to avert such dangers as France will incur between the harvest of 1853 and that of 1854. The world has made its bargains, while France was asleep in the drowsy bed of Protection; and England more especially has drawn to her own shores the supplies of the world—such as they are—and placed herself in a position of safety that no other European nation can hope to reach. The

PARISIANS DISCUSSING THE PRICE OF BREAD.

other measures adopted by Louis Napoleon are unwise in the extreme. He has gone into the market with the money of the nation, and bought corn at a high price, with the avowed object of selling it again at a low price. He has thus done all that a state could do to ruin its own merchants—the best, because the natural, purveyors of food. He has effected this object without the least good to any class; forgetting that the purchasers of the unnaturally cheap food which he offers—with the hope of bribing into quietness the insurrectionists of the street, and the "dangerous classes" in general—are themselves the tax-payers, out of whose money the sacrifice is made. This is the first false step that has been taken; but it is a false step which, unfortunately, is in accordance with the ideas of the mass of the French people. It has been forced upon the Emperor by his own education, no less than by the unhappy centralisation of all power in Paris, and in one pair of hands, which has been the result of the long series of revolutions in that country. The official newspapers have denied that the Government has been a purchaser of grain. It is possible, however, that the denial has not been authorised, and it is equally possible that it is not exact—but intended simply to tranquillise the corn trade, and allay the panic that has arisen. In either case the effect upon the market remains the same. The corn merchants have been startled by the possibility of State competition, if not by its reality; and have restricted their dealings in consequence. The next false movement was to apply the same principle to the retailers. The press having been commanded, under penalty of extinction, not to excite alarm by informing the public of the true state of the case—a task which, in this country, the press performs in the interests of commerce and of the State—the bakers of Paris were commanded by authority to sell their bread at a losing price, the Government undertaking to bear the loss, and promising them reimbursement. How long the State can carry on such a trade it is impossible to say; but it is evident that every month of its duration will inflict a tax upon all France for the supposed benefit of Paris—a tax towards which the bakers and the Parisian bread-eaters will be compelled, as a matter of course, to contribute their proportion. A financial crisis is the most natural result of such unwise proceedings—unless, indeed, the consequences go further, and produce the very ruin and revolution which it is the object of the Government to avoid.

Perhaps the French will ultimately see things in this light. If so, they are certain to become Free-traders. Louis Napoleon himself, who reads the English newspapers, and profits by them, and who has a clear head, as well as a firm will, may be converted before them. If he be, he will have a noble task before him. We have never been his indiscriminate eulogists or opponents. We supported him in his conflict with the Legislative Assembly; we condemned his daring seizure of supreme power by the *coup d'état* of 1851; and we have since seen reason to admire the courage and the sagacity which he has displayed in governing a people, who have been hitherto found ungovernable. Both France and Europe owe much to him, and not the least of their obligations is the firm alliance which he has formed with England on the Russo-Turkish question. The destruction of his power by the classes that would be exasperated against it by a winter of scarcity, would be a public calamity of the gravest kind, not only to France, but to every other country in Europe. Hence it is to be most sincerely desired that he may weather the great storm that is rising, not for his own sake so much as for that of the people; and through them, for that great cause of Free-trade and free intercourse which is the best, if not the only, security for the peace of the world, and the healthful progress of all civilised nations. To see the error of a Protectionist policy, to become a thorough convert to Free-trade, and to carry the French nation along with him in the change, would be indeed achievements which would throw into the shade all the martial deeds of the great founder of his family. His leanings are on that side. Famine will no doubt be a hard task-master; but if the truth cannot thoroughly pervade the French mind without receiving the irresistible impetus which a famine or a scarcity will give it, neither France nor the world will have ultimate reason to regret the catastrophe.

THE BAKING TRADE IN PARIS.

(From a French Correspondent.)

The present organisation of the baking interest of Paris dates from the year 1801, and was the work of Bonaparte, then First Consul. This important branch of commerce, which attained the rank of a corporation many ages previously, and which received its first laws and regulations from King Louis IX., was for the moment broken up by the great revolution of 1789, which abolished all its privileges. The First Consul thought it necessary to centralise anew the action of the Paris bakers, and limited the number of the bakeries. He compelled each baker to give guarantees for depositing in a public depôt a certain number of sacks of wheat, and to have constantly in their possession a minimum amount of provisions, calculated according to the number of their ovens. He also established a bureau, composed of twenty-four members, selected from the baking trade, whose duty it was to elect from their body four syndics or magistrates, to whom was entrusted the surveillance and administration of the grain thus deposited in the public granaries. This organisation has continued to the present day, with some slight modifications required by the progressive increase of the population, and the new obligations which have thereby devolved upon the bakers of the capital to secure an increased supply of provisions.

The number of bakers to whom are now confided the supply of the provisions required by the inhabitants of Paris are 600—being nearly at the rate of one baker for 1600 persons. They alone have the right of selling bread in the city of Paris; and they can only carry on their trade in shops and in the markets specially appointed for that purpose. It was not until the year 1823 that the tax, which up to that period was irregularly levied upon the obligations which have thereby devolved upon the bakers of the capital to secure an increased supply of provisions.

It was calculated by the authorities upon the average market price of corn during the previous fortnight. The price of bread in Paris has been for some time rising; and unless the Government had taken energetic measures to prevent a further rise, it is probable that the price would have risen during the present month to 20 centimes for the 4lb. loaf. According to law in France, the assize of bread in towns is determined, every fifteen days, by the municipal authority, with reference to the average price of flour, in order that the consumer may have the full benefit of a fall in the value of the raw material. When the price of flour rises, the assize of bread rises, of course, in the same proportion. By this rule, and according to the quotations of flour on the 1st of September, the price of bread should have been fixed for the ensuing fortnight at 20 cents the loaf of 2 kilogrammes (above 4lb.), instead of 20 cents, which had been the rate in August. But an intimation was conveyed *par ordre supérieur* to the syndicate of the bakers that 20 cents was the maximum price at which bread should be sold in Paris; and that the bakers were, accordingly, to sell their bread at that price, even though they suffered a loss, which would hereafter be made good by the Treasury. This price is still very high, the Parisian public having been for many years accustomed to pay from 15 to 60 centimes.

We must not forget to mention among the useful regulations of the baking trade an ordinance of 1840, which prescribed that bread should always be sold by weight, and weighed by the seller in the presence of the purchaser. Before that loaves were only of nominal weight, to the great loss of the buyer.

The Paris bakers employ either two, three, or four workmen, according to the extent of their trade. The first journeyman, called "the brigadier," is charged with the duty of placing the dough in the oven, and watching it until it is properly baked. He receives a salary of 4f. 50c. a day, independently of an allowance of bread, which all the journeymen bakers receive. The second workman, called *aide*, has to prepare and knead the dough, to use the yeast, and watch the same. He generally receives wages of an equal amount with the "brigadier." When there are more than four ovens to be attended to, a third workman called *secondaire* is employed, whose remuneration varies from 3f. 75c. to 3f. 50c. a day. When a third journeyman is necessary another workman called *quatrième* is called in, who receives the wages of the second *aide*. After the revolution of 1848, an ordinance approved by Louis Blanc as President of the Commission for the Workpeople, endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the journeymen bakers by decreasing, that, besides an increase of wages, they should receive rations of wine to the value of twenty centimes a man per day. We believe that this decree has since been abrogated by the master bakers.

The extent of the deposit of corn in the public granaries varying according to the number of each baker's customers, and the extent of his establishment, it has been found expedient to arrange the master bakers into four different classes, each of which has its special obligations. The first-class, to the number of 21, are obliged to have provisions to the extent of 140 sacks of flour in their houses, and at the depôt a reserve of twenty sacks. The second-class, to the number of 275, are bound to have a depôt of 130 sacks; the third class, numbering 105, 100 sacks; the fourth class, numbering only 5, 50 sacks. The total quantity of provisions which the master bakers of Paris are compelled to provide, inclusive of the reserve depôt, amounts to 51,280 sacks, of the weight of 117 kilogrammes each sack, or 127,000 metrical quintals.

Those of our readers who have visited Paris must have observed the sombre appearance which the greater part of the bakers' shops present. They are almost all protected by a strong *grille* or iron railing, which gives them the appearance of a prison. This system of iron bars is a tradition of past times, when it was adopted to prevent the attacks of the populace, who, in periods of dearth, have on all occasions turned their fury against the bakers, and pillaged their shops. The danger in some of the quarters of Paris has apparently not yet entirely disappeared, which has no doubt induced the bakers who inhabit the populous quarters to preserve the ancient means of protecting their property; while in the wealthier districts the appearance of the shops has been gradually transformed, and they no longer offer to the eye the appearance of a *place d'armes*.

Besides the bakeries just mentioned, there exists in Paris a central *boulangerie* for making army bread, in which the greatest activity is observable; and also a bakery for all the hospitals, which consumed in 1852, 5,843,439 kilogrammes of bread and flour for the 90,000 inmates of the various establishments of this kind.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The presence of the Emperor and Empress at Dieppe has continued to attract crowds to that watering-place, which has been undergoing, beneath the surveillance of Louis Napoleon himself, a series of alterations and improvements which will add immensely to its advantages and attractions. The high bank, which completely shut out the view of the sea from the best-inhabited and most important part of the town, is being levelled; and, in its place, a handsome esplanade is to be established, for the inauguration of which a fête is to take place. The state of the port, which greatly required reparation and improvement, has been examined into, and a sum of 500,000 francs has, in the first instance, been accorded, for the works requisite in the port and in the *bassins*, or docks.

The Imperial guests have made various excursions in the neighbourhood of the town—the Empress in an open carriage; the Emperor generally accompanying her, but sometimes going on horseback or on foot. He has frequently visited the works going on on the beach for the new esplanade, and given directions and encouragement to the workmen. The Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, Lord Cowley, the Ottoman Ambassador, and various members of his legation, the Vice-President of the Council of State, and numerous other notabilities, native and foreign, have, within the last few days, taken their departure for Dieppe. When the weather has not permitted the Emperor and Empress to go out, they have passed a part of the day in playing billiards, at which game the latter is said to be very expert.

The Château de Beauregard, situated within a short distance of St. Cloud, and lately purchased by Louis Napoleon for a million of francs (£40,000), is now destined to serve as a retreat where their Majesties are to retire from all public affairs whatsoever, and to remain, when they so desire, in complete seclusion. The building and grounds are to undergo a thorough restoration and alteration in all respects, and it is computed that the execution of the plans proposed for these works will cost at least double the price paid for the domain itself.

The annual *Fêtes des Loges* has been going on at St. Germain during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. As generally happens with this festival, the weather has shown it but little favour—the principal day, Sunday, being cold and broken by stormy showers. On Friday and Saturday the troops stationed at Satory are to perform a number of grand military evolutions at and in the neighbourhood of St. Germain.

We hope to give our readers next week an account of the doings of the Imperial guests at Boulogne.

It being observed in certain high quarters, that the Senators and other important functionaries were not rendered sufficient honour to their positions and consequent emoluments, in their outing and their appearances in public, a plan has been settled for rendering these points no longer subject to the option of the dignitaries in question, by the authorities commanding a certain style of carriages, horses, and harness, to be adopted in each particular service.

The equipages of the Senators have been made the subject of an especial address on the part of M. Troplong to his colleagues, to all of whom has been forwarded a circular containing a design for the decorations in question, with drawings also of the mantle and coronet intended to sustain and surmount their arms and cipher on the panels.

The most serious alarm continues to prevail on the subject of provisions. A *rassemblement* of a threatening nature took place on the 31st ult. at the Place Maubert, and others have been feared and expected in the *quartier* St. Antoine, from the rise in the price of bread. The means adopted to satisfy the exigencies of the moment—namely, the order given by Government that a certain fixed price (eightpence the four-pound loaf) shall not be exceeded, promising the sellers, as an indemnity, that that price shall be maintained for a stated period after the fall takes place, by no means satisfies the public in general who find that by this means the poor profit no more than the rich; while the bakers see in the hope of future gains but an uncertain reparation for present and positive losses. Two plans have been proposed to Government to meet the dangers which the winter threatens to bring in this question of vital importance. It is to be hoped that its deliberations will tend to the removal of the difficulty which menaces the population to a most alarming extent.

The Camp at Satory is, next Sunday, to be the theatre of a series of amusements and exercises among the soldiers, for which the most animated preparations are being carried on, and to which the public will be admitted as spectators. Most of the games (for which prizes are to be distributed) are quite novel, being due to the ingenuity and invention of the men; others consisting of wrestling-matches, sack races, and trials of strength, are nearly such as we see on such occasions in England. Among the new sports, those of the *chèvre de fer* (a sort of *montagne Russe*, the descent of which entails a variety of upsets more ridiculous than dangerous), *le baptême de la ligne* (games of a number of duckings), and the *fruit d'anguille*, promise much amusement. A series of comic scenes, acted by the soldiers on a temporary stage, completes their part of the entertainment: while in the evening a grand ball will be given by the officers in the Imperial tent, to which a large number of guests is to be invited.

The Intendant General, Ben-Ayot, whose fortune is supposed to be almost beyond the reach of calculation, and who not long ago purchased the Palais Royal, has now, we learn, the intention of buying the large portion of the four streets it traverses, for the purpose of demolishing the houses, and erecting on the ground they now occupy an enormous bazaar.

The news we gave last week respecting the concessions accorded to an architect of the garden of the Palais Royal, for the purpose of establishing a *jardin* with [illegible] is not to be met with, at least premature. The measure has not yet been carried into effect, but is still in deliberation.

General Cavaignac, who two years since married a young lady of considerable fortune, has just been blessed with a son, who has been named Godefroy, in memory of his brother, whose name has little less of historic importance than his own.

The Opera Comique has had an important success with the "Nabab" of Halévy. The libretto—which has nothing to do, be it hinted *en passant*, with a nabob, the scene being laid in England and Scotland, and the personages loyal British subjects—*laisse à désirer* in the way both of novelty and probability; but the music is charming, fresh, full of fantasy and grace; and some of the arias, words, and music, alike are eminently original, pleasing, and striking. The piece has a marked success, and, on the whole, a deserved one.

The Théâtre Lyrique has brought out "La Moissonneuse"—the music by M. Vogel, the words by M. Adolphe Masson and Aimée Bourgeois. The subject turns on a *somnambule*, who is led by her magnetiser into a series of what are more expressively than elegantly denominated "scrapes," when under the magnetic influence. Of course, however, like *Amina*, her innocence triumphs, and all winds up satisfactorily. The music in this piece, as in the former, is the best part, and possesses much merit, especially as to melody.

Alexandre Dumas has read at the Théâtre Français a new piece, just completed, entitled, "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," which has been received with acclamations. It contains no less than twenty-two personages, and is to be immediately put in repetition by the *élite* of the company, including Mdmes. Augustine and Madeleine Brohan, Allan, Dubois, &c.; and MM. Delaunay, Prevost, Régnier, Got, &c.

The Emperor and Empress are expected to return from Dieppe on Saturday (this day).

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has taken possession of his new hotel, near the Chamber of Deputies.

The Duke of Rovigo surrendered himself a day or two ago to undergo his sentence of a month's imprisonment as one of the convicted "foreign correspondents."

One thousand five hundred individuals of bad character have been arrested in Paris within a short time, through the vigilance of the police authorities—of whom 207 have been imprisoned, and the remainder expelled.

The price of wheat and flour has more than ordinarily occupied public attention during the last eight days. A considerable speculation has been carried on in flour. The measure adopted by the Government to prevent a further rise in the price of bread in Paris has defeated for the present the manœuvres of the famine-mongers, and a stop has been put to a further rise in the price of flour. The best marks, which were forced up to 20f the sack of 157 kilogrammes, are now quoted at 88f. the sack; and those who purchased two months since are offering at 2f. a sack lower. Foreign wheat has been offered for sale in the Paris flour market, particularly Spanish, of excellent quality. A quantity of American flour has arrived at Havre, which has produced a fall in that market of 2f. the barrel. Wheat has fallen in Marseilles, in consequence of the large arrivals there from the Black Sea.

The late extraordinary rise in the price of wheat and flour has not been received with pleasure by the generality of French farmers. They observe that the natural effect of an artificial or forced rise in the price of wheat is to encourage importations are made, which produce an overabundance, and a consequent unnatural fall in prices, the loss of which falls eventually on the farmers. Such was the result of the scarcity of wheat in the year 1847, after which the farmers were forced to sell their wheat at a price which did not defray the cost of cultivation. Letters from the south of France are filled with lamentations at the progress of the *oidium*. The disease is extending rapidly in the vineyards, and the proprietors are becoming more exigent in their terms for the sale of the wines remaining in their cellars; and brandies increased eight francs the hectolitre within eight days.

A letter from Perpignan, of the 2nd inst., states that the crop of fruit in that district is more abundant than has been seen for many years. The latter adds that peaches (the earliest fruit in that market) are selling at 10 sous the dozen of best quality, 2 sous the second quality, and 1 sou the third quality. Thirty large waggons are despatched from Perpignan every morning with fruit and vegetables, and the diligences take daily from 50 to 60 tons of fruits of various kinds.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the assertion that the French Government is disposed to make purchases of corn. Far from opposing the regular course of commerce, says that journal, the Government interferes only to accord it by general and equitable measures which secure its liberty and the security of its operation, and which promote the importation of grain, and its distribution throughout the country. The different decrees, which have successively abolished certain prohibitions, reduced entrance duties, and suppressed tonnage dues, were (says the official journal) published in this spirit, and their efficacy is already felt in our ports.

An Imperial decree provides that all French or foreign vessels, loaded entirely with grain, breadstuffs, rice, potatoes, or dried vegetables, shall pass on all the rivers and canals free from all navigation dues from this date up to the 31st of December next.

Considerable uneasiness appeared to prevail amongst the few speculators at the Bourse on Tuesday, in consequence of the delay in the conclusion of the Eastern question, and likewise on account of the cold and stormy weather, which leaves very little chance for the vintage to arrive at maturity. Under these depressing circumstances the Three per Cents, which opened at 72f. 30c., fell to 72f. 05c., at which they closed for the end of the month.

The movement in France in favour of Free-trade is of so much importance to the interests of English trade and commerce, that it deserves to be carefully chronicled. The Council-General of the Hérault has unanimously voted a resolution in favour of a general reform of the Customs tariff, in which forcible reasons are urged in favour of a modification of the restrictive system of France. The writers, M. Michel Chevalier—

The Council-General of the Herault, considering that the French Customs tariff, by far the most restrictive in Europe, and that it has remained nearly unchanged since the re-establishment of peace, or rather appearing with [illegible] in foreign markets. Considering that for some years [illegible] governments without exception have [illegible] their tariffs so as to increase them (or as in most cases [illegible] that prohibition has almost entirely disappeared from [illegible] tariffs without exception; that duties on primary articles have experienced considerable reductions; and that those reforms have been crowned with the most complete success, although the manufactures of almost all foreign nations were much less advanced than ours. Considering that the increased duties imposed by the French tariff have provoked rigorous reprisals, which have been principally directed

...ant an extremely important branch of French agriculture, the growing of wine, which is the principal resource of the department of the Hérault. Considering that the excessive duties imposed on foreign iron causes a serious injury to the greater number of the national manufactures, and particularly to agriculture, and that the principal effect of those same duties with respect to French iron manufactures is to cause them to remain in an inferior condition, whilst the considerable tax imposed on the public might have been employed in concentrating this manufacture in favourable localities, in which France is not deficient: Considering that at a period when everything indicates the nations to unite and live in peace, and when they are making the greatest efforts and the greatest sacrifices to multiply their relations, it is an object worth of the solicitude of an enlightened Government to proceed, with all the precaution which good policy commands, to conciliate our Customs tariff with a system of temperate liberty. The Council therefore renews its wish that a revision of the Customs tariff be commenced, that commercial prohibitions be abolished, and replaced by moderate duties; that the excessive duties be reduced to such a rate as may avoid permit...petition to stimulate French industry; that the duties imposed on primary matters be gradually reduced, so as to disappear as soon as possible; and that the duties on coal, steel, and cast metal be reduced to the rates levied during the reign of Napoleon I.

BELGIUM.

The prospect of a deficient harvest has caused much disquietude. At Brussels crowds assemble in the Corn-market, though their demeanour is peaceable. They complain of the high price of provisions. In consequence of the high price of corn, popular discontent is openly manifested in the important city of Liege, and the authorities have forbidden all assemblages in the public streets of more than five persons, and have ordered all the *cafés*, and other places of public resort, to be closed at nine p.m. Inflammatory placards of a very violent description are affixed to numerous buildings in Ghent. A numerously-signed petition is to be sent from Verviers (the Leeds of Belgium) to the Minister of Finance. It states that the bad harvests of Belgium, France, Greece, Germany, and Italy, and the consumption of corn by the "massive voracious consumers" now armed by the despotic powers, threaten to bring about a crisis in the kingdom.

GERMANY.

The approaching military manœuvres at Berlin, and the Kirchentag which will succeed them, will be attended by a great number of foreign officers, among whom will be his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hardinge, Lord Raglan, Colonel Bloomfield, and several other officers of the English army. The committee for arranging the Kirchentag find that their visitors will, in all probability, be so numerous that the 1,500 thalers voted by the Prussian Chambers will not suffice to cover all their expenses, and they have applied to the Cultus Ministerium for a grant of a similar sum. Many of the most talented preachers of Germany will officiate every day during the period of the Kirchentag, and the Dom Choir will lend its aid in the celebration of choric liturgical services. The King of Prussia has returned from Silesia, and has since left Berlin for Saxony.

No progress has yet been made in the Zollverein conferences. The greatest activity and zeal are shown by Austria in assimilating her Customs arrangements to those of the Zollverein, in preparation for the new treaty of commerce between the two, which will come into force at the beginning of next year; and the expectation that, by the expiration of the old treaty, Austria will be prepared to distance Prussia, and outbid her in liberality of tariff, seems likely to be realised. The rejection of Prussia's motion for a diminution of the duty on iron involves her in a dilemma with Hanover, by whom this was made a *sine qua non* in the union of the Steuerverein with the Zollverein.

There appears now some probability of France entering into a commercial treaty with the Zollverein, in spite of the attempt to bring about such a result having hitherto always failed.

In consequence of the dearness of all kinds of grain, Prussia is about to propose in the Zollverein conferences to admit corn duty free, and it is not improbable that this motion will pass. This will probably, be only a temporary measure, dictated by the partial failure of the harvest.

The general prosperity of trade and manufactures at Berlin, is just now increased by considerable orders for Australia particularly for boots and shoes, of which 2000 pairs have been ordered from Berlin. Boots are one of the few articles which are made here undoubtedly better than in England, and at half the prices, best men's boots costing only 12s. to 13s. 6d., but the leather is not so well tanned as it might be.

The College of Rural Economy of Prussia has made a favourable report of the harvest.

The friendly relations between the Government of Hesse-Cassel and the dignitaries of the Catholic Church have been disturbed. The Minister, Von Hassenpflug, refuses to confirm a certain grant made by the present estates to the see of Fulda. Besides this, certain seminaries for boys and girls, which had been established by the Bishop, have not met with the approbation of the Electoral Government.

The guild of towers of Nuremberg, in Bavaria, has just celebrated a *Volksfest* that forms a pendant to the historical cavalcade lately seen in Brussels—a procession of trades, &c., in highly-decorated vehicles, preceded by a representation of "the Chase," at various different periods in the history of man. The communes of the surrounding country contributed each a carriage. On one of them sat Bavaria, surrounded by smiling representatives of the eight Circles of the kingdom; another was made, by the skilful use of heads, corn, and fruits, to represent a ship with its masts and rigging; and in the inside of all sat the beautiful beauties of the respective villages dedecked with wreaths and garlands, and escorted by their rural *beaux* on horseback, in black leather breeches, red waistcoats, and hats figuring with many coloured ribbons. Goldbeaters wielded their hammers, and girls laid the glistening leaves between sheets of paper for export; the smiths had got up Vulcan for the occasion, hammering at his anvil, with Venus for a handmaid, and lots of Cyclops helping; every trade produced whatever it had peculiarly characteristic to show. Gambrinus, the Bacchus of Bavaria, the inventor of beer, sat enthroned on a vat drawn by six horses, under a bower of hops, and wearing his Royal crown and his cloak of ermine (for he is king of Flanders and Brabant); and his attendants bore staves encircled with hops—kegs were slung round their ample chests, and tankards served them for helmets. Brewers and coopers in appropriate costume accompanied the Royal Gambrinus on foot, and about 20,000 people, with King Maximilian among them, were present.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at Salzburg on the 31st ult., and was received by the population with every demonstration of loyalty and affection. Shortly afterwards the Duchess Maximilian and her daughters the Princesses Elizabeth and Helena likewise arrived there, and were also hailed by the joyous acclamations of the people.

By Letters from Ischl inform us that while there the Emperor "was as happy as the days were long." At two in the morning his Majesty generally drove away to shoot in the mountains; but at ten o'clock he never failed to meet his fair bride and the Imperial family at the so-called "Molken-sieders" (whey-boilers), where breakfast was taken. Ceremony there was none. His Majesty in the morning was equipped in a full Styrian suit of grey, trimmed up with green, and a green hat, ornamented with the tail feathers of the capercailzie. Count Grünne, his Adjutant-General, who always accompanied the Emperor on his shooting excursions, officiated as coachman, in a similar costume, driving either four horses, or *en à la Daumont*, that is, three abreast.

Love at first sight is not often a Royal experience: but a letter from Vienna, of the 31st ult., says:—

We learn from a source worthy of credit that the rapid choice which the Emperor made of the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria took place in the following way: At Ischl the family of Prince Maximilian of Bavaria happened to be present at the Court ball. The Emperor appeared charmed with the Princess, and requested to be allowed a few minutes' conversation with her after the ball. At the end of a few instants, the Emperor returned with the Princess leaning on his arm, and presented her to the company as the future Empress of Austria.

Lieut. Schwartz, the commander of the brig *Ussero*, who has become notorious by the Cossta affair, has been promoted to the rank of captain.

A great many natives of the Tyrol, who have become converts to Protestantism abroad, have, on their return to their own country, petitioned for the *Indigenat*. The local authorities forwarded the petitions to the Government at Vienna, which rejected them.

ITALY

The intelligence from Italy is serious. The measures adopted by the Roman Government increase in rigour: arrests continue to be made on all ... the States; they extend to all classes of persons, and ... to attempt at insurrection has only served, as at Milan, to add to the number of victims. An attempt has been ma... the Legate at Ravenna, but without success. The ... by the populace on account of the high price of bread. He has taken flight into Tuscany. Part of the Austrian garrison of Florence has been sent into the Romagna. The official journal of Lombardy contradicts certain rumours which have gone abroad respecting the harvest, and announces the arrival at Venice of so large a quantity of corn that the authorities are at a loss where to stow it.

The Church of Rome has, at present, its hands full of difficulties. It is at odds not only with the heretical Governments of Baden and Prussia, but with the Liberal Catholic Government of Piedmont, but with the Government of Bavaria.

Advices from Naples state the names of twenty-two persons whom the Criminal Court of Naples has condemned to death *in contumaciam* for the part they took in the revolutionary movement of May, 1848.

SPAIN.

The harvest in Spain has been magnificent, and the produce greater by one-fourth than that of an ordinary year.

M. Egana, who occupies the triple post of Minister of the Interior in Spain, confidential friend of the Duchess de Blanzares, and director of her organ, the *Regano*, has issued a circular prohibiting the circulation of the *Times* in the Spanish dominions, in consequence of some severe strictures upon the intolerance evinced by the Spanish authorities in itregulations relative to Protestant burials. The *Times*, for answer, avers that the present Spanish Government depends for its existence upon the tolerance of a Court favourite, and that the present Government are regarded with contempt, hatred, and burning shame by the Spanish people for conniving at the profligacy of the Court.

RUSSIA.

We hear from St. Petersburg that the Emperor Nicholas has finished the reviews of the grenadiers of the Guard. The manœuvres at Krasnoe Selo were brought to an end by a grand parade, held by the Emperor on the 27th ult.; and the troops, after a day's rest, returned to St. Petersburg. It was expected that the Emperor would soon set off to inspect the troops concentrated at Warsaw, and from thence visit Germany. In order to relieve the public Exchequer of the expenses of the military educational establishments, the Emperor has ordered 700,000 silver roubles from the two savings banks in Petersburg and Moscow to be invested, and the interest to be paid over to the military school. The ships of war that were built last year have now completed their equipping, and have put out for a cruise of evolution. At the source of the river Alkma, in Siberia, where till lately no human foot had strayed, on the banks of the Lena, and also in a tract of land between the rivers Wilim and Olekma there have been found rich deposits of gold, which will, it is said, furnish occupation for many thousands of labourers for a period.

The reports relative to such movements of the Russian Government as might be supposed to be indicative of its intention to withdraw or not to withdraw its troops from the Danubian provinces, are contradictory. From the provinces we hear of the countermanding of orders given to tradesmen on the assumption that the troops were to winter in the provinces, purchases of means of conveyance in a backward direction, arrest of the advance of army divisions, &c. On the other hand, the news from Moscow and Warsaw speaks of no symptoms of a return of the Russian troops to their own country. The arrangements made to forward the detachments drawn from the two localities named were broken up some months ago, as if the occupation of the provinces were to be permanent.

The tone of the Russian journals has not ceased to be warlike, and, among other means used to keep up that fer-our, poetry has been invoked. The *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg, a journal which enjoys the greatest circulation of any in that capital, publishes a copy of verses, entitled "The Song of a Russian Warrior," and of which the following is a literal translation:—

1. Before thee, Holy Image, I bend thrice to the earth, and, after having offered up a prayer, I will rush amid the whirlwind of combats in the cause of the altar, in the cause of holy Russia, in the cause of the White Czar.

2. My sword, the heritage of my ancestors, has drunk the blood of the enemy in the wars with the Tartars and the Swedes. It now thirsts for blood to wash away its rust.

3. From the summit of th. Balkan our brethren stretch out their hands to us with hope and prayer. Their sufferings are not unfelt by us. Russia has compassion on them, and goes forth to combat for them.

4. It is there that our ancestors received the holy baptism which rescued them from the darkness of Idolatry. There is the country of our faith.

5. It is there that the chalice of salvation restored them to life.

6. The mother of orthodox Russia, Kiew, holy and sublime city—is she not the god-daughter of Constantinople? Constantinople must be sacred to us. They contain the promise and the pledge of destines which will be theirs in strength in silence.

6. The honour and glory are the strength of Russia. The grace of God protected with them our fathers in times long past. We have not forgotten the example of our fathers, and the valour of their sons rushes also to the battle under the banner of their faith.

7. We go forth to chastise the proud, to avenge our altar, insulted by the impious. Burst forth, then, holy war! let our cry, the precursor of victory, be raised! That cry is—All for the God of Heaven, for the Czar of the Russians.' PRINCE P. WIASEMSKI.

It is stated that a *corps d'armée* of 6000 men have been assembled at Irkutsk, the entrepôt of the Russian trade with China in Siberia. The troops are intended to protect the frontiers towards the Celestial Empire, which have been hitherto but slightly defended.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The text of the official note addressed by Redschid Pacha to the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia, conveying the acceptance by the Sublime Porte of the Vienna collective note, with the modifications proposed, has been published. The Vienna note, and the proposed modifications, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last week. Redschid Pacha's note contains the following passage:—

If the last note proposed by the Sublime Porte be accepted, or if the Vienna note receive the desired modifications, the Ottoman Cabinet will not delay to sign one or other of these two propositions, and to send immediately an Ambassador Extraordinary upon the condition of the evacuation of the Principalities.

The Government of the Sublime Porte also expects a substantial guarantee on the part of the high powers against all interference for the future, and all occupation from time to time of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. And the aim of the Ottoman Government in fortifying itself with precautions to this degree consists in the wish to shun everything which could bring about a misunderstanding between the two Empires after the Sublime Porte shall have renewed relations with the Court of Russia.

The news of the 19th ult., from Varna, is of unusual interest. The ruined fortifications have, to the astonishment of all, been completely restored. Six new trenches have been dug at Varna, and 7 commanding entrenched works in the neighbourhood of Schumla. Between the Balkan and Tultcha 101 bulwarks of various kinds have been constructed. The whole Turkish army under Omer Pacha's command amounts to 84,000 men, of whom 37,800 are on the Danube. The English General, O'Donnell, after having passed two days in Varna, returned to Schumla. Many foreign officers are in Omer Pacha's camp as lookers-on.

By a letter of the 24th inst., we learn that fresh materials for the construction of bridges have just been received by the Russians. The rations supplied by the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia are paid for in *assignats*, to be redeemed at some future time by the provincial Governments. The amount of these bonds will be deducted from the indemnification which Russia claims for her outlay during the last occupation. It is related that the Hospodars of the two Danubian Principalities have concluded a secret treaty by which they are bound to make common cause in case the Sultan should subsequently call them to account for their present conduct, but this rumour hardly deserves attention. Immense quantities of corn are collected in the neighbourhood of the Sulina mouth, but under present circumstances no vessels can venture to take in cargoes. We hear from Semlin that fresh Russian troops continue to march into the Principalities. At Belgrade the repairs of the fortress are vigorously carried on, and it is remarked that a great number of guns are turned towards the city. The great public still believe that the Russian answer will be favourable, but the diplomatic world is less sanguine.

Sickness prevails amongst the fleets of Besika Bay, and a return to Malta or Smyrna Bay was shortly expected.

UNITED STATES.

There seems to have been a real fatality attending the New York Exhibition. A letter from that city, dated August 24, says:—"All the English commissioners have sailed, except Professor Wilson: and the mission of those who have gone has been nearly a failure. No one of the departments of the Crystal Palace on which they were to bestow their special attention was complete at the time expected. Mr. Dike sailed last Saturday, his stay being shortened by illness in his family circle. Professor Wilson is thus left alone, and, although after his [illegible] in explorations he has been constantly occupied in the Palace, yet his special department is still very incomplete. It is deeply to be regretted that the blundering management of the Exhibition should have so far defeated the generous plan of the British Government in sending out its commissioners. For some as they have been [illegible] have been their obstructions on the country, it will be entirely beyond their power to present such a report as was originally contemplated."

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS AND MORTALITY [illegible]

New Orleans has been to the West ever since its cession to the United States Union in 1803, even more truly than Constantinople to the East, the City of the Plague. Built upon a site that only the ma... of commercial lust could ever have tempted men to occupy—a huge swamp at the mouth of the Mississippi—it subjects all but its native and negro inhabitants to a process of acclimation; under which ... a large proportion of them perish. Every year, about the beginning of August, the fever season sets in, and seldom departs before the middle of October. Two months since, there were about 30,000 inhabitants reported by the health authorities as "unacclimated"—that is, hacle to the sickness; and already *one-tenth* of that number have died! so that, if the rate of mortality were to go on as it has begun, half of the ... acclimated would sink under their first experience of ... ow fever. Two hundred deaths per day out of so small a pop... n, is a larger proportion than the records of great plagues anywhere present. The most horrible incidents which the ghastly pencil of Defoe has preserved to us are outdone by the scenes reported to us of the Crescent City. When the grave-diggers became unequal to their work, chain-gangs were brought from the prisons, and induced by threats and bribes to do the sexton's office. These failing to keep pace with the multiplication of corpses, negroes were hired in aid. Five dollars an hour, and brandy without stint, could not stimulate this demon-like crew to give decent interment to the bodies flung just within the cemetery gates. Trenches of fourteen inches' depth are furrows, not graves—but not even these could be made fast enough, or the bursting coffins be quickly enough covered up.

On a Sunday evening the citizens took alarm at the accumulation of unburied corpses; and the perplexed authorities ordered the burning of one hundred and twenty. Last accounts say that the plough was employed to open gaps in the rotten earth, wherein to hide away the still more rotten clay that but a day or two before was adorned with life, perhaps adorned with beauty. And to ... the horror of the whole, the city rivalled, in its attention to the usual sports of the summer season, the drunken, ruffian levity of the chain gangs and the negroes. One who visited the scene jestingly describes it as a journey made under the title of "Pass Jones on among the dead men." ... regattas were announced, as if no pestilence ... Great Plague of London in 1665 has been regarded as the ... ence of modern times; and yet, out of [illegible] ... alone 60,000 were swept in a year; whereas journals state that the present epidemic is destroying at the rate of 4000 per month, out of a total population of not over 80,000, and of a population liable to the disease of not over 30,000.

The epidemic is spreading up the Mississippi valley in all directions, and general alarm is felt throughout the south. It has been ... summer all over the American continent.

In New York the intense heat of the weather has caused an alarming mortality, which resembles more the results of an epidemic, than the ordinary consequences of an increased temperature. During the week ending August 20th, 969 deaths occurred in the city, of which upwards of 400 were traced to the effects of the extreme heat. Almost the whole of the latter arose either from direct exposure to the sun's rays, or from over-exertion in a heated atmosphere. To prove, however, ... posure to the sun was not necessary to produce fatal results, it is stated that a printer in the composing-room of the *Herald* office, while picking up types at his frame, fell suddenly dead from the effects of the heat. Among the list of dead, there were several instances, as appeared upon the inquests, where the "stroke," was received either within doors or in the open air, among the victims were several servant girls, who had overheated themselves by walking fast. The three coroners of the city of New York were engaged from an early hour of the morning to a late hour of the night in holding inquests; and ... parent were the demands upon them that many cases had to be postponed. In many instances the relatives of the deceased have besieged the coroners, with imploring appeals, that the inquest might be holden, so that the burial might be taken away for burial. For, positive lack of time, could not be heeded, and the bodies were removed to the Dead-house. On Sunday, the 14th August, 100 ... were reported for the city of New York. The large majority of ... vehicles up to the heat of the sun were persons of intempe... Numbers of horses died in the streets. When the last steamer left ... weather had become cooler, and the mortality had diminished.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—The appearance of Asiatic cholera in Hamburg is authentically announced. About this time last year the dreaded visitant came thus far on its way towards us, and then mercifully turned back. Again it has issued from its eastern hiding-place, advanced from Persia into the Russian Empire, to Prussian Poland; and, after cruelly ravaging Copenhagen, fastens upon the westernmost point of central Europe, whence it is but a short journey to our shores. In Copenhagen, nearly 600 persons—out of a population of 200,000, have perished by it—a rate of mortality four or five times greater than that ordinary course as we have no right to expect can ... us from its desolating presence. The daily increase of cases of cholera ... Berlin amounts now usually to 20 odd. The total amount since the beginning of August is 185, of which 93 (a large proportion) have ... Fatal (cholera is increasing rapidly at Danzig: 41 cases were ... from ... to the 26th; the deaths already noted amount to ... have been about 200 cholera cases at Hamburg, two-thirds of ... proved fatal.

TESTIMONIAL TO HENRY EDWARDS, ESQ.—... SENTATION AND PUBLIC DINNER AT HALIFAX.

On Tuesday (last week), the splendid Testimonial which ... purchased by the subscription of the friends and supporters of ... ward, Esq., was presented to that gentleman at a public dinner of the subscribers, at the Riding School, Halifax, a building of forty yards by twenty, and is stated to be the largest riding-school in England it was decorated for the festival with much taste. The north end ... appropriated to the principal guests of the evening, ... three large panels surmounted with massive semi-circular ... greens. In the central panel was the inscription, "Edwards, our ... man," surmounted by the Royal arms in relief. Beneath the inscription the busts of the Duke of Wellington, the late H. L. Edwards, Esq., Eye Nest; and the late Samuel Waterhouse, Esq., of Well Head, were placed upon ornamental brackets; and immediately over the head of the chairman was a large painting of the device of the Halifax Conservative Association, the sceptre on the Bible, with the well known motto, "The altar, the throne, and the hearth." On the east end of the raised table was a large painting of the Royal arms suspended from the wall; and at the opposite end were two flags of the Halifax Local Militia, ... by another painting of the Royal arms. The right hand panel bore a large portrait of her Majesty with the national flag behind it, crossed with a neat blue banner, bearing the motto "Church and ... The left hand panel was a companion portrait of Prince Alb... which was another national flag, crossed with a blue banner, ... "Edwards and Education." The pilasters separating the two side arches from the centre one were formed of evergreens, each surmounted with a large national standard.

The east and west sides of the hall were paneled with evergreens, and decorated with numerous flags and devices. At the south end of the hall was a gallery for 500 ladies; and the walls were hung with gorgeous banners. From the centre of the roof was suspended an immense gas chandelier; on either side were pendent circles of gas. A brilliant star was placed immediately in front of the inscription, "Edwards, our townsman," and a number of lesser lights were dispersed in various other available parts of the hall. The chairman and Mr. Edwards, with a party of his immediate friends, entered the hall about a quarter-past five, and were received with loud cheering. When Mrs. Edwards took her seat in the gallery a few minutes after, she was also received with a similar demonstration. George Haigh, Esq., occupied the chair; and on his right sat Henry Edwards, ... Colonel Monckton, of Felkirck, ... of Nostel Priory; Colonel Thompson, ... ton, near York; R. Carter, Esq., of ... Esq., John Waterhouse, ... Esq., Holdsworth, Esq., ... chairman ... count Galway, ... Esq., John Abbott, ... Esq., John Emmet, Esq., J... son, Esq., and William Holdsworth, Esq. The guests exceeded 300. The excellent band of the 2nd West York Yeo...

stationed in the marquee on the east side of the hall, where they performed a selection of appropriate music during dinner.

The customary loyal toasts having been drunk, the Testimonial Committee approached a moveable pedestal upon which the Testimonial had been placed, and wheeled it from the centre of the room along the aisle, immediately in front of the upper table; when the plate was uncovered, and its appearance was hailed with loud applause.

The Chairman then rose, and, in an eloquent address, observed—"It is not only for the very important services which Mr. Edwards rendered to this town and neighbourhood during the five years that he represented us in Parliament—not for the efficient services bestowed by him in obtaining for us the railway accommodation we now enjoy—not for having always given his time and his interest for the advantage of his constituents during the period he was in Parliament—not for having obtained that boon for the factory operatives which he did, and for which they owe him an eternal debt of gratitude—not for his good Conservative votes as a member of the Legislature—it is not for any of these excellent and praiseworthy services alone that we are now about to present him with that gorgeous and costly Testimonial; but it is because of the universal esteem which he has acquired among his fellow-townsmen, because of the invariable urbanity of his manner and the kindness of his disposition, that this trophy of transcendent worth is about to be handed over to him (Loud and continued cheering). Ay, gentlemen, it is also for his unbounded liberality, and for his friendship towards the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, that we are about to put this honour upon him (Loud cheers). These are the grounds on which we present that gentleman with this magnificent Testimonial" (Cheers). The Chairman then narrated the origin of the splendid gift, which he formally presented amidst immense cheering. The plate was manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, London, at the cost of a thousand guineas. The pedestal, which is richly chased and burnished, has four bold supporters. Surmounting the pedestal is a group of figures of large size representing a "Hawking Party of the time of the Cavaliers"—the subject from Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak." The centre figure is a lady, mounted upon a spirited horse, watching the sportsman, who has just secured the hawk, and by his side is the prey—a dead heron. A boy with a cross-bow also forms a fine feature in this portion of the grouping. Behind the sportsman is the servant, and a gay Cavalier is by the side of the lady. In the background is the keeper of the hawks. The figures, horses, and dogs, are in chased and frosted silver; the other portions being burnished. The following inscription is engraved upon one side of the pedestal:—

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO H. EDWARDS, ESQ., HALIFAX.

Cui honor, honorem.

Presented to HENRY EDWARDS, Esq., by his friends and supporters in the borough of Halifax and its neighbourhood, as an enduring testimonial of their sincere regard for him as a townsman, and to perpetuate their high sense and appreciation of the integrity and firmness with which he discharged his public duties during the five years he represented the borough in Parliament, and the zeal and assiduity with which he has at all times devoted himself to promote the best interests of his constituents, the general welfare and prosperity of his native district, and the comfort and happiness of its industrial population.

Mr. Edwards returned thanks for the superb Testimonial in a spirited address, wherein the hon. gentleman expressed his determination to contest the representation of Halifax with the present members so long as the Conservative committee gave him their confidence. The gallant Major concluded his address amid loud and protracted cheering, after which the assembly gave several rounds of enthusiastic cheering for Mrs. Edwards and family.

W. Forbes, Esq., M.P., in an appropriate speech, then proposed "the Town and Trade of Halifax," which was replied to by J. Holdsworth, Esq., after the health of Mr. Forbes, proposed by Mr Edwards, had been drunk.

The other toasts drunk were "Their Glorious Constitution in Church and State," proposed by John Abbott, Esq.; "The Lord-Lieutenant and the Magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire," by John Staveley, Esq., responded to by Rowland Winn, Esq.; "The Mayor and Corporation of Halifax," proposed by J. M. Kirk, Esq., replied to by the Mayor; "The Visitors," by Dr. Kenney, replied to by Lord Galway, M.P.; "George Haigh, Esq., the Chairman, and the Committee and Secretaries who provided the Edwards Testimonial, and had the management of the Festival," proposed by W. F. Holroyd, Esq., and replied to by the Chairman. Then followed "The Ladies;" "The Press;" and "Messrs Garrard and Co., and Mr. Dexter," the manufacturers and the *artiste* of the splendid Testimonial.

The musical arrangements included some delightful singing by Mrs. Sunderland, who was received with great enthusiasm.

M. SOULÉ,

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

PIERRE SOULÉ having distinguished himself in the United States as a talented leader of the ultra-Southern party, one of the tenets of whose faith is "Cuba at all hazards," it was not perhaps surprising that the Spanish people should feel a little annoyance when this same gentleman, having rendered himself exceedingly popular with his party by his powerful advocacy of Cuban annexation, was selected by General Pierce as the Ambassador to the Court of Spain. Pierre Soulé is a Frenchman, and was born during the first consulate of Napoleon, at Castillon, in the Pyrenees. Being intended for the church, in 1816 he was sent to the Jesuits' College, at Toulouse, the discipline of which soon proving too irksome for his disposition, he retired from the college, and finished his studies at Bordeaux. Paris was his next field of action. Here, in conjunction with two friends, he established a newspaper, of liberal Republican politics. He was not, however, long permitted to disseminate his ideas of politics. Being brought before the courts of law, his advocate, whose name was Ledru, defended him on the ground of his youth, and requested the clemency of the Court on that account, when young Soulé started up and denied the criminality of his opinions in a burst of feeling. His eloquence, as a matter of course, was of no avail: he was sent to St. Pelagie, and in a short time escaped to England. After residing in England until he considered the storm had blown over, he returned to France. While at Havre some sincere friend advised him to proceed to the United States and exercise his talents in a field more in accordance with his Republican ideas, offering him at the same time a free passage as far as St. Domingo. This offer he accepted, and landed at Port au Prince in September, 1825; he afterwards proceeded to Baltimore, and finally settled down at New Orleans the latter end of 1826. Heimmediately decided upon entering the profession of law, and accordingly he studied with great assiduity the English language and American jurisprudence, was admitted into the honourable profession of the law, and soon rose to distinction by his talent and his eloquence. In 1847 he was elected senator from Louisiana, and re elected in 1849 for six years; and since the death of Mr. Calhoun has been considered the leader of the ultra-Southern party.

PUBLIC DINNER TO HENRY EDWARDS, ESQ., AT THE RIDING SCHOOL, HALIFAX.

THE CUTLERS' FEAST, SHEFFIELD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE DARGAN VILLA, MOUNT ANNVILLE.—VISIT OF HER MAJESTY.

THE visit of her Majesty to Mr. and Mrs. Dargan, immediately on her arrival in Ireland, is regarded as one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the Great Exhibition of Dublin. It was a dignified recognition of the prevailing idea of the age—industrial development; and a graceful honour to one of its most deserving and most successful illustrators.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the two young Princes, and attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the Hon. Mrs Bulteel, Lord Granville, and the Lord Lieutenant, in private carriages, arrived at Mount Annville soon after twelve o'clock, and was received by Mr. Dargan, who conducted the Royal and distinguished visitants to the upper apartment of the campanella tower.

The Dargan Villa, at Mount Annville, is constructed in the Italian style of architecture, with a square tower at one end; the principal entrance being beneath a portico of Grecian Doric, composed of granite, upon a base of blue limestone. The villa is roomy, spacious, and singularly convenient.

Immediately in the rear of the villa is a hot-house of glass, and of elegant and classical proportions. The terraces leading from each side the house to the lawn and garden—the esplanade in front—the tasteful arrangement of the flowers and groups of evergreens—the rare cedars, whose gloomy boughs form a rich contrast to the emerald and Pomona tints of the surrounding foliage—combine to render the Dargan Villa and its grounds a magnificent picture.

The interior of the villa is equally deserving of notice. From the hall you are conducted, by a slight *detour*, to the grand staircase, which leads to the campanella tower, with its two apartments, furnished with three bay windows on each side, and its twenty four distinct views of the fine and singularly diversified panorama around. The two oblong drawing-rooms, bisected with an elegant boudoir, are tastefully furnished

On the first landing of the grand staircase, leading to the tower, are two marble busts: the one representing Mr. Dargan, the other Mr. Provis the engineer of the Menai-bridge. These busts were executed by Jones. Between these busts is a picture by Leseur; and other pictures, some of curious excellence, adorn the different compartments of the villa. The views from the tower are unequalled in Ireland. The north commands a view of the Bay of Dublin, with its beautiful indentations, the bold promontory of Howth, Ireland's Eye, Lambay, and the city of Dublin stretched out in its whole length; to the right of these objects may be descried the heights of Killiney, which, with Howth, forms the main entrance to the Bay, Dalkey Island, Bray-head, and, fardy distant, the Greater and Lesser sugar-loaves, which rear their lofty peaks above the Wicklow range of hills. In nearly an opposite direction, the eye can range over the Dublin mountains, the richly-wooded valley through which the Dodder winds its slow and sluggish course. Her Majesty, who warmly expressed her surprise and delight, seemed riveted to the view towards the north; and the whole of the Royal party, indeed, expressed a similar feeling

Mrs Dargan, accompanied by the Lord-Lieutenant, ascended the tower to meet her august visitors, and was naturally affected by such a remarkable and unlooked-for circumstance. On reaching the upper apartment, leaning on the arm of the Lord-Lieutenant, Mrs. Dargan was introduced to her Majesty, who received her with the most affectionate kindness, and severally introduced her to Prince Albert and the two young Princes. The Lord-Lieutenant then introduced Mrs. Dargan to the Duchess of Wellington and the Hon Miss Bulteel, the two Ladies in Waiting; and to the noblemen who accompanied the Royal party. Mr. Dargan had

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—THE DARGAN VILLA, AT MOUNT ANNVILLE, NEAR DUBLIN

to the distinguished visitors. The visit ... an hour ... ace at Wyke seemed highly ... ic scenery. The tide being ... also supported to the ... ive feature; and, the weather being fine, ... an excellent opportunity of fully discerning ... The Mayoress was simply attired in a green silk dress, ... ize bonnet and her appropriately favourite shawl—a white ... dered crape.

THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' FEAST

THE annual grand banquet on the inauguration of the Master Cutler (A. Matthews, Esq.) took place on Thursday last week, and, for the ... time in the annals of the borough, this office and the Mayoralty are ... ted in one individual.

The guests began to arrive about four o'clock. They were met at the ... ance of the reception room by Henry Atkin, Esq., one of the past ... and presented to the Master Cutler. Much apprehension was ... in consequence of information that several distinguished guests had been seriously injured by the collision which happened on Wednesday evening to the Great Northern express train shortly after leaving London. Among those who were then on their way to partake the hospitality of the Master Cutler, were the Lord Mayor of London, Sir J. Duke, M.P., J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.; E. B. Denison, Esq., M.P. The Lord Mayor, Sir J. Duke, and Mr. Denison returned to town; but Mr. Roebuck came forward, and arrived in Sheffield about two o'clock on ... day morning. Mr. Denison came down on the following day. The ... ed in the town on Mr. Roebuck's account was very ... ggerated reports were circulated as to the injuries he had ... hon. member arrived at the hall in company with ... Dunn. Mr. Roebuck looked feeble, and bore on his face the marks of the injury he had received. His entrance into the reception room was greeted with loud cheers, and many were the congratulations addressed to him on his re-appearance amongst his constituents, and on providential escape on the previous day. In consequence of the pain experienced in standing, arising from injury by the accident, a chair was provided for him, and he sat among the guests in the reception room, until dinner was announced. When the company had assembled, the folding doors of the hall were thrown open, and the gentlemen took their seats. The number of guests was upwards of ...

The hall was very tastefully decorated. The arrangements being on a ... of unusual splendour. The tables were ornamented with a profusion ... plate, whilst a judicious interspersion of evergreens lent a very ... tiful appearance to the whole scene. The arrangements for the musical portion of the entertainment were likewise most complete. The Yeomanry band took up their position in the orchestral, whilst in another part of the hall were stationed "the English Vocal Union," comprising members of the choirs of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel ... Windsor. The choristers of St. Paul's Choir, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Warner, also lent their assistance. Mr. J. E. Walker presided at the pianoforte.

The Master Cutler was supported by Lord Wharncliffe, the Lord Mayor of York, Lord F. Howard, Hon. F. Wortley, J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P., E. Denison, Esq., M.P., G. Hadfield, Esq., M.P., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., Walter Stanhope, Esq., &c.

The usual loyal toasts, followed by the "Army and Navy," having been duly honoured

The Master Cutler then gave "The Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Hallamshire and the house of Norfolk."

Lord E. Howard made an appropriate reply, in the course of which he dwelt on the prosperity of the country, and its friendly relations with other na...

Lord ... ...

n-Chief, a Secretary-at-War, a Poor-law Board, and a great variety of offices, have been at every period created as they were [illegible] ever was it the case here, as Mr. Symonds represents, however desirable to make it so hereafter, that all the offices of our State were formed on one plan, and subjected to one scheme of subordination. Some departments—as the Admiralty and the [illegible]—have been governed by boards, singularly organised, presided over by First Lords; and other departments have been governed and presided over—like the Home and Colonial departments—by a single Secretary, without any responsible advisers, but only Under-Secretaries and clerks to do his bidding. When the multifarious duties of a Home or a Colonial Secretary are considered—the former having to watch over the magistracy and the militia, to investigate criminal trials, that he may advise the Sovereign when to pardon, and when to carry the law into execution, and to watch over the police and health of the Empire; the latter having to administer the affairs of numerous colonies, with different systems of laws, and the people speaking different languages—it would seem more reasonable that each Secretary should have a board of advisers for such widely different subjects, than the First Lord of the Admiralty, or the First Lord of the Treasury, should have a board of advisers, one of whom has to look after the navy only, and the other after the finances. The reason possibly may be that the First Lord of the Treasury is not necessarily a financier, nor the First Lord of the Admiralty a sailor. It is found, too, in fact, that the First Naval Lord is, in most cases, the real working head of the Admiralty, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer the sole Finance Minister, while the members of the boards of Admiralty, or Treasury, except as the head of each is a Cabinet Minister, have little more to do than the duty of signing cheques. Such duties can be performed by any persons; and ensigns of the army, or young peers fresh from college, make very good junior Lords of the Treasury or Admiralty.

Abroad, functionaries, under the name of the *bureaucratie*, form a class almost as distinct from the rest of society as the military; and, except in a few instances in France, administrative offices are always filled by persons brought up to the business. It seems desirable that we should have the administration of public affairs provided for by some well-organised system, and that men should be educated to fulfil these duties. We curiously prescribe, however, and a prenticeship of three or seven years to learn how to make a coat or a pair of boots; and suppose that the important and delicate functions of an administrator of public affairs can be well performed without any training. According to our present plan, administrative organisation and administrative ability are supposed, like digestion and appetite, to come by nature. Hence the administration of pubic affairs has become a great jumble and a mockery in the eyes of all systematic men.

A plan for a complete system of administration implies, first, a clear comprehension of the duties of Government, and a clear definition of what it ought to undertake and what it ought not. Mr. Burke has told us that he found the task of solving that problem the most difficult he ever undertook. We know, for certain, that Government should not undertake too much—should not, for example, direct individuals how to get rich, and should protect all its subjects from injustice, and the State from invasion. Abroad, the locomotion of individuals is hampered by police regulations; here, it is perfectly free. The boundaries therefore of a Government's duties must first be prescribed, and that done, they may be divided into departments, and each department placed under one responsible chief. Such a project, however, would require much time and much investigation to prepare it; and would require, first, a philosophical inquiry into the duties of Government, and then an inquiry at all the different offices, of the duties now performed, and into the reasons of them, as well as how those duties—supposing them to be consistent with the duties that Government ought to undertake—can be best performed. To assume that Government is to regulate every part of the business of society, is absurd; to suppose that what it now undertakes to regulate, is precisely what it ought to regulate, is not much better—because its assumption of functions, like the modes of administering them, has been dictated more by chance and circumstances than by any well-devised system or well-founded general principle. Into this all-important and even fundamental inquiry Mr. Symonds does not enter. He tacitly assumes that all which the Government now attempts to do, it ought to do, and his plan only contemplates the necessary provisions for doing that well. He would build on the departments as they now exist—first inquiring into the functions of each, and then endeavouring to make it perfect in itself, and perfect as a part of a perfect whole. He contemplates no curtailment; efficiency is his great aim, and consistently with that, he proposes great extension. He would have libraries and librarians for each department, actuaries, registrars, accountants, &c., who are not at present in existence, but who would be required in a perfect system. His plan would be more acceptable, we think, to functionaries than to the public. It would add to their number and their importance; Mr. Symonds leaves the public in no doubt, whatever, as to the imperfections of the present no-system: his own untried scheme wants the warrant of experience, or rather experience is against it; for it more resembles the system in use in Germany than any thing else; and, on the whole, that is far more injurious than beneficial to the Germans.

THE GRAPE VINE MILDEW.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

As the Grape Mildew is now exciting such great interest, especially in the horticultural world, and is certainly becoming, by the rapid progress of the disease, a matter of European importance—second only (even if it be so) to the potato blight—I send you for illustration a drawing, upon an enlarged scale, of a specimen of the mildew, now under my observation by transmitted light in one of Nachet's (of Paris) best microscopes (having a magnifying power of 500 diameters), and upon the correctness of which you may rely.

The mildew, seen here, forms a very beautiful microscopic object; and in the illustration I send you, may be very distinctly traced the progress of the fungus from its seed to its decay.

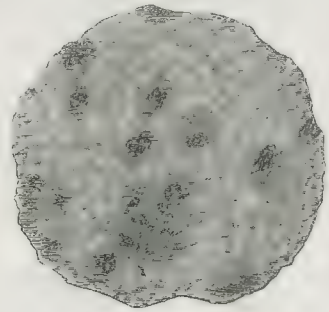
The grape or "egg mildew" as it is sometimes called, assumes, when at perfection or in its most vigorous state of development, the form of well-defined oval or egg-shaped berries or cells, semi-transparent, and of a pale greenish hue, declining in colour as the seed approaches maturity; the cells or seed-vessels then gradually collapse, and assume the shape of an elongated cube (a circumstance, I believe, not hitherto observed, but which under my object-glass is quite decided); and at this period it is that the cells either burst or the seed is ejected from their now open extremities, and, becoming scattered in all directions among the vines, reproduce the destructive fungus with astonishing rapidity.

Upon observing the mildew *in situ*—or in its natural position upon the grape—many of the sporidia are found joined together at the [illegible], forming tubes of two or more cells, but rarely exceeding four or five in number—thus losing their individual cellular character. This tubular arrangement of the seed-vessels has been supposed by some persons to be a provision of nature for the purpose of fertilisation; but I much doubt it, as we find—by simply washing, or otherwise carefully removing a portion of the mildew—such to be the rapidity with which the sporidia attach themselves to each other, that tubes or necklaces of them are instantly formed, sometimes of very considerable length. Hence I conclude, not that the cells take this form by reason of any natural law, for any specific purpose, but more probably from these minute atoms having some magnetic attraction towards each other, very analogous to crystalline polarisation; or, perhaps, by having some gluttinous exudia at the apex of the cells, they may, by simple contact, become fixed in this particular position.

MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF THE GRAPE MILDEW.

What the grape mildew really is will no longer admit of a doubt: it is, like the potato and other blights that threaten such serious consequences and destruction in the vegetable world, a "parasitical fungus"—the cause, and not the effect of disease, the healthy and unhealthy vine being attacked by it indiscriminately. In my opinion, each sporidia forms a complete and perfect fungoid plant of itself, possessing an inherent power of reproduction, vegetating upon any part of the vine from which it can draw a sufficient supply of vegetable juice, and thus causing the disease and ultimate destruction of the foliage and fruit.

It may perhaps be to little purpose to speculate or theorise as to the origin of the grape or other prevailing blights; some persons believe them to be "atmospheric"—that is to say, that they are induced by some peculiar condition or state of the atmosphere. There seems, however, no good reason to suppose that our present atmosphere differs in any material degree from that of past ages (excepting, it may be, in its average temperature) when these blights were unknown among us; and, unless we are prepared to admit the possibility of active vegetable life



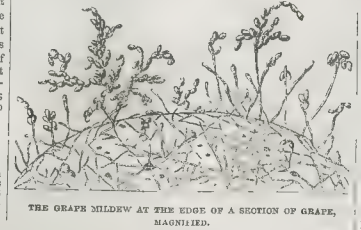
MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF THE OUTWARD TISSUE OR SKIN OF THE GRAPE, PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY THE MILDEW

being generated by the constituent gases of our atmosphere—viz., oxygen and azote, aided in some mysterious way by electricity or some other unknown agent, I think we may safely discard this "Atmospheric Theory," as unsound and unphilosophical. What is more probable, is, that these mildews, or blights, are the hybrid productions either of some of the minute fungi already existing among ourselves, or in other, and perhaps far distant lands, and from thence have been wafted upon the wind into these latitudes. W. D.

"The Hermitage," St. Mary Church, Torquay.

P.S. I have to state with great satisfaction, that one of my own vineries having been attacked this season with the blight, I have completely destroyed it without the slightest injury to the foliage or fruit, by once syringing with a composition, the basis of which is sulphur in solution, and which, I have not the slightest doubt, will prove as effectual as a preventive of the mildew (under glass) as a cure.

The accompanying additional Illustration, showing the Vine Blight at the edge of a section of Grape, magnified 75 diameters, is from an



THE GRAPE MILDEW AT THE EDGE OF A SECTION OF GRAPE, MAGNIFIED.

interesting pamphlet, by Mr. Quarles Harris, recently published

The grapes (says Mr. Harris), when blighted, are covered with what appears to be a white powder, like lime, a little darkened with brown or yellow. These fungi send forth laterally, in all directions, thread-like filaments, which become completely interwoven with one another as entirely to cover and enclose the skin of the grape in a compact and firm net-work, and on each is seen the egg-shaped capsule or seed-pod. The pips and juice go on swelling, and at times, when struck late in the season, the grapes become partially ripe and coloured; but very soon, expansion from within going on, checked by this net-work, the grape bursts, but as it cannot burst as it would do were it unconfined, the edges of the part where it bursts turn inward in place of outward, and the pips are exposed to view as the teeth of a man when the lips are drawn back. If the grapes are struck in an early stage of their growth, they dry up, fall off, and become very offensive, but do not split.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE LAST VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

HER MAJESTY paid her fourth and last visit to the Exhibition on Friday morning. At a little before ten o'clock, the Royal carriage drove into the court-yard of the Royal Dublin Society, and, passing through the house, were received at the passage leading into the Exhibition by the members of the Executive Committee. The public were not admitted till a later hour, with the exception of Exhibitors and members of the press.

The Queen wore a richly-figured French barège dress, a rich white scarf, and a white bonnet—the scarf and bonnet both trimmed with blue. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits. Prince Albert wore a dark-coloured paletôt, buttoned up to the neck, and dark grey trousers. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred wore black cloth paletôts, white trousers, and light grey caps.

Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Wellington, Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Granville, President of the Council; Colonels Grey and Phipps; and Sir James Clarke, Physician to her Majesty.

As on her former visits, her Majesty had inspected the entire of the ground floor, the galleries now attracted the Royal party. Her Majesty paid particular attention to the various specimens sent from the industrial schools in different parts of the island, and made several purchases of laces, embroidered muslin, &c. Having concluded an intimate examination of all the remaining departments in the Exhibition, and having made a large number of purchases, the Queen entered the reception-room at the grand entrance to the building; from which her Majesty passed through the assembled masses, who had meanwhile been admitted to the other extremity of the hall, whence the Queen took her departure by the private door through which she had entered. But, previous to her leaving the building, her Majesty again expressed her satisfaction at the admirable manner in which the whole arrangements had been conducted.

CAVALRY REVIEW IN THE PHŒNIX-PARK.

In the course of Friday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert reviewed the cavalry forming the Dublin garrison, in the Phœnix-park. His Royal Highness wore the undress uniform of a Field-Marshal, and was attended by a large staff, also in undress uniform. At twelve o'clock a Royal salute from the Artillery upon the ground announced the arrival of his Royal Highness. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur shortly afterwards followed in one of the Lord-Lieutenant's carriages, as did also the Countess of St. Germans, &c.

The cavalry was commanded by the Earl of Cardigan, Colonel of the 11th Hussars; and the regiments upon the ground were the 1st or King's Own Dragoon Guards, the 2nd or Queen's Bays; the 11th or Prince Albert's Own Regiment of Hussars, the 16th Lancers, and a six-gun battery of the Royal Horse Artillery.

His Royal Highness having ridden round the lines, they afterwards passed before him in quick and slow time; after which a series of brilliant manœuvres were performed, by which the admirable discipline and efficiency of the troops was proved. At the conclusion his Royal Highness expressed himself much satisfied with the proceedings.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO HOWTH.

Shortly after the return of his Royal Highness Prince Albert from the review, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lord-Lieutenant, and Countess of St. Germans, the Duchess of Wellington, Hon. Miss Bulteel, Marquis of Breadalbane, and Sir James Clarke, visited Howth Castle, the picturesque residence of the Earl of Howth. The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, Lord Dunkellin, &c., were invited to meet the Royal party.

The Royal carriages were accompanied by Colonels Grey and Gordon (Equerries in Waiting) on horseback, and they proceeded by the Clontarf road, passing through the demesne of the Earl of Charlemont. On her arrival at Howth, her Majesty was received by the Earl of Howth and his son, Lord St. Lawrence, and conducted to the Castle, where her Majesty afterwards drove round the hill, and appeared particularly struck with the splendid prospect. Shortly after seven o'clock the Royal party started again for the Viceregal Lodge, highly pleased with their visit.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess of St. Germans invited distinguished parties each night to dinner to meet her Majesty. The party on Wednesday evening comprised Earl Granville, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl and Countess of Mayo, the Earl and Countess of Clonmel, the Earl of Listowel, Viscount and Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, Viscount and Viscountess Monck, Viscountess Forbes, Lord and Lady Clarina, Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, the Hon. Colonel Grey, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Miss Monahan, the Right Hon. the Attorney-General, Sir James Clarke, Major Henry Ponsonby, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting. Later in the evening their Excellencies received a select party.

The following were honoured with invitations from the Lord Lieutenant and Countess of St. Germans to meet her Majesty at dinner on Thursday evening in the Viceregal Lodge:—The Earl Granville, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Dowager Marchioness of Sligo, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Earl and Countess of Besborough, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Earl and Countess of Bective, Lord West, Lord and Lady Naas, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Dowager Lady Vivian, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, the Hon. Colonel Gordon, the Lord Chief Baron, the Right Hon. the Recorder, the Hon. Granville Eliot, Sir J. Clarke, and Major Bagot, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

The dinner-party on Friday evening comprised the following distinguished personages:—The Earl Granville, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Viscount and Viscountess Ashbrook, Lady E. Cornwallis, Lord Eliot, Hon. H. Eliot, Hon. Colonel Phipps, Hon. Colonel Grey, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, Right Hon. Francis and Mrs. Blackburne, Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, Major and Mrs. Larcom, Major-General Cochrane, Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin, Sir James Clarke, Lord Dunkellin, Mr. Felton Hervey. The band of the 83rd Regiment performed during dinner. Later in the evening, her Excellency the Countess of St. Germans gave a soirée dansante, to which the élite of the aristocracy sojourning in Dublin were invited.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY ON SATURDAY EVENING.

Long before the hour announced for the departure of her Majesty and suite, the entire line of route, from the Viceregal Lodge in the Phœnix-park to the extremity of the pier at Kingstown, presented a scene of unusual excitement and animation. Two squadrons of the 11th (Prince Albert's own) Hussars, the 16th Lancers, and 2nd (Queen's Bays) Dragoon Guards, were drawn up in line in front of the Viceregal Lodge for some time before the appointed hour of departure; and close to them were ranged the pupils of the Royal Hibernian Military School, upwards of 300 strong, with their own band and colours. At about half-past five o'clock, the carriages of her Majesty and suite, and those of the Lord-Lieutenant and his household, drew up at the principal door of the lodge; shortly after which her Majesty appeared, and was at once welcomed with the National Anthem.

The first carriage was occupied by her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. In the second carriage their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess of St. Germans, with the Duchess of Wellington and the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Maid of Honour in Waiting, took their seats. The Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Granville, President of the Council; and the Hon. Colonels Gordon and Grey, occupied the third carriage; and two other carriages that followed were occupied by officers of her Majesty's and the Lord-Lieutenant's household. Her Majesty's servants wore the Royal livery and her carriage was attended by outriders. A squadron of the 16th Lancers preceded the Royal equipage, whilst the 11th Hussars and Queen's Bays brought up the rear. The carriages proceeded at once through the Park, Park-street, Essex-quay, &c., over Carlisle-bridge, and thence by D'Olier-street to the terminus of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, where the arrangements were not materially different from those made on the occasion of the Queen's arrival. The principal streets were kept clear by military, both cavalry and infantry; and, although the most intense desire was manifested to obtain a last glimpse of her Majesty, yet the conduct of the immense masses congregated was so admirable that the slightest confusion did not arise. In every available place where her Majesty could be seen, large crowds were assembled, who cheered vociferously whenever the Queen appeared.

The Queen alighted at the station under a tastefully-erected canopy;

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—HER MAJESTY'S RETIRING-ROOM.

when deafening cheers rang along the street, which were renewed again and again, even after the Queen had disappeared from view. Her Majesty at once proceeded to take her place in a state carriage prepared for her, whilst the suite, and several members of the nobility and principal officials in Ireland, were accommodated in other carriages in the same train.

Meanwhile not only was every train to Kingstown crowded with passengers, but a continuous stream of cars, carriages, and vehicles of every description—all as crowded as possible—continued to fill the road (nearly seven miles) from Dublin to Kingstown. The pier at Kingstown, about a mile in length, was equally crowded, as well as every point in the neighbourhood of the harbour—roof, window, vessel, hill, or rock—which could command a view of the embarkation. A battery of heavy artillery had been placed along the western pier at Kingstown, to give the necessary salutes, and to add to the imposing appearance of the scene.

A little before six o'clock loud bursts of applause announced the arrival of the Queen at Kingstown. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and accompanied by the same parties who had formed the Royal cortège from the Viceregal Lodge, shortly afterwards appeared, and proceeded between lines of fashionably-dressed ladies and

THE ILLUMINATION AT DUBLIN.—SCENE ON CARLISLE BRIDGE.

gentlemen to the jetty pier, where the Royal yacht the *Victoria and Albert*, was moored. Her Majesty proceeded along a carpeted avenue and was attended by the members of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, and the Directors of the Railway. Her Majesty recognising Mr. John Benson in the crowd, immediately addressed him, and said she was glad of the opportunity thus afforded her of again expressing to him the satisfaction she had derived from viewing the splendid building of which he was the architect and des gner.

As soon as the Queen had placed her foot on board the Royal yacht, the *Hogue* thundered forth a Royal salute, which was taken up by the vessels in the harbour, the batteries on shore, and the Pigeon-house fort in the distance.

The Royal yacht having slipped her moorings, anchored in the harbour at a little distance from the shore, and it soon became known that the Royal squadron would not weigh anchor until the following morn ng, notwithstanding which the crowd still continued to linger at Kingstown till a late hour

At about ten o'clock the same evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks at Kingstown, which was still densely crowded. The Lord-Lieutenant and Countess Ely, Germans were honoured with invitations to dine on board with her Majesty.

At four o'clock on Sunday morning, the Royal fleet weighed anchor and proceeded to sea.

Among the evidences of her Majesty's enjoyment of the visit are the following:—"We have spent a delightful week, and are quite sorry to leave so soon," was the gracious exclamation of her Majesty to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, on leaving the Westland-row terminus for Kingstown; and, on a preceding day, his Royal Highness Prince Albert remarked to Mr. Roe, the Chairman of the Committee of the Great Exhibition, in reference to the latter, "that it was a most interesting event, and that her Majesty would not have lost it for the world."

ARRIVAL AT HOLYHEAD.

Her Majesty arrived at Holyhead on board the Royal yacht at half-past eight on Sunday morning. The other vessels of the squadron arrived also in the course of this morning.

Divine service was performed on board the *Victoria and Albert* in the morning. About two o'clock in the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their suite, went on board the *Fairy* tender, which immediately proceeded on a marine excursion round the Head to the entrance of the Menai Straits. The *Fairy* was accompanied by the Trinity yacht *Irene*, and the *Banshee*. The day was beautiful and clear, and her Majesty had a distinct view of the South Stack and the whole south-west coast of Anglesea, with Carnarvon Castle on the opposite shore. The *Fairy* returned about seven o'clock, when her Majesty proceeded on board the *Victoria and Albert*.

On Monday morning the Royal party witnessed, in Holyhead harbour, the explosion of a great mine, containing 4000lbs. or 5000lbs. of gunpowder at the quarries. By this gigantic operation, about 20,000 tons of material available for the breakwaters were at once detached from the cliff; and the sublimity of the spectacle may, therefore, readily be conceived.

DEPARTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

At half-past eight o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert* steamed round to the landing-place of the old harbour; the illustrious party disembarked, and, entering the Royal train, were drawn by horses to a point on the rails nearly opposite Hibbert's Royal Hotel. Here the engine was attached, and the journey northward at once commenced. Captain Simmons, R.E., again took charge of the train. The Royal party reached Chester at a quarter to eleven o'clock, where Mr. Bidder, the manager, and the other officers of the Chester and Holyhead Railway took their leave. Proceeding at a rapid pace by Parkside, Lancaster was gained at one, and Carlisle at a quarter past three. After a stay of an hour there for luncheon, the journey was resumed. Her Majesty was received throughout with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty by crowds of her subjects collected at all the stations on the route. At Chester a guard of honour lined the platform and saluted, the band played the National Anthem. Further on, at Warrington, a salute was fired from a fine new ship on the stocks, and the factory operatives turned out in large numbers to give their Queen a hearty cheer. It was much the same along the entire line, and nothing more bespeaks the interest with which her Majesty is regarded even by the humblest of her people, than to observe that at the loneliest wayside cottages the inmates on these occasions await her approach, and shout and wave their hats and handkerchiefs as the train whirls past.

THE QUEEN AT EDINBURGH.

The sun was setting as the train approached Edinburgh from the west, and brought out in strong relief the picturesque outline of the Pentland range on the south, with the lion-like form of Arthur's Seat, crouching guardian-like over the northern capital. The time fixed for the arrival was a quarter before seven, and precisely at that time, or rather two minutes before it, the train stopped at the Lothian-road station On alighting, her Majesty and Prince Albert at once received the municipal and civil authorities, and then proceeded to the reception-rooms; from whence to the carriage in waiting for them on the other side was but a few paces. The procession which progres to the Abbey Palace differed in many striking respects from her Majesty's former entrances. Instead of the wild and picturesque appearance of the Queen's Park, through which she passes when entering Edinburgh by the North British line, she passed, on this occasion, through the heart of the town. But then that progress included the whole length of Princes-street, from the Castle to the Calton-hill, constituting a vista as noble and stately as any capital in Europe can furnish. The whole of the streets on the line were crowded with spectators, who, of their own accord, formed a double avenue, through which her Majesty might pass. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the children, proceeded in an open carriage slowly through the multitude, whose bearing was at once cordial and enthusiastic. After a progress of nearly half an hour, the Queen entered Holyrood, and the pageant was at an end.

DEPARTURE FROM EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Cambridge, who is in Edinburgh on a visit, called on her Majesty in the evening, and joined the Royal party at breakfast before the departure. That departure was fixed for a quarter past eight, and punctually to the moment the guns of the Castle announced that her Majesty had left Holyrood. She proceeded through the park, in which, notwithstanding the early hour, there was a large body of people, and entered the carriages at St. Margaret's. The Royal train then left Edinburgh on the Glasgow line; from whence the Queen turned off at Castle Carsy for Perth and Cupar Angus. From that point her Majesty proceeded by carriage, a distance of sixty miles, to Balmoral, which was happily reached about seven o'clock.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Two of the Engravings upon the preceding pages represent the first visit of her Majesty to the Exhibition, on Monday.

Just as the clock struck eleven, an immense cheer outside the building announced the arrival of the Queen. The great centre door was thrown open, and her Majesty, leaning on Prince Albert, the Royal children walking beside, set her foot for the first time into the Irish Exhibition building. After remaining for a few minutes in the Reception-room—a small and prettily fitted-up apartment, adjoining the main entrance—her Majesty entered the great hall amidst a tremendous chorus of human voices, waving of handkerchiefs and hats. As her Majesty proceeded up the hall the cheering was again and again renewed, until her Majesty reached the dais, where she stood in evident admiration of the magnificent scene before her. Her Majesty, at brief intervals, bowed most graciously to the assembled multitude, in return for the brilliant reception she received. The Marquis of Breadalbane handed her Majesty the chair in which she was crowned, but she declined to occupy it, preferring to look about, in evident admiration and surprise of everything she saw and heard.

Another account states, the commissioners, who, headed by their chairman, George Roe, led the way, having reached the foot of the raised dais on which the throne had been placed, formed a semicircle at its base, while the Queen and a few other members of the Royal family, ascending the steps, took their places, her Majesty in the centre with the Prince of Wales on her right hand and Prince Albert and Prince Arthur on her left. The spectacle which the hall now presented was singularly imposing—in front, the vast assemblage standing up and cheering loudly; behind, the Court, in an attitude of respectful attendance; and beyond them, on the verge of the platform, a semicircle of the Irish nobility. The Queen appeared touched by the scene, which, probably, recalled to her memory another of the same description, though still more splendid. His Royal Highness Prince Albert seemed also affected, and both gazed earnestly for some minutes over the great area of the hall, to the aspect of which the enthusiasm of loyalty added an indescribable charm.

The magnificent bouquet of roses and shamrock carried by her Majesty on this visit, was prepared and arranged by Mr. Harding, of Clifford-street, Bond-street, who proceeded from London to the Viceregal Lodge for that purpose.

The third Illustration is a scene from the illumination of the city, on Monday evening, on the north side, where the effect was extremely beautiful and effective. It consisted almost entirely of gas devices, a few hanse only in different places being lit with candles from within; and the deep gloom of a starless sky heightened the splendour of the artific al light, which at some points fell like a flood upon the streets, revealing the moving masses by which they were filled. Multitudes of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen walked in every direction, enjoying the *coup d'œil*. The throng of vehicles and foot passengers on Carlisle-bridge, Westmoreland-street, College-green, and some other points, was immense

Thus terminated the Queen's second visit to Ireland, made under far happier auspices than the first, and destined to inaugurate the new era of prosperity at length opening upon the country. Perhaps no incident connected with the event better illustrates this than the circumstance that, as her Majesty was receiving last week in Dublin, the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company had completed the communication between that city and Belfast, thus enabling the welcome news to be instantaneously forwarded to the British coast.

DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION:

AN ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF ITS CONSTRUCTION, AND OF THE VALUE OF ITS CONTENTS.

Those who take a warm interest in the industrial development of the age will peruse the following Estimate with more than ordinary pleasure, as it furnishes something like a true index of the progress already made in that direction, and indicates pretty clearly the onward movement of the future. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the details of the Estimate are derived from the most authentic sources—have been carefully drawn up, and collated with scrupulous accuracy; an error or so, however, and a few slight discrepancies, must naturally be expected in estimating the value of such a vast collection of objects, especially where so much uncertainty of data prevails, and so few authentic sources can be appealed to.

If the Estimate, therefore, be not as strictly correct throughout the wide range of its details as an accountant's balance-sheet, it will at least closely approximate to it, and be found worthy of reference as an epitome of the exact cost of the Building, and the true value of its Contents. With these few preliminary remarks we shall content ourselves, as lengthened comment on this occasion would be somewhat unseasonable—our object being simply to lay before the reader the main facts and features of the Great Exhibition, which are not only curious and instructive in themselves, but also suggest the right road to the industrial regeneration of the age.

THE COST OF CONSTRUCTING THE BUILDING.

The cost of constructing the Building is principally comprised in the following items:

There are 80 cast-iron pillars to support the galleries, each pillar measuring 12 inches in diameter and 36 feet in length. Calculating the weight of a single pillar at 36 cwt., and the price at £6 per ton, we arrive at the sum of	£864
There requires 36 cast-iron girders to support the large roof, each girder measuring 70 feet in length, and weighing two tons, which, at £6 per ton, amounts to	432
The roof, being an elongated dome, is formed of 14 semi-circular wood ribs, each rib weighing 8 tons, with a span of 100 feet. Each end of the roof has 4 ribs, weighing 4 tons per rib, and forming a segment of a circle. There are also 2 ribs in each 56-feet bay to form the roof, weighing 2 tons each; and 4 half-ribs at each end, weighing 1 ton each. The timber required for the ribs some of the several galleries and bays therefore involved an outlay of 624 tons, at £2 per ton	1,872
The purlins, and the intermediate ribs in the galleries, required an equal quantity of timber; for between every principal rib there are two segments of a circle to make up, to form an equal roof. The galleries, also, have 4 ribs, weighing 2 tons per rib, and forming a segment of a circle. There are also 2 ribs in each 56-feet bay to form the roof, weighing 2 tons each; and 4 half-ribs at each end, weighing 1 ton each. The timber required for the ribs some of the several galleries and bays therefore involved an outlay of 624 tons, at £2 per ton	1,872
The sash bars which, with the glass, form the apices of the different roofs, are 15.0 in number, and at 3s. each amount to ..	225
The flooring required 200,000 superficial 3-inch deal, or 1600 tons at £3 per ton	4,500
The counters, side-boards, stands, pillars, &c., involved an outlay in timber alone of	10,800
There are 168 wrought-iron lattice girders to support the floors of the several galleries, each girder weighing 16 cwt., which at £6 per ton amounts to	1,814
The quantity of glass consumed amounted to 90 tons, covering a surface of 144,000 feet, which at £20 per ton is	1,800
The quantity of lead used amounted in value to	472
The paint	450
Iron (wrought and cast), for various purposes	1,500
The average number of hands employed during the process of construction was 700. Of these, 250 were carpenters, 350 labourers, and 50 parts of sawyers. The carpenters were paid at a weekly average of 25s. per week, and the sawyers at 30s. per week. From the latter week in August to the middle week in May, the last is calculated. Such, and estimating the aggregate of labour for this period, we have the following results:	
350 labourers at .. .. £18 7s. 6d.	6 4 3
250 carpenters at .. .. £38 15s. 0d.	9,875
50 parts of sawyers at .. .. £45 0s. 0d.	1,750
TOTAL COST OF THE BUILDING	£47,130

Sir John Benson, Architect; Charles Atkins, Engineer of the works. The machinery for lifting the roof and great ribs was constructed by Mr. Atkins, in the Building.

THE CONTENTS OF THE BUILDING.

The first object that generally attracts the attention of the visitor is the Fine Art Gallery, either that of the modern or the ancient masters. The collection is singularly rich in variety, and valuable in character and quality. The last corrected edition of the Catalogue informs us that there are upwards of 1100 pictures; and when we state that the value put upon them ranges from £7000 to £7 each, some notion may be formed of the difficulty of arriving at a just conclusion as to their aggregate worth. From such premises, however, we are enabled to approximate to the real fact, which is much better than indulging in vague and undefinable guesses—too commonly the case when this portion of the Exhibition is under consideration. The following classification may be fully relied upon:—

PAINTINGS.

The 115 French pictures average £70 each, and are valued at £8,050	
The 172 of the Belgian School average £120 each, and are valued at	20,640
The 100 Dutch paintings are valued at £90 each	9,000
Ten belonging to the King of the Belgians, at £500 each ..	5,000
The British Modern Paintings are valued at	60,000
The Old Masters, at	57,040
Total value of paintings	161,280

SCULPTURE.

88 busts (plaster cast), at £5	440
57 single figures and groups (average), £23	1,311
Statue of Dargan (full-length), £100	100
92 Marble busts, £100	9,200
30 single figures, groups, &c, £150	13,500
Statue of her Majesty, £1000	1,000
20 Bronze busts, averaging £50	1,000
62 Statuettes £20	1,240
8 Statues, £100	800
20 Groups, £50	1,000
Total value of sculpture	30,091

OBJECTS OF EXCEPTIONAL RARITY, WHICH DO NOT ADMIT OF CLASSIFICATION.

Her Majesty's grand Fountain, of silver gilt	4,000
The Irish fisheries Models or Boats, Weirs, and Nets ..	400
Dr. Griffith's collection of Grasses, &c.	5,000
James Forrest's collection of Lace, &c.	500
The Mount Melleray Process of making Beet Sugar ..	150
Pim Brothers' case of Poplin, Silks, Scarfs, &c.	1,200
Specimens of Ores, Minerals, Marbles, Slates, &c. ..	1,000
Chance's Lighthouse	1,000
The Colourcockdale collection of Metal Works	700
Sanders and Son's contribution of Paper Manufacture ..	200
Tyler and Son's Metal contribution	1,000
The Shakspeare stand of Worcester Porcelain	1,000
Dunham and Son's cases of Iron objects	2,500
Price's case of Candle Materials	600
Organ Fountain	250
Mediæval Room (800 objects)	8,000
Royal Irish Flax Society's contribution	500
Deering's Harvesting Machine	300
J. Bennett's grand Clock	150
Rackin's case of Watches, &c	500
Atkinson and Co.'s case of Irish Poplins, embroidered and plain	1
Harrison, Jardine, and Co.'s newly-invented Kitchen Range	60
Hall, Knox, Sons, Painted Glass Window	800
Todd, Burns, and Co.'s contribution—Jacquard Looms, weaving a curious pattern	1,000
H. Walmesley's case of Mixed Fabrics	500
The American (D. W. Hayden's) Sewing Machine	60
The Irish antiquities	5,000
25 painted windows	2,500
1 locomotive and 1 luggage van	1,500
Harris, emigrants' houses, panels, paper, &c.	800
66 water coloured drawings, £5	330
Grinding-stones, leather, zinc, rope, &c.	200
12 metal beds, &c., £25	300
Arthur Lindlay's display of lamps	700
Stand of Pompeiian vases	90
Messrs. Mozet's 2 stands of pianofortes and harps	4,000
Messrs. Fry's winding, warping, and weaving department ..	200
Messrs. Waterhouse's 3 cases of jewellery and silver ..	10,000
Messrs. Elkington's 3 cases of electro plate and bronzes ..	2,000
Newhall's patent railway break	50
Grubb's telescope	1,500
Grubb's metal table	60
Grubb's machine for marking notes	100
3 organs, one large and two small	2,000
Lambert's gold silver	3
M'Anaspie's cement and seaglioa works	2
Total value of objects of exceptional rarity ..	72,150

PORCELAIN.

A stand of one thousand pieces, valued at	500
Ditto, sixty-five	3,000
Shakspeare's jug (presented to the poet at the age of forty)	1,000
One hundred and sixty pieces of Parian statuary, £4 ..	640
Sixty plates (china), £2 2s.	126
Stand of vases and jugs, valued at	200
Twenty-two slabs, £11	22
Three rich vases, £50	150
Fifty miscellaneous objects, £2	100
Thirteen hundred pieces of porcelain, 12s.	845
Four hundred ditto, 1s. 6d.	30
Seventy lamps, £10	700
Three hundred pieces of glass, 12s.	200
2600 ditto china, 10s.	1,300
Total value of porcelain	9,816

TERRA-COTTA OBJECTS.

One thousand objects, average each 4s.	200
Twelve hundred ditto, 10s.	600
One stand of encaustic tiles	20
Four ditto, stone-work, tiles, &c.	200
Models, vases, bricks, pipes, &c	300
Total value of terra-cotta objects	1,320

HOSIERY.

Ten cases of silk hosiery, gloves, &c., £116	1,160
Four stands of cotton do., £50	200
One stand of different objects of clothing, £60	60
Two stands of lace gloves, £30	60
Total value of hosiery	1,460

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

One thousand pairs of boots and shoes, 10s.	500
Three stands of miscellanies, £10	150
Total value of boots and shoes	650

LINENS.

Twenty stands and cases of linen, &c., £300	6,000
Six stands flax processes, £30	180
Five stands yarn, twine, and rope, £100	500
Total value of linens	6,800

WOOLLENS, &c.

Forty stands of woollens, &c., £100	4,000
Ten of mixed materials, £50	500
Four silver tissues, £100	400
Total value of woollens	4,900

COTTONS.

Ten stands and cases of cotton goods, £200	2,000
Four cases of woven thread, £150	600
Total value of cottons	2,600

FURS, LEATHER, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS.

Thirty-one stands and cases of leather, furs, saddlery, harness, and trunks, averaging each £30	930
Fifty stands and cases of books, paper, and stationery, averaging £100	5,000
Twelve printed and dyed fabrics, £40	480
Ten contributions of iron and general hardware, averaging £160	1,600
Total value of furs, leather, saddlery, &c	8,010

MACHINERY.

Fifty machines for direct use, £50	2,500
Six y manufacturing machines, £40	2,400
Barbarin's machine	3,000
Todd, Burns' jacquard, weaving twelve ribbons	100
Henry Walmsley's jacquard (new)	60
Total value of machinery	5,860

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There are 20,000, implements, including spades, forks, ploughs, churns, steam-engines, &c.; and, upon careful examination, we find the value of them to be as follows:

Messrs. Ransom and Sims' stand	500
Messrs. Crosskill	465
Messrs. Howard	100
The remainder (eighty in number)	2,200
Total value of agricultural implements	3,265

CARRIAGES, CARS, &c.

There are fifty-six vehicles of a light structure, the principal of which are as follows:

Her Majesty's carriage	£1,000
W. H. Mason's mail phaeton	140
Hallmarker's circular-fronted Brougham	170
The remaining fifty-three, average £90 each	4,770
Total value of carriages, cars, &c.	6,080

NAVAL APPARATUS, MODELS, ORDNANCE, AND ARMOUR.

There are sixty stands of models, boats, guns, &c., besides the Admiralty contribution, the value of which is estimated as follows:

The Admiralty Models	5,000
60 others at £100 each	6,000
Total value of naval apparatus, &c.	11,000

PHILOSOPHICAL, HOROLOGICAL, AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

There are 160 contributions in these departments, the average value of which is £160 each .. .. | 25,600

CUTLERY AND EDGED TOOLS.

28 contributions at £150 each	4,200

ARTICLES FOR PERSONAL OR DOMESTIC USE.

72 contributions at £50 each	3,600

JEWELLERY.

45 contributions at £500	22,500

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY.

100 contributions, averaging £90 each	9,000

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROCESSES.

26 contributions, valued each at £50	13,000

SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.

36 contributions, £40	1,440

WAX FLOWERS, MODELS, CARVING IN WOOD, IVORY, FANCY WORK, AND STAINED GLASS.

16 contributions, valued each at 40s.	32

POOR-LAW UNIONS AND GAOLS.

45 contributors, £50	2,250

MISCELLANIES.

14 women's stays, 20s.	£14
250 hats and caps, 10s	125
30 straw bonnets, 5s.	15
4 lawyer's wigs 40s.	8
100 miscellaneous wigs, 20s	100
5 pulpits (models), 40s	10
90 daguerreotypes, 30s.	135
3 bride-cakes, £60	180
7 cases of pastry and confectionery, £20	140
8 beehives, £2	16
1 swarm of bees (Edmondson's), £6	6
A collection of hobby-horses	100
6 cases of toys, £30	180

10 cases wax candles, £20	200
6 c[illegible] ... £300	1,500
[illegible]	500
500 weights (fancy and plain), £2	1,000
[illegible] brushes, &c.	240
1000 ditto, &c.	400
200 parasols and umbrellas, 10s.	100
100 pair sofa, £1	50
2 cases of ecclesiastical furniture, £	100
1 case of military accoutrement, £150	150
20 pianos, average of £2[illegible]	2,000
1 carpet, £200	200
12 oak doors, £10	120
10 [illegible] characters, average £1	10
6 electric telegraphs, £[illegible]	1[illegible]
2 pockets of hops, £80	160
2 cases of tobacco, &c., £20	20
Stand of Corn[illegible] marble (250 objects	400
4 cases of log oak carvings, £	1[illegible]
6 Minton's vases, £[illegible]	250
1 case Chubb's locks	20[illegible]
9 dozen knife cleaners, £4	36
Miscellaneous, £[illegible]	170
Total value of miscellaneous	12,154

FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.

FRENCH.

Mirty Brothers—1 stand of clocks and figures...	800
" 1 ditto gilt clocks and candelabras	1,000
" 1 ditto ditto	1200
" 1 ditto fancy articles	600
" 1 large chandelier (twenty-one lights) ...	200
Vieille Montagne Company contributes objects valued at ...	1000
Rudolphe's stand	2000
Four other stands	700
Five cast-iron vases	40
Stand of china vases, &c.	400
Stand of bronzes	1500
Gobelin carpets	4000
Sèvres china	1,000
Carpets (Saillandrouze)	800
Total value of French department	16,086

BELGIAN

The Belgian Department, with its carriages, marble chimney-pieces, bird-cages, tapestry, whips, canes, and guns, &c., is valued at	4,434

ZOLLVEREIN.

The Zollverein Department, containing bronzes, statuary from the King of Prussia's Gallery, Ornamental Vases, Terra-Cotta objects, Royal porcelain, medallions, globes, maps, flax, mineral stones, confectionery, furniture, pipes, pencils, cutlery, tools, saddlery, &c., is valued at	7,500

THE EASTERN.

As it would be difficult to assign even an approximate value to collections like the Japanese and East Indian, which are mainly dependent upon the rarity of the articles of which they are composed, we shall be guided by those who have an immediate interest in their preservation, and who, in most instances, have been the direct collectors themselves, and know the exact sum which has been paid for the various collections. The values of the respective collections are credibly stated to be as follows:—	
The Japanese Department	[illegible]
Lord Gough's Contribution	2,000
The East Indian Ditto	2,500
Total value of the Eastern department	[illegible]

TOTAL VALUE OF CONTENTS £628,594

There are thirty officers and clerks, and fifty porters in the Building. The number of police employed averages sixty per day, at a weekly cost of £100.

Poleon the Gunter of Dublin—employs eighty-two hands, at an average wages of 32s. per week for each hand; and in Bresian's department of refreshments, there are from fifteen to twenty hands, averaging about 1[illegible]s. 6d. per week.

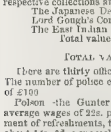
Such is this Temple of Industry: the activity of mind, the ingenuity and skill, and the vast amount of material development, must be left to conjecture, for it scarcely admits of demonstration.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR SOLOMON HEARTH WRAY PECKHAM-MICKLETHWAIT,

BART., OF IRDGE-PLACE, SUSSEX.

The death of this respected Baronet occurred at his seat, Irdge-place, on the 3rd inst., after a short illness. He was born 30th May, 1784, the second son of the late Nathaniel Micklethwait, Esq., of Beeston, county Norfolk, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and heir of Miles Branthwayt, Esq., of Taverham; and assumed, by Royal license, in 1824, the additional surname and arms of Peckham, in right of his grandmother, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Peckham, Esq., of Irdge in 1838, he was created a Baronet for a personal service rendered to her Majesty (then Princess Victoria) and the Duchess of Kent, at St. Leonards in November, 1832. He married, 20th July, 1809, Anne, only daughter of William Hanbury, Esq., of Kilmarsh, and sister of Lord Bateman, but had no issue; the title is consequently extinct.

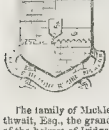


The family of Micklethwait is of considerable antiquity: John Micklethwait, Esq., the grandfather of the deceased Baronet, and the husband of the heiress of Irdige, was sixth in descent from Sir William Micklethwait of Kimberworth, ancestor of the extinct Viscounts Micklethwait, whose estates are now inherited by Nathaniel Micklethwait, Esq., of Tuverham, Sir S. B. Peckham-Micklethwait's elder brother.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR NEIL DOUGLAS, K.C.B., K.C.H.,

COLONEL 78TH REGIMENT.

This gallant officer, whose death took place on the 1st inst., was fifth son of the late John Douglas, Esq., of Glasgow, whose grandfather, Douglas of Cruxton and Stobbs, descended lineally from the famous Earls of Angus. Inheriting the martial spirit of his race—



Douglases were heroes every age—

Sir Neil (who was born at Glasgow in 1780) entered the military service of his country in 1802. He was present at most of the trying scenes of the Peninsular campaigns. For twenty-two years he commanded the 79th Highlanders, a regiment of which he subsequently became Colonel.

Sir Neil Douglas took part in the battles of Busaco, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, and Waterloo. His gallantry on the field of Waterloo obtained for him the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and the Russian Order of St. Waldimir of the Fourth Class. He also got a pension of £300 per annum for the wounds he received at Busaco and Waterloo.

Sir Neil Douglas, who was knighted in 1831, and created a K.C.H. in 1837, was aide-de-camp to George IV. and William IV. He became a Lieutenant-General in 1846. Sir Niel married, in 1810, Miss Robertson, daughter of a banker, of Greenock.

THE WELLINGTON MEMORIAL AT GUILDHALL.—On Monday a number of workmen were employed at the Guildhall in constructing a substantial boarding inside that building, for the purpose of receiving the different models in commemoration of the late Duke of Wellington. Out of these one will be selected by the committee, to be fixed, after the marble is chiseled, in one of the niches. On Tuesday the committee met to view the specimens.

MONUMENT TO DR. JENNER.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has transmitted £25 to the committee for the proposed monument to Dr. Jenner. The American States, Sweden, and other foreign countries have forwarded liberal donations for the purpose. The statue is to be a colossal bronze figure, and is to be erected in a conspicuous part of the metropolis. The model has been designed by W. C. Marshall, R.A.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The owner of the American yacht *Sylvia*, Lewis Depau, Esq., has ordered of the late mayor, Mr. Alderman Andrews, two of the most splendid paintings for that could; one, a large four-in hand coach, for [illegible] the [illegible], being we understand, an adept at driving on land as well as on water; the other a beautiful Queen's pattern fancy phaeton of the most costly kind.

CHESS.

. Our occasional Notes on Correspondents are deferred for a short time

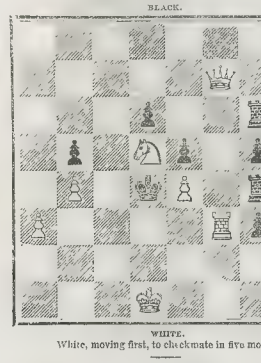
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 496.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 7th (ch)	Kt to K B 4th	4. Kt to Q 7th	R to K B sq.
2. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q to K 4th	Kt to Q B 8th (ch)	P takes Kt
3. Kt takes Q	R to Q R sq.	6. R mates.	

PROBLEM No. 500.

A masterly conception, by E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in five moves.

CHESS IN BRUSSELS.

MR. STAUNTON gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to M. DE RIVES.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. DE R.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. DE R.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		26. Kt to Q sq	R to K B sq
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. Q to R sq	Q to R sq (c)
3. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	28. Kt to K B 2nd	R to K Kt 3rd
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 2nd	29. B to K R 3rd	B to Q 5th
5. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	30. Kt to K R 5th	Kt to K R 5th
6. Q B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	31. Q to K 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
7. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	32. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	33. Kt to K B 6th	Kt takes P
9. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 5th	34. Kt takes R	Kt takes Kt
10. B to Q 4th	Castles	35. P takes Kt	P to K 4th
11. Castles	P to Q B 4th	36. Kt to K B 2nd	P to K R 6th
12. B to K B 2nd	P to K 4th	37. B takes Q P	Q to Q B 8th (ch) (d)
13. P takes K P	Kt takes K P		
14. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	38. K to Kt 2nd	P to K R 6th (ch)
15. B to K Kt 3rd	R takes R (ch)		
16. Q takes R	B to K B 3rd	39. Kt takes P	R takes Kt (ch)
17. Kt to Q B 4th (a)	P to Q 3rd	40. K takes R	Q to K R 3rd (ch)
18. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	41. K to Kt 3rd	Q takes B (ch)
19. B to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd		

The game was carried on for many more moves, and finally ended as a [illegible].

a. Perhaps his best play here was to have [illegible] with [illegible] and saved [illegible] by [illegible] the Kt at the Q [illegible].

b. Black's object in this move is the object of pla[illegible]ng the Q B down to K B 3rd, which would not be prudent with his King as the Kt's fore[illegible]. This manœuvre is well to observe.

2.	B takes B (He gains nothing by taking the K[illegible]
3.	B to K 6th (ch) and White makes a piece.

But if he could not give check now, he would [illegible] exchange.

(c) Better to save taken off the Kt. and then play the Bishop to K B 3rd. This was shown in a back game that concluded thus:

28.	[illegible] takes Kt
29.	[illegible] takes P

If P to K B 4th, Black would at once by moving his Q to K Kt 3rd, &c.

30.	[illegible] R 4
	Q to K B 2nd (best

If Q to her sq., Black wins by Q to her Kt 7th, a[illegible]

30.	P to B 8 moves
	Kt to K sq
	Q to Q 6th

And White cannot save [illegible]

MR. STAUNTON gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to M. DE RIVES.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		17. P to Q 6th	Q to K R 4th
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Q Kt to K 2nd	B to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	19. K to R sq	Q R to Q B sq
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	20. Q R to Q B sq	B takes Kt
5. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 3rd	21. R takes B	R to K B 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 5th	22. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 4th
7. Castles	Kt takes B	23. Q to R 3rd	R to K B 2nd
8. Q takes Kt	P to Q B 4th	24. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd
9. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q 2nd	25. P to Q Kt 4th	Q R to K B sq
10. P to Q B 4th	P takes Q P	26. Q R to K B sq	P to K R 4th
11. Kt takes P	B to Q B 4th	27. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 5th
12. P takes Q P	Kt to K B 4th	28. Kt to K 4th	Q to K R 4th
13. B to K 3rd	Kt takes B	29. Kt to K Kt 6th	Q to K Kt 3rd
14. Q takes Kt	B to Q Kt 4th	30. Q to Q 2nd	Q takes Kt (e)
15. B to Q sq	Castles	31. P takes Q	R takes R (ch)
16. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 2nd	32. K to R 2nd sq	K to K R 7th

And White surrendered *(b)*

a. While the adverse Queen stood at the K's 3rd, it was safe to take the Kt, but the moment she was played to her second, the capture could be made with advantage.

(b) For, if—

33. Q takes R	R takes Q	33. Kt to R sq	R to Q 7th (dis ch)
34. P to Q 7th	R takes P (ch)		And wins easily

Or if—

33. P to Q 7th	R takes Q	34. R takes R	R to Q sq
			And wins.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 815.—By Signor ASPA.

White K at K R sq, Q at K 3rd, R's at K B 5th and Q Kt 7th, B's at K R 6th and K 8th, Kt at Q 7th, P's at K R 3rd and Q Kt 2nd.

Black: K at Q K 5th, Q at her sq, R's at K R 2nd and K B 3rd, B at Q R sq, Kt at Q B 3rd, P's at Q Kt 3rd and Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

ELECTRICITY.—A paper by M. Jobert de Lamballe on the effects of electricity employed to restore animation in cases where it had apparently ceased under the influence of chloroform was read at the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences. We learn from this communication that M. Jobert, after administering chloroform to various animals and producing apparent death, used the galvanic pile, and, operating by properly-graduated shocks, succeeded in restoring animation. In some cases the time that elapsed before the desired effect could be produced was so great that little chance of success seemed to present itself, but by persevering the result required was produced.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending 27th August amounted to £381,282, and for the corresponding period of last year, to £357,111. The gross receipts for the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above, to £161,[illegible]2, and for the corresponding week of last year, to £[illegible]5. The increase on the Eastern Counties was £[illegible]; on the Great Northern, £[illegible]; on the Great Western, £1,449; on the North-Western, £[illegible], on the London and South Coast, [illegible]; on the Brighton, £[illegible], on the South-Western, £[illegible], and on the South Eastern, £[illegible]. The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to £[illegible]; and for the corresponding period of 1852, to £181,[illegible] an increase of £[illegible]. The total receipts from the 1st January to the 27th August, amounted to £[illegible],621; for the corresponding period of 1852, £9,691,[illegible]—an increase of £1,491,[illegible]

FOUNDATION OF A NEW HARBOUR AT GUERNSEY

WEDNESDAY, the 24th of August, the seventh anniversary of the landing of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, at Guernsey, was appropriately appointed for the commencement of a new Harbour at the above island. The spectacle was of a very imposing character. Hundreds of visitors arrived on Tuesday and Wednesday; and the spectators are said to have numbered from 10,000 to 20 000. The streets of the town were gaily decorated with flags, flowers, and evergreens; the vessels in both harbours and in the roadsteads were prettily dressed; and the telegraphic signal-posts at Fort George and Castle Cornet were gaily dight with all the flags used as signals for vessels trading to the port.

As the hour drew near for the various bodies to meet at the Arsenal, this became the chief point of attraction. An arch of evergreens was thrown over the principal entrance, and this and the other gateway were surmounted with the union-jack. The States flag also adorned the top of Victoria Tower. At half-past twelve o'clock the Manchester Unity Friendly Society, preceded by a banner and the band of the Royal Artillery Militia, arrived at the Arsenal, next came the operative masons employed on the harbour works, followed by the Freemasons. In the meantime the different members of the States, the heads of departments, and other public bodies, had taken up their respective places. The members of the Royal Court, with its several officers, shortly before one o'clock arrived on the spot, headed by the Queen's Sheriff, wearing the insignia of office.

Shortly after one o'clock the gate of the Arsenal opened, and the procession moved forward in the following order, the rifle companies of the 1st Regiment forming the advance and rear guard:—

Advance Guard.
Band of 1st Regiment.
Operative Masons.
Contractors.
Engineer.
Freemasons, in Masonic order.
The Royal Court, attended by its officers.
Clerical members of the States.
Douzaines, according to precedency.
Heads of Departments.
Foreign Consuls.
Chamber of Commerce.
Officers of the Agricultural Society
Mutual Insurance Company.
Manchester Unity
Band of Royal Artillery Regiment.
Rear Guard.

The procession moved through Doyle-road, the Grange road, St. James's-street, smith-street, High-street, Church-street, &c., which were filled with spectators, the militia of the island lining the way from St James's-street to the entrance of the new harbour site. The stage erected about the foundation stone was situate about 200 feet below high-water mark. Half a dozen national flags of Old England floated over its surface. In the centre, between the extremities of the stage, a new triangle was raised, from which was suspended, about twelve feet from the ground, the foundation-stone—a square block of granite, weighing about five tons. A temporary fence was erected to prevent overcrowding within its enclosure. Beyond that was a more spacious circle, destined for the reception of other public bodies and the militia of the island, the skirts of which was guarded, to prevent intrusion, by the rifle companies of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th regiments. This outer ring was occupied by a dense multitude. The sight was magnificent; a beautiful panorama, formed by a bright green ground some two hundred feet above the level of the beach, studded with houses, towering above each other in majestic grandeur, with gardens in the sloping grounds below, occupied by spectators. Some of the platforms were not so well filled as we expected; but every other place which could command a view of the spot was fully occupied, and even the roofs of some of the houses were not without their share of occupants. The heights at Fort George, too, from which a view could be obtained, added their contingent to the general mass. And beside all this the whole neighbourhood was enlivened with a large number of flags, of various descriptions, so that nothing had been left undone, which could be done, to give complete effect to the imposing ceremonial. The hour, however, approached which was to realise the hopes of the expectant multitudes, and the sound of martial music in the distance gave unmistakeable indications that the procession was approaching. At ten minutes past two o'clock, the advance guard entered the allotted enclosure, followed by the remainder of this imposing pageant. The Court, the Clergy, the members of the States, and the Freemasons entered the inner circle, when the masonic standard was hoisted at the head of the flag staff.

At thirty-five minutes past two p.m., Colonel Fraser, R.A., Commandir in-Chief *pro tem.* arrived, being accompanied by the following staff:—Colonel Romer, R.A., Colonel Brock, C.A.L., Major H. St. George Prandi, A.D.C., Commander Lefebvre, R.N., Lieutenant Simpson, R.A., and Lieutenant Griffiths, R.A., with Messrs. E. S. Hoskins, M.D., and De Beauvoir De Lisle, M.D. The Harbour Committee conducted the staff an officer to his place on the platform, on the right of the Bailiff, the bands playing the National Anthem.

The ceremony was commenced by the Rev Richard Poteger, Rector of St. Martin, who implored the Divine blessing upon this great undertaking, by offering an impressive prayer.

Occupying the extreme left of the platform was a most efficient vocal corps, composed of the united choirs of the different churches and chapels of the establishment in the town parish, and who, when the prayer ended, sang the 100th Psalm in grand chorus.

The Queen's Greffier then read the Act of the States for the construction of the Harbour.

The inscription-plate, which was of brass, was then presented by the Vice-President of the Harbour Committee (Mr. Carré) to Mr. V. W. Br. James Gallienne, Provincial Grand Treasurer of the Freemasons, who read it aloud.

The plate was then re-delivered to Mr. Carré; and the Treasurer of the States placed in a cavity of the stone the coins of the realm, including a States' 8 double piece, 4-double piece, and 1-double piece (copper); together with the Act of the States, an almanack, and copies of the four local newspapers last printed.

The R. W. Provincial Grand Master next ordered the Provincial Grand-Treasurer to deposit the coins within the cavity. The plate was afterwards covered with tinfoil, and being placed over the cavity, mortar was spread over it. The Bailiff, at the request of the States' Supervisor, then descended into the foundation, and was presented by the Provincial Grand Master with a silver trowel, with which he smoothed the mortar.

The stone was then slowly lowered, the band of the 1st Regiment playing "The Sicilian Mariners' Hymn;" and the Rev. V. W. Br. C. Lynn, Provincial Grand-Chaplain, offered up a prayer.

The Choir chanted "So mote it be."

The Provincial Grand-Master adjusted the stone with the level, plumb-rule, and square, which were severally presented to him. This done, he delivered to the Bailiff a mallet, with which the latter struck the stone once; the Provincial Grand Master, with his own mallet, afterwards striking it thrice, declared the stone to be laid.

Corn was then presented by the Provincial Grand-Junior Warden (V. W. Br. W. B. Goldstone) to the Provincial Grand-Master, who sprinkled the same over the stone.

The Choir chanted "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards men."

Next pouring wine the Provincial Grand-Master implored a blessing.

Again "Glory to God" was chanted; and oil was poured, and the Provincial Grand Master implored a blessing.

The chanting was repeated, and the Provincial Grand Master made an invocation "So mote it be" was chanted, and the Rev. V. W. Brother Pendleton, Provincial Grand Chaplain, concluded with a prayer.

The Bailiff having mounted the platform, addressed the assembly.

When the Bailiff had concluded, the five militia bands played "Rule Britannia" in concert; and upon cheering followed a salute of sixteen guns was fired by a battery of artillery, posted to the north of the platform. The infantry regiments then deployed, with bands playing, and, with the right of their line resting on the Terres, the left on the ground fronting the platform, executed a *feu de joie*; and the pageant was over.

The different bodies forming the procession retired to their respective places of meeting—the Royal Court, preceded by a guard of honour, to the Court-house—and the militia marched to the New Ground. Hither the band of Freemasons afterwards proceeded, and warmly expressed his thanks for the way in which the several corps had performed their duty. The men partook of the refreshments provided by the Harbour committee. But the principal festivity was the Sisters' collation to 250 guests, served in the Arsenal, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion. The Bailiff presided, and the Lieutenant-Bailiff acted as Vice-President. A variety

GRAND CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW HARBOUR AT ST. PETER PORT, GUERNSEY.

of toasts were drunk including "Prosperity to the New Harbour," "Mr Rendel, the Engineer and his representative, Mr Lyster," "The Contractors, Messrs Le Gros and De la Mare," &c. The musical arrangements were by Mr Gobbins, Mr Farquharson Smith, and Mr George Genge. The ceremony of the day was also commemorated by the members of the Chamber of Commerce dining at the Royal Yacht Club Hotel. The Freemasons likewise dined together. There were various other public and private entertainments.

The accompanying Illustration of the foundation ceremony is from a clever drawing by Mr P. J. Naftel.

We understand that upon this memorable occasion the Judge and state wore their official costume for the first time. It is of purple, trimmed with ermine and was much admired. Harbour ceremonials and precautions at Guernsey have long been called for, there is crowded space, the want of berths for the steamships of the company, and at neap tides, the deficiency of water having rendered the present harbour a less made retreat and defensive, while both during exposed to gales from the S.E. which bring in heavy seas, vessels have been and now sometimes expose to serious damage, and even destruction. Until the early part of the year 1851, however, nothing effectual was done to secure the desired improvement. At this period the Chamber of Commerce, having duly reorganized, took the matter in hand, the Lieutenant Governor Lieutenant General Sir John Bell gave his cordial support and assistance towards its accomplishment, and the Board Peter Stafford Carey, Esq. carried the measure into operation through the States that body finally adopting a plan which had by the direction been made by Mr. Rendel, the eminent civil engineer, and in the spring of 1851 engaged with certain contractors for the execution of its first portion estimated at about £40,000. Owing, however, to the failure of those parties, just as they were about to enter on the work the undertaking was again delayed until other contractors were agreed with. Finally on the 16th of May of the present year, a contract for the execution of the first section of the plan, and a portion of the second, was entered into with Messrs Le Gros and De la Mare of Jersey, for the sum of £16,500. The entire plan as framed by Mr Rendel is estimated at upwards of £48,000, but the States confine themselves, in the first instance to the execution of the portions above mentioned. These consist of a spacious quay extending from Glatney Esplanade to the Terres, a length of about 1100 yards, and by an arm extending from the South Beach in a north easterly direction so as to shelter the present harbour and give a large additional area for shipping, and lastly, the walls of an intended floating dock which are to be constructed between the new south arm and the old Harbour.

THE ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, MARGATE.

THE ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, MARGATE.

This excellent institution has been in operation nearly sixty years. Notwithstanding which, in the words of the report issued on July last, "the charity does not at present stand as it has not for many years stood, but that charge of general patronage which, from the peculiar character of its services it so justly entitled to claim." It provides poor scrofulous patients, from all parts of England, with a Hospital placed upon the shore of the ocean, so that they may receive its restorative influences.

The Hospital has an interesting history. The first stone of the building was laid on the 21st of June, 1792, in the presence of Dr Lettsom (the originator of the scheme), Dr Hawes, Mr Deputy Nichols, the Rev. Weedon Butler, the Rev. John Pridden, and James Boswell, Esq., benevolent men of their day, and on the 20th of July, 1796, the building was completed and sixteen patients were admitted into it.

Since the Infirmary was first opened, extensive additions have been made to the building by means of munificent legacies and donations from time to time, and it is now a spacious edifice. It is divided into separate wards for males and for women, and for children. The number of beds made up for patients in the sleeping rooms is 220, and spacious apartments are provided for such patients, in which to take their meals and to sit together during the day. Private rooms well furnished, are assigned to a superintendent and to a matron, as well as offices in which to transact the business of the Hospital. There are also kitchens, with apparatus on a large scale for cooking and preparing meals daily for 300 persons. Rooms are also found for an executive committee of management to meet in, for a dispensary, and for warm baths, cold baths, and douche baths. There are also washing rooms for the patients, and accommodations of every sort to meet their wants and increase their comforts.

Situated within the grounds, which in extent are about four acres, surrounded on three sides by walls, with the sea on the fourth, is a house for the resident surgeon, and at the entrance to the premises is a porter's lodge. On the side of the sea there is a descent from the grounds, through a gap made in the cliff, to the sands below, where a private bathing machine is continually in use for the benefit of the patients.

The cripples and the feeble are laid out here on litters or in easy chairs, and placed comfortably in positions to breathe freely in an atmosphere, which in very many cases is found daily to give more and more tone to their constitution, gradually reorganizing tissues long impaired, healing wounds assumed to be incurable, restoring to happy use again eyes dimmed almost to darkness by disease, and limbs the joints of which seemed to be passing into decay.

It is an affecting sight to see the sick and suffering poor dispersed about the premises in groups by the sea side, feeling within themselves that a turning point is at length reached in their miserable malady, and with hope reviving under sensations which hold out a promise of recovery.

We have not space for "the machinery of the charity," but may briefly mention that the Medical Board, by some one or other of its members, visits the Hospital at Margate, and reports upon its state and condition, examines the claims of the patients applying for admission into the Hospital, and grants or refuses certificates of admission as cases brought before them may be found to be scrofulous or otherwise, or coming within the range or not of the designs of the charity.

The annual visitation will take place on Monday next, the 12th inst. at twelve o'clock precisely; and the Governors and friends of the charity will dine at the York Hotel on the same day, Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., in the chair. On Sunday the 11th instant, preceding the visitation, sermons on behalf of the funds of the Infirmary will be preached, at Margate.

NATIONAL FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the recent bi-monthly meetings of this Society, held at 21, Regent-street, there have been some attractive exhibitions of the extraordinary development of the Hollyhock—not the long, gaunt, naked stalks rising some ten or twelve feet high, with here and there one stray flower; but, on one occasion (the exhibition on the 26th ult.), there were some sixty

PRIZE DAHLIA.

of the most gorgeous spikes, varying in every shade of colour—white to blush, pink to deep rose, carmine to rich crimson, maroon to black, cream to sulphur, primrose to deep golden yellow; these spikes averaging about thirty inches to three feet, strong and erect, and furnished with flowers individually five to six inches over, with full, dense, regularly-formed globular centres. The whole spike may well be termed masses of flowers, with here and there gracefully-arranged brilliant green foliage.

Our Artist has represented a spike of one of the leading flowers shown by Messrs. Paul and Son, of the Cheshunt Nurseries, to which specimen the censors of the day awarded a first-class certificate; other and similar awards were made to several distinct varieties. Dahlias, ver-

PRIZE HOLLYHOCK.

benas, gladiolii, antirrhinums, fuchsias, scarlet geraniums, &c., made up an interesting and nicely-varied exhibition, which we were glad to see well attended.

In our Illustrations, with the hollyhock are some fine specimens of dahlias.

The number of amateurs in the culture of hollyhocks has, of late, greatly increased; and their warmth of colour, symmetry, and magnificence, entitle them to this high favour. Mr. Maund, in his "Botanic Garden," (No. 977) observes:—

The hollyhock, for several years past, has had much to complain of from the undue neglect with which it has been treated. Here and there it has found a discerning patron; but, generally speaking, the floral world has been influenced by a dahlia excitement, from which it is now subsiding in sober disposition to judge all flowers by their respective merits. The rose is again the queen, and the hollyhock is again at court.

Upon this, Mr. Paul, in "An Hour with the Hollyhock," remarks:—

It is true the dahlia and the pelagonium have each their peculiar beauties, but they, in common with many others, are robbed of their gay attire by the first breath of winter; but the hardy nature of the rose and the hollyhock carries them forward fresh and beautiful throughout the chilly months of autumn. When others languish and decay, they fear-

PRIZE DAHLIA.

lessly confront the blast; their many-coloured blossoms often enlivening for a long period, the desolation caused by a single frosty night.

THE COMET.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The accompanying Sketch, with which I have been favoured by a lady, requires but a few words of explanation to make it appreciable by your numerous readers. The prominent object is a very beautiful Comet, which has been visible here the last two or three evenings, and whose brilliancy, seen with the naked eye, attracted my

COMET, SEEN AT CASTELLAMARE, BAY OF NAPLES.

attention on the evening of Saturday, the 20th ult. Its position in the heavens is N W

I have no doubt the beautiful visitor has been observed by the indefatigable professors at the Observatory of Naples, and that the result will, in due time, be made public in the official newspaper

The heat during the last few days has sensibly augmented; the atmosphere, as usual, very clear. The moon became visible above the lofty hills in this vicinity at about nine o'clock on the evening of the 2 ult, at which hour the Comet had descended below the horizon in the direction of Naples, having been visible since half past seven, or soon after sunset, and during the limited twilight natural to these latitudes. On the evenings of the 21st and 22nd, it was visible for nearly the same space of time—say for about an hour and a quarter. Care has been taken to place the stars in the Sketch in their correct positions.

Many of my countrymen who saw the Comet will be desirous of knowing whether it was seen in England, and the newspapers will be read with eagerness, in consequence, for the next week or ten days.

Local bearings—Naples, N.N.W.; Vesuvius, N.

Your obedient servant,

Castellamare, Bay of Naples, 3rd Aug., 1853. J. T. L., Jun.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—The Comet is now moving rapidly, both from the Earth and the Sun; and, although visible in the southern hemisphere, its great brilliancy is passed. The position of the Comet for noon at Greenwich

Sept. 10,	right ascension 10h. 43m.,	and its declination 13° 30′	south.
" 11,	" 10h. 32m.,	" 15	"
" 12,	" 10h. 24m.,	" 16½	"
" 13,	" 10h. 20m.,	" 18½	"

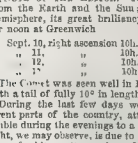
The Comet was seen well in England, at places distant from London, with a tail of fully 10° in length.

During the last few days we have received many letters from different parts of the country, attributing a great light which has been visible during the evenings to a supposed influence of the Comet. Such lights, we may observe, is due to the aurora borealis, as well as the wavy lines of white matter spoken of by other correspondents. During these days the magnets were much disturbed.

SPOT ON THE SUN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I enclose a drawing of a large Spot on the Sun, as seen on the 28 h inst, with the full apertare of a 9-inch Newtonian equatorial telescope. It presents, I believe, an unusually fine example of the perforation of the interior atmosphere or envelope of that luminary.



The Sketch is intended to show —1st, the penumbra, or the shelving funnel-shaped sides of a ragged-edged oval, opening through the exterior luminous atmosphere; 2nd, the umbra, or portion disclosed of the interior darker envelope, passing through which is seen—3rd, a further aperture into an interior region of darkness so great in comparison of the general splendour of the solar surface, as to appear absolutely black by contrast

I am, &c.,

J. H.

Stoneaston, Aug. 30, 1853.

THE RIVAL RAILWAYS.

THE SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY *v.* THE HON. R. H. CLIVE AND OTHERS.—On Tuesday (the 23rd ult.) an application was made before Vice Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, at the Bull Inn, Cambridge, for an injunction, on the part of certain shareholders of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Company, to restrain the defendants from acting as directors of the above company, or in any way dealing with the property thereof. The Solicitor-General said, that this was a bill filed by the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Company against certain persons who were, or had been, directors of the company, and he believed that all the defendants appeared. The object of the application, the notice of which was dated the 16th of the present month, was, that the defendants, Robert Henry Clive, Joseph Walker, Henry Hill, Richard Smith, Thomas Jefferies Badger, Frederick Pratt Barlow, Thomas Bunkeler, Charles Emery, Robert Roy, or such of them as were directors of the company, might be removed from being such directors; and that the said George Knox might also be so removed, in case he had not already ceased to be such director; and that the said George Knox and the said defendants, or any of them, in the meantime, restrained from dealing with the plaintiffs' property or effects, administering their affairs, or otherwise acting as the plaintiffs' directors; and that the defendants, the directors, might in like manner from permitting the said George Knox to attend, and that the said George Knox might be restrained from attending at the offices of the company, and from having access to, or in any way interfering with the books or documents of the company, or otherwise than as an ordinary shareholder, and under such inspection as would prevent him from erasing, altering, or otherwise tampering with, or dealing with the same; and that he and the said other defendants might be restrained in the like manner from moving any of the books or documents of the company from their office; that the defendants Henry Hill, Thomas Jefferies Badger, and Joseph Walker, might be restrained from voting at any meeting of the company in respect of the said company's shares transferred into their names as trustees; that the defendant Henry Mortimer might be restrained from voting at any meeting of the company in respect of the said shares so transferred into his name; and that the directors generally might be restrained by the like order and injunction from presenting to the half-yearly general meeting of the company, for the purpose of confirmation, any transfer that neither should be done in the meantime, he must press for an interim order. His object was that in the interval between the present time and the day of adjournment, things should remain precisely in statu quo. After considerable discussion upon the details of the arrangement for adjourning, a document was drawn up and signed by the counsel to the following effect:—Copies of the affidavits to be delivered on or before Saturday next, and copies in reply to be returned on or before the Wednesday following. Motion to stand over to Friday, September 2, at half-past ten; defendants undertaking, in the meantime, not to deal in any manner with any of the shares or debentures of, or belonging to, the company, or to issue any proxies at the expense of the company. Books and papers to remain at the company's office in their present custody." The proceedings were then adjourned till Saturday last; when Mr. Giffard, Mr. Russell, Mr. Glasse, Mr. Terrell, and Mr. Kerslake, having been heard for their respective clients, the Solicitor-General replied in a speech of more than three hours' duration; and the Vice-Chancellor delivered judgment. He reviewed, at considerable length, the whole case strongly denounced the unquestionable culpability of Mr. KNOX's proceedings, but intimated clearly that the French (the plaintiffs') party had no right to accuse any one of such transactions; in fact, that they did not come into court with clean hands. He declared that he would make no order. The proceedings thus fell to the ground, and by common consent the costs were made costs in the cause.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The number of ships which have taken their departure from Liverpool for foreign ports during the last month has been 82, carrying in all 20,040 passengers. Of these which came under the operation of the Emigration Act, there were for the United States, carrying 1593 passengers; for New [illegible] 321 passengers; and 5 for Port [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

France, and it is now sought to introduce it into England. Dr. Roth thus explains the general principle of the doctrine of movements :—

The subject of this doctrine is the human organism, considered by Ling as a whole, and existing for itself, possessing of life, vital power, and substance; the vital phenomena of which are subordinate as well to physiological as to physical laws in general, and are only ideally arranged, that we may better understand them, in three principal orders: those of the Dynamical, Chemical, and Mechanical agents. We say that the distinction is only ideal, because no vital phenomenon of one order is manifested without being more or less in combination with those one or more of another order; and only the union and harmony of the three combined constitute a perfect organism

The volumes are illustrated by a variety of engravings of the human body, showing the different positions in which it is placed under treatment, so as cure specific diseases. Of course, by pressure or extension, any particular muscle or tendon may be separately affected, or several in combination, as there is no difficulty in attacking the part or parts affected; and it is asserted that, by this process of movements, nearly all maladies may be cured, not excepting those of a mental character. The treatment aims at an increase of the vital and nervous power, and the diversion of the blood from one set of organs to another. It proposes to diminish strength in one part and diminish it in another, to remove congestion from internal organs; and to rectify the disorders of muscular fibre No doubt this system has its value, so far as it gives a scientific direction to gymnastics, and we can readily understand how it conduces to keep a sound body free from disease; but we should, without denying its efficacy in curing ophthalmia, and some other complaints enumerated. Upon this point, however, it is beyond the province of a public journalist to enter.

THE PANTROPHEON; OR, HISTORY OF FOOD and its PREPARATION, from the Earliest Ages of the World. By A. SOYER. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

The history and illustration of the food and cookery of all nations are favourite subjects with modern French authors. To their vivid fancy we are indebted for many a successful attempt

To form a science and a nomenclature
From out the commonest demands of nature.

And, although Dugald Stewart was struck by the analogy between cookery, poetry, and the fine arts, to French writers belongs the merit of originating the metaphysics of cookery. They were the first to establish the wide contrast between the sensuality of gourmandism and the refined enjoyment of the gourmet. To them we owe "The Classics of the Table," and "The Physics of the Table." Dr. Kitchener may have been the first to expose the fallacy of the palate of this and half of the next generation; but to Brillat-Savarin are we indebted for "Maxims for a Dinner;" and, quoting one of the aphorisms in his famous "Physiologie du Gout," M. Soyer, in his introductory chapter, says: "to the austere Jew, the voluptuous Athenian, the obsequious or vainglorious senator of imperial Rome, and even to the fanatastical, prodigal, and cruel Cesars: 'Tell me what thou eatest, and I will tell thee who thou art.'"

One of our profound moralists avowed that he cared little for a man who did not care for his dinner; and the writer of the volume before us doubtless possesses the same predilection, if we are to judge by the elaborate research with which his bulky volume is "interlarded." He found it easy to penetrate into the temples, the baths, and the theatres of the ancients; not so to rummage their cellars, pantries, and kitchens, and study the magnificence of their dining-rooms. However, this he has accomplished by perusing poets, orators, historians, philosophers, epistolographers, writers on husbandry; and he has even peeped into the domestic usages of the doctors of the Primitive Church. The latter was prudent for here can we find such glowing pictures of luxurious epicurism as in the monastic kitchen? The enchantments of the table Soyer dates from the Assyrians and Persians; then ranges to the people of Athens, anathematising, by the way, "the Lacedemonians, those cynics of Greece, who threw a saddening shade over the delicious picture of present happiness, undisturbed by any thought of to-morrow." The Roman phase is told with a touch of grave humour.

Rome was long renowned for her austere frugality; and, it is remarked that, during more than five centuries, the art of making bread was there unknown, for the want of civilisation and intelligence. Subsequently, the conquest of Greece, the spoils of the subjugated world, the prodigious refinements of the Syracusans, gave to the conquering nations (says Juvenal) a complete revenge upon their conquerors. The unbridled excesses of the table swallowed up patrimonies which served to be inexhaustible, and illustrious dissipators obtained a durable but sad renown.

Soyer then offers an odd apology for the whimsical Romans in serving the flesh of asses and dogs, and ruining themselves in fattening snails; which our author attributes to the caprices of fashion, rather than the refinement of sensuality. In lists of desserts of the antique banquets of two or three thousand years since, he has borrowed data from Petronius, Athenæus, Apuleius, Macrobius, and Suetonius; and a description of a supper given by the Pontiff Leutulus is ingeniously conjectured to be imperfect, arising from the "regardless" manner of the order prescribed for those punctilious and learned transitions to which a feast owes all its value" Captain Morris set the right value upon the luxuries of old Lucullus and his forty cooks; and Vitellius's meals, which cost a million. Our old lyrists sings :—

At all feasts, if enough,
I most heartily stuff,
And a song at my heart alike rushes,
Though I've not fed my lungs,
Upon nightingale's tongues,
Nor the brains of goldfinches and thrush.es.

Nor does M. Soyer regard these oddities higher than the curiosities of his subject; for he duly remarks :—

When we compare the cookery of the ancients with our own, and the parallel naturally presents itself to the mind, it often betrays strange anomalies, monstrous differences, singular perversions of taste, and incomprehensible amalgamations, which baffle every attempt at justification. Apicius himself, or perhaps, the Coelius of the third century, to whom we owe the celebrated treatise "De Opsoniis," would run great risk if he were now to rise from his tomb, and attempt to give vogue to his ten books of recipes, either of passing for a poisoner or of being put under restraint as a subject decidedly insane. It follows, then, that although we have inherited many incrustations, we leave to the Roman epicurean and to his times the entire responsibility of his work.

This brings us to the more practical character of the present volume, the method of which is admirable; commencing with agriculture, cereals, grinding of corn, manipulation of flour, ferments, grains, seeds, and vegetables. Then follow the kitchen-garden, plants used in seasoning, fruits, animal food; the cook and the kitchen; beverages; repasts, and a variety of accessory articles; all illustrated with numerous of ancient and modern history, and hints of practical value.

As a book of luxurious reading, abounding in classic anecdote and often gossip, the "Pantropheon" will, doubtless, become popular. It is produced in fine style; its bright blue binding, enriched with a marble-like ease, and a boar-chase in gold. It is embellished with some forty plates, illustrating marvels of antique gastronomy. The subjects are nicely drawn, and remind one how few changes have been made in the implements since the days when cooking stove and gridiron of Herculaneum to the latest improvements in our Club-kitchens; though, in the form of vessels we have missed beauty of outline. These antiquarian illustrations are a valuable and attractive feature in M. Soyer's work of useful and amusing research.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE.—This lady has been on a visit to Leeds, and during her stay has been the guest of Mr. Edward Baines. During her sojourn she was presented with an address from the Anti-Slavery Society of Leeds, either built mostly of the bricks of Leeds, and 100 sovereigns from readers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The presentations took place at Headingley-lodge, in the presence of numerous party. The brother of Mrs. Stowe (the Rev. Mr. Beecher) read a written reply acknowledging the compliment, and expressing a confident hope that slavery in the United States would eventually be abolished. Mrs. Stowe, in consequence of the illness of her daughter, took her departure for New York in the Arctic, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday.

A NEW GAS.—In the Nova Scotia Legislature, Dr. Gesner submitted a proposal to light the Parliament buildings and the provinces with his new hydrocarbon gas, which he estimates would effect a saving of £15,000 per annum over the present mode. He has been allowed to try the experiment with the buildings at Niagara Beach, which he lights at a charge of £10 per annum, effecting a saving of £50. It is said that the mode of procuring the gas was quite simple, and a Boston company have had all their vessels lighted with it, as well as their factories, &c. It was brought on board in India-rubber bags. The works are stated to be managed by a common labouring man. No mention is made of the mode of preparation, nor of the material from which it is manufactured; but it is said to be much cheaper than ordinary gas.

RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

THE recent unfortunate collision on the Great Northern Railway has naturally attracted more than usual attention to the subject of railway accidents, and to the means, if not of preventing them, of diminishing the loss of life and the injury to limb which but too frequently attend them. We therefore present the annexed particulars and diagrams of Mr. Asbury's patent apparatus, without pledging our opinion that the invention is a practical one. The subject, however, is of such importance as to justify us in giving publicity to this well-meant attempt to provide a remedy.

"It is well known," says Mr Asbury, "that railway travelling is not always unattended with danger; and from some causes which are not under man's control—as the darkness of the night, or a dense fog—one train is run into another before it can be discovered There are other causes of accident, which might and ought to be under control as the starting a quick train after a slow one, a reckless engine-driver, who obeys no signal, or forgets to reverse his engine from panic when danger is before him. These, and many other incidental bearings in locomotive conveyance, oftentimes place the passengers in great danger of loss of limb and life, and other injuries, which, under collision, must take place, and under circumstances that cannot be prevented at all times, with the present arrangement of railway carriage building.

"The present carriage frame is objectionable, it is made of solid timber, longitudinal and cross pieces with diagonals; this frame is placed on wheels, and then the carriage bodies on the frame. The buffers for ordinary purposes of traffic are placed at each end, beyond the limit of the space assigned for passengers. It is well known from sad experience under collision, that when these buffers are driven in, serious injury follows to the passengers, by the breaking up of this frame of solid timber, and the force is extended to other carriages in advance, with similar destruction, until the momentum is lost, and an equilibrium established. It must be obvious to an ordinary observer, that the carriage frame, which has to sustain the opposite forces of momentum and inertia under collision, has two points of impaction, one at each end, where the buffers are driven in on the cross timbers, and between these two points of impaction lie fracture, mutilation, and death, where the forces of momentum and inertia are violently opposed to each other. There is no provision to ward off this danger in the present construction of railway carriages.

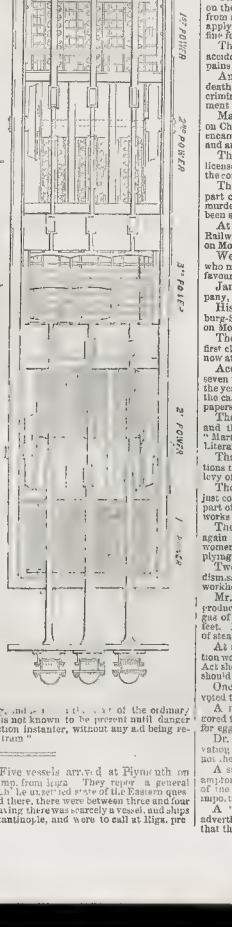
"It has been said there can be no machinery constructed of sufficient power to check a train of 100 tons at a velocity of fifty miles an hour. There is an axiom in dynamics which exemplifies this point, viz., reaction is equal to action, and it must be observed that it is also opposite to action; therefore, when a heavy train is passing with great velocity, it carries with it its own power of arresting itself, for when the momentum strikes a train or body at rest, the inertia returns the blow with equal force, and prevents the train at such high speed passing onward.

"A familiar illustration of this axiom may be here introduced. A carpenter is seen driving a nail with a hammer into a plank of hard timber, he does not enter to his satisfaction, he becomes impatient, and gives the nail a violent blow, when it instantly goes out into his face, now the plank of timber did not drive the nail into his face.

"Experience is the result of observation from numerous collisions that have occurred on different lines of railway, proves that all the mischief is done in one or two seconds of time; two or three carriages are broken up, and the momentum is thus expended in traversing some fifty or sixty feet. In the present construction of the carriage frame, this mischief must always occur, there is no preventing it under collision, as there is no giving way to force The blow, with its reaction, is the cause of all the injury, by directing its force at once to the two points of impaction and pressure, at each end of the frame This remedy is here obvious. Let the blow be received in such way that the momentum may be some time and all but lost before it arrives at the points of impaction. There is a property in matter which appears to have been overlooked in the construction of railway carriages, that will effect this purpose.

"In the field of Waterloo afforded a striking illustration of this power Soldiers were found, with gunshot wounds, not dead, where the ball struck a yielding tissue; but the solid and compact structure being hit, the ball entered and killed. Compact and solid work introduced in the building of railway carriages now in use, does not, therefore, constitute the best mode of receiving sudden and great forces applied to them, and the result of the accidents that have occurred proves that strength founded on solidity, affords no protection to passengers, but, on the contrary, constitutes the best quality for giving the greatest shock under collision.

"Asbury's improvements consist in bringing the momentum and inertia to bear on each other simultaneously, so as to prevent concussion when contact between these two opposing forces takes place. This principle is effected by machinery placed within the longitudinal and cross timbers of the carriage-frame, and possessing three degrees of power. The first at each end is the weakest, and admits of compression to its assigned limit of space. The second power is stronger than the first, and admits also of compression to its own assigned limit of space, with the same amount of space added to it from the first power; thus two degrees of space have now been traversed by the first power, one alone, and the other in conjunction with the second power. The third or centre power is the strongest, and admits of compression to its own limit of assigned space each way, and carries with it another degree of space from each of the other powers. By this arrangement, in a train of several carriages, the momentum in the first instance is conducted from carriage to carriage throughout by the first power, and the second and third powers follow each other in rapid succession; and whether a train in advance is at rest, or progressing with less speed, or two trains meet each other of different weight and velocity, the greater momentum will be carried on. Such is the object of this invention is not abruptly to stop a train, but to transfer its motion until an equilibrium is established.



"The machinery is of a light and simple character of the ordinary use of the carriage, therefore it is not known to be present until danger occurs, when it is called into action instanter, without any aid being required by the attendants of the train."

FLAX-TRADE AT RIGA.—Five vessels arrived at Plymouth on Monday, laden with flax and hemp, from Riga. They report a general stagnation of trade there, through the unsettled state of the Eastern question. When these vessels arrived there, there were between three and four hundred sail loading; but on hearing there was scarcely a vessel and ships that had taken cargoes to Constantinople, and were to call at Riga, preferred returning in ballast.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Wednesday next, the 14th, will be the first anniversary of the death of the Duke of Wellington.

The accident on the Great Northern Railway will cost the company from £10,000 to £20,000, on account of the number of respectable people injured, and the amount of destruction to property.

We learn, says the *German Journal of Frankfort*, that the Prussian Government has it in contemplation to propose to the Customs Conference to suppress the duty on corn.

Queen Christina of Spain and her consort visited the Polytechnic Institution on Saturday last, and spent some hours in examining the several models and works of art there. The diver, diving-bell, and sewing-machine appeared to astonish the Royal party very much.

An officer has been engaged at Ipswich, by order of Government, in selecting a proper site for the erection of infantry barracks, for 1000 men.

The marriage present made by the Emperor of Austria to the Duchess de Brabant was a diadem of large diamonds, the centre one being an exceedingly fine rose diamond. The Archduchess gave the young bride a broad belt made of diamonds and pearls; and the Archduke a toilette service of silver.

The demand for seamen in the Tyne continues. Various crews have, during the last ten days, obtained £4 to £5 5s. per month for the Baltic; and, in some instances, men have been shipped above the age of fifty, who had not previously followed the occupation of seamen.

A man and a boy were, a few days ago, taken by vipers whilst collecting leeches, at Ince, near Nantes; and they were so much injured that the man died, and the boy will be deprived of the use of his legs.

Miss Rose Soane, grand-daughter of the late Sir John Soane, has appeared with great success at the Wolverhampton Theatre in the character of *Lady Macbeth*. Her personal appearance is much in her favour.

Mr. Shaw, known in the agricultural districts as editor of the *Mark-lane Express*, and managing director of the Farmers' Insurance Society, died recently in Australia.

The Duke of Brunswick has decreed that henceforth criminals shall be beheaded with an axe, and in a closed place, in the presence of the public prosecutor, a deputation of the Tribunal, a priest, the prisoner's counsel, and twelve persons chosen from amongst the representatives of the commune.

The Earl of Seafield is a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Saltoun in the Scottish representative peerage.

A contemplated insurrection of the slaves in Nottoway County, Virginia, has recently been discovered and suppressed. They intended murdering all the white inhabitants of the place.

William Comely, of Tipton-hall, near Dudley, last year raised some potatoes on his ground, but they proved so badly diseased that he would not go to the expense of getting them in. This year there has been a very fair crop of sound potatoes off the same ground.

Mr. Eade has been appointed Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Hill and the Rev. R. Jones the two paid Commissioners; Mr. Vane, the Secretary, and Messrs. Hare and Skirrow, the two Inspectors, under the Act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts.

An extensive fire broke out in the Pearl-street House, New York, on the 23rd ult., which destroyed 200,000 dols. work of property

The widow of Mr. D. M. Moir—so well known as the "Delta" of *Blackwood's Magazine*—has been submitted to the Queen by the Earl of Aberdeen for a pension of £100 a year, and her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the Premier's recommendation.

At the trial trip on the Dee-side Railway last week, an attempt was made to throw the train off the rails—at the time of the lengths of rail on the line having been lifted by some miscreant. Fortunately, the circumstance was noticed in time to avert any injury.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the order of St. Anne of the first class on Prince Danilo of Montenegro, and the same order of the second class on Peter Petrowich, President of the Senate.

It appears, from a recent return, that the Universities in Germany and Switzerland had, in 1852, 181 professors and 4,000 students, of whom 1930 were educating for the Catholic priesthood, 1765 for the Protestant clergy, 670 in law and political economy, 4183 for medicine and surgery, and 2644 in philosophy.

The names of persons liable to serve on juries are now exhibited on the church doors. Persons of sixty years and upwards are exempted upon serving, but in order to avail themselves of the privilege they must apply to the overseers, or they will be returned to serve, and liable to fine for non-attendance.

The Lord Mayor is recovering from the effects of the recent accident on the Great Northern Railway, although still suffering from pains in the head, and from want of sleep.

An Arab named Hamed Ben-Amar-Ben-Hamed was put to death recently, on the beach of Cherchell, in Algeria, by sentence of a criminal court, for having murdered a Cheikh. He was shot by a detachment of soldiers

Many boys are engaged in picking up quantities of copper caps on Chobham Common, which have been used by the regiments recently encamped there. The boys sell them to the ironmongers for old copper, and are said realise 2s. or 3s 6d. a day by their industry

At the present number of persons in Rome who have taken out game licenses is 160,000 The cost of each license is 25f, of which 10f. goes to the commune and 15f. to the State.

There is now lying at Gibraltar an English vessel, the Maltese part of the crew of which mutinied on the high seas, and endeavoured to murder their shipmates. Several men were shot, and the remainder have been sent to prison at Gibraltar.

At Retford, the coal brought thither by the Great Northern Railway Company, and hitherto sold at the station at 7s. 6d. per ton, was on Monday last advanced 2s. 6d. per ton

We are glad to state that M. de Berg, of the Russian Legation, who met with a serious accident some weeks since, is progressing most favourably towards complete recovery

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq., Secretary to the East India Company, has been made a C.B. of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by Baron Rauch, arrived at Fenton's Hotel on Monday, from the Continent, and left for Edinburgh on Wednesday.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Red Eagle, first class, on Prince Felix Jablonowski, Austrian Field-Marshal, who is now at the manœuvres of the camp at Satory.

According to a Parliamentary paper, it appears that twenty-seven vessels were detained at various ports in England in quarantine in the year 1848; three in 1851, seventeen in 1852, and four in 1853. Most of the cases of detention occurred from irregularities with respect to the papers of health

The Rev. W. Hickey, a clergyman of the Established Church, and the popular agricultural writer under the well-known name of "A Man, Style," has been granted a pension of £80 a year out of the Literary Fund.

The Income-tax collectors are proceeding to their several stations throughout Ireland, to make the necessary arrangements for the levy of the first instalment of that impost.

The company of the Victor-Emmanuel Railway, in Savoy, has just completed its caution money of 4,000,000 fr. The surveys of a great part of the line will be terminated by the end of the month, and the works will be commenced on different parts by the end of October.

The demand for female servants still continues; and we may again mention that, for the sum of twenty shillings, respectable young women from the Highlands will come a distance of 500 miles, by applying to Captain Macarthur in Inverness.—*Inverness Courier.*

Two officials connected with the Coleraine workhouse have been dismissed, by order of the Poor-law Commissioners, for "marching the workhouse boys, on the 12th July, with Orange flags."

Mr. Shepherd, of Brompton, has patented a machine for the production of gas from water by means of electro-magnetism. By it, gas of good illuminating power can be made for a mere trifle per 1000 feet. It is proposed to drive locomotives and marine engines by it instead of steam; a trial is about to be made on two railway.

At a meeting held on Monday in Shrewsbury, a resolution was agreed to, declaring it to be not desirable that the Public Health Act should be brought into operation in that town; yet that measures should be taken to improve the sewerage of the town.

One million six hundred thousand pounds have already been voted to defray the cost of building the New Houses of Parliament

A man in the service of Mr. Walter, at Bearwood, has been come to death by a ball, into which he had imprudently ventured for eggs.

Dr. Ick, an excellent meteorologist, has, after the closest observation of the moon and weather, arrived at the conclusion that there is not the slightest connection between them.

A sample package of Natal tobacco has been received in Southampton from the Cape. This is the first specimen of the colony that has been sought to the mother country for the purpose of ascertaining its value in the home market.

A "balance-sheet of the trustees of the 'Amazon' fund" is advertised, by which it appears that the subscriptions were £18 283, and that there is now a balance in hand of £6411.

THE ANTWERP REGATTA GOLD CUP.

This splendid Cup was presented by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, for the Antwerp Regatta of Wednesday last, open to yachts of all nations.

THE ANTWERP REGATTA GOLD CUP.

The value of the prize is 3000f., or £120. The Cup is inscribed: on one side—"Leopold I. 6th Sept., 1853. Course de Yachts;" and on the other, "Yacht Club Royal Belge."

The Fox the Farmers' best Friend!—In Yorkshire there are ten packs of fox-hounds, one pack of stag-hounds, and five or six of harriers, equal in all to 12 or 14 packs of fox-hounds. Thirteen packs of fox-hounds of 50 couple each—i.e., 1300 hounds, consume annually 200 tons of oatmeal, at a cost of £2800, besides the carcasses of about 2000 dead horses, worth nothing if no hounds were kept. There are at least 1020 hunting men in Yorkshire, keeping upon an average four horses each; 4000 horses will cost them £200,000, at £50 each; and their keep at £50 per annum each makes £200,000 more; 400 horses employ 2000 men as grooms (generally the offspring of the agricultural population), and consume annually 40,000 qrs. of oats, 2000 qrs. of beans, and 8000 tons of hay and grass. Every tradesman also is benefited by hunting tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, saddlers, druggists, surgeons, veterinary surgeons, &c. If fox-hunting were given up, where would the farmer find a market for the above produce, or for a well-bred horse of four or five years old? Foxes are the farmers' best friends, and they ought to use every exertion to preserve them, and prevent them being stolen, to be sent where masters of hounds are unsportsmanlike enough to purchase them, no matter from whence they come.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

Railways.—In consequence of the organization of fast trains on all the railways, the distances between the capitals of Europe are reduced as follows: From Paris to Berlin (viâ Brussels and Cologne), 43 hours; from London to Berlin, 42 hours; from Berlin to Vienna, 31 hours; from Berlin to St. Petersburg, 137 hours; from London to Munich, 62 hours; from London to Vienna (viâ Paris, Strasburg, Munich, and Salzburg), 118 hours. By means of the steamers on the Danube, the distance from Vienna to Constantinople is now effected in from six to eight days. —*Galignani's Messenger.*

AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

This magnificent Aloe has just come into blossom at Cloyne House, Cloyne, the seat of John Wilkinson, Esq., of the county of Cork. It grows in the open air, and has attained the height of 25 feet. It was formerly kept in the green-house; but, occupying too much space, it was removed outside. For many years it made no apparent growth; but about the commencement of July last, it suddenly shot up from the leaves to its present extraordinary altitude, exhibiting sixteen or seventeen tufts of blossom of a pale yellow colour. The plant has been visited by numbers of the respectable inhabitants and tourists, who are at the present season enjoying the unrivalled beauty of Cork river and harbour. The proceeds of the exhibition, we understand, are to be appropriated towards raising a fund for establishing an Industrial School in the town of Cloyne.

Mr. Brinkley, the celebrated astronomer, and last Bishop of Cloyne, used to take great delight in the garden in which the Aloe grows: it is attached to the See house; and the elegance of its arrangements, under his superintendence, never failed to delight his numerous and distinguished visitors.

AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM, AT CLOYNE HOUSE.

WARWICK RACE PLATE.

This elegant historical group in silver, designed and modeled by E. Jeannest, and manufactured by Elkington, Mason, and Co., of London and Birmingham, has been contested for in the past week. The

THE WARWICK RACE PLATE.

design represents Queen Henrietta Maria meeting Prince Rupert, when on her way to the plain of Kineton, under Edgehill, to join King Charles I. (A.D. 1643). The group is mounted on a pedestal of Cornish marble, ornamented with panels in oxidised silver, bearing the arms of England; also the arms of Prince Rupert, and medallion portraits of King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria. The height of the group is 1 foot 6½ inches; with pedestal, 2 feet 5½ inches.

THE LORD WARDEN HOTEL, DOVER.

This handsome and extensive building has been erected for the South-Eastern Railway Company, by whom it was opened with a grand public dinner on Wednesday. The original design was made by the late Samuel Beazley, and the principal part of the building was erected under his direction. Upon his death, the completion of the structure devolved on Mr. W. Tress, architect, Fenabury-square. His portion of the works were not unimportant, though principally in the interior arrangements; many things having been done to get every part of the Hotel into proper working order; and for this purpose persons experienced in the management of large hotels have been consulted, and their suggestions acted on.

The Lord Warden Hotel occupies a commanding position, close to the railway terminus, at Dover, and at one corner of the harbour, adjoining the new Harbour of Refuge, which forms a fine esplanade for the enjoyment of the sea air. The exterior elevations are in the Doric order of architecture. The prospect is magnificent; including Dover Castle and heights; the town of Dover and harbour; and the sea views are scarcely to be surpassed at any place in England.

The interior plan comprises a spacious *salle-à-manger*, and a noble coffeeroom fitted up *en suite*, and lighted by three superb chandeliers.

"THE LORD WARDEN" HOTEL, DOVER, OPENED WITH A GRAND PUBLIC DINNER, ON WEDNESDAY.

The entire number of rooms is one hundred and eleven. The various floors differ in the fittings and decorations, but each is en suite. Ample provision is made for salt-water and fresh-water baths, hot and cold.

The grand entrance faces the harbour, and a carriage can be driven beneath the portico, so that visitors may alight immediately in the hall.

The Hotel has been furnished for the South-Eastern Railway Company; under whose management, however, the business will only be carried on until a tenant can be found by the Company for the premises.

At the dinner to commemorate the opening of the Hotel, on Wednesday, there were about 150 guests connected with the South-Eastern Railway and port of Dover. Mr. James Macgregor, M.P., the Chairman of the Company, presided. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and drunk with much applause; and the memory of the illustrious Lord Warden, the Duke of Wellington, under whose immediate auspices the Hotel was built, was honoured in a manner which did credit to the feelings of the chairman and the company. Mr. Macgregor mentioned the interest his Grace took in the design, and how beneficial he thought it must prove to the town of Dover; and, dwelling at some length on this sentiment, he called on the inhabitants to second the effort now made to establish one of the most convenient and sumptuous (at the same time moderate in its price) places of entertainment in the empire. Mr. Rice, the member for Dover, and other gentlemen of mark were called up by suitable observations from the chair, and the whole affair went off in the most social and convivial style. The dinner could not be surpassed, and the show of fine fruits was of a very superior order. If the Hotel, indeed, can supply such accommodation and such wines, the people of Dover will have cause to rejoice in an attraction for visitors of every class by sea and land, and also for the resort of company to enjoy sea-bathing and the delightful walks round Shakspeare's immortal Cliff. The cove-room is a magnificent structure, almost laved by the sea. A number of the party stayed over the night, and returned to town with the directors in a quick early train. In short, nothing could be more auspicious than this "opening day."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Mr. Disraeli has accepted an invitation addressed to him by the Royal Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association, to meet a portion of his constituents, the freeholders of Buckinghamshire, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The proceedings will be preceded by a dinner at the George Inn, Aylesbury. Mr. Disraeli will be accompanied by Mr. Caledon G. Du Pre, one of his colleagues in the representation of the county.

DINNER TO SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, AT GLOUCESTER.—A public dinner was given at the Shire Hall, on Tuesday evening, to General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., in testimony of the meritorious services which he has rendered. The gallant General is intimately connected with this city, and prior to his leaving this country for the Indian campaign, he resided in Gloucester for several years. Hence on his return from India the inhabitants invited him to a public dinner, and, having accepted the invitation, the event came off on Tuesday. The Mayor of Gloucester, W. Washbourn, Esq., presided; and among the company present were Earl Fitzhardinge, Sir Martin Crawley Dorsey, Bart.; W. P. Price, Esq., M.P.; S. Baker, Esq.; J. C. Thackwell, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Closson, R. B. Purnell, Esq., county chairman, &c. Lord Ellenborough would have been present, but was attending the funeral of the late Sir Charles Napier. The Mayor proposed Sir Joseph Thackwell's health, who responded in an interesting address. Several other toasts suitable to the occasion having been given and duly responded to, the company separated.—(A characteristic portrait of Sir Joseph Thackwell appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 355).

CHATHAM ELECTION.—The reported statement that Captain Leicester Vernon had resigned his seat for Chatham is not strictly accurate. The gallant officer certainly declined to defend his seat, but his election is defended by the electors who returned him, who have also entered a counter-petition against the return of Admiral Sir James Stirling.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual show of this society was held on Wednesday, at Warrington, in a large field adjoining the London and North-Western and Grand Junction Railway station. A variety of circumstances contributed to render this show the most successful that has ever taken place since the union of the two societies; and it may truly be said that the exhibition of live stock of every description, whether as regards numbers or quality, was equal, if not superior, to anything which has ever before taken place in the north of England.

MALDON BRIBERY COMMISSION.—The Commissioners, upon a review of the whole evidence, have come to these conclusions:—"That corrupt practices in various forms have long prevailed at elections for the borough; and that open and direct bribery was practised at the last; and that the disposition to a greater extent than at any which preceded it. We also find that a large portion of the electors, consisting chiefly of the poorer class of freemen, have, in giving their votes, been influenced, not by the political or personal recommendations of the candidates, but by considerations pecuniary either to themselves, and that such influences have been habitually employed to corrupt them: but we cannot forbear adding as our opinion, that the blame of such corruption rests not so much with them as with their superiors, by whom the temptation to it was held out."

COST OF LAND IN LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.—The trustees of the Liverpool Docks having occasion to purchase 38,858 square yards of land for increased accommodation in the docks, had to pay for it £1 2s. 11½d. per square yard, or a total of £53,113. One thousand square yards required for the erection of a warehouse in Manchester last week fetched £10 per square yard, or a total of £10,000.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF ISLAY.—This large and valuable estate, the largest and most valuable, perhaps, ever sold in this country, was exposed on Wednesday in George-street, at the upset price of £440,000, and, after competition between Mr. Morrison, of the great firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co., bankers, and Mr. J. Baird, of Gartsherrie, M.P for the Falkirk burghs, was knocked down to the former at £451,000. The estate has been in the market for upwards of five years, and has been repeatedly exposed to sale, both as a whole, and in three divisions, at successively reduced upset prices, the last, in 1852, being £440,000.

DOWLAIS IRON-WORKS.—We are happy to state that the colliers of this place, after being out six weeks on strike, resumed their work on Wednesday week. This result was brought about chiefly through the interference of the shopkeepers, whose interests were materially affected by the strike. A donation was offered to every collier who should return to his employment within a given time, and the expedient had the desired effect.

MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Great changes are about being made by the Post-Office authorities, in reference to the mails between England and Ireland. It is recommended that two mails be despatched daily from London to Ireland—one in the morning, the other in the evening; instead of despatching the two mails one at 5 p.m. and the second at 9 p.m.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The afternoon train from Holyhead, on Tuesday, arrived near Chester as a short luggage train was crossing both lines of rails to reach a shunting. The latter was overturned. Happily, however, there was no harm done to life or limb, all the damage being confined to the foremost carriages of the passenger train.——On Monday the Scotch express from Edinburgh went into a siding (the points being wrong), instead of continuing on the main line, when past the Euxton station. The driver felt the jerk, instantly shut off the steam, blew the whistle for the guards to apply their breaks, and then leaped off the engine, followed by the fireman. In another moment the shock took place. The front part of the engine was demolished, but, marvellous to state, the carriages sustained little or no injury, the passengers being found almost unscathed, although, of course, in a state of great confusion. Carriages on the siding were shivered, two wheels belonging to one of them being discovered in the smoke-box. Baxter, the driver, was found lying by the side of the line, in a state of insensibility, having several cuts about his head and back. The fireman escaped with little injury. It appears that the points were in so dirty a state as to prevent their closing of themselves, when the empty carriages were turned. Her Majesty had passed only a short time before!——Pardington and Wood, the driver and stoker of the express-train on the Great Northern, were again examined at Clerkenwell, on Wednesday. Some of the passengers were called, but nothing important or new was elicited; and, by general agreement, the inquiry was formally postponed till Wednesday next, but then to be further prorogued till the 20th. The bail for the prisoners to be enlarged till that date.

VESSELS FROM THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—A fleet of upwards of 300 vessels has arrived in the Thames during Monday and Tuesday from the northern ports of Europe, putting the docks in the greatest bustle and activity, and giving employment to several thousand labourers. This immense arrival is owing to the recent shifting of the wind, which brought them up from the North Sea, where they have been detained by the south-westerly gales. With few exceptions, they are all from St. Petersburg, Archangel, Riga, Cronstadt, Stettin, Dantzic, Memel, Stockholm, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Harlingen, &c. The passing of the fleet up the river had an imposing effect, and it was with difficulty that the Custom-house authorities at Gravesend could meet the sudden call for officers to take charge of each ship, so rapidly did they come up. Numbers of them were laden with grain.

MUSIC.

BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The remembrance of this magnificent meeting will not easily be effaced. Rarely has a musical gathering been attended with such gratifying results. The opening of a new Hall—which, whether its capacity or bold large masses, its acoustical adaptation for musical purposes, its imposing exterior, its vast and convenient interior, be regarded—must be classed as the most stately and sumptuous edifice of its kind in this or any other country. Minor objections in the details sink into utter insignificance by the side of the naked truth, that for size it is unequalled in England, and for sound unsurpassed in Europe. We speak with our own knowledge of the chief edifices in the leading Continental capitals, and we repeat emphatically, that we never heard the inner and more delicate part of the score stand out with such perfectness and clearness. From every side of St. George's Hall, did we test its capabilities—from the extreme seat of the most elevated gallery, to the very verge of Costa's colossal orchestra. True, there was a question of degree, as to superiority of hearing: it is not to be supposed that where the elevation was lowest, the sound would be strongest; but, taking the entire Hall into account, it is a wonderful erection—one that will confer immortal honour on the public-spirited men who have carried the undertaking through with such zeal and energy. In respect to decorative art, it may be possibly felt by some persons that the severity of the style adopted in the ceiling, might have been harmoniously followed in the façades of the galleries; others will naturally object to the obtrusive private boxes, breaking the graceful curve of the orchestra; and those who sat in the area, will groan at divers draughts which penetrated therein, the system of ventilation by the perforated ceiling having been scarcely applied as yet. But "Rome was not built in a day," and a perfect Music Hall to exclude excessive heat and cold, to ensure the best hearing, to hold the largest number of people, to present every facility for ingress and egress, to have the requisite anterooms and retiring rooms—cannot be improved. The defects are few; the beauties are many, the conveniences are great; and Bradford spirit, with Bradford experience, will remedy existing evils. A town which builds palaces of warehouses, which doubles its population every ten years, which is becoming the great northern mart of manufactures, will not be cramped by trifles.

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Vessels from the North of Europe.—A fleet of upwards of 300 vessels has arrived in the Thames during Monday and Tuesday from the northern ports of Europe, putting the docks in the greatest bustle and activity, and giving employment to several thousand labourers. This immense arrival is owing to the recent shifting of the wind, which brought them up from the North Sea, where they have been detained by the south-westerly gales. With few exceptions, they are all from St. Petersburg, Archangel, Riga, Cronstadt, Stettin, Dantzic, Memel, Stockholm, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Harlingen, &c. The passing of the fleet up the river had an imposing effect, and it was with difficulty that the Custom-house authorities at Gravesend could meet the sudden call for officers to take charge of each ship, so rapidly did they come up. Numbers of them were laden with grain.

local members, &c., and to other guests of all degrees; and Mr. Hallstone, the steward of the orchestra, in his curious and antique mansion, Horton Hall, also entertained large parties on the various days. The leading manufacturers not only kept open house, but generously afforded their operatives the means of attending the performances. The blind were permitted to leave their asylums and admitted into the hall, the absence of one sense being keenly supplied by the double action of another: it was touching to the last degree to see the tears rolling down their cheeks as they listened with acute attention to the sublimities of devotional music.

He must be a stranger who witnessed the material magnitude of Bradford was astounded by the wondrous extension of the factories over so many miles of ground, how much more must he have marvelled at the indomitable spirit of the townsmen who, amidst such trading influences, have raised a building in which the most refined art may be cultivated. There has been a glorious week of Inauguration with music; but there will be many more noble developments of the true and beautiful within the walls of St. George's Hall. The fine arts generally will find a place therein, and taste and refinement will be the natural result. The Festival has been the pioneer, for the moral improvement of the population, to keep pace with its astonishing physical progress.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

This theatre has opened for a new dramatic season, under improved auspices. Mr. Gustavus Brooke is in the ascendant for twenty-four nights. He performed *Othello* on Monday to a crowded house, by which he was rapturously received. This actor has perfectly recovered the use of his vocal organ, which, previously to his departure for America, certainly appeared to be in a hopeless condition. To a performer of Mr. Brooke's calibre and style of acting, this was well nigh a fatal drawback; for, upon vocal feats of elocutionary force and finesse, his stage success mainly depended. Dignified in action, but deficient in facial expression, the power of naturally announcing poetic dialogue, and of throwing out with startling energy particular passages, was of the utmost importance. Mr. Brooke's *Othello* is a piece of acting possessed of many beauties; the pathetic delivery of the great speeches being remarkable for the quality of tone and tenderness of the expression. It was very well chosen for the opening night, it being generally appreciated as his best character. It certainly possesses all the characteristics of his style; and in none is he so equally excellent. His other characters, such as *Shylock*, *Richard III.*, and *Sir Giles Overreach* are charged with physical exuberance, which not seldom degenerates into violence and extravagant excess. Nothing of this sort attached, on Monday, to his *Othello*, which deservedly extorted from the house the most enthusiastic applause Mr. Brooke was well supported by Mr. Davenport, who, in *Iago*, acted admirably. Mr. G. Bennett, also, who has, it seems, left Sadler's Wells, performed *Brabantio* with telling force. There was also a good *Roderigo* in a Mr. Lewis; and a respectable *Emilia* in a lady of the same name. Miss Anderton was the *Desdemona*; and, though too demonstrative for the peculiarly feminine character of Shakspeare's heroine, acted with stage tact and effect. The tragedy was succeeded by an extravaganza, from the pen of Mr. Kingdom, and entitled "The Fountain of Beauty." As a composition it is worthless; but Miss Featherstone had in it some good songs, which she sang well.

OLYMPIC.

On Tuesday, the "Merchant of Venice" was revived; on which occasion the part of *Shylock* was attempted by Mr. Kirkland, for whose benefit the performance was intended, and who supported the character very respectably indeed. He was much applauded by a numerous audience.

HENRY RUSSELL AT THE LYCEUM.—Mr. Russell has been giving, during the week, a farewell series of his American entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre with great success. The house has been crowded to overflowing night after night. We are pleased to see that, notwithstanding the multiplicity of the candidates for public favour, Mr. Russell retains his popularity unimpaired; and this no one can begrudge him, for the tendency of all his entertainments has been not only unexceptionable but laudable.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Guy Prudoe Stakes.—Nightcap walked over.

Racing Stakes. Economy, 1. Eccentricity, 2.

Leamington Stakes.—Little Harry, 1. King of Trumps, 2.

Castle Park Stakes.—Domino, 1. Rosalind, 2.

Queen's Plate.—Aristo, 1. Young England, 2.

Foal Stakes.—Clifton, 1. North Pole, 2.

Corinthian Stakes.—The Hero, 1. Wardleby, 2.

The ground in excellent condition, weather most propitious, and attendance of company immense. The scene on the course was of the largest and liveliest character. The event of the day during the race for the Leamington Stakes was remarkably interesting.

WEDNESDAY.

Avon Stakes.—Sylphine walked over.

Selling Stakes.—Ch. f. by Harkaway, 1. Fermentation, 2.

Great Warwickshire Stakes.—Chilton, 1. Sylphine, 2.

Warwick Cup.—Goorkah, 1. Adine, 2.

Welter Cup.—Milcote, 1. Farmer's Boy, 2.

County Stakes.—Canmore, 1. Peggy, 2.

Borough Handicap.—Jack Frost, 1. Lurley, 2.

Town Plate.—Calot, 1. Elisa, 2.

Scurry Handicap.—Vaultress, 1. Mayday, 2.

The attendance of company was nearly, if not equal, to that on the previous day. The weather was superb, and the sport excellent. Altogether, Leamington and Warwick may congratulate themselves on a most brilliant reunion

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

ST. LEGER.

3 to 1 agst The Baron (t and off) | 7 to 1 agst The Rebuff (t and offered)
7 to 2 agst Rittlebourne (t) | 7 to 1 — Rataplan (offered)

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—2 to 1 agst Tadcaster (t)

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

7 to 1 agst Bleo (t) | 12 to 1 agst Newminster (t) | 15 to 1 Hungerford (t)

DONCASTER CUP.

15 to 1 agst King Pepin (t) | 30 to 1 agst Italian Warrior (t) | 33 to 1 agst Muscovite (t)
20 to 1 — Torrent (t) | 33 to 1 — Nervous (t) | 50 to 1 — Constantine (t)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

1000 to 30 agst Scaborse (t) | 1000 to 30 agst Mistletoe (t)

DITTO.

25 to 1 agst Morley Hill | 33 to 1 agst Mayesse | 50 to 1 agst Tom (late Mountain Hawk)
30 to 1 — Lerrish

SOUTH LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The last grand dahlia and miscellaneous flower-show of this society for the present season was held on Monday at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. A very numerous and many assembled to view the various collections sent, which, with hardly an exception, were unusually good. Indeed, when the period of the season is taken into consideration, the show may be considered of an unprecedented character. The exhibition of dahlias, however, required no allowance to be made for them upon this or any other account. Of hollyhocks there were a few solitary specimens, one of which, however, was an exceedingly fine one; and some of the bouquets, also, were magnificent in their way. There was a good display of fruit, flowers, and greenhouse plants.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.—Mr. J. W. Carmichael, the celebrated marine painter (one of the artists engaged by us to depict the Grand Naval Review at Spithead), has been honoured by her Majesty's becoming the purchaser of six large drawings of the principal movements in that great national display.

EMIGRATION FOR YOUNG JEWESSES.—The Jewish Ladies' Emigration Committee have already raised a sum of nearly £800 to defray the cost of sending out Jewish young women to Australia, and purpose raising sufficient funds to forward a second visa thy, instead of twenty, as originally contemplated, who will be sent out under the charge of Mrs. Chisholm, in October or November next.

DEATH OF MR. BLEWITT, THE COMPOSER.—We regret to announce the death of Blewitt, the celebrated English composer, who expired at his house in Charlton-street, Islington, last Sunday, leaving a widow and two daughters entirely destitute. A notice of the career of this popular musician will appear in our next Number.

BEES.—At the meeting of the Entomological Society, on Monday, Mr. Westwood recommended the process of placing an empty hive over an inverted stock of bees, and then drumming the sides of the full hive, until nearly all the bees had left and ascended into the empty hive. The few bees left were generally so astonished, that they offered no resistance to any operations of the apiarian. The bees might be restored to their natural home by the converse of the process. Mr. Westwood had tried the plan himself, and had lost scarcely a bee.

THE BANK OF IRELAND, following the movement of the Bank of England, has raised its minimum rate of discount to four per cent.

The Festival was brought to a close on Friday evening, when the Messiah was performed. Mr. Sims Reeves, who had been suffering from indisposition, was unable to sing, and Mr. Lockey undertook the tenor music. Mr. Lockey's singing was very good, but he was not in his best voice. Mr. Weiss was in excellent voice, and sang the music allotted to him with great effect. Mdme. Clara Novello was in her best style, and sang the music allotted to her in a manner which left nothing to be desired. Miss Williams was also very successful. The choruses were given with great power and precision, and the band was in every way worthy of the occasion. Mr. Costa conducted with his usual ability. The audience was very large, and the performance was received with great enthusiasm.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 11.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Thurlow died, 1836.
MONDAY, 12.—Battle of Aberdeen, 1604. Siege of Vienna, 1683.
TUESDAY, 13.—C. J. Fox died, 1806. General Wolfe killed, 1759.
WEDNESDAY, 14. Duke of Wellington died, 1852. Moscow burnt, 1812.
THURSDAY, 15.—Huskisson killed by a railway carriage, 1830.
FRIDAY, 16.—Buck-hunting ends. George I. landed in England, 1714.
SATURDAY, 17.—Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
7 20	7 51	8 10	8 29	9 22	10 10	11 0	11 46	Noon	0 15	0 45	1 10	1 35	2 0	2 25	2 50	3 15

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION,

AND THE CONDITION—MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL—OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE.

IN PREPARATION,

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

With SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of SCENES and INCIDENTS in EUROPEAN TURKEY. From Sketches made expressly for the purpose by the Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Among other subjects, will appear:—

A Large Panoramic View of Constantinople from the Tower of Galata. From a Sketch by S. Read, drawn on the Wood by Birket Foster.
An Original Portrait of the Sultan on Horseback, proceeding to the Festival of the Bairam.
Interior of the Greek Church at Balukli.
The Russian Ambassador.
The Combined British and French Fleets, sketched in Beska Bay, August, 1853.
The Sultan's New Palace.
The Patriarch of the Greek Church.
Group of Redifs—Turkish Militia.
The Castle of the Seven Towers.
The "Sweet Waters of Europe."
View of Ichtiman.
The Mosque of St. Sophia.
The Great Cemetery of Scutari.
The Golden Horn from Eyoub.
The Tower of Galata.
The Arsenal.
The Turkish Fleet in the Bosphorus.
The Egyptian Camp on the Bosphorus.
Sketches of Turkish Costume and Character in the Streets of Constantinople.
The Obelisk in the Hippodrome at Constantinople.
Turkish Police-station, in the Balkan.
Hotel of the British Embassy at Therapia.
Gateway at the Palace of Dolmabaghasche.
Encampment on Shore at Beska Bay.
"Miraculous" Spring in the Greek Church of Balukli.
Palace of Dolmabaghasche.
Dancing Dervishes.
Adrianople.
Pass of Trajan's Gate in the Balkan.
Turkish Soldiers.
Turkish Woman at Fountain.
Jewish Woman.
Turkish Lady.
Cavan.
Armenian Lady.
Turkish Police.
Bazaar in Constantinople.
Street in Constantinople.
And various Panoramic and other Sketches in the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the Black Sea.

The Literary portion will include letters from our Correspondent in Constantinople on a remand of Turkish history from the commencement of the decline of Ottoman power in Europe;—and a full and authentic statement of all the circumstances connected with the present dispute between the Czar and the Sultan, derived from official and other sources.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853.

THE rise in the Bank rate of discount to 4 per cent, which was announced last week, is fully justified by the state of the Money Market. Far from exhibiting any symptoms of abundance, it has every day given evidence that money is becoming scarcer, and consequently dearer. Consols have gradually declined without any political cause—a sure sign of the increasing value of money. Weeks ago it was said by those accustomed to consider this subject, that the rate of discount for the best mercantile bills would reach 5 per cent before Christmas, and there is now a great probability that the prediction will be realised. Many enterprises undertaken in the confidence that loans could be obtained at a low rate of interest to complete them, will be checked by the rise which has already taken place. A high rate of interest, therefore, while it is a sign of present profits and prosperity, is also a sign that they have reached nearly their topmost height. Thus, on account of the influence the rate of discount exercises over business, it becomes, for the public, a very important subject.

The present rate is much higher than usual. Except at the troubled commercial period of 1847, the rate of discount has not, of late years, been much above 3 per cent. Mr. Gladstone and some actuaries of Assurance Companies have assumed 3 per cent to be about the normal rate. All through the year 1851 the Bank minimum rate was 3 per cent, but that was above the market rate; and the Bank found, in consequence, comparatively little employment for its money. On the 2nd of January, 1852—four years after the discovery of gold in California, and after nearly £1,000,000 of gold had been received from Australia—the Bank lowered its minimum rate to 2½ per cent; and three months afterwards it lowered the rate to 2 per cent; and that rate continued till the 6th of January in the present year. It was then raised to 2½; on January 20th, it was raised to 3; on June 2nd, to 3½; and on September 1st, to 4 per cent. But, throughout the year 1852, the Bank rate of 2 per cent was so much above the market rate that money was gladly lent on discount at 1½; and money was so abundant that discount brokers would not take it on call to lend again. The yield of gold in California continues to increase—there is no reason to apprehend a diminished yield in Australia; and thus we have both a very low and a high rate of interest in conjunction with continual and large supplies of gold. It is obvious, therefore, that the supplies of gold, to which the public attention is chiefly confined, do not determine the rate of interest; but that it is regulated by the number of enterprises undertaken, the quantity of business to be done, and the amount of capital in existence. A low rate of interest begets many new enterprises. We see this from the experience of 1852, when there was a very low rate of interest; whereas, in 1853, there are many new enterprises, and an immense quantity of business to be done.

The Board of Trade tables for July, just published, inform us, for example, that, in the first seven months of 1853, the excess of imports over the imports in the seven months of 1852 has been very great. The excess of exports reaches £9,723,083—or an increase equal to nearly one-fourth of our total exports; and the tonnage entered inwards and outwards is 907,444 more in the seven months of 1853 than in the seven months of 1852. The same tables tell us that the value of the exports to Australia in 1852 was no less than £4,222,205; being greater than our exports to any other country except three, and about one-fifteenth of our whole export during the last year. This is a prodigiously large trade of itself, and we know—though we have no official accounts of the details—that the trade has greatly increased in the present year. The business of society has rapidly augmented, and there has not been and could not be any corresponding increase of capital. There is, consequently, a great demand for capital; merchants hope to make much by using it, and they are willing to give much for it. This, in few words, is the present state of the business of the country and of the Money Market, and it makes itself manifest in the books of the Bank.

Instead of allowing the Bank to borrow very largely by issuing its promises to pay, the public are returning its notes to the Bank and requiring gold; in other words, the circulation and the bullion in the Bank are decreasing. So its customers, the private bankers, the discount brokers, and others who usually leave large sums in its hands, have withdrawn them to a considerable extent; or, in other words, the private deposits, mentioned in the weekly Bank returns, have decreased. The Government deposits too, from the appropriation of the Government funds to other purposes, are very small; and while the Bank has now, therefore, much smaller sums to lend than usual, the demand for loans is greater than ever. The actual condition of trade, therefore, as it shows itself by a demand for more accommodation, while it has already exhausted nearly all the accommodation that could be afforded to it, is a sufficient and a just reason for inducing the Bank to raise the rate of discount. The present apprehension, indeed, is that the Bank rate is still below the market rate, and that it must, ere long, be again raised.

WE have referred in another part of our paper to the apprehensions of a deficient harvest in France, and to the measures taken by the French Government to provide an increased supply. The *Moniteur*—in consequence, no doubt, of the alarm created among the corn-merchants by the threatened competition of the State in buying dear and selling cheap—has been instructed to deny, in more emphatic terms than those employed by other newspapers supposed to be in the confidence of the Government, that it had any intention of becoming a purchaser of grain. The denial is in the following terms:—

It has been announced by a journal that the French Government was about to make purchases of corn. The supposition is absolutely false. The results of the harvest are not yet known, but the Government is convinced that the deficiency which it may show will be made up by the trade, acting alone and without impediments. Far from wishing to thwart its action and compete against it, *which would be senseless conduct*, the Government would only interfere to assist it by general measures, equal to all parties, and which assure the liberty and security of its operations, and render more easy the transport and distribution of corn in the interior. The different decrees which have successively abolished certain prohibitions, reduced entrance duties, and suppressed tonnage dues, were published in this spirit; and what is calculated to tranquillise the public mind is, that having been issued at an opportune moment, in order to allow foreign commerce to take advantage of the fine weather, their efficacy begins to be already felt in our ports. It is by such measures, tending to protect energetically and facilitate private industry, that the State will usefully exercise its action. The two decrees published to-day relative to internal navigation and the railways are a fresh proof of its constant solicitude in this respect.

Unfortunately, much mischief was done before this announcement of the *Moniteur* could reach the knowledge of those merchants whose capital was embarked in the corn trade. At the market of Nantes, the first rumour of state interference stopped all business, and led to the countermanding of extensive orders which had been sent to England and elsewhere for wheat and other grain. We are glad, however, to find that the Emperor has had the courage to retract, and to admit, as the *Moniteur* does on his behalf, that freedom of action is the best remedy in the case to be apprehended. The *Moniteur* does not deny the previous purchases of the Government, but limits the contradiction to the one point—that it will not make such purchases for the future. No denial is attempted of the other ill-judged proceeding, on which we have elsewhere animadverted—the arbitrary command issued to the bakers to sell their bread at a loss. It is likely enough that even this measure will be covertly abandoned, and allowed to sink into oblivion. We trust that France may escape the anticipated famine; but hope, at the same time, that the mere dread or possibility of it will prove sufficiently salutary to complete the conversion of the Emperor to sound commercial doctrine. He already confesses—virtually, if not in terms—that Free-trade, if it cannot prevent, can mitigate a famine. Admitting this, he will hereafter see that Protection—equally powerless to insure a nation against the effect of bad seasons—is certain to aggravate the popular sufferings in a period of scarcity.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its twenty-third meeting on Wednesday last, at Hull, under the presidency of William Hopkins, Esq., M.A., Vice-President of the Royal Society, and President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society—a profound mathematician, and gentleman of high standing in the scientific world, and who has been a conspicuous and valuable contributor to the Physical Transactions of the Association since its formation at York, in 1831. The Vice-Presidents are the Earl of Carlisle (unfortunately absent, travelling in the East), Lord Londesborough, who has become a large landed Yorkshire proprietor at Grimston-park, a short distance, in railway times, from the scene of action; Faraday, whose name is fame; Wheatstone, hardly less celebrated; Spence, the eminent naturalist; Sedgewick, the admired in science, and esteemed and loved in every other relation of life; Lieut.-Col. Sykes, whose Oriental and statistical researches have produced such useful information and results, and Mr. Charles Frost, the President of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, whose consideration in the third port of England, long-continued zeal in the cause of literature and improvement, and, at last successful urging of the invitation, which is crowned by this meeting, justly entitle him to the distinction of a place in this honourable list. Under its auspices a gratifying muster is expected; and from the facilities of communication afforded by steam navigation from the northern parts of Europe, it is hoped that the attendance of distinguished foreign *savans* will be considerable. In order to entertain them, and the members of the association generally, in a suitable manner, a local subscription has been raised to the amount of between £2000 and £3000, which, if judiciously expended, will enable the citizens of Hull to mingle with the mere dry encouragement of science, enough of that social hospitality which made the earlier assemblages pass off with so much enjoyment and éclat, and was only tried to be carped down by voices which have long ceased to impugn the proceedings of the "Peripatetic Philosophy."

Far be it from us to advocate any course which could interfere with the advancement of science, to the utmost that comes within the compass of these meetings; but it should never be forgotten that one of their declared and foremost objects was to bring together the cultivators of every branch of intellectual pursuit, and to promote their personal and friendly intercourse. In England, with English habits and feelings, we need not point to the best mode of accomplishing this desideratum, but refer, in evidence of it, to what has been achieved by the Association in the twenty years during which its festive and scientific system has run cordially and effectively on the same common wheels. In short, philosophy, to flourish, ought neither to be pampered nor starved.

At first the Association commenced hopefully, but confidently; and the splendid congresses at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin, developed its powers in every direction. The four original sections expanded into seven; and medicine having fallen out of the sphere, statistics, mechanics, geography, and ethnology remained as additions to compensate for a science which can hardly be adapted to popular investigation and discussion. Now, the whole arrangement stands as follows:—

A.—*Mathematical and Physical Science:* Friends' Meeting-house, Mason-street.
B. *Chemical Science:* Theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Kingston-square.
C.—*Geology:* St John's Upper School-room, Waltham-street.
D. *Zoology and Botany:* St. John's Lower School-room, Waltham-street.
E.—*Geography and Ethnology:* Saloon, Mechanics' Institution.
F.—*Statistics:* Wesleyan Upper School-room, Waltham-street.
G.—*Mechanical Science:* Christ Church Lower School room, Jobn-street.

In all these departments, the proceedings of the British Association have led to important results: and latterly, when its representatives have felt authorised to offer suggestions to, or require aid from, the Government, several undertakings, not only of national but universal interest, have been procured. Indeed, some of the grandest problems which affect mankind are at this moment subjected to solution through the agency of the Association, on many far distant spots on our terrestrial globe, and over the latitude and longitude of every sea. Another benefit which has arisen out of this Institution has been the bringing forward into public notice of many eminent individuals, who, but for the opportunities it afforded, would have been "born to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air." Some of these are joined at the period of middle life, have passed away; and, if we look around us for the active competitors for distinction, who have within the last ten years won golden opinions from all sorts of men, we shall find them emanating from the ranks of the British Association—their talents tested by the sectional friction with their compeers, and their genius stimulated by the publicity which these encounters opened on their way. And speaking of these advantages, we trust the leading directors will never lose sight of the principle, that, whilst the oracles at the head of our school, in visiting the provinces, do great service by diffusing the knowledge of which they have attained so splendid and useful a share, it is no less their vocation to elicit every local contribution, and encage the aspirations of humble men to add their mite to the heap, and (if deserving and promising) devote themselves to studies and experiments which may raise them also to eminence in the noble rank of those whom the world recognises as its benefactors. This matter, we think, has of late, been too much neglected. The *genius* or *genii loci* ought to be diligently sought out, and presented.

On Monday last the preparations for the reception of members were all but completed. The Reception-room, Scalcoates Hall, offers every facility for finding friends, procuring lodgings, and making other convenient arrangements. Rooms for the Sectional meetings, near to each other, are provided; and the public rooms in Jarratt-square and saloon of the Mechanics' Institute are freshly embellished for the Evening Promenades—of which two are announced—and the evening meetings for the President's Address on scientific lectures. Various excursions are spoken of, either during the week or at its close; Beverley and Barton Constable, of much antiquarian interest; and several excursions of high geological promise, such as the Spurn and Flamborough Head—being included in the number. Lord Londesborough's seat, Grimston Park; his Lordship's yacht, and another yacht, built on the model of the American clipper, are also among the attractions of the scene

On Wednesday the general committee met Colonel Sabine, the President of last year, in the chair—when Mr Phillips, the secretary, read an interesting report of the Council; and in the evening, Mr. Hopkins was installed in the presidency of the present assemblage, upon which occasion he delivered a very luminous and able address, taking a comprehensive view of the progress of every science—from astronomy to mechanics—which now so essentially occupy the attention of mankind.

On Thursday the meetings of the Sections commenced; but we must consult the brief notice, and reserve a more particular account of the transactions for our next week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We may add, however, that several learned and distinguished foreigners have already arrived in Hull.

THE COURT.

The concluding details of the Royal visit to Dublin, with the statement of her Majesty's progress to the Royal home at Balmoral, will be found in another column.

Her Majesty Queen Christina of Spain has arrived in London from Paris. The Queen, accompanied by his Excellency Senor Isturitz, paid a visit to Windsor on Wednesday, and inspected the State Apartments at the Castle and St. George's Chapel.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Maric of Russia and suite arrived at Edinburgh, on Saturday, from Chatsworth, *en route* for Hamilton Palace.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, accompanied by Baron Rauch, arrived at Fenton's Hotel, on Monday, from the continent, and left for Edinburgh on Wednesday, to join the Grand Duchess, who, with the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary is at present on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Drumlanrig Castle.

Lord John Russell left town, on Monday, for Woburn, *en route* for Rosenesth, Dumbartonshire. The noble Lord had been summoned from the north to attend a Cabinet Council at the close of last week

Sir William and Lady Molesworth have left town for Pencarrow, county of Cornwall.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN IN SCOTLAND.—The Royal party—embracing the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, with Colonel Biddulph, Miss Hillyard, and attendants left London on Wednesday morning, and arrived at the Stonehaven station of the Aberdeen Railway at a quarter past one on Thursday. The station was beautifully decorated, and converted into a neat reception room for the occasion. The party, after partaking of an elegant luncheon, proceeded in carriages by the Slug, or mountain-road, to Banchory, on their way to Balmoral, which place they reached about seven the same evening.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonry:* The Rev. R. Campbell, to Perth Cathedral, and to be Principal of the Diocesan Model School. *Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. C. M. Arnold, to Westminster Abbey. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. F. Collison, to Marwood, Devon; the Rev. E. Evans, to Eccles St. Mary-next-the-Sea, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Healy, to Redmile, Leicestershire; the Rev. F. Hockin, to Philleck, and Gwinhan, Cornwall: the Rev. J. Rowlands, B.D., to Grimstone, Norfolk; the Rev. C. R. Rowlatt, to West Thurrock; the Rev. H. Evans, jun., to Kreswell, Suffolk; the Rev. R. Sankey, to Witney; the Ven Archdeacon Sandford, B.D., to Grimley and Hallow, Worcestershire; the Rev. G. B. Dawson, to Gilbertstown. *Vicarages:* The Rev. H. B. Bullocke, to Mullyon, Corn wall; the Rev. W. E. Edwards, to Orleton, near Ludlow; the Rev. E. J. Green, to Leintwardine; the Rev J. S. Utterton, to Farnham; the Rev. F. Wheeler, to Dunchurch, near Rugby.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH AT GENEVA.—The high ceremony of consecration of the new church of the Holy Trinity, for the English congregation at Geneva, was performed on Tuesday, August 30, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Lord Bishop of London having waived his right to officiate, at the request of the congregation, in consideration of the long connection and intimate relations between the Lord Bishop of Winchester and Geneva.

ST. PAUL'S.—The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the special preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month:—Sunday, Sept. 11, the Rev. R. C. Packman, M.A., Rector of Langdon Hill; Sunday, Sept. 18, the Rev. W. Gibson Humphry, B.D., Vicar of Northolt; Sunday, Sept. 25, the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH.—We understand that the contributions made towards the restoration of the north porch in St. Mary Redcliff-Church, Bristol, by that mysterious person "Nil Desperandum," already amounts to £240.—*Bristol paper.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—On Wednesday, the Scotch Peers assembled at Holyrood-house, and unanimously elected Viscount Strathallan, in place of the late Earl of Seafield. Another vacancy will have to be filled up, in lieu of the late Lord Saltoun, and for which the new Earl of Seafield is a candidate.

AMERICA IN SIX DAYS.—The following is from the *New York Herald*:—"A steamer is now on the stocks at the shipyard of J. W. Griffiths, at Greenpoint, which is expected to be ready for sea in February next. This steamer is being constructed under the plans and specifications of Wm. Norris, C.E., and J. W. Griffiths, naval architect, who have patented their improvements in this country, England, and France. The builders and patentees, as we are informed, are under engagements to cross the Atlantic, from New York to England within six days, in all seasons, with greater comfort to passengers and less risk of life than by the present conveyances. Collins and Cunard, pshaw!"

FUNERAL OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. NAPIER.—This mournful ceremony took place at Portsmouth, on Thursday, with every respect due to such an illustrious soldier. (We shall, in our next Number, illustrate the ceremonial, and enter fully into the subject.)

EXPERIMENTS ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—On Thursday, Captain Wynn, of the Board of Trade, made some experiments (relative to the late accident at Hornsey station) as to how far an express train would run after it was suddenly, and in case of danger, checked. Three trials were made at the different speed of forty, forty-five, and fifty miles per hour; and it was found that, with everything on the "look out," the train could be quite stopped at from 500 to 600 yards.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris state that the belief was general among the speculators of the Bourse on Thursday, that the Emperor of Russia has refused to accept the modifications of the note of the Conference of Vienna, demanded and insisted upon by the Porte. The Funds consequently, again fell. The Three per Cents, for cash, closed at 73f 40c.; and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, at 101f. 75c. Unless some better news should arrive, a further fall may be expected, for there appears to be a general disinclination to invest money in the present state of uncertainty.

It was positively stated at the Russian Embassy at Paris, on Thursday, that the Emperor had refused to accept the Vienna note.

Letters from Odessa state, that so far from there being anything to indicate that the Russians are about to evacuate the Principalities, fresh troops have arrived, and contracts for provisions and stores have been entered into, which would seem to imply their intention of remaining for the winter.

Accounts from the Danubian Provinces assert that the Russian army is suffering severely from disease, and that provisions have reached a famine price at Bucharest. The army of Omer Pacha consists of 35,000 men and 180 pieces of cannon. He was daily receiving reinforcements whilst the Russians, it was said, had lost 13,000 men by typhus and diarrhœa since their entrance into the Principalities. The Russians, to the amount of 6000 men, pitched their tents on the 10th, at Totragem, on the left bank of the Danube, so that the sentinels of the two armies are within musket shot of each other.

Paris is perfectly tranquil, but it is asserted that several persons have been arrested for attempting to excite the populace against the bakers—some of whom, in consequence of the loss they sustain by selling bread for less than it costs them, had so much diminished their usual quantity of loaves for the daily supply, that, after twelve o'clock in the day, not a loaf was to be purchased. The authorities have taken means to prevent a recurrence of this conduct, but they have at the same time resolved to punish with great severity persons who attempt to excite *emeutes* against the bakers. A correspondent says

I am bound to say, judging from the expressed opinions of the masses and the lower class of tradesmen, that if, in maintaining bread by artificial means at an under price, the Emperor runs counter to the principles of political economy, he does not shock the conscience or the understanding of his people. They look upon the bakers as their natural enemies, think it quite right that they should be forced to trade at a loss, and are utterly deaf to any arguments showing that the public must ultimately suffer for the violence done to trade.

The *Patrie*, Paris paper, gives accounts from Canton of the 22nd July, which state that the insurgents were marching on Pekin, and that the Emperor had sent out commissioners to them, with propositions of arrangement.

The Emperor has granted pardons to sixty-eight prisoners, and also to sixty others who were sentenced by courts-martial to transportation to Algeria after the insurrection of June, 1848.

It is said that the concession of the privilege of supplying Paris with Seine water is to be given to a mixed French and English company, of which Mr. Masterman is the head.

General Changarnier is now with Baron Nathan Rothschild, in Piedmont. General Bedeau is in Switzerland.

The excitement in the provincial districts of France regarding the price of bread is very great. In one of the country towns in the department of the Ardennes, a riot has taken place between the peasantry and the working people of the place: the latter having attempted to pillage a waggon loaded with corn, which was entering the place.

It is now ascertained that the corn harvest in France for 1853 is much more under the average than was at first stated by the Ministerial journals. A journal of the Cote d'Or, which is one of the best departments for the growth of corn, states the yield is just one-third under the average; and this, is probably, the case, throughout France.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO BOULOGNE.

The town of Boulogne has been for several days in a state of extraordinary excitement in consequence of the promised visit of the Emperor and Empress. Triumphal arches have risen, as if by enchantment, in the principal thoroughfares; the Esplanade has been profusely supplied with flowers and evergreens; apartments have been splendidly furnished and decorated in the Sous-Prefecture for the Imperial visitors: and a spacious banquet-room has been constructed in the court of the edifice, in which several hundred guests may sit down at the Imperial table. In the Rue Mesnigny an immense ball-room, which comprises the interior of the theatre, has been constructed, and decorated with splendid mirrors, lustres, drapery, flowers, carpeting, and everything that can add to its splendour. The ball at the theatre will take place on the day of the Emperor's arrival, and with it is expected, be honoured by the presence of the Emperor and Empress. Preparations are making in the Tintelleries for a *bal champêtre*—to be given (gratis) to the people simultaneously with the one at the theatre. On the Place Daunou a tent has been formed on a platform, in which the Emperor and Empress will be received and welcomed by the local civil and military authorities. On the Liane, on the day following the Emperor's arrival, various nautical amusements will take place. On the summit of the hill on the Calais road a gigantic arch has been erected, and another at the entrance of the enclosure of the Column.

It is expected that the Emperor will visit the Column. The opening of the new bridge, and the visiting of the new road in the cliff, will depend on the Emperor's pleasure. Grand illuminations are to take place opposite the Sous-Prefecture on the Champ de Foire, on the evening of the day that the Emperor and Empress may arrive. Their arrival at Boulogne is expected to take place on the 24th inst.

SPAIN.

We hear from Madrid that the question as to the reception or non-reception of Mr. Soulé as Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, has been much agitated of late. It is now stated that the Spanish Government will oppose no objection to his reception as American Envoy; but should any objectionable expression be contained in his address on presenting his credentials, it would be instantly resented. There can be no doubt that Mr. Soule will find his position at Madrid a very difficult one.

AUSTRIA.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria will take place before Advent; that is, somewhere in the month of November. The Emperor and the bride-elect being first cousins, the papal dispensation must be procured.

The execution of a Franciscan Monk, at Freshurg, has produced a painful impression at Vienna. The friar, Marcus Gasparich, joined the revolution in Hungary, and has since the revolution conspired with Kossuth and Mazzini, to overthrow the present Government. Five other persons have also been condemned by the same court-martial to imprisonment for different terms. After having been "descerated," Gasparich suffered death on the gallows, and this has given great umbrage to the ultra-Catholic party.

GREECE.

The official reports of the crops of grain in Greece prove a deficiency of at least one-third, as compared with those of last year. In order to make up for this deficiency, it is calculated that an importation of 600,000 kilos. will be required.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

No intelligence has yet arrived from St. Petersburg to indicate whether the Emperor will accept or reject the modifications proposed in the Vienna note, by the Porte, and concurred in by the representative of the four powers. A telegraphic despatch is daily and anxiously expected; but, meanwhile, a rumour has gained ground on the London Stock-Exchange that the Emperor of Russia intends to object to the modifications of the Vienna note. This rumour, coupled with the unexpected return of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston to London, which was thought to imply business of an urgent character, caused a decline in the Funds. Lord J. Russell had only just arrived in Edinburgh when he was summoned to London. The next day (Saturday) the noble Lord had a prolonged interview with the Premier, Viscount Palmerston, and the Earl of Clarendon, to whom the present management of the Eastern question appears to be confided by their colleagues in the Cabinet. This hasty conference in Downing-street is thought to have rather an ominous aspect; and the fall in the English and French Funds shows that the decision of the Emperor of Russia is awaited with considerable anxiety and misgiving. The question has again assumed the importance which formerly belonged to it; and, although few persons believe in the probability of an immediate war, the impression currently prevails that the modifications demanded by the Porte, and the expectations expressed in the note of Redschid Pacha, contain the germ of new and interminable delays and complications.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 25th ult., states that some excitement exists, owing to the modifications which the Divan has introduced into the Viennese note. Relying on the support of France and Great Britain, and finding itself at the head of an army of 200,000 men, Turkey is inclined to go to war. The warlike preparations are continued. A Cabinet Council was held on the 24th, and measures were canvassed for the defence of the country. Fresh troops are daily pouring in. The army in Asia numbers 80,000 men. A battalion of Turkish riflemen, organised on the model of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, has had left for Varna by the Turkish steamer. The transport of troops to the frontiers of Wallachia continues. Arabs and Kourds have tendered their services to the Porte. They are forming troops of irregular cavalry. Omer Pacha, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Danube, has changed the positions of various corps, so as to be prepared for all eventualities.

The attitude of Greece is watched with great interest by the Turkish politicians.

The last accounts from Malta state that Admiral Dundas had sent in the invalids of his fleet, the physicians having declared that a change of air was necessary for their recovery. The British squadron being anchored along the coast, and being exposed to the miasma from the shore, had several seamen attacked with the fever of the country, but there was no danger. The French fleet was more healthy, being anchored further to sea, and the number of sick did not exceed the usual average amongst such a number of men confined in so small a space.

AMERICA.

The United States mail steam-ship *Humboldt* has arrived, with dates from New York to the 27th ult. The New York papers publish the reply of Lord John Russell, on behalf of the British Government, respecting the proposition for a tripartite treaty with regard to Cuba. Lord John Russell, whilst admitting the right of the United States to receive the proposal, observes that Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and, upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit. The yellow fever in New Orleans has increased, and one of the latest reports mentions 315 interments in one day. Advices from Jamaica to the 12th ult., state that the political and commercial situation was unchanged.

PROTESTANT BURIAL ON THE CONTINENT.

The conduct of the French authorities with regard to Protestant cemeteries, presents a favourable contrast to that of the Spanish Government. Mr. Hamilton, the British Consul at Boulogne, has published a letter, calling the attention of surviving relatives to the fact that it is the intention of the authorities to demolish the tombs of British subjects buried at Boulogne, unless the ground is purchased, according to the usual rules of the cemetery. The circumstance has excited some painful feeling among the English residents in that town; but, it appears that, as the French law stands, in all burying-grounds, where the ground is not made the subject of purchase, the authorities, after a certain term, hold themselves entitled to resume possession. A list of the graves which may now be opened was forwarded some time back from the Mayoralty to the British Consulate which is to be given to the numerous instances, the dates of concession have long since expired. The list was enclosed in a letter to the Consul, in which it was stated that the authorities wished to show every deference to the feelings of the survivors, and four months are allowed from the 25th of the present month before anything shall be done. With regard to one particular grave the French authorities have displayed a yet more kindly feeling. The case of the *Amphitrite*, the convict-ship which was lost on Boulogne Sands, will not readily fade from the recollections of the public in this country, although some twenty years have elapsed since the occurrence of the calamity. This monument the municipality of Boulogne will allow to remain without purchase, and will present it, and a certain portion of ground round it, to the English public, on the simple condition that four pillars and an iron railing or chain be placed round it to protect the spot. With regard to the other tombs, in some instances the period of concession expired some thirteen or fourteen years ago.

The *Times* seizes the occasion to contrast the conduct of Catholic Spain with that of Catholic France. To us (says our contemporary) the French have no obligations—

> The records of history show that, until recently, we have been rival nations—rivals in the Cabinet and the field; but, upon a question of this kind, the French act as befits a nation of Christians and of gentlemen. Not so with the Spaniards. That Spain at this moment an object of hatred to that nation, and not a French province, is due to the valour of English soldiers and to the warlike skill of an English general. It was by a costly sacrifice of English treasure, and still more costly sacrifice of English blood, that the soil of Spain was freed from the foreign invader. Now mark the result. From the gallant enemy against whom our armies contended year after year—from the lines of Torres Vedras to the gates of Toulouse—we receive tokens of goodwill and respect; the nation whose political existence upon the map of Europe we maintained at no less a cost than that of the life-blood of our fathers denies to us even the rites of Christian sepulture.

HARVEST IN IRELAND.

HARVEST IN IRELAND.—Notwithstanding the vast amount of the emigration, which is carried on with vigour up to the present moment, no very serious inconvenience has yet been felt by the farmers in their harvest business. The workhouses have, to a considerable extent, supplied the deficiency in the labour-market; and this has necessarily led to a great decrease in pauperism, the beneficial effects of which must soon be felt by both landlords and tenants.

REAPING MACHINE TRIAL.—At Stirling, on Wednesday, there was a trial of various reaping machines, when the judges awarded the first prize to Bell's machine, and the second to McCormick's.

DOUBLE MURDER AT STOCKPORT.—A wretched man, named Thomas Moore, has been committed under the coroner's warrant to the next Liverpool assizes, for the wilful murder of his two step-children, John and James Higham, by drowning them in the canal at Reddish. The only motive assigned is that the children were entered in two burial clubs, and that the criminal would thereby receive about £24 on their being buried.

BIRMINGHAM GAOL INQUIRY.—An inquiry is proceeding at Birmingham into the conduct of Lieutenant Austin, Governor of the gaol, charged with cruelty towards some of the prisoners. It takes place in open court, and is not yet concluded. Some of the evidence against the Governor is very decisive. It appears that the system of crank labour was originally an exceptional punishment; that, at Mr. Austin's suggestion the cranks were increased from two to twenty two; that the Act of Parliament, which provides that no prisoner shall be kept at crank labour for more than ten hours a day, has been disregarded; that it was customary to keep prisoners, even boys, at the crank labour in the dark, to count the revolution as they best could; that the power of increasing or decreasing the severity of the crank labour was exercised by Freer (one of the keepers), without the special sanction of the Governor in every case; that the records of the punishments, attempts at suicide, and so on, were imperfectly kept, the records of the suicides, especially, being made up "from memory," that the warders were in the habit of going into the cells of the prisoners whenever they pleased; and generally, that the officers were in a state of scarcely disguised insubordination.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept. 2	29.686	58·8	53·5	54·8	— 4·0	83	N.	0.30
,, 3	30.087	60·5	45·9	51·2	— 7·3	80	N.	0.31
,, 4	30.278	67·4	52·0	57·7	— 1·2	86	N.E.	0.00
,, 5	30.348	68·4	52·1	57·8	— 0·4	87	N.W.	0.01
,, 6	30.301	71·8	47·5	58·3	+ 0·3	78	N.E.	0.00
,, 7	30.104	60·0	47·8	53·6	— 4·6	73	N.	0.00
,, 8	29.948	61·9	50·2	54·0	— 3·8	92	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the Barometer increased from 29.76 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.43 by the morning of the 8th; and decreased to 29.85 in by the end of the week. The mean for the week was 30.107 inches at the height of 29 feet.

The Weather during the week has been dull and cold: the wind has been continually from the N. and N.E. The 2nd, 3rd, and 7th were very cold days. The sky has been mostly overcast, and was wholly so on the 7th and 8th.

The Temperature has been below its average during the week: that of the 3rd was 21·2°, and was lower than any other 3rd of September since the year 1833; that of the 7th was also very low. The mean for the week was 55·1°, being 3·1° below the average of 38 years.

The range of temperature in the week was 25·9°, being the difference between the highest on the 6th, and the lowest on the 3rd

The daily range of temperature was 5·3° only on the 2nd, and was 21·3° on the 6th. The mean for the week was 14·3°.

Rain fell to the depth of rather more than half an inch.

Lewisham, Sept. 9, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, 1552 children were born within the metropolitan districts; of these 805 were boys, and 777 were girls. This number exceeds the average in eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years by 204. The deaths registered during the same week numbered 1025, being less than the number of births by 553. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the previous ten years, omitting that of the cholera in 1849, is 950. To zymotic diseases, 315 deaths are attributed (their average is 284, omitting that of the same week in 1849, when 2469 deaths took place attributable to those diseases); of these, 3 only are small-pox, 31 measles, 22 scarlatina, 24 hooping cough, 152 diarrhœa (whose average is 84), 16 cholera (in the same week of 1849 the number of deaths from cholera was 2026), and 48 typhus. To dropsy, &c., 47 deaths (their average is 36). To tubercular diseases, 171 (their average is 178). To diseases of the brain, 115; to those of the heart and blood-vessels, 41; to those of the lungs and organs of respiration, 86. To age, 36. To sudden death, 3. Poison, 2. Burns and scalds, 5. Hanging, 1; drowning, 6; fractures, 23; and wounds, 2. The most prevalent disease at the present time is diarrhœa, as epidemic, which is on the increase. The deaths from cholera, as stated above, is 16; but one of these is mentioned as Asiatic cholera: the general circumstances of all are mentioned by the Registrar-General; and they are cases which, for the most part, have happened among the poor, in crowded places, with cesspools in their immediate vicinity, or the places affected by unwholesome smells.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION OF PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS.—The claims and objections to come before the revising-barrister for the City of London this year, according to the returns made under the act to Mr. T. M'Christie, are as follows:—

	Claims.	Objections.	Total Claims and Objections.
Freemen and liverymen	1	1	
Inhabitant householders	173	1012	
	174	1220 =	1494
Last year they stood thus {	2	539	
	185	749	
	187	1288 =	1475

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—The Commissioners appointed to conduct this inquiry—Sir John Patteson, Mr. Henry Labouchere, and Mr. G. Cornewall Lewis—have met and appointed their secretary, and have arranged to commence their labours early in the ensuing month. The inquiry will be conducted at the Guildhall. It will be an open court, and it is understood that the Commissioners have determined on hearing all the evidence that may be tendered to them. From the terms of the Commission, the inquiry will of necessity be a most extensive one, under the following heads. 1. The relation of the City to the metropolis at large, and the proportion which it bears, in point of population, property, and extent, to London proper sarily so called. 2. The limits of the corporate jurisdiction. 3. The constitution of the corporate body. 4. The constitution and machinery of the governing bodies, including the election of Mayor, aldermen, common councilmen, &c. 5. The number, duties, salaries, and mode of election or appointment of the corporate officers. 6. The courts, (civil and criminal) within the jurisdiction of the corporation. 7. The division of the city into wards. 8. The management of the police, state of the prisons, &c. 9. The regulations of the port of London, and the conservancy of the Thames and the river. The appointment of the pilots, and the city brokers and of porters. 11. The markets, their condition, sufficiency, and revenues. 12. The constitution and management of the Irish Society. 13. The property of the corporation, their annual revenue, and the mode of its disbursement. 14. The jurisdiction of the corporation in the borough of Southwark. 15. The constitution, functions, income, and expenditure of the various livery and other companies.

A NUGGET OF GOLD IN THE THAMES.—A large piece of gold found in the river Thames, was produced at the Bow-street Police-office under the following singular circumstances:—It was presented at the shop of Mr. Clarke, pawnbroker, by a labourer in the employ of Mr. Cubitt, who said he had picked it out of some gravel dug out of the bed of the river. Mr. Clarke promised to give it back, and told the man to call again—communicating in the meanwhile with the police. It turned out, on inquiry, that the story was perfectly true. It appeared to be a rough gold coin, of very ancient workmanship. Mr. Jardine directed that it should be retained for a fortnight, and then, if not claimed, given back to the lucky finder.

BIRTHS.

CLOWES.—On the 30th ult., at Aigburth, Liverpool, the wife of J. Clowes, Esq., of a son.

EAST.—On the 3rd inst., at the Parsonage, Hounslow, the wife of the Rev. Edward East, of a daughter.

EMLYN.—On the 4th inst., at Stackpole Court, Viscountess Emlyn, of a daughter.

HANKEY.—On the 5th inst., at Mount Craig, Ross, Herefordshire, the wife of Bellingham Barnard Hankey, Esq., of a daughter

KAYE.—On the 5th inst., at St. John's-wood-park, the wife of John Kaye, Esq., a son.

PEARCE.—On the 27th August, in York-road, Lambeth, Mrs. Robert Pearce, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABERCROMBIE—HASTINGS.—July 6th, at Burdwan, Bengal, by the Rev. Bernard Geidt, Alexander Abercrombie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Hastings, Esq., Gressenhall, Norfolk.

BENN—HAMILTON.—On the 1st inst., at Lea, Portarlington, the Rev J. W. Benn, incumbent of St. Paul's, Portarlington, to Maria Louisa, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Hamilton, C.B.

FINDLATER—WOLFE.—September 1st, in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, William Findlater, Esq., solicitor, of Talbot-street, to Mary Jane, daughter of John Wolfe, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-street, Fitzwilliam-square

ROLLAND—BINET.—On Tuesday, the 30th August, at St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, Robert John Joseph, only son of James Henderson Rolland, Esq., late surgeon of the 4th, or King's own Regiment, to Jane Ann, youngest daughter of John Binet, Esq., Governor of the Jersey General Hospital.

DEATHS.

COCKS.—On the 29th ult., Mrs. Cocks, of Heightley Cottage, Chudleigh, Devon, aged eighty-three.

COX.—On the 5th inst., the Rev. F. A. Cox, of Hackney.

FLETCHER.—April, 1853, at Melbourne, Australia, deeply regretted, Thomas Fletcher, aged twenty-one, late of the Telegraph Office, and Haymarket.

GREENAWAY.—On the 29th ult., at Finchley, William Greenaway, Esq., of the firm of Gunter, Greenaway, and Co., of Calcutta, aged fifty-two.

HODGSON.—On the 4th inst., at Bridekirk, the Rev. Edward Hodgson, aged seventy-nine—forty-eight years Vicar there.

LYALL.—On the 1st inst, at 17, Park-crescent, George Lyall, Lsq., formerly M.P. for the city of London.

SCOTT.—On the 4th inst., at 16, Chesham-place, Eleanor Sophia, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. William H. Scott.

TORRINGTON.—On the 2nd inst., at Wrotham-park, Frances Elizabeth, only child of Viscount and Viscountess Torrington, aged eighteen.

WILSON. On the 1st inst., John Wilson, Esq., of Shirley Common, Hants, second son of the late John Wilson, Esq., of Waudle grove, Mitcham, Surrey, aged forty five.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ON Thursday morning an unusual occurrence—the fall of an inhabited house—took place in the Strand, and, unfortunately, caused the death of three persons. Those in the Strand, at the top of Arundel-street (Nos. 185, 186, and 187), have recently been pulled down in order to furnish a site for the erection of premises, to be occupied by Mr. Smith, the well-known news-agent. The house which fell was No. 184, occupied by Mr. Thompson, a tailor, and it is supposed that in excavating the vacant ground for the purpose of laying the foundations of the new house, the walls of Mr. Thompson's house were to some extent undermined, which led to the fatal catastrophe. Shortly before eight o'clock in the morning, while a boy in the service of Mr. Thompson was taking down the shop shutters, the whole of his masters's premises, without the slightest previous intimation, suddenly sank, and slipped away from No. 183—occupied by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Clarkington, printeliers and photographic artists; the materials falling sideways into the space where the new erections were to be made, leaving the party wall between Nos. 183 and 184, perfectly uninjured; the whole wall downwards presenting the appearance of having been carefully cleaned and scraped. The crash of the falling building was heard for a considerable distance, and brought the neighbours in consternation into the street, to ascertain the cause of the noise. For several minutes everything was obscured by a dense cloud of dust, and, as it cleared away, a mass of ruins became visible. The most exaggerated statements were quickly put into circulation as to the loss of life, some of the beholders confidently asserting that not less than sixteen persons were buried beneath the superincumbent mass. Although, fortunately, this statement was not true in regard to the extent of personal mischief, yet we are sorry to add that three lives have been sacrificed, and that one man has received a severe compound fracture of the thigh, and is otherwise considerably bruised.

A large body of the F division of the metropolitan police were upon the spot in a very short time, and rendered the most efficient service in keeping a space clear for the operations of the workmen, who immediately set to work to dig up and remove the rubbish, with a view to get out as quickly as possible those who might unfortunately have been buried. They had scarcely commenced their work before one of the

REMAINS OF THE FALLEN HOUSE, NO. 184, STRAND.

workmen thought he heard the voice of a woman feebly imploring assistance, and in consequence every exertion was directed to that spot. They soon succeeded in drawing out Mr. Thompson's female servant, a young woman about sixteen years of age, from the coal-cellar, which was immediately under the pavement of the street in the Strand. It appears that, when the building fell in, she was in the act of getting out some coals from the cellar, and thus providentially saved her life. When extricated, she was able, without assistance, to walk across the street, and obtain shelter in a neighbour's house.

The next person who was got out was a man of the name of Rowe, who was, it is stated, the builder's foreman. He was taken upon a stretcher to King's College Hospital, in Portugal-street, where he was instantly attended by the house-surgeon. He has recei.ed a compound fracture of the thigh, and is in a most dangerous condition. At nine o'clock the body of Mr. Thompson's foreman was discovered; shortly afterwards that of Mrs. Thompson; and about ten Mr. Thompson was dug out. These three persons were all dead. Their bodies did not appear to be much bruised, and were consequently easily recognised. By eleven o'clock the rubbish was so far removed as to enable the workmen to ascertain that no other bodies were in the ruins.

The shop-boy of Mr. Thompson had a narrow escape; for, perceiving the house slipping away, he quickly stepped backward into the roadway, and did not receive any other injury from the falling materials than a wound on one of his knuckles, caused by a descending brick. Mr. James Henderson, photographic artist, had also a fortunate escape. This gentleman, it appears, occupied Mr. Thompson's first floor, where he in the daytime pursued his occupation, but slept out of town; he was on his way to his workshop, and within but a few yards of the house, when he saw the whole slide away.

The fall of the Strand where the accident occurred is rendered impassable for the present both to pedestrians and carriages; but measures are being promptly taken to secure the houses which are now in a dangerous state, by the erection of a hoarding and strong supports; in order, if possible, to prevent any future calamity after the securing of which, the Strand thoroughfare will be again opened. Distressing as the above circumstances are, it is particularly fortunate that the loss of life was not greater than it is; for it happened that the workmen who are employed in the new erections had not commenced their business for the day. Had the case been otherwise, many of them, doubtless, would have been killed. Part of the house was let to lodgers, who, fortunately, are out of town.

Great apprehensions are entertained that the adjoining house, No. 183, will fall; for, although shored up in front, it is in a very ricketty and dangerous condition. The inmates have left it, and every precaution is taken by the police to prevent persons from passing close to it.

BOROUGH ELECTIONS AND POLLING.—By an act lately passed, elections in future for boroughs, cities, &c., are to take place within six days after the receipt of the writ or precept, giving three clear days' notice, at least, of the day of election, exclusive of the day of proclamation and the day of election. It is also enacted, that in future no polls shall be taken at inns, hotels, public houses, &c., or in any booth or place communicating with such, unless by the consent of all the candidates.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The advance in the minimum rate of discount by the Bank of England to four per cent, having been followed by a corresponding increase in the value of money amongst the leading private bankers—many of whom now refuse to make advances even upon first-class paper under from ¾ to 4 per cent per annum—speculation has received a decided check. As might be expected, the Consol Market has felt the effect of the present comparatively high rate of money. Very few investments have been effected in any of the national securities: hence prices have again given way. The present firm attitude of the Sultan in reference to the final settlement of the dispute with Russia, has produced some uneasiness in the Stock Exchange, and numerous *bear* operations have been the result. The Unfunded Debt has continued dull, but no material change has taken place in its value.

The Board of Trade returns for the month, ending on the 5th August, show an increase in the declared value of our exportations of £1,467,718, compared with the same period in 1852. The total value of our shipments during the first seven months of the year has been £31,681,614, against £30,1.3,.46 in the same time in 1852.

There was a moderate business doing in Consols on Monday; but the Market closed rather heavily. The Three per Cents were done at 97¼ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 97½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 100¾. India Stock was 258. Bank Stock, 222½, and South Sea Stock, 115¾. On Tuesday, scarcely any purchases were effected, and the Three per Cents ruled lower. Another fall took place in prices on Wednesday, on which day Consols were done as low as 97⅞. On Thursday very little change was observed in prices; but the Market was exceedingly inactive. The Three per Cents were quoted at 97⅞ ¾, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 100. Bank Stock, 227½. India Bonds, 1.s to 1.s. prem. Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem.

The whole of the foreign exchanges are still considerably against this country. For instance, gold is 1.027 per cent dearer in Paris than in London; 1.14 per cent dearer at Hamburg than here; and 0.58 dearer at New York than in London.

The Foreign House has been very inactive, and prices have tended downwards. Several heavy parcels of stock have been thrown upon the market. Letters from Mexico state that the Finance Minister has completed his Budget, and that he recommends mortgaging 17,000,000 dollars of the Church property to pay the interest on the English debt, and for other purposes. The Brazilian Small, have been 101¾; Cuba Seven per Cents, 102¾; Chilian Six per Cents, 106¾ to 105¾; Grenada Deferred, 9¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 26¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 101¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 47⅞; the New Deferred, 23; Passive, 5¾; Swedish Four per Cents, 94¾; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100; and Dutch Two-and-a Half per Cents, 65.

Rumours have been current that a new French and Austrian loan is contemplated.

The exports of gold to the Continent continue enormous. Nearly £300,000 has been forwarded from London and the outports, and further large sums are about to follow. Silver is in demand, and standard bars are worth 5s. 2¼d.; dollars, 5s. 0¾d. per ounce. In addition to the shipments given above, £400,000 has been sent to India, China, &c. We have had an arrival of £204,000 in gold from Australia; but no imports from the United States.

In Miscellaneous Securities very few transactions have taken place. Australasia Bank have been done at 75¾; London Chartered of Australia, 16¾; Union of Australia, 65¾; Australian Agricultural, 34; Crystal Palace, 6¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 77; South Australian Land, 35; Submarine Telegraph, 1; Van Diemen's Land, 16¾ to 17; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Waterloo, 5; Vauxhall, 2¾; Albion Insurance, 95; Alliance Marine, 60; County, 97; Globe, 150½ ex div.; Guardian, 61 ex div.; Imperial Fire, 370; Law Life, 56; Pelican, 45; Phœnix, 138; Royal Exchange, 240; Sun Life, 65; Universal Life, 45¾; Berlin Waterworks, 7¾; East London, 128; Southwark and Vauxhall, 90; West Middlesex, 114; East and West India Docks, 145, ex div.; London, 122 to 121; St. Katharine, 90¾ to 92; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 71; Great Northern, 90 ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 81; Ditto, B. Stock, 29½; Great Western, 85¾ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77¾; Leeds Northern, 14¾; London and Blackwall, 8¾ ex div.; London and Brighton, 99¾; London and North-Western, 107½; Ditto, Eighths, 2⅜; London and South-Western, 80¾; Ditto, £50 Shares, 33½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 22½; Midland, 66¾ ex div.; Norfolk, 51¾ ex div.; North British, 31; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 45; Portsmouth, par.; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 61; Ditto, London and North-Western Guaranteed Stock, 98; South-Eastern, 67; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 8; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 67 ex div.; Ditto Great North-Eastern Purchase, 9¾ ex div.; York and North Midland, 54 ex div.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 10½ ex div.; Ditto, Half Shares, 55 ex. div.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 27 ex div.; Midland Bradford, 105 ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 105; Eastern Counties, No 1, 1⅞ prem. ex div.; Ditto, No. 2, 1⅜ prem. ex div.; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 14¾ ex div.; Eastern Union Scrip, 2¼; Great Northern Five per Cent, 111¾ ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 83; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per Cent, 160¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £1 Shares, 1⅞; Midland Preference, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, ex div.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 24¾; Great Junction of France, 12; Luxembourg, 6¾; Ditto, Railway, 4¾; Northern of France, 85½; Paris and Lyons, 27¾; Paris and Orleans, 49½; Paris and Strasbourg, 37⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 9; South-Eastern of France, 2¾, Upper India Scrip, ¼ prem.; Ireland, 6.

Mining Shares have been very flat, and lower. Agua Fria have marked 1¾; Australian Freehold, 7; Ave Maria, 3; St. John del Rey, 4¾; Colore Copper, 44; Copper Miners of England, 60; Mexican and South America, 7; Nouveau Monde, 1¾; Santiago de Cuba, 2; and United Mexican, 4½.

Friday Evening.

We have had a very dull market for Consols, to-day, and prices have tended downwards. The Three per Cents have been done as low as 96¾ ⅞; but they have touched 96⅞. The Three per Cents Reduced are now closed. The New Three and-a Quarter per Cents have been 99¾ ⅞ to 100; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to par. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very dull.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—To-day's market was more extensively supplied with English wheat than for some time past. A portion of the supply was composed of the refuse of Monday. Owing to the large imports from abroad, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy; and, in some instances, prices were from 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than on Monday. Upwards of 27,000 quarters of foreign wheat having come to hand, that article was very dull, and rath r lower in value. Floating cargoes off Falmouth were held at full prices. Barley, the s.pply of which was but moderate, moved off steadily, at full prices. There was a fair in.uiry for malt, at extreme rates. The show of foreign oats was immense 116,180 quarters having arrived this week, of which the greater part was landed. The trade ruled dull, at 1s. per quarter less money. Beans, peas, and flour were in moderate request, at full quotations.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 4350; barley, 80; malt, 4320; oats, 2040; flour, 3070. Irish wheat, 1270 qrs.; oats, 1060. Foreign: wheat, 77,010; barley, 6670; oats, 116,180.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s. to 53s.; ditto, white, 55s to 58s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 51s. to 53s.; ditto, white, 55s. to 57s. 31s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 31s. distilling ditto, 32s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 35s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk m.l.s, 52s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 55s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 51s. to 54s.; Chevalier, 55s. to 57s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 22s.; Scotch beans, new, 27s. to 29s.; ditto, old 31s. to 32s. grey peas, 24s. to 26s.; maple, 26s. to 28s.; white, 24s. to 26s.; boilers, 28s. to 30s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 42s.; Essex, Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s. to 40s. per sack. *Foreign.*—Prices nominal. Wheat, 40s. to 44s. per sack; American, 28s. to 33s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Winter tares have sold steadily, at 8s. per bushel. Linseed, rapeseed, and most other articles are firm, and quite as dear as last week.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s. to 57s. Baltic crushed, 47s. to 50s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s. to 48s. Linseed cake, 9l. to 9l. 5s. per 1000. Coriander, 17s. to 18s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, English, 8s. per bushel. Foreign, 6s. to 7s. Canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter. Hempseed, 36s. to 38s. Carraway, 40s. to 42s. per cwt. Rapeseed, English, new, 42s. to 42s.; last of last quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £5 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £5 0s. to £10 0s. per ton. Rape cakes, £5 5s. to £5 10s. per ton. Canary, 38s. to 42s. per quarter. English clover-seed, red, 62s. to 68s.; white ditto, 45s. to 55s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s. 6d.; barley, 30s. 4d.; oats, 21s. 10d.; rye, 32s. 3d.; beans, 41s. 1d.; peas, 37s. 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 51s. 7d.; barley, 29s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 1d.; rye, 34s. 10d.; beans, 40s. 11d.; peas, 36s. 11d.

Butter.—Whenever there is any inquiry for this article, prices have been fully maintained. Fine weather has caused a fair supply of grass butter to be brought forward this week. A fair average quantity has changed hands, but green qualities have gone a shade lower. Private business is doing, on former terms. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 27,781 cwt., against 26,193 cwt. in 1852.

Bacon.—There has been a steady sale for all kinds of rasher bacon, at very full prices. Hams have moved off slowly, at barely former rates. Singed sides have changed hands at from 52s. to 56s. per cwt. Dutch ditto, 50s. to 52s. Irish ditto, 50s. to 54s. Prime mild cured middles, 48s. to 52s.; good ditto, 44s. to 46s.; fine ditto, 50s. to 54s.; prime Irish ditto, 48s. to 50s. Prime hams, 60s. to 70s.; fine ditto, 72s. to 80s.; rasher ditto, 70s. to 80s. Prime Irish ditto, 60s. to 70s. Fine ditto, 72s. to 80s. Prime lard, 48s. to 52s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 46s. to 48s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 40s. to 42s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 40s. to 42s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 36s. to 38s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 36s. to 38s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 32s. to 34s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 32s. to 34s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 28s. to 30s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 28s. to 30s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 24s. to 26s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 24s. to 26s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 20s. to 22s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 20s. to 22s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 16s. to 18s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 16s. to 18s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 12s. to 14s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 12s. to 14s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 8s. to 10s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 8s. to 10s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 4s. to 6s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 4s. to 6s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 0s. to 1s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 0s. to 1s. per cwt. Inferior ditto, 0s. to 0s. per cwt. Irish ditto, 0s. to 0

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THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE Russo-Turkish question has advanced another step. The Emperor of Russia has definitively refused to accept the modifications introduced by the Turkish Government into the note recommended for mutual adoption by the Conference at Vienna. Europe is now on the tip-toe of expectation, to know what the next movement will be—whether it will be war declared by Turkey against Russia, or by Russia against Turkey; or whether revolution in Constantinople, or civil commotion stirred up among the Greek subjects of the Porte, may not, separately and collectively, do their utmost to confound still further the existing confusion? Whatever the result may be, it is evident that the Emperor of Russia has done his utmost to produce a European catastrophe. He has shown himself the common enemy; and upon his head will rest the responsibility of all the evils that must ensue, if diplomacy do not, even yet, extricate him, as well as others, from the perilous position in which he stands, and in which he has placed the rest of Europe. It will not answer to throw the blame upon Turkey. There is a fanaticism of peace as well as of war. Some organs of public opinion which a few weeks ago vented their indignation against Russia for imperilling the peace of Europe by wanton and unjust aggression against an inoffensive neighbour, are now employed in venting similar indignation against the Sultan for over-punctiliousness in the terms of the concession which he was willing to make to his wily and rapacious enemy. If we are to believe these writers, it was Turkey, and not Russia, that endangered the peace of Europe. The policy they seem to recommend is that Turkey should be left to her fate. They assert that the Sultan is too obstinate to be any longer befriended; and that, as he did not choose to take the advice of his allies, the only course is to leave him to battle out his dispute with his antagonist as best he can. These writers would have us believe that this opinion is not confined to themselves, but that it is shared to a large extent by the politicians of Europe; that it is looked upon with no disfavour in the British Cabinet, and that in France the Emperor is more than half-inclined to act upon it.

Such ideas are so suitable to forward the views of the Emperor of Russia, that it is not surprising that the promulgation of them should have been attributed to direct Russian influence. We do not believe that any English journal is in the pay of the Russian Court, and we hold such opinions to be simply those of the writers who have expressed them. We are confident that they are not those of the British public. The sturdy common sense of John Bull shows him instinctively that Turkey cannot with safety be abandoned on any such pretext. Men of business and experience may wish that the Sultan had accepted, without variation, the terms proposed by his allies, without coming to the fatal conclusion that the interests of Turkey demand no further efforts to uphold them.

ABDUL MEDJID, SULTAN OF TURKEY, PROCEEDING TO THE FEAST OF THE BAIRAM.—FROM A PICTURE IN THE PALACE AT CONSTANTINOPLE. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The question is by no means so simple. The destinies of Europe are too mighty to allow the Allied Powers to leave the settlement of them to Russia on grounds so unworthy. If they feel any displeasure against Turkey for non-submission to terms which were not satisfactory to her national dignity, they are much too wise to allow such feelings to influence their policy. We believe that no such sentiments are entertained by them, and that the complete and cordial understanding which existed among the Ambassadors at the Conference of Vienna has not been impaired in the slightest degree by the unfortunate turn which events have subsequently taken

During the last three or four months it has often been a subject of regret that the British Government thought it proper to maintain a reserve which was not imitated by other Governments, and especially by that of France. In both Houses of Parliament the Ministers, when called upon for explanations, were unwilling to encourage discussion. This reserve was displayed at a time when M. Drouyn de Lhuys thought it incumbent upon the French Government to publish its dignified and convincing reply to the insolent circular of M. de Nesselrode. The opinions of the British Government upon that circular were not promulgated. Neither Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, nor the Earl of Clarendon, in the Lords, gave utterance to any such authoritative denunciation of Russian aggression, or of the reasons put forward by M. de Nesselrode in its defence. Lord Palmerston, who is not the Foreign Secretary was the only British Minister who thought it advisable to speak his mind in strong words that Europe would remember. In commenting upon and eulogising his Lordship's speech, we took the opportunity, some weeks ago, of stating our opinion that "the publication of the despatches addressed by Lord Clarendon to our representatives at Vienna and Constantinople, and especially at St. Petersburg, would prove that our Government had not been secondary in energy and "pluck" to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. This anticipation has been fully realised. The despatch addressed on the 16th of July, by Lord Clarendon to Sir G. H. Seymour, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is now before the world. Having found way in French into several Continental journals, and having been translated into English in a necessarily imperfect form, has been transmitted from the Foreign-office to our daily contemporaries as originally written. The document more than confirms the estimate which, before we had seen it, we ventured to form of it. There could, in fact, be no doubt what its tenor and tone would be. It is quite as lucid and emphatic as the

circular of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. It leaves nothing to be desired on the point of dignity; and achieves by facts and figures so complete an argumentative triumph over M. de Nesselrode, that it deprives the Russian Government of the possibility of a reply. Not contented with proving by dates that the occupation of the Danubian Principalities was not and could not have been consequent upon the presence of the British and French fleets in Besika Bay, Lord Clarendon protested in the strongest manner against the Russian assumption that even if the fact were as stated, it would justify so wicked an invasion. "Her Majesty's Government deny," says his Lordship, "that any resemblance exists between the position of the combined fleets in Besika Bay and that of the Russian armies in the Principalities. The fleets have the same right to anchor in Besika Bay as in any port in the Mediterranean. Their presence there violates no treaty and no territory; it infringes no international law; it is no menace to Turkish independence; and it assuredly ought to be no cause of offence to Russia; whereas, by occupying the Principalities, Russia does violate the territory of the Sultan, and the special treaty which regards that portion of his dominions. It is an infraction of the law of nations, and an act of direct hostility against the Sultan, which he would be justified in meeting by a declaration of war, and by a requisition to the allied squadrons to come up to Constantinople for his defence; and, lastly, it is an act so dangerous as a precedent, and so violent on the part of a powerful state towards one whose very weakness should be its protection, that, throughout Europe, it has created feelings of alarm and reprobation. To admit that any similarity exists, or that any comparison can with truth be established, between the position of the English and French fleets outside the Dardanelles, and that of the Russian armies within the Principalities, is manifestly impossible."

There is every reason to believe that the spirit which animated Lord Clarendon at that time, still influences the deliberations of the British Cabinet, and that the same good understanding still exists among the Great Powers who have interposed their good offices in defence of Turkey. They may, perhaps, disapprove of some of the acts of the Turkish Government, and they may regret that her honour was not more easily satisfied; but there is a vast difference between such sentiments and the abandonment of her cause. The Great Powers know that to abandon Turkey in a quarrel which has been forced upon her by the ungovernable ambition of her neighbour, would be unwise and unsafe. It would only purchase peace to-day, at the expense of war to-morrow. It would encourage Russia to make other, and, perhaps, more unreasonable demands, and would throw away a golden opportunity of united resistance to a wrong-doer. To waver in such a cause, is to give an advantage to a potentate who has at last shown himself in his true character, the foe and the disturber of all Europe.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

We this week present our readers with an original portrait of the Sultan Abdu'l Medjid, on horseback, taken during the great Turkish festival of the Bairam. The Portrait is from the Daguerreotype of a picture in the Palace at Constantinople. The Sultan, who is only thirty years of age, looks at least ten years older. He has a black beard, and a handsome, well-bred face, of a French cast; but his countenance and figure are marked by an indescribable air of languor and debility arising from his early initiation into the worst features of Oriental life. His eyes are bright, with black rings round them; his cheeks are pale and hollow; and his countenance is usually marked by an air of sorrowful exhaustion. The Sultan by no means possesses a vigorous seat, but lolls upon his horse as if the fatigue of riding were too great. He is usually dressed in a plain European blue frock and trousers, and wears a dark blue cloak, fastened by a blazing diamond clasp upon his breast. He is always surrounded and followed by a crowd of eunuchs, pachas, colonels, and officers of state.

The Sultan's dark melancholy eye generally rests for an instant upon the Europeans whom he passes in the streets; but it can hardly be said that he looks at them; for, if he sees them, it is, as one traveller expressed it, "as if he might have seen a dark streak in the wall close to where I stood." That gaze—in which there is nothing of recognition, and in which no distinction is made between an animate and inanimate object—appears peculiar to the East—perhaps to absolute power in the East."

The two Bairams are celebrated with great pomp at Constantinople. The Sultan, on these occasions, receives the homage of the different orders of the Empire, and afterwards proceeds in state, upon a charger richly caparisoned, to the mosque, followed by all the higher officers, while a hundred guns are fired at intervals. Instead of the red cap and the plain frock-coat, the Padishah, as he is called by the Turks—or Father of all the Sovereigns upon Earth—wears the Imperial *sigrette*, a military uniform richly embroidered with gold, and upon his left breast a brilliant diamond star, which may be seen under his cloak.

The first Bairam breaks the rigorous fast which is observed during the month Ramazan. It commences from the moment when the new moon of the month (Sheval) becomes visible, and the appearance of which, as marking the termination of four weeks of abstinence and restraint, is awaited with great eagerness. A discharge of guns at the Seraglio at Constantinople, and the noise of drums and trumpets in all public places in the city, announce to the delighted population the arrival of this festival. The second Bairam is celebrated seventy days after the former, and lasts four days. The period of the occurrence of the Bairams varies. As the Mahometans have a lunar year of 354 days, the two festivals run, once every thirty-three years, through all the seasons.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Emperor and Empress have returned from their *séjour* at Dieppe, where their presence has done much good, and where they have gained great popularity. On the evening preceding their departure, a grand fête, with illuminations and fireworks, was offered to the Imperial guests, who at nine o'clock arrived on foot to witness the rejoicings, despite a violent toothache from which the Empress was suffering. At a signal given by her Majesty, the fireworks commenced at the Château and along the cliffs, and, reflected in the ocean, produced a magical effect. On Saturday (the day of departure) the Emperor drove the Empress in a little carriage to the *Calvaire* erected on the pier, to deposit a farewell offering for the poor, and at two o'clock the Imperial train bore away the travellers, amid various satisfactory demonstrations on the part of the Dieppois. The Princess Mathilde, who had gone from Dieppe to Havre, on a visit to her father, the ex-Roi Jérôme, has proceeded thence in the steamer *le François* to Trouville.

The shooting of the *Chasse* has nearly exhausted the supply of game in many parts, the unfavourable has the season proved, from the rain and cold, which have destroyed quantities of eggs and young birds, so that in various places, few, except old couples or very small coveys, are to be seen; and the latter are, for the most part, by no means full grown. Hares, also, are small and scarce in general.

The magnificent weather of the last few days affords considerable consolation to the agriculturists—more especially the vine growers, who, until now, entertained but slight hopes of the grapes ever thoroughly ripening this season.

A remarkably fine show of fruit, flowers, and vegetables took place during the early part of this week at Versailles, under the patronage of the Empress. Among the flowers appeared several Litherio guerite, with some newly-introduced orchids, and other green-house and hot-house plants, were particularly remarkable. Several members of the distinguished, that of the Empress was bestowed on M. Truffant for a collection of glaieuls.

This is, *par excellence*, the season for fêtes of the various towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. On Sunday commenced that of St. Cloud—one of the most attractive of its class, from its position—taking place in the beautiful park of the palace. This fête lasts at least a fortnight, sometimes a day or two over; and when the weather is fine, presents the most picturesque and animated scenes. As in all of these festivals, there is held a fair, in which figures every imaginable description of merchandise—fine laces and embroideries; pots, pans, brooms, and mousetraps; penny trumpets, and gingerbread which eats like sponge; baskets of all shapes and sizes, some of them extremely pretty; ribbons, false jewellery, boots and shoes, casquettes and brilliant handkerchiefs, china and delf, cutlery (which, for the most part, wont cut): all these articles praised and puffed, and offered and sold by trim and eloquent little damsels, or persuasive *marchands*, who stand at the counters ranged in their booths, crying out to the passers by: "*Voyez, voyez, Messieurs et Mesdames!*"—as the London 'prentices some two or three centuries ago were wont to address passengers with, "What do ye lack?" and generally contriving to tempt them into the purchase of a variety of gewgaws which they don't want, and can't carry home. Then there are wooden horses, merry-go-rounds, shows of all descriptions; dusty cakes, barley-sugar, *coco* (a nauseous beverage, composed of an infusion of liquorice), and various other equally tempting refreshments. And there *grisettes* and *ouvriers*, with a goodly sprinkling of the upper classes and *force bourgeois*, amuse themselves to their hearts' content. In the evening there is dancing, with illuminations, fireworks, and theatres; and on Sundays the *grandes eaux* play. A distinguishing mark of all these fêtes, and one which tells particularly well for that class of the people—generally supposed to be one so fierce and brutal, is the good-humour, civility, and absence of bad language and intoxication observable among them. Rarely does it happen that the eye or ear is offended by sounds or scenes of vice; and the peculiarity, whether it be the cause or in any degree the effect of their presence, enables women of all classes and ages to mix freely among the populace on these occasions, and not only to witness but to share in their gaiety, without fear of insult or annoyance.

The fête at the Camp at Satory, on Sunday, went off with tolerable éclat, though in few of the games did the soldiers display much skill or force, whether from want of training or other causes we pretend not to decide. To-morrow (the 16th), there is to take place a grand military festival as the Camp, in honour of the fête of the Empress, the Ste. Eugénie.

Some most singular and distressing cases of suicide have, last week, greatly occupied public attention. In the Rue d'Amsterdam, an English lady, residing with her three daughters, having occasion to go to St. Germain, left them in the house alone. During her absence, the sisters, who each occupied a room of her own, assembled in the apartment of one, and, having lighted six *fourneaux* with charcoal, they all lay down on the bed, and, in the morning, were found lifeless. No motive whatever for the commission of this fearful act has been yet discovered, nor any plausible one suggested. Active measures are being pursued to discover the cause of so desperate and apparently inexplicable a proceeding; but, even if detected, it is hardly probable that it will become public. An instance hardly less distressing has also occurred in a noble family. The Vicomte de P. (a young man in the prime of life, with a young wife and two children, to whom he was fondly attached—a handsome fortune—a stainless character—every external circumstance that could ensure happiness) went, a short time since, to his medical attendant, saying that he wished to consult him on the state—not of his physical, but of his mental health; as, without any cause, he suffered from the most intense depression of spirits, from which he in vain endeavoured to rouse himself. Finding in the counsels of the physician no remedy for such a case, he, a few days since, put an end to his existence by throwing himself into the well of the house he inhabited; in which, after a long search, he was discovered, but not till life was extinct.

The re-opening of the Opera took place on Monday night, with the "Huguenots." The *salle*—arranged under the superintendence of M. Visconti, who, in the main adhered to the principal lines of architecture and general plan laid down by M. Rohault (with whom want of sufficient means, rather than of taste and skill, principally caused a failure of effect—the sum accorded proving insufficient for the purpose)—was gorgeously decorated, and everywhere glittered with gold—which, in a *théâtre de parade*, is not only desirable, but, to a certain degree, necessary, to form a suitable background for the toilets of the audience on state occasions. The effect was altogether most brilliant, and produced the most favourable impression. The performance was announced to be perfectly successful. At last the Italian Opera has found an *entrepreneur* in M. Rajani, who wisely desiring not to injure the cause he has undertaken by too much precipitancy, desires to have till the middle of November to collect his forces. The Vaudeville is giving, with much success, a translation of Dickens's "Battle of Life," adapted by MM. Amedée de Goy (who has rendered many of our great novelist's works into French) and Mélesville. The Ambigu Comique has an intensely far-fetched, improbable, improper, and *larmoyant* drama, entitled "Le Viole de Dentelle;" but which, in consequence of the admirable acting of Mdlle. Thuillier, attracts a crowded audience.

The Emperor and the Empress came to Paris on Sunday, but returned to St. Cloud in the evening. All the Ministers immediately proceeded to the Palace of St. Cloud.

During his residence at Dieppe, the Emperor appointed a Commission to examine and submit to him the improvements of which the harbour was susceptible. The works are to be completed in three years, and to cost 1,800,000f.

Queen Christina arrived, on Monday, in Paris from England, and was present the same night at the Opera. The Emperor and the Empress were also present. They were attended by the usual escort.

The Legitimist journal, the *Gazette de France* states that the hopes which were entertained of a fusion between the two branches of the Bourbons are at an end. An attempt which has been made at Claremont by some distinguished Orleanists to induce the members of the family of the late King to take the only steps for fusion which would be agreeable to the other branch, has entirely failed.

According to the last census, the population of Algeria, on the 31st December, 1852, amounted to 246,421 individuals; namely, 124,401 Europeans, and 122,020 natives, inhabiting the territory occupied by the Europeans.

M. de Persigny has left Paris for Dieppe, where he is to remain some days. A secret, dated St. Cloud, of the 11th, confides the administration of the Ministry of the Interior, during the absence of M. de Persigny, to M. Abbatucci, Minister of Justice.

The corn question still occupies as much as ever the public attention, but it seems that the very great alarm which existed with respect to the deficiency has to a certain extent diminished. The *Moniteur* says—

Some foreign journals again speak of purchases of corn made on account of the French government. The contracts entered into in England, about six weeks ago, for 419,000 hectolitres, for the annual supply of the army and navy, are the only facts of this nature which could give a pretext for such an allegation. With the exception of the purchase made abroad, in order not to influence the markets of the interior, the Government has not and never had the idea of intervening either directly or indirectly in any operation relative to grain. It has already declared, and declares again, in the most formal manner, that any contrary supposition is absolutely false. It has full confidence in the efficacious activity of commerce, and only intends to exercise its action to facilitate operations by general measures.

The note in the *Moniteur* had at once a beneficial effect. On the very day when the note was known at Marseilles, business in grain, which had been paralysed, showed a tendency to improvement. Flour continues in full, though scanty, in the Paris mart. The millers were apparently yielded, as well as the speculators, who just closed their during the high prices. The price of 90f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes appeared; and it is now not easy to dispose of the best brands at that price. Seconds are quoted at 85 francs. The bakers still obtain large quantities, but only buy as it were from hand to mouth. The present price of bread is that of the commencement of 40 centimes; but it was not probable that it would be reduced consequently by the 16th inst. (Thursday) to enable the bakers to sell the same loaf at 40 centimes, the price fixed by the Government. Foreign wheat is beginning to appear in the Paris market. The port of Marseilles is described as full of wheat from Odessa; and Polish has fallen in that place to 21f. 25c the hectolitre.

According to the accounts from the departments, the defalcation in the wheat crops may be estimated at nearly one-third less than those of an average year.

All the butchers in Paris have reduced the price of their meat, and yet it would appear that the consumption has not diminished.

The Chamber of Commerce, Lyons, have come to a unanimous vote to address the Government, praying that it will immediately allow the introduction of foreign coal into France duty free. It is expected that the example of Lyons will be followed by all the large manufacturing towns.

M. Salsmanck has again returned to Paris, upon which he is entrusted with the Spanish railways.

On the 25th June last, James Thorpe, master of the English fishing-sloop *Wilberforce*, saved and landed at Hull the crew of the brig *La Providence*, of Ayde, whom he met at sea just as the vessel was sinking. Wishing to reward the generous conduct of that seaman, the Emperor has granted him a silver medal of honour of the first class.

A report has been addressed to the French Minister of War by two superior French officers, employed in the Turkish service for the instruction of the army. The account given of the state of the army, its appearance, its discipline, and its skill in the use of the musket, is very favourable, and would show that the Turks are in a much better military condition than was supposed. The irregular troops in the service of the Sultan are also well spoken of. It has been found that Omar Pacha had extended his line too much, and thereby greatly impaired its strength; but the report states that that active and intelligent chief can, within twenty-four hours, concentrate a force of 60,000 men on any given point, either for attack or defence. On the first shock there is not much doubt of the Turkish troops having the advantage; or at least rendering the victory very doubtful. The Russian commissariat is said to be generally very bad, little or no care being taken of the men, who are regarded as of no more value than, perhaps not so much as, brute beasts; whose loss in the field or in quarters can be easily supplied from an almost inexhaustible source; and this neglect is the cause of the maladies which are sure to break out when Russian soldiers are collected in great numbers. If such be the case on the present occasion, it will no doubt give a great advantage to the Turks.

HOLLAND.

The Session of the States-General was formally closed on the 10th, by the Minister of the Interior, M. Van Reenen. The Minister expressed the thanks of the Government to the Chamber for the support it had afforded to the law on religious liberty. The Royal assent to the law is looked upon as certain.

GERMANY.

Berlin bears an unusually military aspect just now from the accessions to the garrison and the arrival of the Mecklenburg troops for the purpose of taking part in the manœuvres of the Guard and 3rd Armée Corps. In addition to the English officers, who will be present, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, the Grand Duke Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Charles of Bavaria, Prince Frederic Wilhelm of Hesse, and the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen will also be present. The Archduke Leopold of Austria and the Bavarian General Von Pfotow will also attend in their quality of Inspectors of the Prussian Federal Contingent

The King and Queen of Prussia returned on the 10th to Potsdam, and on the 11th his Majesty set off again to Ruder-dorff, to be present at the manœuvres of the Guard and 3rd Corps, which commenced on Monday. The greater part of the foreign military guests had arrived, and the streets of Berlin were an unusually gay appearance from the variety of uniform. The whole of the Guard marched out of Berlin on Saturday, and were into cantonments at Ruder-dorff. The grand review was to take place on Friday (yesterday). The Mecklenburg-Schwerin troops joined the Guard in the march to their cantonments. The Guard forms the western corps, while the Third Army Corps composes the eastern. The former contains twenty-three battalions of infantry, twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry, thirteen batteries of artillery, and two companies of pioneers; the latter consists of twenty-six battalions of infantry, thirty-three squadrons of cavalry, eleven batteries of artillery, and two companies of pioneers. After the conclusion of this grand field-day, the cavalry will remain out till the 22nd instant, amounting, with the addition of the Mecklenburg troops, to sixty-one squadrons in all.

The expectations of medical men, that the visitation of the cholera would be unusually severe this year, seem likely to be realised. Though the cases at Berlin are not numerous (about 20 a day), they terminate fatally in about 60 per cent, and after a very short illness. Up to the present time, out of 322 cases, there have been 187 deaths, 24 cures, and 111 still under treatment.

AUSTRIA.

The insignia of the Kingdom of Hungary, but little damaged, has been found at Orsova. His Majesty has already given orders to bring the crown and sword with all pomp and ceremony to Buda. It is not a little singular that Guyon and Percel kept Kossuth in ignorance of the place where they had concealed the insignia.

ITALY.

The excitement in Italy regarding the price of bread is still great. Count Tampieri, Gonfalonere of Faenza, has died of wounds which he received in the bread riots. At Terni, the Governor has been killed by the mob, infuriated by the increasing dearth of bread. Two companies of infantry have been marched upon Terni.

As all the world is playing at soldiers, the King of Sardinia has resolved to form a camp at Alessandria, near Turin. All the available troops have been withdrawn from Genoa, and the National Guards of that town are now doing the garrison duty—a proof of the confidence Government has in their integrity and the good sense of the people, notwithstanding the late disturbances about the price of grain. The force to be collected for exercise on the plains is about 20,000 men. The Duke of Genoa is expected to take the command.

The Genoa and Turin Railway will be opened for traffic in its whole length in November. The King intends to be present at its inauguration.

The dispute with Austria appears to have induced the American Government to despatch an unusual number of American ships of war to the Mediterranean. The revolutionary party in Italy appear to cherish the hope that an American squadron will appear before Trieste in the spring.

Letters from Turin state that it is quite expected that the Austro-Sardinian quarrel will, before long, occupy a prominent place in European politics.

PORTUGAL.

The *Gamet* steamer has brought Lisbon letters and papers of the 2nd inst. Reports of a break up of the Saldanha-Magalheena Cabinet had subsided, and all seemed again quiet for the time, in spite of the efforts to re-organise Count Thomar's party.

The departure of the Queen for Rio, on the 20th inst., was celebrated by a public entertainment. This splendid vessel is the first of a new line of steamers which will enable this country henceforth to have intercourse with Brazil once every month.

The disease which affects the grapes is making great ravages. There will not probably be one-third of the quantity of wine that there was last vintage. Grapes for the table are exceedingly scarce, as the trellised vines seem to be more susceptible of corruption than the rest.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The refusal of the Emperor of Russia to accept the modifications made by the Porte in the Vienna note, has been so generally expected during the last few days, that the announcement, by the electric telegraph, on Wed-

nesday, can scarcely be said to have taken the English public by surprise. The telegraphic despatch which brought from Berlin the news for which all Europe was impatiently waiting, informs us that the rejection by the Czar of the Turkish modifications of the Vienna note is a rejection "pure and simple," without stating reasons for the rejection, which would necessarily lead to further negotiation. A later despatch, however, from Vienna states that the Czar rejects the Turkish modifications, but abides by the Vienna note, and promises to evacuate the Principalities if the Porte accepts it pure and simple." This promise to evacuate the Principalities has the appearance of an advance towards conciliation, and it by no means follows that the decision of the Emperor will necessarily lead to hostilities. The intelligence produced something like a panic at Vienna, and a considerable fall in the Stock and Share Markets of Paris and London; but the remaining Powers will no doubt redouble their exertions to find a fresh basis of negotiation; and their zeal and ingenuity will, it is hoped, find some means of escape from the present imbroglio.

Instead of proceeding to the scene of military preparations in the south, it is now announced that the Emperor of Russia will proceed to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz, on the 23rd inst. This meeting of Emperors is a customary resort with Russia; and no means will be left untried to detach the Emperor Francis Joseph from the combined policy of his empire, and from the counsel of his Western Allies. The Czar will be accompanied by Count Nesselrode and Baron Meyendorf. The interview which the Emperor of Austria will shortly be called upon to hold is thus one of common moment, and it is hoped that he will be prepared to support the independent policy of his country, without compromise to foreign influences. It is thought that until this conference has taken place, no important step will be taken by the Czar. The greatest element of danger now, is the difficulty which Omar Pacha finds in restraining the ardour of his troops on the Lower Danube.

The Russian forces in the Principalities and Bessarabia amount to 110,000 infantry, and 25,000 cavalry. As the Turkish army at the present may be safely estimated at 75,000 infantry, well supplied with an efficient field artillery, and 8000 cavalry, it follows that its virtual inferiority (as long as it remains upon the defensive) is confined to the latter item. 70,000 infantry, acting on the defensive, and supported by strong fortresses, should prove fully capable of resisting any attacking force that the Russian army (as now constituted) could venture to detach. Indeed, more than double the force now occupying the Principalities would be required before operations could be undertaken with any reasonable hope of success on the right bank of the Danube; rumour, therefore, points to 250,000 or 300,000 men as concentrated within the Russian dominions, at points from whence they can be readily moved upon Bessarabia and the Principalities, in support of the troops already there.

A remarkable change has been effected of late in the military position of the army of occupation. Until lately every military movement seemed to be directed towards Georgevo, and at that place it was supposed that the Russians intended to pass the Danube to attack Rustchuk and Tirnovo. Since the Turks have carefully fortified the line of the Balkan, between Schumla and Tirnovo, the corps of General Dannenberg has received the order to establish its general-quarters at Craïova; and the line of operation, in case they pass the Danube, will be by Widdin, Nissa, and Sophia. The Turks will not fail to fortify the passes on this side, as they have done for the line of Schumla and Tirnovo. It is very possible, in that case, that the Russian troops will cross the Danube and attack Servia.

The warlike preparations of the Turks are carried on with unabated vigour both in Europe and in Asia. The troops work literally day and night at the fortifications on the right bank of the Danube; and a cavalry cordon has been formed from Widdin to Schumla, and from Schumla to Varna, so that any news of importance can be transmitted in twenty hours from one extremity of the Turkish line of defence to the other. Zarif Pacha, who commands the army at Erzeroum, is said to display as much energy as Omar Pacha. In the various fortresses and in the passes of the Balkan are guns of a large calibre In Varna there are six batteries of heavy mortars. The order and discipline maintained in Omar Pacha's camp are highly spoken of, but the financial difficulties with which he has to contend are great. We learn that the so-often-mentioned Spanish General, Prim, has been sent to Turkey, "to keep him out of the way" he being a somewhat restless personage—and to annoy the Emperor Nicholas, who has not yet recognised Isabella II. as Queen of Spain. It is estimated that the armaments of Omar Pacha, up to the middle of August, must have cost 120,000,000 of piastres.

A letter from the lower Danube states that Russian regiments continue to arrive at Braila. After morning us that the Turkish army is "mad for war," the writer says—"If it does not come to blows, the campaign could not last long. The Russians move slowly but surely, and even those who are hostile to them do not doubt that their advance to Constantinople would be little more than a parade march." The reserve troops under Omar Pacha begin to grow restive. These men, we have all served before, insist on being led against the Russians. The Turkish Commander is unwilling to damp the ardour of his troops, but, on the other hand, he fears that their enthusiasm may degenerate into licentiousness if they are kept in inaction. A Russian messenger, who had been sent with despatches from Bucharest to Constantinople, fell into the hands of the Turkish outposts, and was conducted to the camp. Omar Pacha sent the man on with an escort, but at Varna he nearly fell a sacrifice to the fury of some fanatical auxiliary troops.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Egyptian troops were expected to set out soon for Schumla, but were to be reviewed previously by the Sultan. The Turkish Government has entered into a contract for the supply of 300,000 great coats, lined with leather, for the troops, and this was thought indicative of a further complication of the question with Russia, and, consequently, the probability of hostilities. The English had become very unpopular at Constantinople, almost as much so as the Russians. Lord Stratford has, it is said, positively tendered his resignation, with assurances that his post was no longer tenable at Constantinople. The decision of the English Government about replacing him was expected there on the 16th. Almost equal dissatisfaction was felt with the French Government. Lord Stratford, it is understood, resigns because he feels that his personal influence with the Sultan is gone.

The despatch addressed by Lord Clarendon to Sir H. Seymour, her Majesty's Minister at St Petersburg, on the 16th July, in answer to the circular despatch of Count Nesselrode to the Russian Missions, and which despatch the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was so urgently recommended by the Earl of Malmesbury to publish, has at length found its way into the newspapers. Substantially, the contents of Lord Clarendon's despatch were made known by the one from the pen of M Drouyn de Lhuys, containing representations on the questions in dispute between Russia and Turkey closely resembling those advanced by the British Minister; but Lord Clarendon's letter will be, in many respects, satisfactory to the public, and its tone will help us to understand the views which the British Government will probably take at the crisis. Lord Clarendon's despatch to the Russian Government written on the receipt of Count Nesselrode's extraordinary assertions with reference to the presence of the combined fleets in Besika Bay, establishes beyond the possibility of doubt, that it was not because the fleets were sent to the entrance of the Dardanelles on the 2nd of June that Russia invaded the Principalities, for the hostile intentions of Russia had been announced on the 31st of May, and were known in London on the 6th of June. But the menaces of Russia addressed to Turkey, for the purpose of sustaining demands so much at variance with the assurances previously given by the Court of St Petersburg, and the vast armament carried forward on the very confines of Turkey, had left no doubt on the mind of her Majesty's Government that the Sultan was about to be placed in imminent danger, and they accordingly resolved, in the interests of peace itself, to be ready to protect the Sultan. The dates of these transactions alone suffice to convict the Russian Minister of gross inaccuracies; but the British despatch goes on to express with great force the opinion of the Government on the substance of the dispute, and to expose the unfounded character of the complaints and pretensions on which Russia has based her demands. It denounces the invasion of the Principalities as a violation of territory, and an infraction both of special treaty and of public law, amounting to an act of hostility which would justify the Sultan in meeting it by a declaration of war, and by a requisition to the allied squadrons to come up to Constantinople for his defence. Lord Clarendon shows, as M. Drouyn de Lhuys showed, that Turkey had satisfied the reasonable claims of Russia; that if any injury had been done by the Porte—of which, indeed, only one instance was at all made out—it had been atoned for; that the practical questions were in fact closed, and that if Russia had any special privileges in regard to the protection of her co-religionaries in the East, those privileges were called in question by Russia herself in demanding anew the recognition of them by Turkey. Lord Clarendon also points out that every Government are interested in maintaining the existing order of things in the East"—an interest which cannot be overlooked by any differences may since have occurred in the course of the negotiations. The effect which this despatch produced upon the Czar was marked and immediate. It probably reached St. Petersburg about the 28th of July, or a few days before the first intimation arrived there of the draught note which the four powers were disposed to recommend, and no sooner had the Russian Government been told in this unequivocal manner what opinion was entertained in Europe of its proceedings, and what resistance would be offered to its attacks, than it instantly accepted the very first terms of compromise offered to its consideration. The resistance of the British Cabinet to the claims of Russia was open and peremptory, and its success was complete, inasmuch as Russia acceded, within twenty-four hours' delay, to all that the Conference of Vienna asked of her.

The warlike aspect of the Eastern question, the consequences of hostilities between Turkey and Russia, the probable attitude of the other powers in the event of a war, have been ably handled by the *Times*.

The Sultan has now a larger and a better army in Bulgaria than the Ottoman Empire has sent forth for many years. It is probably superior in numbers, and perhaps in strength, to the Russian forces now under the command of Prince Gortschakoff in the Danubian Principalities. Omar Pacha, its commander-in-chief, is a bold, and has hitherto been a successful, general; and he has obtained the reinforcements which he required to make a movement across the Danube. He has, moreover, distinctly intimated to the Russian Generals that, if any attempt be made to bring vessels of war or armed boats up the Danube above the confluence of the Pruth, they will be fired upon by the Turkish fortresses. As long as the relations of the two empires remain as their present unsettled and precarious condition it is not easy to determine what is to be done with the army. To maintain it in winter quarters, and to disband it, are equally impracticable.

The fears of the Turkish Government have also been excited. It has been argued that terms cannot be accepted at this moment without imminent danger of a popular insurrection or a military revolt, which might be fatal to the Sultan, and perhaps place his brother, Abdul Aziz, on the throne; and that the only alternatives for the Porte are open resistance to Russia or entire submission, followed by a state of vassalage under Russian protection. These opinions have all been expressed more or less freely in the Divan, and some of them have attracted the attention of the foreign ambassadors.

Omar Pacha has a clear right to cross the Danube and reconquer the Principalities for the Sultan, if he can; but the undertaking is a formidable one. He must convey an army of nearly 100,000 men across the widest river in Europe, and continue to operate with this river between himself and his base of operations, holding no fortress on the north bank. Defeat in such a position would be annihilation to the military forces of Turkey; and a general action could not be fought without staking the existence of the empire on the fortune of the day. Let it even be supposed that the Turkish army is victorious, and succeeds in driving Prince Gortschakoff across the Pruth before the country becomes impassable. Such a success would only render the quarrel more deadly and the resentment of Russia more fatal to Turkey. The pride of the whole Muscovite nation would be roused. Military preparations on a gigantic scale would be made; and, in the spring, the war would be carried on in the most decided form, and probably with the most disastrous results; for it must be observed that Turkey has already put forth all the strength she can collect on the Danube. Russia has at present used only a fraction of her military power in the occupation of the Principalities.

The alliance of England and France and the counsels of Austria and Prussia may be all-powerful for the purpose of defence; but the presence of the most powerful fleets in the world cannot exercise a decisive influence on the march of armies. We were masters of the sea during the whole Peninsular War, but it was the Duke's army and six campaigns which drove the French out of Spain. Indirect measures of warfare, such as an embargo on Russian ships, the blockade of Russian ports, or the bombardment of most towns, would, in almost every instance, be more destructive of our own property and interests than of the enemy's; but, however injurious to Russia and inconvenient to ourselves, they could exert no positive control on military operations behind Mount Hæmus. The assistance which the four powers were able to afford, and have afforded, to Turkey, was their moral influence in obtaining for her terms of accommodation.

But will any one venture to affirm that the same unanimity would exist if Turkey were to commence hostilities after Russia had accepted the proposed conditions? Is Austria prepared to act on such a contingency? Nay, more, is France? We wish to speak with respect of the conduct of the French Cabinet throughout this negotiation, because so far as we are acquainted with these particulars, it has been temperate, judicious, and straightforward. But the French Government has given Turkey and the country no reason to reckon on its support and co-operation in the event of hostilities arising out of the rejection of a note which France herself prepared. On the contrary, the rejection of that proposal has been quite as severely judged in Paris as in London or in Vienna. Much of the recent language of the Emperor of the French confirms his fixed intention to remain at peace. From the instant that the Porte attempts to turn the support she has received into an argument for bravado, hostilities, the Turkish Ministers are reckoning on a degree of authority in Europe which they do not possess. Whatever may happen from the wilfulness or violence of one party or the other, there can be no doubt that England and her allies will preserve that impartial and mediatory character which is still the best security of peace.

The position to which we aspire for England is not that of a party or a principal in this contest, we have no inclination to back the passions or the fanatic zeal which may once more let loose a Turkish army upon Europe—still less are we disposed to shut any aggressive career of the Russian empire, or to transfer the fertile provinces of European Turkey from a Mahomedan to a Christian despotism. Both these results would be evils of the first magnitude, and would, probably, leave Europe less united and unsettled as it is at present. The true position of England and her allies is that of mediators, and, if necessary, of armed mediators, in defence of a pacific policy; and, though the British Government did not hesitate to protest with becoming spirit against the aggressive policy of Russia, that Government is not the less bound to exercise a salutary control, if it can, over the warlike propensities of Turkey.

The Dutch flotilla, which is expected in the Levant, will consist of seven vessels—the *Prince of Orange*, *Doggersbank*, *Palenbang*, *Colonel*, *Makassar*, *Amsterdam*, and *Soembing*. The appearance of the frigate *Doggersbank* at Smyrna, some months ago, gave rise to all kinds of conjectures, but no one appears to have any idea why the Dutch Government has now resolved on sending half a-dozen other vessels to the same spot.

The accounts from the Sulina are as sad as ever. Vast quantities of corn are lying prepared for exportation, but the bar is as before almost impassable. A Galatz letter speaks of the losses incurred by the commercial firms and shipowners as "incalculable." The captains of the vessels detained first presented a memorial to the Russian Consul, and then entered a protest against the inactivity of the Russian Government. On the 22nd of August the dredging-machine began to work, but in the course of a week or two we shall certainly hear that, owing to bad weather, it has been obliged to suspend its operations.

We hear from Malta that the seamen of the English fleet, who had been sent ashore for the benefit of their health, have all recovered and returned to their ships.

The intelligence from Syria is unsatisfactory. Great disorder prevails in Damascus. Some fanatical Mahomedans had ill-used the French and Russian Consuls. The former got satisfaction, but the latter none. The authorities are so feeble that they cannot venture to ride out in the environs of the city. In Aleppo, where there is an energetic Governor, things are better. Two "primates," who attempted to create disturbances, were sent off to Constantinople. The environs of Jerusalem are very insecure, and no one can venture to travel on the Jaffa road without an escort.

AMERICA.

By the *American* steamer, we have advices from New York to the 30th ult. Among the passengers are the Earl of Elgin, Lady Elgin, and three children.

There was nothing of importance from Washington. No definite settlement had as yet been come to with regard to the mission to France.

The yellow fever still continued in all its virulence at New Orleans. The number of deaths in that city during the week ending the 27th of August was 1365; and for the three weeks ending on that date 3669.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer *Quito* had been totally lost on the 10th of July by striking on a rock near Huasco. The letter bags and a portion of the silver were saved. Seventeen bars of silver, which were shipped at Copiapo, were lost. One person only is reported to have been drowned: his name was Don Cruz Tellez. The ship's bottom was completely torn out by the force with which she struck on the rocks.

From the West we learn that the Executive and Congress were zealously employed working out plans for the improvement of the country and the development of its resources. The country in general was in a very tranquil state.

From Peru we learn that the difficulties between that country and Bolivia remained *in statu quo*. No actual conflicts had occurred between the forces of the two nations.

Telegraphic accounts from St. Louis of August 28 state that Mexican troops were approaching El Paso, intending to keep possession of Mesilla Valley, where the Mexican flag was waving. The Mexican troops were deserting; and one thing appeared certain, that, should hostilities break out, the majority of the inhabitants of New Mexico would lean to the United States.

Montreal advices of the 29th ult. state that the mayor of that city, the Hon. Charles Wilson, had been arrested by the Vigilance Committee and held to bail in the sum of 8000 dollars to appear on the 14th of October next, at the Criminal Court of Queen's Bench, on the charge of murder during the Gavazzi riots, on the 9th of July. Three more of the rioters had been arrested.

CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1853

THE subject of most paramount interest in this country at the present time is the validity of certain titles to land. When Alta California came by conquest into the possession of the United States, the Government, by the ordinary law of nations, respected the rights and holdings of the conquered. The Mexican Government had been in the custom of making large grants of land to individuals, either for public services rendered, or to enable them to colonise certain districts. As these tracts of land were chosen in the most fertile parts of the country, and as the strictly agricultural lands of California are only of limited extent, since the immense immigration these lands have become objects of envy and desire to those who have been accustomed to acquire land in what is called the Western Country, upon only the presumptive laws of the States.

A Land Commission has been appointed by the Government at Washington to investigate into, and adjudicate upon, the validity of the titles of these holders; but, as their decisions and operations have been very tardy, the estates throughout the country have been all more or less squatted upon; each squatter fencing in his 160 acres—the quantity he would be permitted to take of land belonging to the United States by the pre-emption law—it having been contrary to his will and his interest either to wait for the judgment of the Commissioners, or to presume that the original holder had a better right than he.

In many instances the old rancheros or farmers have been completely stripped of all their possessions, the squatters not leaving them even their orchards, gardens, or yards. In one instance, under our knowledge, the herds were driven from the "rancho," and the owner was compelled to pay for the grazing of his cattle upon his own land (and of which he had held quiet possession ever since the Spanish settlement of the territory.

These agrarian outrages are also not uncommon in the vicinity of this city. An Irishman from Sydney, by the name of McCarthy, seized upon a small lot of land within the city limits, upon which he erected a house; the owner of the land proceeded to eject him by process of law; and on the 20th of July, the Deputy-sheriff went with a writ from the District Court to dispossess him. McCarthy resisted, and shot the Sheriff; and he, in return, shot McCarthy. The wound of the officer is in the hip, and not dangerous; but the squatter is dangerously wounded with ball in the lungs.

The harvest throughout the country is producing very general satisfaction, though the wheat crops are much suffering from rust, which, it is said, will make their yield from twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than it would otherwise have been. This has advanced the price of wheat considerably; and the farmers will realise large profits, notwithstanding the rust.

The present season is highly favourable to mining operations in all the gold districts. The miners seem to be generally fortunate in possessing valuable claims, which are yielding abundantly by the use of improved means for extracting the metal. From present appearances, the total product of gold for the six months commencing with the 1st of June will be larger than during any similar period since the opening of the mines. This result will be effected, too, at larger profits to the miners engaged than heretofore.

During the past fortnight new and rich placers have been discovered in the south, near Santa Cruz, and also on the northern coast, towards Oregon.

The various English quartz companies are progressing satisfactorily. San Francisco is rapidly increasing in size, and all over the city the old wooden structures are giving place to handsome and substantial brick and stone ure-proof buildings. Several large stone churches have been and are in process of erection, and last Sunday the Bishop of the diocese laid the corner-stone of a new Catholic church. In the *Catholic Standard* we see that a subscription is on foot for the present the Rev. Dr. John Newman with a massive gold ring of elaborate workmanship, and with a large nugget in the centre—the whole of which is to weigh 14 ounces.

A Dr. Speer, who has been long a Protestant missionary in China, has been delivering lectures on China and the Chinese, and the result is a handsome sum found in this city a Chinese mission. Fifteen thousand dollars were subscribed in a few days to erect a building to be used as a church and a school for the numerous Chinese who are resident amongst us.

There has been a general strike for higher wages amongst the workmen and artisans in this city, which has been successful. It was commenced by the bricklayers' labourers, who were not contented with five dollars a day for carrying the hod, but required six; then it was taken up by the carpenters, who thought eight dollars would be more acceptable every night than seven; then the long-shore men; then the shipwrights and caulkers would have theirs increased from eight to ten dollars, and so on. Surely this is a golden age for working-men! Never in any country or in any age did skilled and unskilled labour demand such a rate of remuneration. The expense of living is now moderate. Vegetables of all kinds are both cheap and abundant. Meat is only twenty cents a pound. Groceries very cheap; and five or six good-sized loaves may be bought for a dollar.

WORCESTERSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM BAZAAR.

THIS very interesting Fancy Sale was opened on the 8th inst., in aid of the funds of the Natural History Society, in the Shire-hall, Worcester, which was fitted up and decorated for the purpose with the Chinese style. The embellishments were executed by Mr. Brooks, of the Tything, from designs prepared by Mrs. Stephenson.

In a central recess of the spacious apartment, immediately fronting the principal entrance, was a pagoda, in which were seated two mandarins in rich robes. They were modeled by Mr. Toft (of Messrs. Kerr, Binns, and Co.'s China Manufactory), from two figures of Chinese mandarins brought over by Lord Macartney, as side-board ornaments. The prevalent colours of the decorations were gold, crimson, and green. The stalls, ten in number, were arranged round the walls, on either side and at the ends of the room; being closed at one extremity by a "Post-office," and at the other by a "Printing-office" and an "Old Curiosity Shop." Around the stalls were hung small bells, and several varieties of lanterns were displayed in various parts. The large terminal windows were festooned with artificial flowers. A refreshment stall was provided by the committee, which was attended to by Lady Ribblesdale, Hon. Mrs. Cradock and Mrs. Lester, and was plentifully replenished with choice fruits, &c., from the conservatories of the neighbouring gentry. Earl Beauchamp (with his wonted liberality), R. Berkeley, Esq., and the Rev. Thos. Newport, being the principal contributors.

The birds holding ribbons in their beaks, on which were inscribed the names of the ladies holding the different stalls, were ably executed by Mr. Arden, Tything. Mr. Heywood, of Broad-street, contributed a beautiful ornament in dahlias; and Mrs. Baker, of Thorngrove, sent a Chinese gong, which was placed in the outer hall.

The *tout ensemble* when the various articles of taste and skill were arranged on the stalls was very pleasing.

In the following stalls presided the different ladies:—Lady Georgiana Lygon, Mrs. Peel, Lady Hastings, Hon. Mrs. and Miss Coventry, Mrs. Isaac, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Allcard, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. John Pearson, and Miss Pearson.

The stall of Lady Georgiana Lygon contained some splendid pieces of needlework; but the chief feature of interest was a *bal costumé* party the work of the Misses Lewis, of Worcester. The ingenuity displayed in the dressing and grouping of the figures, and decoration of the miniature hall-room, obtained many admirers. There was also a lady in full court dress, [illegible] of—the latter being the work of Miss Dyson, of Malvern. On Mrs. Peel's stall, in addition to an elegant assortment of articles of needlework, was placed a contribution from Mr. M. Cartier, "the mouse drawing-room," a party of white mice being seated at cards; this was also much admired. Lady Jane Peel contributed a beautiful pair of [illegible] and hand-screens, and a complete toilet set.

A case of birds of varied plumage, preserved by Mr. Robinson, of Worcester, also ornamented the stall. The chief ornament of Mrs. John Pearson's stall was a hanging flower-glass, formed of glass bugles, the work of a lady resident in Shropshire. Various productions in crotchet-work were profusely scattered about. Some very handsome chair-covers and ottomans were exhibited at Mrs. Aldham's stall. At the adjoining one, at which Mrs. Melville and Mrs. Parker officiated, was an elegant ottoman, worked by Miss Pennythorne; and also a cushion, the work of Miss James. A collection of silks from China graced the stall of Mrs. and Miss Blayney. The centre of the Hon. Mrs. Coventry's stall was occupied by a transparent eight-day clock, exhibited by the maker and inventor, Mr. James Edwards, of Stourbridge. The stall of Lady Hastings contained white mice turning a table, contributed by Miss Charlotte Best; some beautiful drawings, by Miss Gordon; and several garden hats, curiously composed of plaited newspapers, by Miss Lowe, of Malvern. The "Old Curiosity Shop," was

TOILET-GLASS, PURCHASED BY HER MAJESTY, AT THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

well stocked with bamboo Chinese figures—models of junks, curiously-manufactured paper matchlocks, "household gods," model of a Chinese lady's ancle, a curious citron, carved to represent the hand of the god Buddha, two-handled swords, some Chinese money, &c. The collection also contained the Peruvian mummy lately brought to this country by Captain Aldham: it is that of a female, in a fine state of preservation, the hair still adhering to the scalp, and the plat across the forehead being yet distinctly visible.

Hopkins's brass band was in attendance.

The first day's receipts for admission realised £43.

The Bazaar re-opened on Friday, and was well attended. By the kind permission of Colonel Clive, the band of the Queen's Own performed for an hour in the afternoon in front of the Shire-hall.

On the day of the opening of the Bazaar the annual meeting of the institution took place—the Lord Bishop of Worcester in the chair. The report stated the progress of the Museum to have been highly satisfactory, and enumerated a variety of interesting donations of specimens in natural history, and other curiosities. A vote of thanks was then passed to the council; on whose behalf Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., president, returned thanks, as one of the original founders of the Museum. An eloquent contemporaneous address was then delivered by the Rev. John Pearson, upon the progress of the Natural History Society and the Museum.

On the motion of the Mayor (R Padmore, Esq.), seconded by Mr. Amphlett, a vote of thanks was accorded to the rev. gentleman, by acclamation.

Mr. G. H. Hastings, in moving a vote of thanks to those persons who had kindly contributed specimens of natural curiosities to the Museum during the past year, took occasion to mention that about 20,000 specimens of curiosities and antiquities were contained in the Museum. Dr. Malden having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

The Lord Bishop having left the chair, the same was taken by Sir Charles Hastings, when a vote of thanks to his Lordship, for his kindness in presiding, was proposed by J. H. H. Foley, Esq., M.P., seconded by the Rev. R. B. Brown, and carried unanimously.

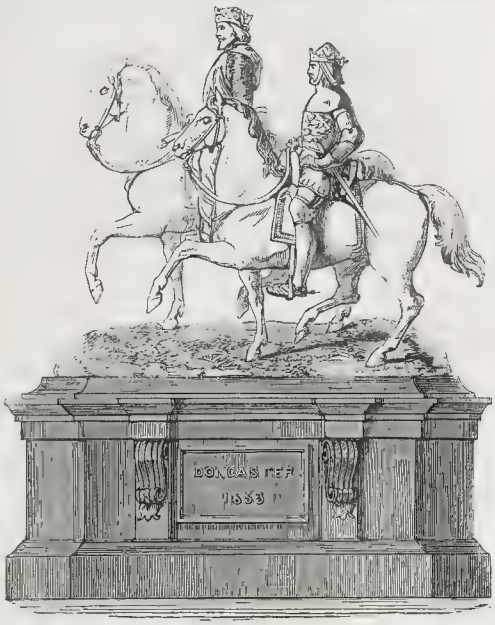
THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

This elegant Toilet Glass was purchased by her Majesty, during one of her recent visits to the Dublin Exhibition. It is called in the catalogue the "Dolphin Toilet Stand;" and is made of silver, oxydized, and gilded in parts. The glass swings in the ordinary way. The cup at the top is of agate, and used for containing small ornaments, as they may be taken off by the fair wearer. The festoons at the sides, issuing from the mouths of dolphins at the screw head, are composed of coral and shells, in metal—the coral gilded, and the shells oxydized. The vase upon which the dolphin rests its head, is a lump of coral, fastened on an escallop shell, which rests on a plinth of white marble. The whole appearance is very elegant.

Amongst the interesting events connected with the Royal visit was the presentation to her Majesty and the young Princes of the three children of Dr. Cuthbertson. These three children were born at one birth, and are now about seven years of age. They were accompanied by their mother to the Viceregal Lodge, about half-past nine o'clock on Saturday, when they were presented by her Excellency the Countess of St. Germans to her Majesty, to whom they had the honour of presenting three bouquets. Her Majesty spoke to them for a few moments, asked their names and ages, and having shaken hands with each of them, the Countess of St. Germans presented each with a souvenir from her Majesty. The children were also presented to the young Princes, who had just returned from a drive; and Dr. Cuthbertson had a conversation with Sir James Clarke respecting their health.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

The Cup, or, more properly speaking, Group of Plate, which was run for at Doncaster yesterday (Friday), has been designed and modeled by Baron Marochetti. The scene is from kingly captivity, and not from sporting story. The subject was, we understand, suggested to the artist by Lord Ribblesdale, whose good taste and zeal for the sports of the turf



"THE DONCASTER CUP."—KING JOHN OF FRANCE LED CAPTIVE BY EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

are well known. It is a memorable episode in the brilliant reign of Edward III.—being the entry into London on the 24th of May, 1357, of John, King of France, who, having been taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poictiers, was brought to England and detained in honourable custody by his captor, who paid him the respect to which his courage, misfortunes, and high rank entitled him. The group is modeled from the circumstantial chronicles of Froissart and Walsingham. The King and the Black Prince rode through the City in great state. The Prince, to show that his humility was equal to his valour, rode on a small black horse, unadorned, and dressed simply in the suit of armour he had worn in the battle. The captive King of France was mounted on a white courser, covered with stately trappings, himself wearing his regal robes. The illustrious personages were received by Henry Picard, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the aldermen and city authorities, with all the formalities of the City pageants; and in the streets, as they passed to Westminster, the citizens hung out all their plate, tapestry, and armour, so that "the like," says the chronicler "had never been seen before in the memory of man."

Baron Marochetti has modeled the group with a masterly hand and it has been admirably executed by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and presents a fine specimen of working in metal.

BAZAAR IN THE SHIRE-HALL, WORCESTER, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, AT HULL.

PRESIDENT: WILLIAM HOPKINS, ESQ., M.A., F.G.S.

MR. HOPKINS, the President of the Hull meeting of the Association, and also Vice-President of the Royal Society, and President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, entered the University of the latter place

WILLIAM HOPKINS, ESQ., M.A., PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, 1853.

rather later than usual in life. He soon, however, distinguished himself by his successful application to his studies, and took honours as a Wrangler, as well as the degree of M.A. His rank is eminent among the highest mathematicians of the age, by which small philosophical group his powers of analysis are held in great estimation. But his mere popular fame is established on his unparalleled repute as a teacher. From among his pupils at Cambridge more have risen to the rank of Senior Wranglers, and other marked distinctions, than were ever before prepared by any tutor for the achievement of such honours, which at once stamp their possessors with fortunate auspices to commence the grand race for superiority in Church and State. In this useful and splendid career Mr. Hopkins has won golden opinions from the learned and scientific world; and wears his laurels with so much modesty and unaffected ease, as to make himself as much esteemed as a gentleman in private society, as he is admired in his more public capacity.

VICE-PRESIDENT: THE RIGHT HON. LORD LONDESBOROUGH.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH is the second son of the first Marquis of Conyngham, and therefore younger brother of the present Marquis. He was born in 1806, and began his public career in the Blues. He, however, left the army to embrace the diplomatic profession, and was successively attaché to the British Embassies at Berlin and Vienna; and, subsequently, held the office of Secretary of Legation at Florence, from whence he was removed to a similar position at Berlin. He returned to England to enter the House of Commons in the Liberal interest; and, as Lord Albert Conyngham, represented Canterbury in several Parliaments, though with an interruption of some years, occasioned by delicate health.

Lord Albert Conyngham had already given proofs of a taste for literature, more especially for archæological science, at the time when, in 1843, the Archæological Association was founded; and he exerted himself warmly in the support of that institution, of which he became the President. At the time of the unfortunate division in that body, he espoused the party which contained the two founders and chief labourers in it—Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Wright—and continued to act warmly with them until the Chester Meeting in 1849, when, disapproving of the manner in which the institution began to be conducted, his Lordship resigned his office; and his resignation was followed immediately by those of Messrs. Croker, Wright, Fairholt; and subsequently by those of Mr. Roach Smith, and others of their friends

Almost immediately after his resignation of the presidency of the British Archæological Association, the death of his uncle, Mr. Denison, left his Lordship sole heir to the princely property of that gentleman; upon which he exchanged the name of Conyngham for that of Denison; and having purchased of Mr. Hudson, the "railway king," the estate of Londesborough, in Yorkshire, he was raised, in the spring of 1850, to the Peerage, under the title of Lord Londesborough. The addition of the Londesborough estate to those which he had already inherited from his uncle, made his Lordship the largest landed proprietor in the East Riding of Yorkshire; and, indeed, almost the largest landholder in one county in England. As there was no house on the Londesborough pro-

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LONDESBOROUGH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

perty, he subsequently purchased of Lord Howden the house and smaller estate of Grimston Park, near Tadcaster, which is his chief residence in the country; and he has lately added to it, by purchase, large estates at Selby. These latter estates, Grimston and Selby, lie in the West Riding, although his Lordship's influence belongs more especially to the East Riding, where he has made himself popular as well as powerful, by his public spirit and warm and friendly disposition. In the spring of the present year, her Majesty conferred upon his Lordship the honourable office of Vice-Admiral of Yorkshire.

Since his elevation to the Peerage, Lord Londesborough has shown in many instances his zeal for literature and science; and, himself a really able and experienced antiquary, he has sought to gather round him at dinners and conversaziones held in his house in London, the élite of

CHARLES FROST, ESQ., VICE-PRESIDENT.

literature, science, and art. His influence in Hull and the country around naturally made him a valuable ally to any scientific body which should assemble there; and it was no sooner known that the British Association of Science had chosen this town for its place of meeting in the present year, than he came forward in the most liberal and hearty manner to offer it his personal assistance, and to exert himself in promoting its objects.

VICE PRESIDENT: CHARLES FROST, ESQ., F.S.A.

MR. FROST is an eminent solicitor of Hull, where he succeeded his father in the profession, and has, through life, taken an earnest and honorable part in promoting the intellectual progress of his native place. From a brief memoir of him by the Rev. George Lee, published at the request of the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he is president, who also presented his full-length portrait to the Institution,* we learn that in 1815 Mr. Frost made his first appearance as an author by publishing a legal pamphlet on the remuneration of witnesses in civil actions, which led to much discussion. In 1820 he published a letter on the equalisation of the Poor-rates of Hull, but in 1827 took a higher literary station by giving to the world a quarto volume, entitled "Notices relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull, compiled

* It is now hung in their handsome room beside the Museum, and thus honourably inscribed:—"This portrait of Mr. Frost was presented by his friends to the Hull Subscription Library, as a memorial of their esteem and respect for his character, as well as of their appreciation of his indefatigable exertions in the cause of literature and science in his native town."

HORTICULTURAL FETE IN THE PARK OF BISHOP AUCKLAND.—(SEE PAGE . .

annual Records and unpublished MSS. and illustrated with ... and Memoirs"—a work of deep research, which ... great ... and ... Mr. Wyke demonstrated that Hull was built on the site of a pop... improving town ... Wic, or Wyke, antecedent by more than a century to the time ... Edward III., whom Leland, Camden, and other antiquaries ... to be its founder, and from whom it ... changed from Wyke-upon-Hull to Kingston-upon-Hull.

Under Mr. Frost's presidency, the Literary and Philosophical Society has grown up and flourished; and there is now building (at the cost of 2600 or 3000) a very handsome edifice, in which the Town Library will be deposited, under the same roof, and in union with the above society. In the year as a spacious lecture room, capable of containing from 600 to 1000 persons; the whole building is to be a lasting ornament to the town, and a most beneficial establishment for the moral and literary culture ... whom the active pursuits of commerce, nevertheless, ... portion of time to be devoted to mental improvement and ... useful knowledge. By having so large a room attached to ... developments of means for human enlightenment, Mr. ... himself to high esteem among his fellow-citizens, ... confidence in their affairs connected with the great ... seek interests. We have seen him, on this occasion, during ... learned week," receiving constant proofs of the consideration in ... which he is held; and displaying the hospitality of a cordial welcome to ... members of the British Association, of which he is so worthy a ... President.

The ... option of the British Association at Hull has been such as to reflect ... upon the town and its inhabitants, whose hospitalities have been ... Hull had for years been constant and ... In preaching its ... and, though the third part in ... England, there was yet a sort of feeling that it was out of the way, and ... other men in regard to science, which probably prevented the resi... of the meeting to the present time. If there were any doubt, ... moreover, of its success, they have been dissipated by the event. The trade of Hull has recently increased in prosperity, and her superb docks have never been so full of shipping as during the last six months. And, keeping pace with this improvement, intellectual pursuits have grown in extent and activity, and the physical and commercial benefits ... been accompanied by an equal cultivation of mind and the establishment of museums, libraries, and institutions, all affording lively evidence of progress; and showing that if there had been a partial torpor, the population (now numbering 85,000) were now fully awake to the advantages of a higher culture. In this condition we cannot but believe that the proceedings of the ... sociation will produce an excellent effect, and give just that additional stimulus to the spirit of ... place which might be wanted to confirm its ... course, and possibly do the good work of years within the space of one short week. The field was prepared for the seed; and, it is to be hoped and expected, that it will yield a valuable harvest.

WEDNESDAY

On Wednesday, the 7th (as mentioned in our last), the twenty-third meeting commenced; but, owing to various causes, the attendance of the leading officers, under whose auspices the direction of the whole business was announced, was unfortunately incomplete. Mr. Hopkins, the president elect, had to regret the absence of four out of the eight vice-presidents—namely, the Earl of Carlisle (in Palestine, we believe), Professor Faraday, himself a host in science, Colonel Sykes, hitherto taking so prominent and serviceable a part in these annual discussions, and Professor Wheatstone, so exalted in many branches of experimental ... There were present, however, Lord Londesborough, on ... in every agreeable way to the success of the ... pillar of evening strength; Mr. Frost, vice-president as the main-spring and most laborious worker; ... Mr. Spence, the distinguished botanist. We ... the absence of Dr. Royle (who, we regret, has resigned the office of general secretary, the immediate duties of which have been very kindly performed by the ex-president, Colonel Sabine); and a considerable number of accustomed members—such as Sir D. Brewster, Sir R. Murchison, Professor Owen, Professor E. Forbes, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Sir H. de la Beche, &c. &c.—did not show upon this occasion. Still there was no lack of scientific men of great distinction, and the transactions were of a character to leave less cause to grieve for the meeting. There were not so many foreigners as might have been expected, but the services of the master was satisfactory, and the sectional business quite as effectual as it has been in past years.

At the head of the sections were elected, A—the President; B—Mr. J. F. W. Johnston, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry at Durham, and a writer and high authority on agricultural subjects, now so ... to be thoroughly understood; C—Professor Sedgwick; D—Mr. C. C. Babington, who stands so high in Natural History; E—Dr. Latham, whose name is enough; F—Mr. James Heywood, M.P.; and G—Mr. W. Fairbairn, the eminent civil engineer; and on Thursday morning they proceeded to work.

But, previous to our taking a cursory view of what appeared to us most worthy of notice—whether for science or popular information—we must glance at the comprehensive opening address of the President—one of those papers so essential to the public value of the British Association, as bringing up, if we may use the expression, the knowledge of the *status* at which the various branches of science has arrived, and offering the conquered ground from which to start, for the acquisition of farther intelligence, away

To fresh fields, and pastures new.

Mr. Hopkins, in passing in review the more recent discoveries and improvements of the times, spoke of the advances in Astronomy, which is continually revealing to us wonderful objects in the regions of space, of which the existence was never dreamed of till within a very recent period. The powers of glasses, and the untiring watchfulness of those whose researches were incessantly sweeping the heavens, had, within the last fourteen months, added nine new planets to our sphere. They, as well as those previously found, all lie between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and, though invisible to the naked eye, are equal to stars of about the 8th or 9th magnitude. Many more will, no doubt, be discovered, and the planetary part of our system be multiplied both by nearer neighbours, and by others farther remote than Uranus and Neptune. New comets, too, are augmenting the circle of our celestial visitors; and from all the observations on these curious bodies, it is evident that much more ... reserve to be ascertained respecting their apparent changes of form and volume, and the other phenomena to which they are subjected. Biela's comet, the period of which is about six years and a half, is especially remarkable, as having divided into two distinct parts, with separate nuclei, as it cut longitudinally into halves, and the one side diverging from the other to pursue a different course in its revolutions round the sun. The examination of nebulæ is also being carried on with great activity and Government, it is understood, will unite with the Association in establishing an observatory in the southern hemisphere, with instruments of great power, to follow up the survey made by Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope. The science of terrestrial magnetism is also being taken out of the field of speculation, and its true laws ascertained. Colonel Sabine's numerous observations have shown that the secular changes, the periodical variations dependent on the solar day and the time of the year, are all variations attributable to the Sun as their cause. There is, therefore, a direct magnetic influence emanating from that luminary, and additional results now obtained, establish the same conclusion with regard to the influence of the moon, so that what we have been accustomed to consider as terrestrial, is in reality solar and lunar magnetism. The difference between light and heat is undergoing experiment, and the application of the latter to motive power will be more clearly made out. Meteorology is in like manner making great progress, and it is seen by an ably-discussed map of isothermal lines, that the Gulf-stream confers the utmost blessing upon the northern isles. This current appears to traverse the Atlantic in a north-westerly direction, till it reaches the West Indian islands, and the Gulf of Mexico, and is then reflected by the American coast, and takes a north-easterly course to our own shores, extending beyond Iceland into the North Sea. To this enormous mass of heated water than poured into our colder sea, we ... character of our climate, for if it were by any cause ... her direction (as, for instance, cross the Isthmus of ... ama, into the Pacific), we should be frozen into arctic regions of ... ial ice and snow, and Britain be only a mass of uninhabitable ... rs. It is to be hoped that the grand water communication ... ested across the Isthmus, will not be of sufficient ... to ... this terrible evil!

We do not enter into matters of theory, including ... radiant heat, geological speculations, the doctrines of fusion ... pressure, &c., all of which are probably leading to important results in mechanics, ... and other scientific inquiries; but which, until they assume ... practical usefulness, could afford little intelligence of a nature to interest the readers of a popular journal.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday the Sections assembled. In Section A there was a discussion on Luminous Meteors, on which Mr. W. Grove threw out the ... ginal light, considering them as ... of revolving planets, revolving in small orbits, which, from their ... motion to the earth, could not be seen, except at particular times, when they came across our orbit and threw out meteors.

Mr. Sollitt, of Hull, ... a paper on Specula for Reflecting ... and we were glad to see that the remarks we offered, on ... on the ... on of local talent, was well acted upon at this meeting and that many of the communications from ... were of very able de...

A paper on Oceanic Currents, by Mr. Scoresby; and another ... by Mr. Grove on Dynamic Sequence in Kosmos, concluded the sitting.

In Section B, Professor Johnston delivered a short address on the ... portance of Chemistry to arts, manufactures, agriculture, and civilisation, generally.

Mr. Hunt, Professor Stokes, Mr. Claudet, and others, discussed the subject of the ... Action of the Solar Radiations on ... three Lectures was followed by some very useful ... especially on the grape and potato disease.

Professor Hunt's discovery, a means of increasing the production of germination in trees and plants, ... he stated, been tried by ... with ... success. Mr. Marshall, of ..., who informed him that, by using his invention, it had put ... in his pocket, having raised the vitality of seeds from 40 to from 40 to 80 per cent.

Dr. Price read his paper on the Employment of Pentasulphuret of Calcium ... as found to arrest the disease, and for years afterwards it never re-appeared, therefore it would be invaluable in the grape-growing districts which are ... afflicted with the disease.

A paper on the Preservative Effect of Sulphate of Lime, on Vegetable Substances, by the Chevalier Clausen, detailed the result of ... experiments made by him on vegetable substances. The process employed consisted in first drawing the vegetable substances in a ... solution of sulphuric or muriatic acid (one part of acid to two hundred of water), and subsequently plunging them in lime water, of almost the consistency of milk. Upon observing the process ... that in ... the substance first in the ..., and afterwards in the acid—he found that the process of decomposition was accelerated. The substances more particularly experimented upon were potatoes and beet-roots. The whole of the potatoes were affected, more or less, with the prevailing disease, at the time they were selected, but, upon examining them some time after, the Chevalier found that the diseased part of the potato had not extended itself, as was the case with those which had not been subject to the ... of the sulphate of lime. He stated that the flavour of the potato was not in the least affected by the action of the sulphate, and thought that it was probable that their germinating powers were not destroyed by the process. The Chevalier considered the effect of ... formation of the sulphate in immediate contact with the vegetable substance somewhat analagous to that caused by galvanising metals—viz., preventing the action of atmospheric ... The paper suggested that the results described must, in all probability, lead to the discovery and adoption of some plan by which the total destruction of the potato crop, after being taken out of the ground, might be prevented.

Mr. Sollitt read a paper of much local, and not without general, interest, on the Mud of the Humber, ... on chemical analysis, ... found to consist ... per cent of fine sand and ... of fertile substance. Thus, the nature of the banks shifting in the river, and the quality of the composition for ..., could be traced for ... purposes.

In Section C, the ... nature of the ... number were described in a comprehensive paper by Mr. Oldham; in drawing deductions from which he anticipated ... whole of the ... Road would be speedily ... a Town Clerk of Hull, also read an ... under ... Geological Features; and Mr. G. ... (both inhabitants of the place) contributed further ... to the Yorkshire Coast, the nature of the soil, &c.; and the business terminated with an account of the ... found in the Aire Valley, near Leeds, held to be ... and subsequently to ... anier era, and anterior to the existing ... on this part of the globe.

In Section D, Collections of various Birds; a notice of Chickenhatching; and ... on the Reproduction of the Lower Extremities of the Thrush; and ... on the Conferva, occupied the attention of the naturalists.

In Section E, Mr. John Hogg read a paper on Iceland—its Inhabitants and Language, tracing them from the ninth century to recent times. The language is a mixture of the Danish and Norwegian; the country thinly populated; and the people warm-hearted, but constitutionally idle, subsisting chiefly on fish.

Mr. Calvert, recently arrived from Australia, read an important communication on the "Production of Gold in the British Isles," and readers will learn with surprise how many districts ... possess metal is to be found—viz., Cornwall, Dartmoor, and Exmouth ... area of 50,000 square miles, where the clay slates are in a prop ... tion West of ... ascent rocks. He classed them as follows

The West of England, North Wales, Mid-England, Northumbrian, Lowland, Highland, Ulster, and Leinster ... Cornwall, Dartmoor, and Exmouth might be divided into three districts—Cornwall, Dartmoor, and Exmouth or West ... In Cornwall, the tin-streams which were of the same composition as gold digging, had long been known to contain nuggets of native gold. The Dartmoor district contained gold in the northern and southern streams. A miner, named Wellington, got about £... worth of gold at Sheepstor; and Mr. ... had, upon five occasions, found nuggets of native gold in Sydenham Down. In the West Somerset were four companies for working gold ores. From ... tons of Poltmore ores, 102 ounces of gold were lately reduced, being at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton, or twice the rate of the St. John del Rey ores. ... The Exmouth district produced ... ounces, and ... sites at Combe Martin and the Mendips. ... The North ... district might embrace all the western counties of the principality. ... Carnarvon ... produced ... per deposits, but gold ... had been worked at Carnhuanawe, Berthllwyd, Dolfrwm, ... and other ... The Mid-England region embraced Alstone Moor; but the chief known gold-field was in Westmoreland and Cumberland. In the Goldscrop mine gold had been found in the copper for ages, and he (Mr. Calvert) had discovered it in many of the ores and rivers of the district. He showed ... specimens from Rich Tarry, Caldbeck Fells, the Buttermere and Crummock-read, Borrowdale, Buttermere, Bassenthwaite, and a fine lump of gold-possum, which weighed one ... The south of Scotland district has only been worked ... to any extent ... cents in Tyndesdale and Nithsdale, but in his (the lecturer's) ... considered throughout the lowlands. Gold was found is above ... and in the ... of ... Mr. Calvert mentioned that in the manuscripts of Queen Elizabeth's time the diggers relied on keeping a refined earth, as an indication of gold, and the miners do so now. He had seen ... in their ... Mr. Calvert mentioned that in the manuscripts of Queen Elizabeth's time the diggers relied on keeping a refined earth, as an indication of gold, and the miners do so now. He had seen ... in their ... He had recognised it also in Australia and elsewhere. He found gold ... the Lowther Burn, Long and Shot Clench Burns, Mannock Water, Kepple Burn, Glengonnar, Elvanfoot, Goldscour, and other ... At Wanlockhead he saw gold in the midst of the town. At one place the miners, ... years ago, ... of gold, which at Glasgow they sold for ... Peruvians. Effects of ... were ... and Lmlithgowshire. The Highland gold ... were ... Gold localities had been reported in ... and Sutherlandshire. ... Gold in ... were only shortly referred to. It appears, from returns obtained from the Dublin goldsmiths, the ... present supply of the peasantry is about £2,000 ... He ... the Wicklow gold-fields ... the ... of ... the Mayola streams in Londonderry ... gold. The yearly produce ... found in ... fields was now ... £1,000 a-year, which might be largely ... The number of ... was ... hundred. Gold had been found in ... At ... of these were worked in the middle ages, and probably also by the Romans. ... Gold was found associated with silver, lead, copper, iron, and zinc; with quartz, granite, slate, oxide of iron, and ... Lower Lake only been worked at ... The river Derwent was widely worked by the miners or peasantry in Wicklow, Lanarkshire, Antrimshire, and Devonshire. The washing of gold stuff in our ... rivers was very rude, and not equal to that in Australia, and had there been for a long time any deep workings. Many rich gold ores were thrown away, and much metal was produced from which the gold was ... The only two gold-fields which had yet been worked had yielded considerable amounts: the Lanarkshire district from a quarter of a million to half a million, the Wicklow above £... The largest known nugget were 3 ounces. Lanarkshire, and the gold ... from there and Wicklow. The importance of attending to this branch of the national resources was strongly urged. Mr. Calvert concluded by stating that he considered the clay slate formations of Canada would soon be discovered to be a vast gold-field.

Mr. Findlay read a paper on Oceanic Currents, with a view to shortening the voyage of ... s, by directing them to where such help was ... Arctic ... Whale Fisheries were largely discussed ... connected with the trade of Hull and a system of Decimal Currency was proposed by Mr Rathbone

In Section G, Mr. Fairbairn, the President, delivered an inaugural address; and the Reaping machines, and the award of superiority to Mr Bell's, were fully described and illustrated by models, and with this closed the business of the day, and a dinner at the Railway Hotel at which Colonel Sabine took the ... and the ... nation of the British Association at Hull.

FRIDAY.

In Section A, Mr. Robert Russell read a paper on ... Winds which veer from the South West to West, and North ... North, in which he denied the rotatory theory to be ... high latitudes. Mr. Claudet offered some useful explanations ... the angle to be given to binocular Photographic Pictures for the Stereoscope. There was an account of curious concentric lines, seen ... Snowdon. ... papers which occupied the section till half three o'clock had no novel fact to demand detailed notice.

In Section B, Professor Hunt read a paper ... on the Chemistry of Photography; and M. Claudet on the Practice of the Daguerreotype on which subjects a long discussion ensued. ... instrument as no picture could be taken by the light of the moon, and that the intensity of sun light was so great, as M. Claudet stated, that a Daguerreotype portrait might be obtained in the thousandth part of a second. The Rev. Mr. Exley described the process of the transmission of Electricity along the Electric Telegraph; and the President, Professor Johnston, read a paper on the Origin and composition of Rotten-stone, found in the district called the Great Fin, in Derbyshire, and which he held to be a decomposition of the black marble of this country. The practical application of his arguments was that as gold existed in the soil, which destroyed lime and other mineralogical substances; and, therefore, that farmers must lime their lands, in order to repair what is thus lost to them. Dr. Daubeny added a philosophical view of the soil, and entirely concurred with Professor Johnston.

In Section C, the difference between Professor Sedgwick and Sir R. Murchison, relative to the Cambrian system of ... one, and the Silurian system of the other, was brought forward; and as it is and ... regarded *terra incognora hic*, we shall merely remark that the science helped to thin the meeting of some of the usual, very active, and distinguished attendants of the Association. The papers read related to Ayrshire Fossils, Cleavage in Slate Rocks, and the Cornbrash of Gloucester and Wilts, which was found to be of agricultural value.

In Section D, nearly the whole time of the meeting was spent in a debate upon the Microscopic Observations on Pyonogenites, a minute species of crustacea and dictomiceæ, found in the neighbourhood of Hull, and which was not exactly made out to be either a primitive organisation of nature, or vegetables, or animals, or something else

In Section E, Dr. Latham read a paper on the Earthmen, Aztecs, Zulus, and other varieties of the human race, now exhibiting in London. The Zulus he held to be between the Kaffir and real negro. The Earthmen are members of the Bushman family or Saab branch of the Hottentot. Of the two (supposed to be full-blooded) Australians (not yet exhibited), we were told their locality is the parts about Cape York. their language the Cowraega. The height of the taller of the two was 5 feet 10 inches, of the shorter 5 feet 2 inches; the chest well developed, but the lower extremities so attenuated as to show that the representations of the two Australians in Dr. Prichard's one-volume edition is by no means exaggerated. The skin black forehead prominent (the capacity of the skull being small) sclerotic, yellow—nose broad at the base, aquiline, and very characteristic. They held little conversation with each other—so little that even if they were disposed to either belong to hostile tribes, or to speak mutually unintelligible languages. This however was found, on examination, not to be the case. Temperament, gloomy in one, airy in the other, neither, however, seemed to be insensible to kindness and kind treatment; on the contrary, they showed visible signs of emotion on parting with the people of the house wherein they had passed a fortnight, showed great power of that kind of imitation which consists in telling a story in dumb show. Their hair was more crisped and curled than negroes, that of the Sandwich, perhaps, the most important of their physiognomy. Of the Aztecs, readers have heard enough.

In Section F, Dr. Cooper, one of the zealous and efficient secretaries for Hull for the other, Mr. Jacobs, being no less so—read two papers on the Cholera of 1849, and the other Diseases of Hull; the Rev. J. Selkirk, chaplain of Hull Gaol, one on Crime in the same locality; and Mr. Wm Newmarch, a communication on the ... branches relative to the New Bank of Issue, and the circulation of bills of exchange. Mr. Selkirk entered largely into the causes of crime, such as drunkenness, promiscuous dwelling in filthy and crowded habitations, &c.; and in speaking of the number of offences which were being often committed by young individuals, it was mentioned that some were convicted twenty or thirty times within a few years; and the Rev. Mr. Piper instanced a family with which he was acquainted, of which sixteen members had been transported, their venerable father having never ceased to impress upon them this wholesome advice: "Never steal—near home!"

In Section G, the steam navigation of Hull, a rotatory-valve engine, and several other mechanical improvements, usefully occupied the time of this section.

After a well-supplied ordinary, the president in the chair, in the evening, Mr. Phillips delighted a crowded audience with an excellent lecture on the geology and geography of Yorkshire.

SATURDAY.

On Saturday only three sections (A—Mathematical, B—Chemical, and C—Mechanical) met; the majority of the visitors employed themselves in inspecting the noble docks, various manufactories, public institutions, all of which were liberally thrown open, and other "lions" of Hull. The prison appears to be one of rigid discipline, but humanely conducted, and the learned Recorder, Mr. Warren, who attended the meeting, was lavish of the naming of the effects produced upon the unhappy prisoners. We found the baths and wash-houses well arranged, both in construction and administration, and consequently learnt with more regret, that they were not so popular as they ought to be in such a town as Hull, were cleanliness was ... akin to godliness, and a blessing to the order of inhabitants who now neglect the cheap and ready means provided for them;—they are declining rather than increasing

Of the manufactures, that which struck us as the most novel and important for domestic purposes was Mr. Russell's new form of a Retort for Gas from coal, oils, or vegetable substances, whereby a larger amount of gas is obtained than can be done by an ordinary retort. The sources of supply is also interesting. The articles now consumed at the Britannia Works are vegetable materials, both solid (in the shape of bricks), and liquids; and the gas obtained from these is not only free from all deleterious vapours, but is of a quality to produce a good flame, five feet giving a light of 32 standard candles! Though consumed in immense factories, the apparatus is also chiefly designed for, and applicable to, private mansions; and it is no small recommendation to this use that the gas is obtained at a cost considerably below that of coal gas. And the invention altogether offering a considerable saving in the expense of illumination.

In section A, the Moon was the great orb of attraction; and, besides, Mr. Nasmyth's magnificent representations of the moon illustrated by drawings of parts on a large scale, to assist Mr. Phillips in his lucid explanation of phenomena ascertained by the committee appointed at Belfast to inquire into the physical character of the luminary, as compared with that of the Earth; and their assistance devolved on Lord Rosse's telescope, at Parsonstown, to that purpose. The map looked like a section of Stonehenges, studded with circular rings, presumed to be mountains produced by extinct or existent volcanic action; and ranges of mountains resembling Alps and Apennines; and dark spaces, held to be deep valleys (or, by a vague hypothesis, seas); and shadows so ... as to prove the height and something of the forms of the elevated portions; and luminous streaks, the nature of which is unknown, and speaking of one very remarkable one very remarkable gorge across the lower mountain and valley—which seems to overturn the theory that these radiations might be rivers; and, in our opinion, militates against the idea that they might be prodigious fissures, filled up with molten matter, as of metal. Any thought in the way of adding much to our knowledge of our lovely satellite, we are not yet enabled to have an Ordnance survey of her face, nor to ascertain, by engraving, whether the material substance of her mountains is sufficient to fill the valleys and ... of which they rise. It was, nevertheless, amusing, as well as instructive, to learn from Mr. Hopkins that we might soon arrive at safer deductions respecting the surface of the Moon than we could respecting the Earth, since we had the power to examine the whole of the former at one view, whereas we could only make out the prominent feature of the latter imperfectly in detail. The principal novelties mentioned by Mr. Phillips was the discovery that the rings were not perfect but occasionally broken up by lacunæ; that the prominent one called Gassendi, about forty-eight miles in diameter, had, apparently, smaller hills in the interior, or crater; and that, by the instruments and observations already employed and made, it was possible to point out

objects not more than 800 feet in breadth. The examination ought to take place under three aspects :—

1st, a little after the Sun rises on that part of the spherical surface, 2nd, when the Sun is on the meridian of that part; 3, a little before the Sun sets upon it. By this arrangement, each part of the surface may be delineated and described under three directions of sunlight, two of them, [illegible] suited by long shadows to discover the inequalities of level, [illegible] other, two, aiding by a vertical incidence to make apparent the unequal reflective powers and different colours which characterise the different lunar regions and the systems of brilliant stripes which are connected with certain lunar forms. Then the age of the Moon, when a drawing is made, should be stated to the second decimal of the day. The objects to be chiefly attended to were the steepness of the slopes in ring mountains the difference of level between their exterior and interior bases; the curvature of their interior, whether greater or less than that of the general surface; whether the brilliant stripes are elevated above the ground where they pass, and the angle of illumination at which they disappear; slopes, height, and breadth of the ridges at the summit, or sea (though it must by no means be considered as a sea); the external fragments round ring mountains, and the relation between mass of wall and area of depression

An interesting conversation took place (Professor Stokes in the chair), in which Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Grove, and others, discussed the applicability of photographic art to the continued investigation of the lunar surface. It seemed to be agreed that excellent photographs could be obtained by the collodion process*; and then, the scale being enlarged, that the study of every feature would be more distinct and accurate in results

Dr. Buist, on the Currents of the Indian Seas, pointed out geographical and natural phenomena, which, if carefully ascertained and attended to, would improve the navigation in that quarter of the globe.

A communication, by Sir D. Brewster, on Optical Science, and other short papers, closed the sitting.

In Section B. Mr. Gassiot read an interesting paper, on the Decomposition of Water under pressure by the Galvanic Battery. He entirely confirms, by a series of experiments, the law laid down by Faraday.

Section G was chiefly occupied with the subject of Railway Collisions, and the propositions of inventors to prevent these accidents; but as nothing determinate was elicited, we abstain from report.

* In a minute, with some addition of iodide of iron to render the process more sensitive; the more necessary, as the librations, or oscillating motion, in the Moon makes observations very difficult.

(*Continued on page 257.*)

HORTICULTURAL FETE IN AUCKLAND PARK.

THIS very interesting Fête took place on the 2nd inst., in Auckland Park, which had been kindly offered for the occasion by the Bishop of Durham. His Lordship's princely residence, Auckland Castle, is situated in a beautiful and extensive park, through which runs a winding stream, with rocky and precipitous banks, crowned with noble forest trees. High above this stream, in a well wooded declivity, stands the episcopal residence, which, as seen from different places in the park, forms a most majestic object. It was on one of the rocky promontories above this stream that a spacious marquee was erected, in which the exhibition of fruit and flowers took place. The spot was judiciously selected, both for convenience and natural beauties. The castellated building near the marquée, which forms so picturesque a feature in the landscape, is a winter-house, in which to feed the deer, of which there is a plentiful supply. Under the colonnades an efficient band was stationed, adding the charms of music to a scene in itself most beautiful.

The show of fruit and flowers was most excellent, evincing much taste and skill on the part of the exhibitors. The attendance of visitors was very great, and would have much more numerous had the weather been more propitious. But unfortunately the sky was clouded, and frequent showers fell during the day. However, the admirers of nature and art were not to be deterred by an occasional shower; and many hundreds, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, were collected together. This is the third time within the last month or two that the Bishop, with a kind and liberal spirit, has thrown open his grounds for the amusement of his neighbours, and it cannot but be a source of satisfaction to him that he has ministered so much to the amusement of so many hundreds, who, we doubt not, felt grateful to his Lordship for his kind consideration

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.

The inquest upon the bodies of the unfortunate persons who were killed by the falling of the house in the Strand, on Thursday week (and illustrated and described in our last Number), was held on Saturday, at the vestry room of St. Clement Danes, before Mr. Langham.

The inquiry created increased interest from the circumstance that Mr. George Rowe, the foreman of the works, had died the same morning, about an hour before the sitting of the jury.

At ten o'clock the jury were empanelled on the bodies of Robert Thompson (aged 40), Sarah Thompson (aged 44), George Dunn (aged 21), and George Rowe (about 54); and, at the suggestion of the coroner, they proceeded to view the site of the accident, and afterwards the bodies, in King's College Hospital.

Mr. Bodkin appeared on behalf of the Messrs. Lucas; Mr. Charles Few, for the Duke of Norfolk, on whose property the premises stood; Mr. Ford (Rogerson and Ford), for Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons; Mr. Aldridge, for Mr. Abrahams, under whose charge the works for the new buildings were progressing; and Mr. Hawkins, for the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and the deceased George Dunn.

The principal evidence adduced was (relative to the finding the bodies and the cause of death) by Mr. Thomas Skeel, who said:

I reside at 42, Norfolk street, Strand, and am a surgeon. I was called to attend the deceased persons on the morning of the accident. I first saw Mr. Thompson when he was taken out of the ruins. I also saw Mrs. Thompson taken out of the ruins, just from the lead flat in the rear of my house. I was called to see Mrs. Thompson, but not the others. I have since examined the bodies, and the deceased George Dunn. Mr. Thompson's features were pale, but not at all distorted; and there was not the slightest abrasion even of the skin. The body generally was not at all mutilated, and I could discover no fracture of the limbs or ribs.

Mr. Skeel then described the appearance of the other bodies; and stated that, from the appearances, he should say that these three persons had died from suffocation, in the absence of other evidence.

The evidence of the servant girl, who so fortunately escaped, is interesting. Her name is Elizabeth Stanhouse, and she appears about eighteen years of age. She said:—

I am now living at 42, Lloyd's-row, Clerkenwell. I was a waistcoatmaker at Mr. Thompson's, and have been with him six years. I was in the house when the fall occurred, about a quarter to eight o'clock. I was in the kitchen when I heard a slight crack. It was a very slight crack, and appeared to come from just where I was standing, close by the pavement in the area. I threw myself down, at the back part of the room, instead of running up-stairs, and I fell on the steps leading into the cellar. I was stunned, and before I could recover I heard a noise like thunder, and all was perfectly dark. None of the bricks fell upon me, but blocked up the vault door so that it made the place extremely dark. I was there, I think, about an hour and a half, screaming and crying out for aid, before any of the bricks were removed. The rubbish was removed from off the grating where the coals were let down, and I then turned the gas off at the meter, which was in the cellar, as I feared an accident, and I was nearly suffocated by the escape of it. About five minutes before the house fell down, I had left Mrs. Thompson in the parlour. She was dressing at the time. Mr Thompson was standing in the back shop, between the parlour and the front shop. The distance between Mr. and Mrs. Thompson was about as far as from here to the windows (about five yards). George Dunn was standing on a short pair of steps at the shop door. I ran down stairs to get a bottle of ale for breakfast, and I never saw any more of them after I did so.

The evidence of Mr. Bush (a master builder and carpenter) went to show that every precaution had been taken to secure the house during the digging of the foundation for the new houses:—

I was called in by Mr Thompson to examine the wall about twelve months since. That was to ascertain whether it would be requisite to pull the wall down when the houses were taken down. I stated to the surveyor's clerk that as it was a first-rate house, the new houses might be erected without pulling down the wall, as Mr. Thompson had a great objection, on account of his business. They wished for Thompson's leave what I gave them by letter, at his request. I examined the house some fifteen or twenty times more, at Mr Thompson's request; the last time on last Tuesday. There was nothing to indicate any settlement up to that time, which was about two in the afternoon. I went into the vault and passed out through the opening in the wall under the parlour, not under the main house. I saw Mr Rowe there, and he said he could not get bricklayers, as they were then very scarce. The ground was there three or four feet below the brickwork of the wall, but that was not the main wall of the house. He then explained how he intended to carry up the wall of the lead flat. The back parlour projected beyond the line of the house. The wall of the house appeared to me to be sound. I was at the time satisfied of the security of the wall of the house.

After some further evidence, it was agreed to adjourn the inquest to Monday next (the 19th inst.)

HOTEL CHARGES.

ALL the world is on its travels. The Clubs are deserted—and London misses the "old familiar faces" of the Senate, the Exchange, and the learned professions. It is discovered by a locomotive public that English Hotels are not what they ought to be; and that extortion is but too often the rule, and not the exception merely. A furious and not undeserved onslaught has, therefore, been directed, in the columns of a powerful contemporary, against the whole fraternity of innkeepers. John Bull, as personified by a whole host of "CONSTANT READERS," long suffering in silence, has rushed into print in despair, and libelled—if truth be a libel—the whole "guild" of hotels, by printing their bills, exhibiting in all the odium of type those hieroglyphics which he had previously crumpled up in disgust, flung to the railway winds, or consumed in lighting a dear bad cigar. Travellers ask why hotel living should be one hundred percent when private living is not more than twenty-five per cent cheaper on the Continent than in England? And now that for a few shillings, in a few hours, a man can transplant himself from the costly and monotonous fare of the insolent and grasping innkeepers of Dover to the artistic variety of the *tables d'hôte*, and bland suavity of the landlords, of the Rhine, the rapid comparison, either going or returning, seems to add insult to injury

The fact is that the innkeepers of England offer one more instance of the difficulty with which a system, established and reared under a Protective monopoly, adapts itself to altered circumstances. Inn licences are a monopoly in the hands of the magistracy. In the good old times the peer and the squire provided for a dependent by putting him into an inn. In those days the profits of hotel-keeping were derived from posting and port wine: four horses and four bottles of port went together in the bill of every respectable man. Travellers, if comparatively few, were wealthy. Wax lights—the master bringing in the first dish, followed by the whole obsequious array of waiters, were only imitations of the style in which the guest was presumed to live. It is the weakness of Englishmen to desire to be taken for great personages, and to be willing to pay for the mistake; this weakness innkeepers have successfully preyed on. Charges very suitable for a Duke, with his chariot and four, and valet following in a chaise, have been submitted to by the Browns and Smiths, lest an innkeeping chorus—from barmaid to boots—should declare Smith or Brown "no gentleman." When stage-coaches began to intrude on the domain of post-horses, those who ventured to avail themselves of the cheaper conveyance were punished for their "meanness" by bad dinners, short time to eat them, high charges, and careless attendance. The march of temperance in high quarters has put an end to port wine profits. Travellers are punished by diminutive pints and imaginary quarts, for not drinking like their forefathers. The extension of railways has extinguished the trade in post-horses—by which some of the largest inns in the country were supported. The result has been the closing of a number of splendid establishments on the main roads. Even in towns like Sheffield and Bristol, well-known high-charging hotels, like the Bush and the Tontine, have been converted to other uses. Travellers cannot be compelled now to stay, sup, sleep, and breakfast, whether they will or not. The economical have the option of biscuits, sherry, and the night train. Those innkeepers who are wise in their generation—and there are a few—have adopted a moderate scale of charges, so as to attract and make up by numbers what they lose in wealthy customers. Thus, we find the chief hotel of Birmingham obliged to condescend to open a Commercial Travellers' Room: others expect, by reducing quarts to pints, and pints to gills, by shaving hard and close those they catch, and trusting to a constant supply of strangers, to make up the profits lost by the altered system of travelling. The late war, when the Continent was closed, is the period to which veteran innkeepers look back as the golden age of their class. Then pleasure-seekers could neither escape to nor compare their demands with the more moderate Continental charges. Now the Continental system of innkeeping, especially that of Germany, has given the public a lesson from which, though long in learning, they seem determined to profit.

The great railway companies are very much to blame for the impediments they have thrown in the way of a cheaper hotel system. At the extremity of every line hotels have been erected in situations which virtually monopolise all the best traffic. These hotels, built on a scale of great magnificence, are burdened with a proportionate rent. To meet these rents, the landlords are permitted to make charges which seem framed on the principle of increasing every item, and then putting, in addition, a daily charge for servants.

In answer to the protests against hotel bills, it is all very well to urge the higher scale of expenses in rent, wages, taxes, and price of provisions. Without stopping to analyse these items, although the majority of the fixed expenses, taking the short season into consideration, are as high in the chief towns of the Continent as in England; it is sufficient to point out that the scale of charges paid by commercial travellers, if applied to ordinary travellers would at once remove the cause of the present outcry, and induce thousands not only to travel more, but to travel in England instead of on the Continent. Tunbridge Wells is as pleasant as most of the watering-places on the Continent; but, under the present system, who will go into that abominable den of extortion, to be vexed as well as robbed, when France and Germany are open to him? The expenses of travelling in England might be made moderate as well as profitable, if English innkeepers saw their own interest. For example, the expenses of a commercial traveller—for breakfast, with meat; dinner, with a pint of wine; and tea, including servants—do not exceed, and often fall under, 12s. a day. If, as is common in these temperance days, dinner be turned into tea, with meat, there is a further diminution; and for this sum the best of everything in season is provided. While in the coffee-room the solitary pleasure traveller is sitting down to stale fish and a thrice-roasted fowl, at 4s. 6d., on the other side of the way the commercial man is enjoying the choicest viands for half the money.

We cannot compel innkeepers to change their system; but self interest will soon compel them to encourage pleasure-travelling by moderate charges, if means are adopted to make known the names of those who are willing to give the good, plain entertainment to which the middle-classes are accustomed in their own houses, at moderate rates. There are sensible innkeepers of this class much despised by their high-charging competitors: let us know their names, and support them.

A few years ago it was impossible to get so good a dinner in London for seven shillings as we now get in the Strand or the City for three shillings. It is only needful to extend to the great line of traffic the principles which have established the good cheap dining-houses of London.

But the Railway Companies can and ought to give some active aid towards Hotel Reform, and put down the absurdity of treating every first-class passenger as if he were a Duke or a millionaire in disguise. Perhaps those who have the management of the "Lord Warden"—an hotel much needed in rapacious Dover, and one of the most splendid buildings of its class in Great Britain—will set the example.*

In order to show how [illegible] of architecture, abundance of accommodation, the best [illegible] and most careful service, may be made consistent with moderate charges, we annex the following particulars of the Hotels [illegible] in the United States, in connection with the Mount Vernon Hotel, New Jersey, with which we have been furnished by an American correspondent:—

THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY (U.S.)

AN American hotel typifies the American character and the American continent. The grandeur and vastness of the natural scenery are reflected in the daringness of mind and ambitious ingenuity of the people, and are again reflected in whatever an American manufactures, constructs, or builds. The country which has a Mississippi and a Niagara, whose coast on one side is washed by the Atlantic and on the other by the Pacific, whose prairies are as extensive and apparently limitless as oceans, and whose mountains are more than Alpine in height, must have everything else in proportion. Jonathan feels that he has a firm footing in the world; that he has ground enough to stand upon, and no fear of capsizing. Hence results a certain amount of boldness, self-reliance, and intrepidity. He has no fear that the sea will encroach upon his island to such an extent that on any day to come it will be entirely washed away. His boundary line is not the Straits of Dover, nor the Rhine and Strasburg bridge, nor a sentry-box, with Austria on one side and Prussia on the other. Jonathan's ideas, expansive intellects, beginning is a long way off, and where it terminates, or at what it arrives, is a long way farther off still. Nothing doubting that his country is "licked" by creation only, Jonathan must perforce "lick" creation. And this he does—to use one of his own phrases, "to a pretty considerable extent." Everything he constructs must go faster, or shoot farther, or cut more furiously, or explode more completely, or secure more lightning or hold more comprehensively than that which the representative of any other nation designs, plans, or executes. Hence American [illegible] pleasure-steam-boats, in electric telegraphs, in fast-sailing yachts, in twenty-barrel revolvers, in ring-machines, and hotels. That Jonathan should exceed in hotels seems, on first consideration, to be matter of surprise. We call to mind hotels, as we know them in France and Germany; we remember the luxuries of some, the means and appliances of others, and the comforts we have found in many; and we wonder that Jonathan—the man who goes on so quickly, does everything so instantaneously, bears hardships with so much fortitude, eschews every effeminacy, and depreciates everything aristocratic—that he should either find the time, or have the inclination, to attempt in any way to emulate the luxurious elegance of Meurice's, or the pleasant places and agreeable arrangements of the fairy-like palace at Baden-Baden. Yet Jonathan does emulate them, and, still more, he surpasses them. He is as great in hotels as he is in everything else—sea-serpents and boiler explosions included. He asks himself "Shall I not take my ease in mine inn?" and seeing no possible reason why he should not make himself as easy there as he does everywhere else, he proceeds accordingly to avail himself to the utmost extent of his unlimited ability, of whatever may conduce to his ease and enjoyment in every possible way. Like *Sir Charles Coldstream*, in "Used Up," he sees no particular reason for going to Rome. What's Rome or Paris to him? If he wants either, he can buy it, and bring it to New York.

"To a homeless man," says Washington Irving, "who has no spot on this wide world which he can truly call his own, there is a momentary feeling of something like independence and territorial consequence when, after a weary day's travel, he kicks off his boots, thrusts his feet into slippers, and stretches himself before an inn fire. Let the world without go as it may! let kingdoms rise or fall, so long as he has the wherewithal to pay his bill, he is for the time being the very monarch of all he surveys. The arm-chair is his throne, the poker his sceptre, and the little parlour, some twelve feet square, his undisputed empire." This is pleasant, homely writing, and suggests ideas of a similar description. But the parlour, "some twelve feet square," in which the author of the "Sketch book" luxuriates, is not that which would satisfy his countrymen. Jonathan can appreciate the snug, but he must have the elegance: he can enjoy the *otium*, but it must be if he can pay for it *cum dignitate*. To illustrate this the Mount Vernon Hotel may be taken as an example.

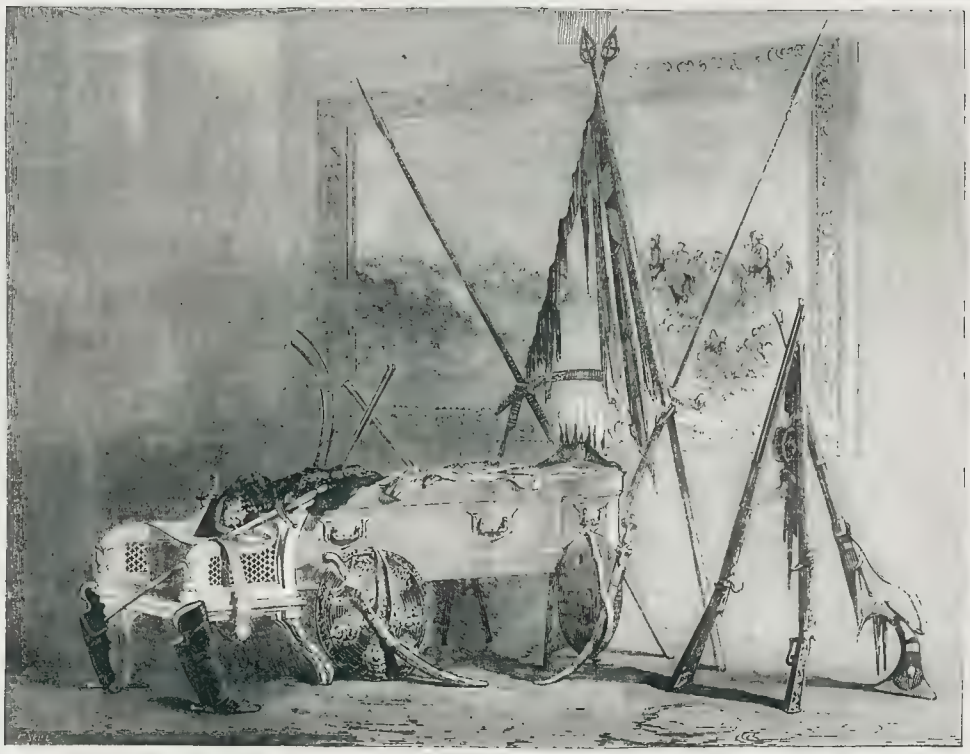
This magnificent establishment is not situated in a large city nor in any very populous neighbourhood, but at the quiet watering-place of Cape May, in New Jersey. It has been recently built for the accommodation of visitors who wish to enjoy sea air and healthful recreation. The style is palatial; the dimensions far exceed those of any hotel in England. The building consists of a front, four stories in height, and 300 feet long, and two wings extending backwards at right angles, of similar height, but each 500 feet in length. Enclosed between the wings is a large garden, planted with beautiful shrubs, and having in the middle a fountain of elegant design and elaborate construction. This garden is open at its southern extremity to the sea, between which and the front itself a smooth and sloping sandy beach intervenes. In the middle of the front, and in the middle of each wing, there is a large tower, containing two extra stories, and at each angle there is also a tower one story higher than the rest of the building. Balconies and verandahs are continued round the structure in front of each story; and some idea of the great extent of the whole pile may be formed from a statement of the fact that there is one mile and a half of verandah. The basement story is approached on each side by a broad flight of steps; while the towers are surmounted by the American ogle and the stars and stripes of the Union. The architecture is Italian; and the effect produced is that of magnificence and elegance combined. The Hotel is intended to accommodate 3500 guests. It contains that number of sleeping-rooms and beds, besides superb separate dining-rooms for the ladies and the gentlemen; and saloons for dining, on a scale of extensiveness unparalleled in any building of a similar character. The furniture of these apartments is ornate and costly, and the embellishments are all of the most gorgeous description. Every endeavour has been made to combine the utmost luxury with the greatest comfort; and whatever ingenuity could suggest, or art supply, towards producing that result has been adopted, without regard to the greatness of the expenditure. He must be a Sybarite, indeed, who could find cause to complain of the quality of either his bed or board. And the price he has to pay for it is very different to that which he would have to give for similar accommodation in England. The visitor is charged two dollars and a half per day. This includes his lodging and his meals; but not his wine, his washing, and the servants. The wines are charged extra, and are very high priced. The servants are paid for indirectly, by one dollar a day being demanded for washing. They are not expected to receive gratuities; but the guest who wishes to be waited on well, does not omit to win the good graces of the waiter by a conciliatory fee. In fact, to neglect doing so, is almost equivalent to going without a dinner. The best things will be passed over to some one more liberal, and the ungenerous is likely to be the dinnerless. Nothing is carved at the table: but everything that the most epicurean diner could wish for, provided it be in season, can be had in the *salon a manger*. At the Mount Vernon Hotel there are the best poultry and the best joints to be found in the Union. The soup is sure to be unexceptionable; the fish is of the rarest, and the fruits are of the finest. In this respect it is unrivalled by any Parisian *restaurateur*. Add to which the cookery would do honour to a Ude, a Francatelli, or a Soyer. Lucullus would have said he had never dined better in his life, had he lived to dine at the Mount Vernon; and Colonel West, the proprietor, is not the man to allow

* In our last week's Paper we gave an illustration of the exterior of the "Lord Warden." We this week publish a view of the principal apartment in the building, as it appeared on the occasion of the opening festival. The particulars were sufficiently noticed in our last

THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY (U.S.)

his guests to look back with regret at the good fare they may have left behind them elsewhere. Every guest has his bath in his bed-room, and there are hot and cold water taps for his use when he pleases. The establishment is lighted with gas, manufactured on the premises; and so extensive is the building, that it contains 125 miles of gas and water-pipes—indeed, it has pipes enough in it to supply any moderately-sized town. Each room is complete in itself, and contains all the conveniences necessary for the comfort of its inhabitant. But there is one apartment known as the "Bridal Chamber," on which all the art of the decorator and the upholsterer has been lavished with the most unsparing profusion; still, however, producing a chasteness of effect combined with the very perfection of ornamentation. This exquisite apartment is always engaged for weeks before-hand. No wedding being fashionable, unless the happy pair secure this elaborate room for their temporary residence. It lets at from £8 to £10 per day. The daily receipts of the whole establishment are very large. For instance, there are 3500 rooms, and these are always full. They let at 2½ dollars daily, and hence realise £1750 per diem. There is no other hotel in the world, the receipts of which approach to this immense sum; and there is no other hotel where the visitor receives better accommodation or greater luxury at so small a cost.

THE DINING ROOM AT THE "LORD WARDEN," DOVER



THE REMAINS OF SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER LYING IN STATE AT OAKLANDS, NEAR PURBROOK, HANTS.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER.

THE interment of this great and gallant soldier took place at Portsmouth on Thursday, last week. Sir Charles not being in active employment at the time, the funeral was not a military one; but the spontaneous respect testified for his memory by all classes, military and civil, was of so impressive a character as to more than compensate for the absence of military display. The universality of respect bespoke a feeling which has been thus ably characterised by a contemporary:—"That as star after star dies out from among that bright constellation that has irradiated the paths of our army and navy in that 'war of giants' which shook the civilised world, we act as though we felt some regret that while its light was still left to us we did not regard it with greater attention, and pay it a tribute of loftier admiration. The people, so long as its brains are not bound up with cotton-twist, its heart stuffed with calico, and its eyes blinded by steam, knows its great men by instinct, but too often the recognition is made as it beholds their funeral obsequies. War, that terrible necessity which is co-existent with the individualities of states and empires, and which is only to be destroyed by the obliteration of all the geographical definitions which mark their limits, is still the *ultima ratio* of nations; and he who can best use the weapons of that dreadful and most trenchant rhetoric will so long be invested with the old heroic grandeur in the minds of his fellow-countrymen. We recognise in the warrior who vindicates the honour or defends the liberties of his native land one whom Heaven has gifted with special qualities for the holiest of objects. Whether he be clothed in the steel-plate of

FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, AT PORTSMOUTH.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER'S FAVOURITE CHARGER, "RED ROVER."

Sidney, or the earlier cont of a Napier, we do homage to the generous courage, the chivalrous spirit, the grand and simple characteristics of those *fulmina belli* which have cleft their fiery way though the enemies of our name and nation, and have trodden down their legions, and turned the tide of victory around our banners."

In anticipation of the said ceremony, the Town Council of Portsmouth met on Wednesday, when it was resolved that the Mayor, Aldermen, and officers of the Corporation of Portsmouth, should attend the funeral; and, at the same time, a letter of condolence was addressed to Lady Napier.

THE LYING-IN STATE

At Oaklands, where the hero breathed his last, was presented the impressive scene which our Artist has depicted on the preceding page. Sir Charles Napier expired under the old colours of the 33rd Regiment, for his son-in-law, Major M'Murdo, took those glorious relics from the corner of his chamber, and fastened them to the head of his open bedstead before breathing ceased. His remains subsequently lay in state: the head of the coffin immediately beneath the fine picture of "Meanee," by Jones; and the glorious colours of the 33rd hanging over it. On each side of the corpse is an Indian spear, and around are Beloochi shields, sabres, pistols, &c., and other trophies taken in battle. At his feet is the Chief Annes's white marshal-chair of state, over the back of which are arranged the General's military orders, the Grand Collar and Cross of the Bath. On the seat he has placed his naval service, and other accoutrements worn in fight. Beside the coffin are two sashes of honour—one presented by the Lord of Ellenborough, the other by the officers of the 102nd Regiment, which he commanded in a victorious expedition against the Affreedees. Last and most esteemed of all, is placed, close beside him, a sword of honour presented by the Bengal Soldiers, his desperate enemies in war, but, after experiencing his government in peace, his great admirers and firm friends, for, when he had power in his hands, those generous men gave him the sword, as a testimony that they regarded him as the pacificator and benefactor of their country; therefore it lies beside him in death.

THE FUNERAL.

On Thursday, the day of the funeral, vast number of persons began to assemble on the line of the route to be taken by the mournful cortége. The number present was estimated at 50,000. From many of the shops on the town being closed, the general aspect of the streets was one of deep and general mourning. The moment the people of Portsmouth heard of the movement which was made to surround the simple and unostentatious funeral of the conqueror of Scinde with some sort of popular excitement, and to give it a public character, which the wishes of the deceased, and of his friends, seem to forbid—at all events, to deprecate—they joined in it with the utmost enthusiasm. The town of Portsmouth acted warmly and readily the instant that the officer commanding the garrison at the time gave them the initiative. Few of us who were present at the funeral of the Great Captain in St Paul's, in the close of last year, can forget the "sensation" of sympathy and respect which ran through that vast multitude as they beheld the veteran lieutenant, who had borne so distinguished a share in the most daring and gallant of the many daring and gallant actions emblazoned on the colours of our Peninsular regiments, hobbling stiffly up the aisle, all scarred and scarred and battered by bullet, bayonet, sword, and musket-butt, and bearing about him the traces and proofs of his long and desperate service. There was a murmur at the moment—"There is Sir Charles Napier" and as one saw that eagle face, that bold strong eye—caught, in fact, the "aquiline" expression of the whole countenance—he felt there was a mighty man of battle" before him. The feeling that he was so indeed—that he was a great soldier and an excellent citizen, no doubt, prompted the people of Portsmouth to observe the day of his funeral with all honour: and it must be said that they kept it befittingly. For two hours before the cortege was appointed to pass, nearly all the houses in the High-street and along the route to the burial ground were closed, and all had their shutters up.

The inhabitants of the remoter part of the town of Gosport, of the Island of Southsea, and of villages and towns all along the coast, left their homes, and poured into the streets, or private houses in the commanding localities. All along High-street the houses were crowded from the ground to the roofs; and, in many instances, indeed, even the house tops were occupied by men and children. The ramparts at the Landport, the Platform Battery, and the ramparts by the beach, near the church, were all covered by a dense mass of people.

The troops who took part in the proceedings were understood to be fourteen hundred. No compulsion of any kind was used to secure their attendance. Most of them came from Gosport; and it is just sufficient to say that the detachment to Portsmouth must have cost each of the privates nearly a third of the whole, a sizable portion of their day's pay for the ferry. And yet between 2500 and 3000 men of these marched and rowed privates of the British army, made the sacrifice cheerfully to do honour to those great deeds and name were known to most of them only by hearsay.

Colonel Commandant Menzies, aided de camp to the Queen, acting Lieutenant-Governor in the absence of Major-General Simpson, issued the following orders in reference to the funeral:—

Accordingly, some 5000 men and officers assembled and paraded the inhabitants in their demonstrations of regard. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hardinge, was down from London to attend the funeral, following it from Oaklands. The Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Simpson, also repaired to his post and acted as one of the pall-bearers.

The roads from Oaklands to Portsmouth were covered with spectators. All along High street, from the Garrison Chapel to the Landport gates, there was soon formed a living wall of regimental masonry in green and red and blue and white, with vari-coloured facings and feathers brightening up its layers, and relieving the sombre lines of the bank of civilians at the rear. At the Artillery Barracks a number of naval and military officers in full uniform assembled in order to join the procession; and Sir J. Graham and the Lords of the Admiralty attended at the same place till the cortége arrived. The First Lord was dressed in a suit of mourning, but the Naval Lords were in uniform. They were joined here by Commodore Schroeder and the officers of the Prussian frigate *Gefion* and corvette *Amazone*, and by M. Vandenbergh, the worthy and respected Prussian Consul at the port, who was attired in his consular costume. The funeral cortége left the seat of the deceased General soon after twelve o'clock, in a very quiet and unpretending manner. The hearse and mourning coaches were plain and unostentatious, nor was there any following of private vehicles; but all along the crossroads of the route, from the mansion to the Landport of Portsmouth, a distance of seven miles, the country people had collected, and with uncovered heads waited till the carriages had passed.

About two o'clock the carriage containing the coffin and the mourning coaches arrived at Landport, and the procession was then formed in the following order:

The Masons of the Phœnix, Royal Sussex, and Portsmouth Lodges. Sir Charles Napier's Favourite Charger.
The Mayor and Corporation of the borough of Portsmouth.
Their Carriages, and with their insignia of office.
Chariot with Dr. E. J. Scott, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Davis and Mr. Perry.
Undertaker—Messrs Marvins
Mutes
In Astol
Four Soldiers. Four Soldiers. Four Soldiers.
Chariot with trappings
Mourners
1st Carriage—Ladies of the family
2nd Carriage—R. Napier, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel W. Napier, Major M'Murdo, J. Napier, Esq.
3rd Carriage—C. Napier, Esq., Mr. Alcock, Mr. J. Alcock, Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier
4th Carriage—The Earl of Ellenborough, Viscount Hardinge, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Napier.
Colonel Kennedy.
Pall-bearers.
Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng
Major Travers. General Hunter. W. Grant, Esq.
Sir Colin Campbell.
Major-General Simpson
Carriage of the deceased.
Lords of the Admiralty
Officers of the Navy and Army
Seamen and Marines' Orphan School.

Soldiers. Soldiers. Sir Jas. Graham and the Lords of the Admiralty. Sir Jas.

In this order they advanced down High-street. The masons all in full mourning, the corporate officers in their robes, the hearse with nodding plumes, and the row of dark carriages, followed by the blaze of uniforms, had an effect all the more striking, perhaps, that no sound was audible save the tramp of feet and the grating roll of wheels, for "not a drum was heard—not a funeral note," save the slow booming of the death-bell, so that a wondrous silence reigned over the whole scene. Major Travers, one of the pallbearers, is the only officer who now remains alive of all who messed and lived and fought with the dead General in Spain, and it is somewhat noteworthy that the very battalions in which they both served should have furnished men to accompany the funeral procession. Mr. Grant is an old personal friend of the deceased. Major-General Simpson, the Commandant of the town, was also an old friend of Sir C. Napier.

The charger of the late General, "Red Rover" a handsome light bay—which bore him through many a hard day in India, followed the hearse, led by a groom, and decorated with military trappings, while the boots which had so often pressed his sides in the *reconnoissance*, or the gallop, hung dangling idly to the nimble leathers. As the officers and seamen passed, the soldiery closed in from the sides of the street, and formed a dense column across it, bring up the rear of the procession. The cortege took about fifteen minutes to pass, and arrived at the entrance to the Garrison Chapel before three o'clock. Inside the humble walls, which serves as garrison chapel, a great number of ladies and gentleman were assembled, and outside the crowd was very dense. The coffin was removed from the hearse at the entrance of the churchyard; and the chaplain of the garrison (Mr. Milner) meeting it there, proceeded to read the sublime funeral service of our Church. It was observed that the coffin was not highly decorated or over ornate. The inscription on it simply stated that Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Napier, C.B., was born on such a day, and died on such another.

On the lid were the General's hat, with plume, &c., of the deceased. There were two swords also, one of which was worn by the General for many years, and memorably in the last fatal campaign. The guard was torn up and bent backwards towards the blade from the hilt. This was the work of a musket or gingal ball at Hyderabad. The second was a *sabre d'honneur*, a very richly mounted and handsome weapon, presented to the General by Lord Ellenborough when Governor-General of India.

When the coffin was lowered into the grave a plain bracked-up pit, some five or six feet deep, by the side of the path from the door to the church and the solemn words "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust" were pronounced, not a few of the old soldiers present were unable to restrain their emotion. As soon as the service was concluded Mr. Napier, standing by the side of the grave, turned round to the soldiers, who formed three sides of a square round it, and, as well as we could hear, said,—

Soldiers! There lies one of the best men the best of soldiers—the best of Christians that ever lived. He served you faithfully, and you served him faithfully. God is just.

The gallant officer could proceed no further. He had evidently intended to speak something at greater length, but was unable to command his words, and slowly and sadly the group around the grave broke up, and the military filed away. The crowd gradually thinned, and at last nothing was to be seen in the churchyard but the men who were closing up the mortal resting-place of one of the noblest soldiers England ever sent forth to do her service.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES NAPIER

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SIR, In your interesting memoir of Sir Charles Napier, you do no notice that the post of first Governor of the new colony of South Australia was offered to, and refused by him, on grounds creditable to his foresight and economy, as there and that it was this offer which produced his work on Colonization. The subject is thus alluded to in Sidney's "History of the Three Colonies":—"The Commissioners first offered the post of Governor to the present distinguished General, then Colonel Sir Charles Napier; but, on being refused a small body of troops as police, and power to draw on the British treasury for money in case of need, he declined the dangerous honour (which ruined the Colonel who did accept it), observing, with wise prescience: 'While sufficient security exists for the supply of labour in the colony, and even forces that example, there does not seem to be any security that the supply of capital will be sufficient to employ that labour.' Thus Australia lost an active Governor, and India gained a great General. Of the two Governors appointed, one was compelled to receive four hundred thousand pounds, and the other obtained a company of soldiers in lieu of an expensive police.

AN AUSTRALIAN.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—Lieut.-General W. Napier has written a letter to correct an error into which the biographers of his brother have fallen: the statement that to the late Marshal Soult Sir Charles Napier owed his liberty at Corunna. He says:—"It was not so. Marshal Soult treated him with great kindness, and I would no doubt have continued to do so; but I marched from Corunna three days after the battle, leaving Sir C. Napier to the care of Marshal Ney, who protected him for several months, and finally gave him his liberty. The circumstances deserve to be repeated, as showing the generous temper of Ney. His Aide-de-Camp, Captain Comet, reported that a frigate had sent a flag of truce to inquire if Major Napier was living? Tell them 'Yes, so that he is well. Let him be seen.' Captain Comet looked expressively at the Marshal, and said, 'He has an aged mother, a widow.' 'Let him go himself, then, to tell her he is alive,' was the response. And with Major Napier he freed about twenty-five English soldiers, who had been badly wounded and left behind."

THE PENNY POSTAGE.

Looking over an old number of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," dated May 20, 1837, No. 277, I find an article on the system of Penny Postage, then proposed to be adopted. My object in drawing your attention to the subject is to show how much an historian, or author, however well-informed, may be deceived by anticipating the future from that which has resulted from past or present experience. The following extract is taken from the article referred to: "We have followed Mr Hill through the whole of his reasonings, and are convinced that he has fallen into one error. We consider this as one of the most visionary schemes ever put forth by a writer on finance. Mr. Hill, like most political economists, commits the blunder of making no allowance for the passions, the feelings, the habits, and stupidities of mankind. At present every body knows how to put a letter in the Post-office, but under the system proposed only a section of the people would know how to process letter, imagine every one having to buy stamps beforehand for his letters or having to pay a penny with every letter he submitted to the inspection of the Post office clerk, per. You see here that nothing like decency or feeling or the preservation of secrecy is taken into account. Every one who sends a letter is to come under the scrutiny of an officer of Government. But this is not all: the payment of the penny is full as open to objection. People will pay postage when they receive a letter, their feelings at the moment inducing them to pay any sum that is reasonably demanded; but few like to pay money along with a letter; as much as a penny is, we believe that it would be grudged severely by many, and its exaction would, in effect, ruin the whole project. Looking at human society as at present existing, we are sure that it will never work."

In reference to much on various reasons for the falling off of the postage since at that time, and to suggest modes for the future regulation of the postage, mentioning the fact that in the United States as a precedent a letter conveying 30 miles, 4d.; 30 to 80 miles, 5d.; 80 to 150 miles, 6d.; and so on, it may appear strange that a journal such as the Illustrated London News should not, in a penny as well as a penny-a-year, have taken notice of such useful and progressive measures. ROBERT RAINIER.

Camberwell, Sept. 6, 1853.

THE BIRMINGHAM GAOL INQUIRY.

This important inquiry has now proceeded over twelve days; and the disclosures of each day have added some new phase of harsh treatment or cruelty. Refractory boys of twelve and upwards were punished by being put to "the crank," the "waistcoat," and the "leathern collar." We give an outline description of these articles:—the labour upon the crank is the snake-like turns of the handle, the weight of the crank being nominally 5 lbs., but in reality 15 lbs.—a weight too great for a robust labourer. Any lad, not having performed his task, was sentenced to bread and water, and for shouting and making noise he was punished with the strait waistcoat, in addition to the deprivation of his regular food. The jacket is a linen garment, into which the arms are thrust, and fastened by a series of straps behind: a strong leather belt is passed over the arms, restraining them as if they were pinioned, and fastened to the waist. Round the neck is buckled a leathern collar, 3½ inches in depth, a quarter of an inch in thickness, and the edges unbound. Upon this the chin is supported. In this gallery, with the straps so tight that the finger could not be inserted between the leather and the skin, the lad was placed for several hours together, and drenched with water to keep him from talking or "shamming." When released from this torture, he was again placed upon the crank, "the work of a quarter of a horse." With a famished stomach, and enfeebled with the restraint and privation of preceding punishment, he is, of course, unable to do the work, and is left in the cell in the dark, to labour at his dreary task. One punishment alternates with another, until the mind and body are prostrated, and at last the poor boy seeks escape in self murder.

The examination called many of these things into sight. One day, last week, several of the boys in the Reformatory school detailed their experience of prison life. Abner Wilkes, of fifteen, was strapped to the wall, for breaking his crank; he was unable to feed himself, and even with Mr. Sherwin's assistance he was unable to tie the bread to the collar. A second, William Jay or, quite a boy, was kept without food from Wednesday night till Friday morning; a third, William Barnes, eleven years old, served a month on bread and water, and was put into the collar for this offence; a fourth, Thomas Lloyd, ten years of age, for rapping on the wall, was sentenced to three days in the collar, three days with bread and water, and fourteen days without bed and gas; a fifth, Isaac Cottings, eleven years, for writing on his tin can, had three days in the jacket, three days' bread and water, and nine days deprived of chapel, three days no dinner, and fourteen days without bed and gas; for a still more trivial offence three days more bread and water.

The general treatment of the lads appears to have been mostly of a very severe nature. With respect to the general question of the discipline, it is proved, that the returns made to the Home Office were false—feigned cases of illness were reported attempts at suicide. Entry after entry is made that such and such a person died in the infirmary, while he was left to drag out his existence in his cell, without a bed to rest on, but some mid example in a hammock. The summary justice seems to have been nearly unused, the prisoners generally dying in their cells. Insane prisoners were frequently left alone in their cells, to do as they pleased with themselves, and so far was the system of carelessness carried that prisoners have been known to die in their cells without a creature beside them to receive their last breath.

On Tuesday evening the inquiry was brought to a close. Mr Lucy, one of the visiting justices, disowned all knowledge of the severities and extreme cruelties practised in the goal. He also deposed to having, in one instance with his brother justices, sentenced the system when they became aware of cognizant of it, after the death of the boy Andrews whose death gave rise to the investigation.

Mr Wills, also a visiting justice, declared that the visiting justices, deposed generally, that he was not cognizant of the severe punishments which were practised in the goal. He had given directions that the strait-jacket should not be used, except when rendered necessary by the extreme violence of a prisoner, and had never seen the collars before that were produced in the course of that inquiry. The witness admitted that he was one of the magistrates who, in their report to the Home-office, expressed their approval of the conduct of Lieutenant Austin. He was not quite shocked to hear of the practice when had been pursued of depriving boys of their food for the space of a day. Mr. Wills was examined at great length, but nothing material was brought out which had not been previously stated by other magistrates.

Mr Perry, the Inspector of Prisons for the Midland District, spoke to having reported Lieutenant Austin against the infliction of severe and unusual punishments in January last.

After a few explanations from Mr. Jaques, Mr. Wills, and Mr. Perry, the evidence on all sides was brought to a close.

Some days will most likely elapse before the Report on this painful and unlooked-for evidence can be laid before the public.

A roll of papyrus, purchased at the sepulchral diggings about Luxor, turns out to contain some pleadings at the Greek bar. They are three centuries older than the Christian era, and are said to be older than any known MSS.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Mr. Brooks still continues to attract crowded houses. Last Saturday's performance was of considerable interest, as it involved a new character,—that of *Iago*.—Mr. Davenport undertaking *Othello* in *Iago*, Mr. Brooke had a character rather of intellect than passion, and one that required subtle elocution as distinguished from vehement demonstration. The performer here, accordingly, is to be seen in quite another light as in *Otho* by and Mr. B cooke afforded an air of easy nonchalance and familiarity of speech, that brought him to the ordinary level of stage-power. The assumption of character proved flippant; there was no exaggeration, but there was no profundity. Deep-seated malice was not indicated, though great emphasis was judiciously given to the passages in the soliloquies expressive of his jealous suspicions regarding both *Othello* and *Cassio*. Mr. Brooke's is far from the best *Iago* we have on the boards; that of Mr. Marston is much superior, and Mr. Vandenhoff leaves it at an immeasurable distance. We were much better pleased, and had much more reason to be satisfied, with Mr. Davenport's *Othello*. In person majestic, in style natural, in disposition gentle. Mr. Davenport's *Othello* has never been exceeded for tenderness, suavity, and pathos. Nowhere was there obstreperous display; but the climax of passion was reached with cumulative power, and the plaudits of the house secured for the proper places in the text. Intelligence, taste, and judicious treatment belong to Mr. Davenport in general; to these qualities, he adds, in the noble Moor, a fine range of emotion, and a magnificent bearing for the display of which the character affords frequent opportunities, none of which were omitted by this thoroughly good and well-practised actor.

ASTLEY'S.

A change of performances has at length occurred at this equestrian theatre. The new management has selected a classical subject; the new drama beginning with a plentiful group, but continuing and ending in burlesque. The piece is entitled "Jupiter's Decree, and the Fall of Phaeton; or, the Fiery Coursers of the Sun." The dialogue is by Mr. W. Eater, whose attempts at humour, however, it must be confessed, are not always of the most salient order. The main effects of the production are the pictorial situations—the falling and the fallen Phaëton, with the Horses of the Sun variously grouped about the chariot, form two magnificent tableaux. For grand and picturesque arrangement these perhaps have never been excelled. There is also a ballet introduced, with Mdlle. Christine for its heroine, of great merit, spirit, and purpose. The reception of the new drama was enthusiastic. It was succeeded by the athletic feats and humours of the ring. In the latter Miss Emily Cooke is the great star rider, and performs feats of extraordinary agility. Her leap through sixteen tissue papered hoops appears to be a performance of much difficulty. Sufficient impetus to carry the body through the air a considerable distance is required; and even then the result is not to be accomplished without an evident act of intensified and prolonged volition. Miss Emily Cooke, however—though sometimes not until after repeated trials—subdues all obstacles by the force of will and, with great dash, makes each and every one make her aerial passage through all the impediments, as if, like Plato's pigeon, she had to encounter no resisting medium. The new management is clearly capable of sustaining the ancient triumphs of the arena, and the "scenes in the circle" still continue to command admiration, as of old, and that "involuntary praise" of wonder which at all times has been the reward of the gymnast and the equestrian.

SADLER'S WELLS.

"The School for Scandal" and "Virginius" have been revived. The *Sir Peter Teazle* of Mr. Phelps is effectively artistic one of those chaste pieces of individuality, indeed, in which this judicious performer is most potent. His *Virginius*, also, is pathetic, well studied, and effective; not withstanding the level and measured style of the performance. Not a syllable of the text but is duly weighed. The houses have been well attended.

THE NEW LAW ON RECEIPT STAMPS.—The new law on receipt stamps, which will take effect from and after the 10th day of next month, is of public importance. On all receipts for the payment of £2 and upwards the new duty is one penny, and may be denoted either by a stamp impressed upon the paper wherein any such instrument is written, or by an adhesive stamp, &c. Parties and the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue are to provide stamps of both descriptions for the purpose of denoting the duty. In any case where an adhesive stamp is used for the purpose aforesaid, any person writing or causing to be written upon any part of the said adhesive stamp, or upon any piece of paper or parchment on which the same is given shall, before the instrument is delivered out of his hand, custody, or power, cancel or obliterate the stamp so used, by writing thereon his name, or the initial letters of his name, or in such manner as to show clearly and distinctly that such stamp has been made use of, and so that the same may not be again used; and if any such receipt, &c., is given, and the stamp not effectually cancelled, the party giving the same is to forfeit the sum of £10. Any person getting off or removing, or getting the stamp and using or causing it to be used for her Majesty, is to be liable to a forfeiture of £50. Persons having receipt stamps on hand are to be allowed for the same.

WILLS.—The will of the late Earl of Ducie was proved in London, on the behalf, by his brother-in-law James Baughton Langston, Esq., the Hon. Percy Moreton (his Lordship's brother) having a power reserved to him. The personalty was sworn under £120,000, which is bequeathed amongst younger sons and daughters, his Countess taking a life interest therein. *Benjamin*.—The late Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.H., has bequeathed to his nephew, Richard Edward Bullen, R.N., his residence at Southampton, together with the whole of the furniture, pictures, plates, &c., and his star as Knight Commander of the Bath. The rest of his property, real and personal, is to be divided into four equal parts between his said nephew and three nieces.—Richard Long, Esq., of Penzance, Cornwall, has left to the British and Foreign Bible Society £100s, and to the London Missionary Society £1000.—Mrs. Gubbe, of Chester, has bequeathed £200 to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, £200 to the London Tract Society, £50 to each of the following:—The British and Foreign Bible, Church Missionary, and London Missionary Societies; and £100 to the Schools of St. Mary's Church, Birkenhead.

TESTIMONIAL.—A short time since the sum of £13 was transmitted to the Rev. P. S. Desprez and Mr. T. Pinchard, of Wolverhampton, anonymously, for the purpose of purchasing a Bible, to be presented to the Rev. Robert Bilmore (now Curate and Sunday Evening Lecturer of St. Luke, Old-street, London), and to bear the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Robert Bilmore, B.A., late Curate of St. George's, Wolverhampton, by an unknown friend, as a testimony of personal esteem, and an appreciation of his courageous and devoted conduct during the cholera in 1849."

MRS. GIBBON, THE AUNT OF THE HISTORIAN.—Among the papers of this lady were found, after her decease, several letters to her from her nephew, Edward Gibbon, the historian, and his friend Lord Sheffield, from which it would appear that the religious views of the former had, at least from the year 1768, undergone considerable change from one of these interesting letters, shortly to be published, the following is an extract:—"Whatever you may have been told of my opinions, I can assure you with truth, that I consider religion as the best guide of youth, and the best support of old age; that I firmly believe there is less real happiness in the business and pleasures of the world, than in the tranquil which you have chosen of devotion and retirement."—From *Notes and Queries*.

A RELIC OF FERNANDO CORTEZ.—The Duke de Montpensier has just purchased the humble house which was inhabited by Fernando Cortez, at Castiglia de la Cuesta, near Seville. The Prince, being desirous of transmitting to posterity what may be called a monument of Spanish national *keep*, is about to have the house repaired, without changing its form, so as to leave it just as it was inhabited by the illustrious Spaniard.

THE BRITANNIA AND MENAI BRIDGES.—A new neighbourhood is rapidly springing up in the district in the immediate vicinity of these far-famed structures; and, before many years have elapsed, a large and populous town will have risen up. The price of land has advanced enormously; ground which four years ago realised £5 now being now worth £25. A new hotel is about being erected between the bridges, and elegant villas are to be built in the park which was so beautifully designed and laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton. In the neighbourhood of Bangor the price of land has advanced amazingly, and such is the case all along the Chester and Holyhead line.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—Improvements at Greenwich Hospital and in the grounds are being carried out, which will be of much advantage to the locality. The bad and vane near the dome surrounding the Painted Gallery have been regilt, as also that over the chapel. At the west end a large space of ground, which has been cleared away, is being covered over with sods of grass, and an extensive gravel walk is being laid down. This is intended for the visitors and the pensioners, who will have a shed erected for them, where they will be allowed to smoke. An elegant iron railing will be erected in front of the hospital, facing the flames.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Our customary Notices are resumed this week and will in future be continued without intermission.

J. D. M.—It is probable, but not certain. Due notice, however, will be given to our northern friends.

To C. F. S., Bromwich. J. W. S., Boston. U. S.; F. M., of Preston. M. P. C., Halifax; and to many others too numerous to specify, our thanks are returned for their obliging communications.

J. S., Dalston.—Quite right. The Kt could have been safely taken.

R. F., of Culcheth. We are sorry and surprised, too, that you have failed in your laudable endeavour to establish a Chess-club in the regiment. We should have thought the game of Chess, of all others, the most preferable and congenial recreation for military men.

R. D., Portsmouth.—Your very interesting communication on the subject of Russian Chessmen shall appear. The address given is quite eligible.

A SUBSCRIBER. It is in contemplation, we believe, to publish a list every month in the *Chess Player's Chronicle*.

LES PETITS ENFANTS.—In the event of the player being reduced to his King and one Pawn or piece, that remaining Pawn or piece may be taken by his adversary. 2. In former times the party stalemated was considered to have won the game. At the present day, stalemate makes a drawn game.

A. L., Albany street; G. Mea., Edinburgh; R. W., of Wakefield.—They shall be examined and reported on immediately.

WAVERLEY.—See the notice above, to Les Petits Enfants.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 497.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 7th	R takes Q (best)
2. P takes R	1 to Q B 6th (best)
3. P to Q B 8th, becoming a Kt (ch)	K moves
4. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K moves
5. B to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K takes B
6. R to K Kt 8th (ch)	K moves
7. R mates.	

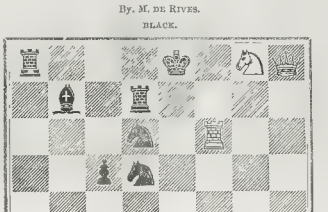
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 498.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 4th sq	B to K 4th sq
2. R to Q Kt 4th	R P takes B (best)
3. Q to Q R 8th	Kt from K Kt sq to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K 8th (ch)	Kt takes Kt (best)
5. R takes P (ch)	K takes R
6. Q mates	

PROBLEM No. 501.

By. M. DE RIVES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following beautiful Game was lately played between Mr. SCHUMOFF and Prince OURUSSOFF, the younger.

(*Genoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prince O.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prince O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt to K 4th (d)	Kt takes Kt (e)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. B takes Q	B takes P (ch)
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. K to his 2nd	P to K Kt 6th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. P to K R 3rd	R takes B
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. B takes K B P	B to K B 4th (f)
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	22. B to Q 5th	R to K 2nd
7. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	23. P to 4th	P to Q B 3rd
8. B to K Kt 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	24. R takes Kt	R takes P
9. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	25. R to K Q sq (g)	Kt takes B (ch)
10. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K 2nd	26. K to his B sq	P to Q B 7th
11. Q to her Kt 3rd	Kt to K R 2nd (a)	27. R takes P (ch)	K to his 2nd
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	28. R to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd
13. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 5th (b)	29. Q takes Q B P	B to Q B 5th (ch)
14. Kt to K R 4th	Kt takes Kt	30. R to Q 3rd	K to K B sq
15. B takes Kt	P takes P	31. Q takes Q B	R takes Q
16. P to K 5th (c)	P takes Q B P		

And White resigned the game.

(a) There is a freshness and originality about the games of the Prince Ourussoff, that render them as delightful as they are instructive to the chess student.
(b) A capital counter-move.
(c) All these moves were ever-justly conceived.
(d) What might also have taken the Pawn with his Queen.
(e) This, though perhaps unasked, is played with remarkable ingenuity.
(f) From this point Black plays in a most masterly manner.
(g) Q takes P seems a better move.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game between Mr. BIGLAND, of Leamington, and Mr. ZACHARY, of Huddersfield.

(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. Kt to Q B 4th	P takes P
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. P takes P	P to Q R 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Q to K 6th	P to Q R 5th
4. Kt takes P	P to K 4th	17. Kt to Q B sq	B to Q R 3rd
5. K Kt to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	18. Kt to K R 3rd	Q R to Q B sq
6. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	19. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q sq
7. B takes Kt	Q takes B	20. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 4th
8. B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	21. Kt to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
9. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	22. Kt to B Kt 3rd	B to Q sq (e)
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	23. P takes Kt (b)	Q to Q 4th
11. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	24. Kt from K to Q 4th	Q to Q Kt 4th
12. P to K R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	25. Kt to K B sq	Kt to Q 4th
13. B to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 5th	26. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q Kt 7th

And White resigns.

(a) This is quite decisive.
(b) Instead of taking Kt with P, White plays R takes K B P, thus—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
23.	Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	27. K takes Kt	R takes B P (ch)
24. K to Q sq	R takes R	28. K to Q sq (best)	R to Q 6th
25. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q	29. K to K B sq	R to Q 4th
26. B takes Q (ch),	K takes B	And Black must win.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 846.—From the *Schachzeitung*.

White: K at Q R 3rd, Q at K Kt 4th, Bs at K 2nd and Q 4th, Kts at K 7th and Q 7th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 4th, Q 2nd, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at his 5th, Q at K R 8th, Rs at K R 4th and Q B 3rd, B at K 8th, Kt at Q 4th, and P at Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 847.—From the *Schachzeitung*.

White: K at his 7th, Bs at K R 4th and Q R 3rd, Kts at K B 3rd and Q B 3rd, P at Q K 5th.
Black: K at K B 8th; Ps at K R 3rd, K B 5th, Q B 3rd and 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

REFORM IN AGRICULTURE.—THE DUCIE FAMILY AND ESTATES.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

The unprecedented prices obtained for the live stock of the late Earl of Ducie, at the recent sale at Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire (600 and 700 guineas each for cows), have attracted public attention to the agricultural reforms achieved by his Lordship and his scientific assistants. We propose to take a brief review of those improvements and of the estate generally. First, of the estate and family:

The principal seat of the family is at Woodchester, near the clothing town of Stroud, in which it has considerable influence. The situation is thirteen miles south from Gloucester. Tortworth Court is another estate, about twenty miles south-west of Gloucester. It is remarkable for its fertile meadows and woodland scenery. The most ancient chestnut tree in England grows there. It is known to have been a tree in the year 1216. Atkyns, in his county history, describes it (130 years ago) to be several trees grown into one. But the present writer agrees with more recent authorities, in believing it to be one entire growth. It was eighteen yards in circumference at the end of last century, but was then, as now, much decayed.

The parish of Cromhall is the scene of the greatest of the Ducie agricultural changes. It is situated about twenty-three miles south of Gloucester, and six west of Wotton-under-Edge. Like Tortworth, it forms a portion of the Vale of Berkeley.

The Ducies came to England from Normandy with a regiment to contend for Queen Isabel, consort of Edward II., against the Royal favourites, the Spensers. For this service they got a grant of land in Staffordshire. This continued in the family for many generations, until James Ducie, Esq., sold most of it, near the end of the reign of Henry VIII. The son of his second son being poor, went into trade in London, flourished, and married the daughter of an Alderman. He was Lord Mayor in 1631; and, being immensely rich, was made banker to Charles I. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he lost £80,000 by the King; nevertheless, he left £400,000 to four sons, and the title baronet to the eldest: he also left him Tortworth Court and the other estates, which, in the reign of Queen Victoria, are undergoing such wonderful transformations. They were sequestered from his son, Sir Richard Ducie, by Oliver Cromwell. He compounded for a payment of £816 14s. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother Sir William Ducie, who was created Lord Down by Charles II. Having no issue, the estates passed to his niece, wife of Edward Morton, and Mortons, in Staffordshire. This brought the present surname of Morton into the family. This lady's son and heir was Matthew Ducie Morton, who was created Lord Ducie in 1720, and having married the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Thomas Prest wich, of Lancashire, acquired that valuable property now known as the Ducie estate, in and on the north side of Manchester. Some of it is already covered with valuable buildings, and all of it promises to be soon covered with the great thoroughfares of that advancing city.

It does not appear that any successor added materially to the estates except the late Earl, and he did so by increasing the productiveness of the soil already in possession, rather than by acquiring a greater number of acres. As space is limited, we refer only to one farm, that of Whitfield, in the parish of Cromhall. The figures are given on authority.

VALUATIONS.—The valuation of the farm for a poor-rate in 1840, the last year of the old system, was £120, the gross rental being £200. In 1853, the third year of the new system, the valuation for poor-rate was £204, the estimate of gross rental being £364.

EXTRA LABOUR.—In three years there had been expended on extraordinary labour (other than that of routine culture)—namely, on roads and bridges, grubbing old hedges and roots of trees, drainage, levelling, fences and walling, sub-soiling, liming, and erection of buildings, the sum of £7823 11s. 3½d.

WAGES.—The wages paid under the old system were—to two men at 9s. a week each, one boy at 3s., and two women at 4s. each, £75 8s. per annum; to four men at 9s. a week, harvest for ten weeks, 18s. each, £24; to carpenter, blacksmith, horse and cow-doctor, &c., £15: total, £114 8s.

Under the new system, the wages for ordinary labour were estimated at for hirers and other day-labourers, £178 19s. For the following men hired by the year: superintendent, £80; foreman, £39; three ploughmen, £78; shepherd, £33; cowman, £26; two boys, £20; dairymaid, £20; second dairymaid, £15; old man for jobs, £18 12s.; carpenter's bill, £13 18s.; blacksmith's, £15 10s.; saddler's, £4 10s.; hurdle-making for sheep, £8. Total, £550 1s.

PRODUCE.—The produce under the old system, on an average of twenty-one years, was—from twenty-five cows, 62½ cwt. of cheese, at 50s., £156 5s.; the calves of same cows, at 30s., per cow, £37 10s. A fat pig sold for every five cows—five at £3 each, £15: eighteen calves, at 10s. each, £9; seven cows or heifers, sold at £9 each, £63. Wheat (average about 12 bushels per acre), 168 bushels, at 7s., £58 16s. Barley (averaging about 20 bushels per acre), 80 bushels at 4s., £16. Eighteen acres of potatoes (one-third only manured, averaging about 8½ tons per acre), £96. Eight acres of tassels, £12. About 25 acres of farm occupied by profitless swamps, banks, foul hedge-rows, &c.

Produce under the new system, in the second year from commencement of agricultural reform.—In one field of 10 acres, the wheat yielded *forty-five* bushels per acre, instead of *twelve*, as before. The whole wheat crop of forty acres yielded from forty-one to forty-six bushels per acre; and would probably have done more but for the excessive weight of straw, amounting in one instance to 2104 cubic feet per acre, after being five weeks in the stack.

In the first year of the new system, white carrots yielded twenty-seven tons per acre. Oats, barley, beans, and turnips were grown in like proportion. There were 1600 cubic yards of farm-yard manure, besides large accumulations of liquid manure in tanks—the solid being estimated at three buildings per cubic yard.

The live stock consisted of 412 sheep, which, with wool, were valued at £1075 11s; thirty-two Hereford oxen, value of £532; three cows, value £22; thirty-three pigs, £41; and ten horses, £410. Total value of live-stock, £2,080 12s.

BUILDINGS.—The farm buildings, under the old system, consisted of a dwelling house, 46 by 35 feet, containing kitchen, back kitchen, dairy, and parlour below, with four bed-rooms above. A small barn, a stable for four horses, a shed for eight cows, a house for four cows, and a calves' house. The rest of the live stock had no shelter, and all these buildings were in bad repair.

Under the new system, the buildings consist of barn, straw-house, chaff and root-house, two stables, feeding-house for cattle, open shed for cattle, granaries, open sheds for sheep, cart and tool-house, piggeries, root-house and granary (second set), steaming-house, house for steam-engine, open courts for loose stock, manure tanks, weigh-bridge, and cottages for married workmen: also, buildings to contain the thrashing and winnowing machinery driven by the steam-engine. The timber, which choked up the numerous small fields before, paid for nearly half the cost of erecting three buildings, and effecting the drainage, new roads, bridges, and fences. The increase of produce up to the present time, 1853, has averaged 1000 per cent in quantity for human food over its amount up to 1841. Wages are 30 per cent higher for each person, and the persons employed are 500 per cent more in number than under the old system. The farm during the last ten years has been let to a tenant (the intelligent agent, Mr. Morton, who first improved it), and yields a satisfactory rental. The work-people, with improved wages and considerate master, have equalled in moral advancement the physical reforms of the farm.

In connexion with the above sale, it will be interesting to record the sale of a bull, which has realised a higher price than any obtained by the late Earl Ducie's stock.—

In the year 1810, the then celebrated short-horned bull "Comet" was sold for the extraordinary sum of 1000 guineas—a price which no bull has ever before realised, and which, it was predicted, would never occur again. This allegation continued to be correct until within the past month, when Mr. Booden, of Red Bank, near Lancaster, sold his short-horned bull, "Grand Duke," a direct descendant from the bull "Comet," for a similar sum of 1000 guineas. This bull was purchased for exportation to America; but it is a satisfaction to know that Mr. Booden has "by more cattle of the same strain than any breeder of the celebrated and favourite breed being now in existence."

We may add that in this very sale of Lord Ducie's stock

MR. BOLDEN'S SHORT-HORNED BULL, "GRAND DUKE," SOLD FOR ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

nearly all Mr. Bolden's animals claim affinity in a closer or more remote degree. For example, the two cows that fetched respectively 700 and 600 guineas are own sisters of Mr. Bolden's bull. Again, the animal that obtained 650 guineas, was by the same bull belonging to Mr. Bolden from a granddaughter of one of Mr. Bolden's cows, thus claiming blood ties on both sides. Again, the bull that sold for 500 guineas was out of a cow in the possession of Mr. Bolden. Indeed, several of Mr. Bolden's stock are related by blood to the animals that fetched such high prices at Lord Ducie's sales. These points of excellence redound highly to the honour of agriculture in the Lancaster district.

FESTIVITIES AT KINMEL PARK, COUNTY DENBIGH.

THE beautiful demesne of Kinmel, and the picturesque little town of Abergele, were lately the scene of great festivities, on the occasion of the return to his ancestral home of Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., and his bride, the second daughter of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P. for Liverpool. Mr. Hughes is nephew of the first Lord Dinorben, and succeeded, about a year ago, at the death of the second Lord, to the vast estates of the family in North Wales, including the princely mansion of Kinmel, of which we give a View, taken since its recent improvements.

The whole country around was embellished on the day of the rejoicings (Tuesday the 30th ult.) with triumphal arches, and banners bearing appropriate inscriptions; and, from afar and near, thousands of tenant farmers, friends, and well-wishers crowded to the scene. After three addresses of congratulation had been presented to the youthful proprietor, the dense mass of people, comprising large numbers of the élite of the county, proceeded to the refreshment booths erected in the park; and concluded the day's enjoyment by wandering about the demesne, and visiting the attractive gardens and pleasure grounds.

Seldom, on such occasions, has so much enthusiasm been displayed; and, altogether, the demonstration was most gratifying. Our Engraving represents the arrival of Mr. Hughes at the Portico of Kinmel, just before the following address was presented by the Rev. John Jones, Rector of St. George's.

TO HUGH ROBERT HUGHES, ESQ.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, clergy, gentry, and friends, beg leave to offer you our heartiest congratulations on this your happy return to the home of your inheritance. We hail your arrival amongst us with feelings of the more lively satisfaction, from seeing you accompanied by your fair and amiable bride—the daughter of a house so honoured as that of Ravensworth. We rejoice that we are not called upon to bid welcome to a stranger, but to the representative of a family long known and respected in the Principality; and that these noble demesnes have passed into the possession of a true-hearted Welshman. We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the generous anxiety you have already manifested to promote the welfare of your poorer neighbours, and our gratitude for your munificent contributions to the public charities and schools. We pray that you may continue, as you have begun, to prove a good steward of the bountiful gifts which it has pleased God to shower down upon you; and we most heartily wish you and your beloved partner a long life of happiness, and a career of usefulness and honour amongst your fellow-countrymen.

In reply to this address, and to two others from his tenantry, Mr. Hughes spoke very feelingly, reciprocating the feelings of satisfaction towards him, and trusting that he "shall never neglect the duties of private hospitality, nor turn a deaf ear to the calls of charity."

FETE AT KINMEL PARK.—PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES TO W. H. HUGHES, ESQ.

PROCESSION OF THE LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, IN LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF THE LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

On Monday morning, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, the members of the Teetotal Societies in and about the metropolis, according to arrangement, assembled in Lincoln's-inn fields, for the purpose of a grand demonstration, on the invitation of Mr. Gough, a celebrated teetotal advocate from America. Mr. Geugh is on a visit to this country in furtherance of his mission.

By half-past eleven—the hour fixed for starting—there were many thousands of persons assembled; the parties being conveyed in vehicles of every character and description, from the aristocratic four-in-hand barouche and the four-wheeled phaeton down to the more humble pleasure-van and cart—many of them filled with respectably-dressed females; the vans being tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens. The number of vehicles amounted to several hundred. The females wore favours of various colours but that prevailing was white ribbon, with a virgin white artificial rose; and, judging from the number in requisition, the artificial flower-makers must have reaped a profitable harvest, each male member being decorated with a rose.

Mr. and Mrs. Gough, and the President and Vice-Presidents of the London Temperance League, headed by the brass band of the Hon. East India Company, having arrived on the ground, the procession was formed at twelve o'clock, and started, headed by an immense number of young children, called "The Band of Hope," with flags, followed by the numerous vehicles containing the adult members of the various societies, the committee and officers of the League, the Islington and Westminster Teetotal Leagues, with their banners, bands of music being interspersed at intervals during the line of procession; the rear being brought up by open carriages drawn by four horses, containing the principal officers and advocates of the movement—the last carriage, drawn by four horses and postillions, containing Mr. and Mrs. Gough, and the President and Vice-Presidents of the League, the Hon. East India Company's band preceding them. The procession moved from Lincoln's-inn-fields through Great Queen-street, Long-acre, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, Parliament-street, Bridge-street, Westminster, London and Walworth roads, Manor-place, to the Zoological Gardens where it arrived about two o'clock; and where the parties enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content with the varied amusements that were offered at these delightful Gardens.

In addition to the ordinary entertainments of the place, the proceedings were diversified by Mr. Gough, and other gentlemen, on the topic of the day—Teetotalism, varied with vocal and instrumental music at intervals.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MILWALL, POPLAR.

On Saturday morning last Poplar was visited by a fire which, in the course of a few hours, laid in ruins property roughly estimated in value at upwards of £100,000 sterling, besides throwing out of employment several hundred workmen.

The scene of this misfortune was the extensive iron steam-ship manufactory belonging to Messrs. J. Scott, Russell, and Co., at Milwall, at

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF MESSRS. SCOTT, RUSSELL, AND CO.'S IRON STEAM SHIP BUILDING WORKS, AT MILWALL.

the angle of the Isle of Dogs, facing the Royal Dockyard at Deptford. As many as 1000 hands were employed on the works. The bulk of them left at the usual hour, six o'clock, on the Friday evening, and about 100 were detained at the factory completing some particular work up to the period of the fire being discovered soon after twelve o'clock—by a police-officer on duty in the neighbourhood, and by the watchman employed on the premises. An alarm was raised, and several of the men hastened to the spot to render assistance; notwithstanding their exertions, the flames, which it was at first expected would be confined to the building in which they broke out—the immense forging department—made fearful progress, and very speedily extended to the floors above. The stock contained there proved such a powerful auxiliary that the fire spread in four directions, igniting in succession the erecting shops and the long range of carpenters' and painters' workshops

The powerful engine belonging to the firm was at once got out and set to work, but the water thrown by one engine made not the least impression upon the fire, which quickly broke through the roof. Mr. Brunwood, the superintendent of the fire brigade; Mr. Henderson, the chief officer of the Division of the establishment; Mr. Fogo, the head officer of the A district; and Mr. Connorton, the foreman of the West of England office, were all busy with their engines as fast as possible, as they supposed, towards the seat of the calamity. Unfortunately the light of the fire deceived them, and, instead of taking the Middlesex side of the river, they crossed the bridges, and proceeded at full speed towards Deptford Dockyard; but on reaching that establishment the firemen, for the first time, ascertained where the fire was raging, and the engines had to be turned back and cross London-bridge. The powerful steam-float, at Southwark bridge, was sent down the river as fast as possible, and reached the place almost as soon as some of the land engines, which had taken the wrong side of the water. The floating engine belonging to her Majesty, for the protection of the Dockyard at Deptford, was also brought across the Thames and set to work, and also the lower fleet of the fire brigade from the Rotherhithe station. The whole of the land engines present (ten in number), and that of the West of England Company, were likewise set to work from an abundant supply of water furnished by the East London Company's mains; but, in spite of their exertions, the work of desolation continued, and the smithy, containing a number of forges, cutting and ploughing machines worked by steam, estimated to be worth £12,000; and the carpenters' cutting department, a building nearly 90 feet long by 25 feet broad, became enveloped in one immense sheet of flame. From these premises the flames seized upon a lofty stock of timbers (upwards of 1000 tons), used principally for constructing the decks and internal fittings of the iron ships. Contiguous was a heap of eighty tons of coals, under a shed. This speedily became ignited, and the conflagration, with the large mass of property on fire, brilliantly lighted up Greenwich Hospital, the Observatory, and the other large buildings on the opposite bank of the river. The wind, which had been blowing fresh all the night, had by this time greatly increased.

The firemen tried all that was possible to prevent the flames from communicating with the pattern-lofts, the mould-lofts, and the coal-sheds, but without success; and in a brief period the whole of these premises, composed of brick and timber, considerably over 150 feet long, nearly 100 feet broad, and three stories high, filled with articles of great value, were wrapped in flames, which communicated with a spacious timber building belonging to Messrs. Napier, the steam-engine manufacturers, adjoining the west side of Messrs. Russell's ship-yard.

The firemen, upon finding that there was every probability of the whole of Messrs. Napier's premises also falling a prey to the fury of the flames, brought all their force to bear upon the building that had just taken fire, and, by great perseverance, succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames in that direction; but the building itself, which was of great extent, was levelled with the ground, and the valuable contents destroyed.

By three o'clock the whole of the fitting-up and erecting shops of Messrs. Russell were burning from the base to the roof; and the heat was so intense that the firemen were frequently exposed to imminent danger.

Two splendid iron ships built for the North of Europe General Steam Navigation Company, each 600 tons burden, one of which was intended to be launched this day (Saturday), were also exposed to such an intense heat that their bows have bulged while lying on the slip.

A vast amount of property that was in the mould lofts has likewise been destroyed; and the destruction of patterns—among which were those of the intended largest ship in the world, to be built by the firm for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company—has proved most disastrous.

Fortunately, the premises on the opposite side of the yard, although much scorched, are not destroyed, and it is understood that business will not be entirely suspended.

The damage done is thus officially reported:—"The erecting shops, the fitting-up shops, the carpenters' and moulders' shops, the smithy, destroyed; the stores, sheds, and contents severely damaged by fire, and the heads of two iron steam-ships on the stocks burned by the fire. The erecting houses, pattern shops, mould lofts, the carpenters' shops, the smithy, the engine and boiler house, and the tool warehouses, the steam-engine house, the boilers and machinery therein, the stock and utensils in trade, the painters' shops, the stock and utensils in trade, with the vessels on the slips, were insured in the Sun, Atlas, Globe, Phœnix, and West of England offices, to the extent of £90,000. Fortunately no lives were lost during the raging of the fire.

A very strict investigation has been made by the brigade authorities, and also by Messrs. Russell, for the purpose of ascertaining how the fire occurred, but nothing satisfactory could be elicited.

Such an extensive fire has not taken place in the neighbourhood for several years.

THE KILMORE ADDRESS.

During the Queen's recent visit to Ireland the following address was presented to her Majesty —

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the dutiful and loyal address of her Majesty's faithful subjects, the parishioners of the parish of Kilmore, in the diocese and county of Meath, Ireland.

May it please your Majesty,

We, the parishioners of Kilmore, satisfied that your maternal love, exemplified towards your realm at large, will kindly entertain the expression of loyalty, duty, and affection, from even the humblest of your subjects, beg leave again to respectfully welcome you to Ireland; and embrace the opportunity to congratulate your Majesty and your Royal Consort on the late happy accession to your family, and likewise to express our thankfulness that the Almighty Giver of all good has vouchsafed speedy and perfect recovery from the dangerous illness and distemper with which it pleased Divine Providence to visit yourself and domestic circle.

Some of us personally joined in the cordial adieus which pealed from Irish tongues, expounding the Irish heart, when from the steamer's deck your Majesty bade a short farewell to our shores—so feelingly, so touchingly pronounced. The interval has happily tested the sanction and consolidate policy whereby passing political clouds dimming our horizon were dispelled, and this section of your Majesty's dominions preserved intact, and where peace and prosperity smile on your Majesty's revisit; and the impetus given to scientific art and manufacture by the local realisation of the nobly-conceived suggestion of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been accomplished in the progress of both; affording practical testimony of co-operation in his particular views for the cultivation of industry and progress of knowledge, the justness of which has been unequivocally admitted by the assistance and European status, in their adoption of a similar plan for industrial exhibition

That the guardianship of the "Author and Finisher of salvation" may, by a continuous shower of blessings, be manifested towards your Majesty, your august Consort, and Royal children, is the sincere and constant prayer of your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, the parishioners of Ashbrook.

(Signed on their behalf)
E. TIGHE GREGORY, Rector and Vicar, Chairman.

Previous to her Majesty leaving Dublin the patriotic Rector of Kilmore was honoured with the following communication, written by the Secretary of State, who accompanied the Sovereign to Ireland:—

Phœnix-park, Sept. 3, 1853

Rev. Sir, I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the address of the parishioners of Kilmore, which her Majesty has been pleased to accept graciously to receive.—I am, Rev. sir, your obedient and humble servant,
The Rev. Dr. Tighe Gregory, &c. GRANVILLE.

The Kilmore address was the only parochial compliment paid to her Majesty, on this as on her former visit to Ireland.

We understand that Dr. Bowring, on whose motion in the House of Commons, the tenth of the pound sterling, or farm, was carried in 1847, is about to put out a volume on decimal coinage and accountancy, with the view of establishing the progress of the decimal system through the westward, and the advantages associated with its introduction.

THE NORTH STAR.

Oh, stedfast star, that crowns the North!
Which to the world God gave,
To guide the way of wanderers
In desert or on wave.
Oh, stedfast star, that crowns the North
To thee belongs alone,
'Mid all the rolling host of heaven,
A never-moving throne.

II.

Long, long before the Eastern sage
Had found the earth long forth
That star—the king of precious stones,
That ever joins to North.
Thou wert the predecessor,
Set bright and clear on high,
Enthroned above the ivy pole—
The magnet of the sky!

III.

And lest the untaught wanderer
Should gaze for thee in vain,
There rolls a constellation
Which boys call Charles's Wain
And in this constellation,
Wherever it may be,
There are two fair and faithful stars
Which ever point to thee.

IV.

Yet not alone dost thou perform
Good offices to men;
In other climes, a group of stars
Attract the Indian's ken.
They shine upon fair perfum'd isles,
Whence light canoes come forth,
And guide the seekers of the South
As thou dost of the North.

V.

They shine, too, on the storm-rent bark
Which, toils around Cape Horn,
And cheer despairing mariners
Who vainly long for morn:
And as they form a sacred sign.
The men whom wild waves toss,
Have recognised the symbol,
And bless the Southern Cross.

VI.

But still to thee, the North-man turns,
For on his stormy shore,
Than men who dwell 'neath cloudless skies,
He needeth thee the more.
And though he scan the compass now,
Yet still he blesseth thee,
Who ages since didst teach his sires
Their way along the sea. ANGUS B. REACH.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—The Queen has expressed deep interest in the success of the efforts now made to establish a model lodging-house for the working classes in Dublin; and as if the benevolent project should receive general support, her Majesty and Prince Albert would allow their names to be placed at the head of the subscription list for the sum of £500.

THE DARGAN INSTITUTE.—The Committee of the Dargan Institute, at a meeting held at the Commercial Buildings, acknowledged the receipt of subscriptions from each member of the Journeymen Plumbers' Society of Dublin, and letters were read from the representatives of other trades, stating that collections were in progress to aid the movement. Many noblemen and gentlemen have also joined in the subscription. The Lord Lieutenant, Chairman and Mrs. Gibson are amongst the foremost of the list of public benefactors.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The attendance at the Exhibition Building on Sunday was numerous and fashionable, and the receipts at the door satisfactory. The total number present on one day during the week was 9873.

BELFAST AND BALLYMENA.—Mr. Dargan has taken the contracts for constructing the lines from Ballymena to Coleraine and the Harbour of Portrush, and from Randalstown to Cookstown. Operations are to be commenced immediately, and the line to Portrush is to be completed in twelve months.

REPRESENTATION OF LISBURN.—Another candidate has been announced for the representation of Lisburn, in addition to the Messrs. Richardson. The *Daily Express* calls upon the voters to hold their votes disengaged, "as a gentleman of highly Conservative principles, and long known in Parliamentary life, an Irishman, whose family and connections have been extensively associated with the trade and manufactures of the north of Ireland, intends to offer himself as a candidate to represent them in the Commons House of Parliament at the approaching election."

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—The *Cork Constitution* announces that the Channel fleet put into Bantry Bay on Monday, *en route* to Queenstown, which they are to leave on Saturday.

THE "IRISH BRIGADE."—Some correspondence has been published very damaging to some members of the Irish Brigade. Last week the *Cork Reporter* insinuated a charge against Mr. Maguire, the member for Dungarvan, that he had offered a place in the Ministry, on condition that they prevailed on Mr Edmund O'Flaherty to withdraw his petition against Mr. Maguire's return. Mr. Magu re retorted that the charge was a "lie." Con mcneuse Murphy immediately wrote to Mr. Magnire, asking him whether he did not request Mr. Murphy to wait on Mr. Hayter and the Duke of Nevcas le to induce them to obtain the withdrawal of the petition. "What equivalent," Mr Murphy asks, "had you to offer them for their interference?" Mr. Maguire replies by admitting that he not only asked Mr. Murphy's assistance, but that Mr. Murphy volunteered it; and that others had also been asked. "But," writes Mr Maguire, "that I authorised any man to make a corrupt compact on my behalf, is a lie." Mr Murphy states distinctly that Mr. Maguire did authorise him to say that "he would not oppose the Government." In a subsequent letter, Mr. Murphy publishes his charge against Mr. Maguire:—"Mr. Maguire requested me to crave the interference of Mr. Hayter, and authorised me to assure him that he would not oppose the Government." And here the matter stands.

USES OF THE STEREOSCOPE.—A couple of flat daguerréotype pictures of any scene are put into a little box. When they are looked at in a couple of reflectors properly arranged, the scene itself seems to be visible in bold relief. So, for example, we may perchance look in upon the river Volga flowing between banks and under the piles and works of a great unfinished bridge forming a track partly across the tide from bank to bank every post as sound and as real as though the river and its banks and the great work there in progress had been modelled by the fairies. Goethe tells a story of fairy who was carried about by a mortal in a small box, through the chinks of which could be seen her sumptuous palace. Here is a box of about the same size, containing any fairy scene that, by the help of photography, we may be disposed to conjure up. It is called the Stereoscope. And of what use is its magic? To go no further than the two ships pictured, just received, of very great use. The Emperor of all the Russias is in great hurry for the completion of the bridge therein represented. He does not make frequent long expeditions to the works, and if he remained long absent, the architect never seemed to him to be sufficiently industrious. The architect now saves all trouble to his Imperial master, and maintains his own credit, by having a couple of true and undeniable copies of the works taken once a fortnight by the sun, and sent to St. Petersburg. There they are put into a stereoscope, with which the Emperor may sit in his own room, and in which he may count every dam and post, see every ripple of the distant tide.—DICKENS'S *Household Words*.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Inverness last week, the honour having been conferred by the town council.

By an Act of last session the registrar of the Privy Council is empowered to examine witnesses on oath, and the registrar of the Council may appoint a person to act for the registrar in his absence

The Emperor of Austria has decreed that a railway shall be constructed from Verona to Besanzone in Lombardy, under the superintendence of the Ministry of Commerce.

Lord Elphinstone has been appointed Governor of Bombay; and Sir Thomas Munro, late Governor of the North-west Provinces has been appointed to the Government of Madras

An importation has just taken place from Holland of small quantities of different kinds of beer made in Denmark, in order to ascertain if they are likely to become saleable in this country as an article of commerce.

For the annihilation of mosquitoes the Chinese have found nothing so effectual as the savings of the resinous juniper-tree with which they smear a bamboo, and set it burning.

Constables of the Metropolitan police force have been for some days past busily engaged in the outskirts of London in ascertaining the number of inhabitants.

Coghroe mills, county Cork, are at present busily at work in grinding wheat for the Emperor Napoleon. The quantity of wheat at these mills on French account is 5000 barrels.

The police of Fribourg have just promulgated two measures, one interdicting every person under sixteen from smoking; and the other recommending parents not to allow their children to play with chemical matches.

Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., has returned to transact business as Secretary of the Admiralty. The hon. member has been called back in consequence of the absence of Captain Hamilton, arising from the death of a near relative

The King of Holland, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday, made his son, the Prince of Orange, a lieutenant of grenadiers and marines.

By an Act of the late session, the Public Loan Commissioners are authorised to advance money at less than five per cent.

Mr. W. Chambers is about to proceed to North America, for the purpose of writing a descriptive tour through the United States and Canada, and collecting accurate information respecting the condition and prospects of emigrants in these countries.

The United States steamer, *Uncle Sam*, which arrived at Panama from New York in fifty seven days, reports having been boarded by the captain of Lady Franklin's brig *Isabel*, on July 28, at Port Famine. The captain and all hands were well.

Ship letter-bags for Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney will be made up at the General Post-office, to be forwarded by the *Australian* steamer, appointed to leave Plymouth on the 23d inst

Alderman Wire, has been elected to the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year, has appointed Mr. James Anderton, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, his Under-Sheriff.

Several French engineers have arrived at Vienna, to inspect the construction on the Semmering. The Austrian Minister of Commerce has appointed an engineer to accompany them to Glogganitz

A strange scene took place the other day in the Jardin des Plantes. Close to the menagerie of the hippopotamus was an elegantly-dressed lady having a black Charles's dog. The little animal having gone inside the rails, was seized by the hippopotamus, and swallowed in an instant.

Last week a shoal of 33 whales came on shore in the west voe of Sumburgh, in Zetland, and were killed and secured. The blubber sold at £14 per tun.

The Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., Under-Secretary of the Home Department, has been enjoying the sport of shooting on his manor, at Tretford. The hon. gentleman is much improved in health.

Last week, J. C. Dent, Esq., when out sporting on the Sudeley estate (Gloucestershire), shot a fine woodcock a rare bird to be seen at this season of the year.

The journals of the south announce that the Pope has ordered Baron Grazioli to purchase at Leghorn 140,000 sacks of wheat, in order to provide for the scarcity now felt in the Pontifical States.

Notice of motion was given at the last meeting of the Glasgow town-council, that, at their first meeting, the council would petition her Majesty to combine the administration of Scotch affairs to a special minister of State for Scotland

Mr. R. B. D. Morier is appointed an Unpaid Attaché to her Majesty's Mission at Vienna, in the room of Lord Boyle, who has resigned. Mr. Frederick Joseph Law is appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

M Pontois, the French ambassador, and his horse, were probably saved from serious destruction on Sunday last, at Berlin, by his carriage being before instead of during the accident. It is to be regretted this similar accidents do not always attend preparations for these exhibitions of wanton cruelty to animals.

Under the new act the annual duty payable by masters on servants will be £1 1s. on servants of eighteen years old and upwards, and 10s. 9d. under eighteen. It will include waiters, only servants, except occasional waiters. One pot-boy to carry out beer is allowed to every licensed victualer.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have forwarded a further donation of £100 in aid of the building fund for the new church at Eton.

The works of the Genoa Railway, on the section of the line between that port and Busalba, are being carried on with such activity, that it is believed it can be opened for traffic by the end of the year.

The General Commanding-in Chief, Viscount Hardinge, has returned to Penshurst, from London. It is doubtful whether the noble and gallant Lord will proceed to Prussia to attend the grand reviews about to take place near Berlin.

According to the last account taken of the number of horses in Paris had increased by 2,000 since the last census, in 1851, the number being at the last census 91,000.

The Prince Paul Esterhazy, for many years Austrian Envoy to our Court, is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and his Highness has been giving splendid entertainments at his château, in Hungary.

An act was passed last month to extend the powers of a former act for the apprehension of offenders. Warrants may now be endorsed for the apprehension of persons charged with any felony.

An Ostend journal, having repeated the report that Queen Victoria was about to return to Belgium to visit the Royal family, the *Independance* of Brussels gives a formal contradiction to the statement.

Lord Elgin, previous to his departure from Canada, crossed over to the Lanciere rolls mines, determined to see for himself. He procured a pan and in a few minutes washed some twelve shillings worth of gold out of the sand more money, as he playfully observed, than he ever made before in so short a space of time.

The total of principal and interest paid into the Exchequer on account of loans advanced by the Commissioners for Public Works to the 8th January last, was £7,811,741 11d., of which £6,840,678 4s. 4d. was principal, and £4,740 6l8 ... interest.

The Archbishop of Lyons has collected 10,000 francs, which he has just sent through the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Granada

The Bishop of Tarbes, in commemoration of the clergy having been deprived by the constitution of their ecclesiastical jurisdiction, was uncovered a few days ago. It contains the names of all the municipalities which are contributed to the erection.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, who has been in Canada on railway business, was entertained at a public dinner, in Montreal, last month. His presence there had reference to the building of a great bridge over the river.

Within the last three years but fifty-eight soldiers suffered corporeal punishment in each year out of our army, of 110,000.

The Irish "Patriots" at New York, are quarrelling among themselves at a fierce rate. O'Donoghue and Meagher head opposite parties. The former is extremely violent.

The advance in the price of coals has been nearly 70 per cent within the last twelve months, in consequence chiefly of the scarcity of shipping, which is likely now to be relieved.

At a meeting of the City Court of Sewers on Tuesday, Mr. Simon, the medical officer, read a report containing suggestions for regulating the slaughter-houses in Newgate-street, which was very much praised.

News from Algiers to the 31st inst. states that the colony is perfectly tranquil. All the information received by the Governor-General leads the colonial crop promises to be exceedingly.

A new coal-field has been found in Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, always considered a bleak and dreary moor, in its soil to be a good coal-field, containing "millions upon millions of tons of coal."

Sir F. Palgrave has reported to Parliament that the free admission of literary inquirers to the Public Record Offices, tried experimentally during the past year, has answered admirably

Literature.

TEN MONTHS AMONG THE TENTS OF THE TUSKI ; with Incidents of an Arctic Boat Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, as far as the Mackenzie River, and Cape Bathurst. By Lieut. W. H. HOOPER, R.N., with a Map and Illustrations. Murray.

A SUMMER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN ; with a Peep into the Polar Basin. By Commander E. A. INGLEFIELD, R.N : with short Notices, by Professor Dalkie on the Mineralogy, and by Dr. Sutherland on the Meteorology and Geology ; and a New Chart of the Arctic Seas. Harrison

Hope springs eternal in the human breast,' and the spirit of enterprise is a distinguishing attribute of British character. Captain Cook's voyage and Mr. Penny's expeditions, without satisfying expectation, carried a step or two onward the search for Sir John Franklin and his mates : and, by affording evidence of their having wintered at the entrance of the Wellington Channel in 1845 and 1846, though unmindful of further exploration in that direction. Sir Edward Belcher, indeed, was despatched by the Admiralty with a large squadron for that purpose, thus giving official sanction to the reasonableness of continued investigation. Lieutenant Hooper not only concurs in this general view of the question, but entertains "most sanguine views" of his own "with regard to the discovery ships :

Notwithstanding (he says) nearly eight years have elapsed since tidings were received, I still see no reason to despair. A mass of evidence is before us to show that the Polar regions abound in animal life : the cases of four Russian sailors who spent six years on Spitsbergen 1743-49, and that of Sir John Ross and party, who were three years ice-bound, afford precedents for the existence of the party now sought for : and when we consider, moreover, that only the mere portals have yet been passed, and scarcely the threshold entered upon of that vast unknown region, in *one* part of which it is possible the missing voyagers may be detained, we may reasonably refrain from fear or despair of unreasonableness or obstinacy in the persistence of earnest *hope* that their families—whose sad suspense all must deeply commiserate—their native country, and the entire civilised world, will yet welcome with transports of delight the return of at least a portion of the veteran wanderers

Such are the grounds of appeal, therefore, that these works present for our still taking an interest in a subject the results of which have been so long deferred. The heart must not yet be made sick by the delay of satisfaction, but still persevere in the path of brave and honest endeavour. Individual sentiment seems to have been excited in an extraordinary manner. Of this Commander Inglefield is an example. Anxiously taking command of the *Isabel* screw-schooner of 140 tons register, which the Admiralty refused to accept as a gift, "not wishing to add to the number of vessels already employed on the dangerous search, he "determined to explore the sounds and shores of the west coast of Baffin Bay, and was permitted to finish the equipment of the vessel in a Government yard. Commander Inglefield adds, that he is "one of the numerous party who consider that Franklin is to be found, or at all events to be followed by the same path he had pursued." On the 4th of July, 1852, the *Isabel* was enabled to move out of the basin at Woolwich. We find, by the 7th of August, the vessel anchored in "the little harbour of Fatherson," and the commander making the acquaintance of Mr. Lassen, the Danish Governor, and witnessing "the Inuarsuit assembled in Christiansen's ship. He paid much material court of the people. It was the desire of the commander to visit Holstenburg, and to persuade Adam Beck to join their party. The latter a strict search of Wolstenholme Sound with him, they might "feel less scarcity in the local circumstances to which he appealed for the assistance of the natives." Mr. Lassen, however, "sent Adam Franklin and his crew, by the natives on that coast." But, as usual with such projects in these latitudes, he was disappointed. When entering the Polar Sea, wild thoughts of getting to the Pole—of finding their way to Behring Strait—and most of all, of reaching Franklin and giving him help, rushed rapidly through the brain of the explorer ; thoughts as vain as they were wild. Thick fogs and mists prematurely set in, and impeded their career. They succeeded, indeed, in reaching the point of Renbow and Terror Bay, the great surprise of the crew of the depôt-ship *North Star*, which was lying there, and who believed in nothing human being near them within hundreds of miles. Here they were taken on shore at Beechey Island, and shown relics of Franklin's missing squadron

The results of this voyage were but slender. Whale Sound was examined, but not thoroughly. Smith Sound, also, was looked at through glasses ; and Jones Sound was so far investigated as to give them reason to believe that it was an impenetrable gulf, with some small and contracted inlet towards the Polar Sea.

Lieutenant Hooper's volume has an interest independent of the Franklin expedition, as the great surprises of Tuski and Sir John Franklin and his crew, by the natives on that coast." But, as usual with such projects in these latitudes, he was disappointed. When entering the Polar Sea, wild thoughts of getting to the Pole—of finding their way to Behring Strait—and most of all, of reaching Franklin and giving him help, rushed rapidly through the brain of the explorer ; thoughts as vain as they were wild. Thick fogs and mists prematurely set in, and impeded their career. They succeeded, indeed, in reaching the point of Renbow and Terror Bay, the great surprise of the crew of the depôt-ship *North Star*, which was lying there, and who believed in nothing human being near them within hundreds of miles. Here they were taken on shore at Beechey Island, and shown relics of Franklin's missing squadron

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The description of sledge-driving, of hut-building, of peculiar manners and extraordinary customs, is not less amusing than novel. The intimacy with the natives which Lieutenant Hooper enjoyed gave him available opportunities of observation

The style of the book is generally good and picturesque. The novelty of the subject would of itself recommend it to general perusal ; and the intelligence of the author will yet more promote its success with the judicious reader. To the latter it will be eminently useful for reference ; and as such it merits to become a library volume.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS By his Eminence CARDINAL WISEMAN. Dolman. London, 1853.

Those who remembering the public commotion which Cardinal Wiseman was recently the object, and the uproar which, in this country directly, and then throughout the civilised world, by a sort of reverberation, his movements and language excited—those who, on this account, and also because they know he is an historical character, occupying a very peculiar position, vacant until now these three hundred years, may feel curious to measure the extent of his endowments, and to estimate in a general manner the value of his abilities, and the bent of his character, will find in these three large volumes abundance of materials to help their judgment, and to serve them with a fair criterion Many of the essays—indeed all, we believe, with one exception—were contributed at various intervals to publications which, though ably conducted, have never enjoyed a large miscellaneous circulation, being supported merely or chiefly by the most highly-educated of the Roman Catholic class, whose gains and exponents they are in religious politics (if we may so express ourselves), as well as in art, science, and literature. Therefore, though in great part reprints, these essays, besides being corrected, retouched, and improved, will be new to the public. In order to assist in the deliberation whether he should peruse this publication, every one who may have asked himself is it worth my while ? we will give as clean an account of its contents, and of the character and the value of these as the limits of a brief article permit

Before doing this, we would say a word respecting one significant sentence in the preface. "I have long ceased," says the Cardinal, "to anticipate fair dealing from those who look upon me as an enemy, and think it their duty to treat me as such."

We think it our duty to regard the merits and the demerits of works that come before us for review as merits and demerits which ought to be impartially, carefully, and conscientiously described. It would be possible to treat "an enemy" with justice : we should have that treatment secured ; but, further, we should think it stupid, as well as dishonest, to reckon any author our enemy in the capacity of author. If we had not, as we certainly have, a rather better idea of the commonest elements of fair dealing ; we have at least a very clear idea of the practical tendencies of criticism, when it is well-founded, and when it is not. The interests of literature are by no means an entirely despicable consideration to men whose very profession and career it constitutes ; and their own solid credit and ultimate position count for something in their eyes, even putting out of view the losses of a more material description which worthless criticism, gradually in some cases but in the most able certainty of retribution in all, entails on its habitual dispensers.

Now, the first remark we have to make of Cardinal Wiseman's present work is not, we trust, so invidious by malignant as to evince the pr[illegible] mind. It is this : that the "Essays" before us, bad or good, or wrong, could not possibly have been written except by a diligent and studious man. Secondly, they show that the diligence and love of study of this writer have not been vain, but have enabled him to master a very extraordinary amount of erudition. If we add that the severer learning which he displays is accompanied by a full share of general and lighter information, we shall not be thought anxious to distort or conceal his acquired endowments. As little do we wish to misrepresent the natural gifts, the talent and the vigour with which he uses the instruments or the weapons, which an orderly ample education, and subsequent research the most unwearied have placed at his disposal. To complete the description of his faculties it will be sufficient to say that whatever intellectual power he possesses, either in the attainments of a man [illegible] habitual days," or as the further of organisation, that power he exerts in no careless manner, but with all the sire wideness, perseverance, and concentration of one who has an intense will, and a resolute and unmoveable purpose. With his capacity, such as it may be in native life, we have nothing to do.

We speak of him only in his literary character. As an orator, we suspect his rank must be extremely inferior to that which, it is [illegible] held as a lecturer, and which we see that he occupies as an essayist [illegible] man reads very closely ; he may state a case clearly ; he may illustrate his position with elegance, fertility, and copiousness— [illegible] but these much light on his argument may send his hearers away, [illegible] ly far better informed respecting the [illegible] which he speaks, but [illegible] ; but [illegible] will [illegible] not be no orator. It would take us too long to articulate what fatal deficiencies might exist conjointly with even these numerous qualifications. But, in an artistic sense, we will specify one which is far more necessary to the orator than to the epistolary poet, or even to the essayist. We mean *unity of effect*. "What shall I say that will per[illegible]ade them ?" is the question which the orator asks himself : the one only question which he cares practically to solve. "How shall I say it so as to make it worthy of my subject ?" is the question which occupies the attention both of the essayist and of the lecturer. It is much in temperament ; and by temperament, as well as by the effect of his studies and his habits, Cardinal Wiseman is a great exponent or essayist. An orator, we venture to surmise, he is not.

The three volumes before us are so arranged that they resemble three separate series of treatises. The first volume is devoted to theology, and to controversy in its more durable phases. It will be found very few, except professed divines, who will, doubtless, find in it much that will excite their astonishment, so lightly and easily are wielded the most ponderous arms. The opening article discusses the question of the genuineness of 1 John i. v. 7 a text proving the doctrine of the Trinity. In the last century this text was impugned with great [illegible] The other essays of the volume are devoted to similar subjects

The second volume is all about the Tractarians, [illegible] though (and this is true of the whole work) in terms [illegible]

General readers, who wish to judge of Cardinal Wiseman's [illegible] in literature, will be chiefly attracted by the third volu[illegible] Of course, even [illegible] much is found which might be expected from the pen of a zealous prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, who can never forget the subject dear to him. But, still, there is abundance of those literary qualities which, on subjects so general, are sure to afford pleasure Whoever, in the matter of "St. Peter's Chair," has read only Lady Morgan's attack upon the Cardinal, will find it well worth his while to look at the other side of the question, and to examine the Cardinal's statement in turn. Mrs. Trollope and Mr Disraeli will also discover something that concerns them in one of the essays of this volume

On the whole, we must admit that it is by no means necessary to be a Roman Catholic in order to feel an interest in the productions of [illegible] pen. First linguist living—an Oriental scholar of extraordinary [illegible] and unquestioned [illegible] and a general author whose thoughts are original, and whose language is [illegible] precise, dignified, and forcible.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AS PART FROM HIS MILITARY TALENTS. By the EARL DE GREY, K.G. London: Thomas Bosworth, 215, Regent-street.

This work contains selected extracts from the Duke of Wellington's Despatches, with a running commentary on their object, spirit, and tendency. It is designed to show the inner life of the departed hero ; and as the noble author must have been prompted to this task by purely patriotic feelings, his work deserves criticism ; but we must be permitted to observe that it is a continued eulogy founded on ex-parte evidence. The only authority quoted in favour of the Duke of Wellington is the Duke himself, but they who opposed or differed from him in opinion, are unheard. For instance, Earl De Grey imputes blame to Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, for opposing the Duke's plan for the general defence of Guzerat ; and then, as a proof that the Duke had no angry feeling on this matter, cites the following passages from a farewell letter addressed by him to the Governor :—" Upon the occasion of relinquishing the command, and consequently giving up the immediate communication which I have held with your Government, allow me once more to return you my thanks for the many instances of your confidence, favour, and kindness. Although at a distance, I shall ever be anxious for the honour and prosperity of your Government ; and I shall be happy to have any opportunity to evince my zeal in your service." Surely there is nothing in this extract worthy of such special laudation as to be classed among the "Characteristics" of the foremost man of the age. It shows no more than courteousness and gentlemanly feeling towards a gentleman whose Indian experience was very much superior to that of Major General Wellesley, and who, on three separate occasions, received the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and, as Bishop Heber remarks in a MS. known throughout all Hindostan by the honourable title of "The Son of Justice." The fame of the Duke of Wellington rests on an imperishable foundation ; and nothing is added to its lustre by blaming other public servants, especially when their vindication is altogether unnoticed.

Earl De Grey classifies his illustrations of the Duke of Wellington's personal character under the following heads :—1st, His confidence in himself, and buoyancy under personal responsibility ; 2nd, His forbearance and forgiveness of injuries ; 3rd, His firmness under home and foreign annoyances ; 4th, His natural feelings of sorrow and caution ; 5th, His disinterestedness as to money or rank, and his general candour and simplicity of character ; 6th, His placability as to the faults and failings of others, caused by the feelings connected with subordination and courts martial." Specimens of these characteristics are arranged in distinct chapters, which will interest those who have not consulted the original despatches.

Men who have filled a large space in public life can never be duly appreciated by their contemporaries. None are disposed to dwell on their faults, while all are prone to exaggerate their virtues. We are too near to them, and their true proportions can only be observed from a distance. Earl De Grey has brought within a narrow compass many valuable materials useful to the future historian, who will compare them with other facts and other testimony before he pronounces a final judgment. It is known that six volumes of the Duke's memoirs are still in MS., nor are they to be published till all the parties referred to, or their immediate descendants, are dead. This temporary suppression is attributed to a generous motive, the writer not wishing to unlaurel many who have acquired an unmerited reputation, during the lives of their families. This is only mentioned here in proof of the difficulties which attend contemporaneous history.

THE ROYAL DESCENT OF NELSON AND WELLINGTON FROM EDWARD I., KING OF ENGLAND. By George Russell French. Pickering.

England may be said to owe her continued national existence to the victories of Nelson, yet to none of her heroes has this country dealt out rewards with a hand so niggard and unwilling. The mighty achievements of Wellington exalted, no doubt, the glory of England to the highest pitch ; eclipsing all her previous military renown, and throwing even the deeds of Marlborough into the shade ; but they never could have saved her from invasion, had not Nelson, by the total destruction of the French navy, defeated the well-laid plans of France. Had the sea been open to Napoleon, the immense masses employed against Russia might, and doubtless would, have been thrown upon our shores. India was saved to us at the Battle of the Nile, England herself at Trafalgar. In many points these two illustrious men closely resembled each other. There was in each the same promptitude of spirit, that no emergency, however unexpected, could take by surprise, the same indomitable perseverance, the same clear-sightedness as to an enemy's intentions, the same nice calculation of means to the end, and, were prudent even when most daring. Each (says Mr. French) was distinguished for the same unswerving loyalty to the Sovereign, disinterested love of country, deep absorbing attachment to duty, and active unity [illegible] in their respective services, for which each was so admirably [illegible] by his peculiar temperament. The sentiment contained in Nelson's sub[illegible]

[illegible] and expects every man will do his d[illegible]

was the rule and spring of Wellington's whole life ; and the very last words which he uttered, 'Thank God, I have done my duty,' might have been said with equal truth by him whose prolonged career was one entire and consistent sacrifice of self to duty."

The little work which has given rise to these remarks, is by George Russell French, already known as the author of "The Ancestry of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert," a carefully-arranged volume, forming a concise genealogical history of England. The present book traces up to King Edward I the pedigrees of Wellington and Nelson ; and gives Memoirs of the various ancestors as they occur—men renowned in our English annals, and immortalized in the undying pages of Shakspeare. In fact, this volume, instead of being a dry genealogical detail, may be called a portrait gallery of the illustrious dead. It is to be regretted that a better title had not been found. If called what it really is, "Memorials of the Ancestry of Nelson and Wellington," the work would become one of general demand. But with the present name, it will be considered rather as a "Curiosity of Literature," a whole book seemingly devoted to a subject that might be fully disposed of in half a dozen pages. Mr French refers to the tabular pedigrees of Wellington's Royal Descent, which we published [illegible] showing his Grace's descent from Edward III., through John of Gaunt, time honoured Lancaster," and from Edward I., through his daughter Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, the wife of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Singular enough, Nelson's descent from this very same marriage, and thus another point of similarity. It is common kindred are established for both. The annexed summary, which we have compiled from the elaborate pedigrees furnished by Mr. French, will clearly show that Nelson and Wellington were [illegible] sprung from the marriage of De Bohun and Plantagenet.

LADY ELIZABETH PLANTAGENET, [illegible] the first referred to [illegible] Bohun, Earl of Hereford, [illegible] Bohun, Earl of Ormonde, and [illegible] Butler, [illegible] great-grandfather of Thomas, 7th Earl of Ormonde, whose second daughter and co-heir was Lady Margaret Butler, the wife of Sir William Boleyn, Kt., and the mother of Thomas Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, K.G. This Thomas, Viscount (son of Lady Margaret Butler, and great-great-great-great-grandson of Lady Eleanor de Bohun), married Lady Elizabeth Howard, and was father of MARY BOLEYN (Sister of Queen Anne Boleyn), who wedded Sir William Carey, and had a son Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, K.G., whose grandaughter, Blanche Cary, became the wife of Sir Thomas Widdrington, and the mother of Anne Widdrington, who married Robert de Saumarez, and was grandmother of Catherine Sackville, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Suckling, and the mother of HORATIO LORD NELSON.

II. Lady Margaret de Bohun, (second daughter and co-heir of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford) married, for her second husband, second Earl of Devon, and was mother of Lady Margaret Courtenay, who wedded John, Lord Cobham, and had a daughter, Joan Cobham. This lady became the wife of Sir John de la Pole, and the mother of Joan de la Pole, Lady Cobham, who married Sir Reginald Braybrooke. The only surviving child of this alliance was [illegible] Braybrooke, Lady Cobham, who married Sir Thomas Brooke, Kt ; and their younger son, Reginald Brooke, of Aspal, had a daughter, Elizabeth Brooke, the wife of Francis Peyton, and the grandmother of Sir Christopher Peyton, a General of Ireland, whose only daughter and heir, Anne Peyton, married—first, Sir Richard Cooke ; and, secondly, Sir Henry Colley ; by the latter husband she left a son, Dudley Colley, M.P., who was great-great-grandfather of ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Though these two pedigrees, of which we have this, in a very few lines, given an outline, are—together with two or three other similar descents that might be explained with the same brevity—the groundwork of Mr. French's volume, the reader will be agreeably surprised to find that the historical matter introduced, in elucidation of them, forms a most instructive and ably-compiled memoir of the ancestors of England's greatest heroes, through all their various ramifications. The families of Nelson, backing, Woodhouse, Cary, Boleyn, Holland, Shelton, and Walpole ; and those of Wellesley, Peyton, De Bohun, Hill, Courtenay, and Stafford, are all worked out with minute accuracy and much historical interest

This book deserves a more comprehensive title, and ought to find a place in all genealogical libraries.

CHARLES AUCHESTER : a Memorial. Three vols. Hurst and Blackett

This is one of that select class of works of fiction denominated the art-novel. The art intended to be illustrated is music "Were it not for music, we might in these days say, the beautiful is dead." Such is the motto of the book, and the sentiment pervades it, as the spirit of the tale, or "romance," as the title has it. Here, at any rate, is a novel in which the diction is poetical, and the inner life æsthetic. By a refined subtlety, the author calls his work "the life of a life." We must be prepared, therefore, for nice and delicate shadowings of feelings, and of these—scarcely appreciable as they may be for entities at all, even to the all-realizing imagination—to make out a narrative requiring interpretation at every step, by the heart's oracle, and vitality. It is a mere concentric essay, too wild for the sober and merely rationalistic reader. In the author's own language, words here are not so much signs of thought as "sounds born of silence, which indeed are no sounds, but *themselves* silence ;" or, as the poet says—

A voice so fine, that nothing lives
'Twixt it and silence.

We must touch gently such dreams as are enshrined in these eloquent volumes, else they will fade ere we fix them ; even too much daylight would melt them into immediate dissolution. Musicians, violinists, pianoforte-players, and ballet-girls are here represented in most unconventional guise ; which is assumed to be no disguise, but the veritable and fit clothing for such divinities. "To be introduced," writes the memorialist, "to a ballet-girl, or even a dancing lady, at the same table or upon the same carpet will horrify ninety-nine persons, with golden-hearted bankers and coarse tailors!—she certainly has lost caste by her resolute unconventionalism, and my friend Miss Lawrence. But then, as she said, 'What is life does it matter about losing caste with people who have no caste to lose ?'" There is no two sentences, we think, that [illegible] soul of the three volumes. Of the detail we need not make much account ; however little of it there may be, it must be tedious, because it is not the fact, but the feeling, that interests ; and of the latter, analysis permits not much to survive. Enough, perhaps, is done when the essence of [illegible] a book as the present is stated.

WONDER CASTLE, [illegible] SERIES OF SEVEN Stories By A. L. FREER ; with a Frontispiece by E. H. Wehnert. Addey and Co.

This is a work singularly entitled, there being no tale corresponding to the title : but the word "Castle" standing in it is employed, it seems, as a synonym for the word book. The volume before us is, in fact, a juvenile bric-a-brac, containing seven tales of "wonder"—at least, such as Mr. Freer's description, but, in our opinion, there are more than one tale in the collection simply humorous ; and, as such, entitled to be considered as rather eccentric than wonderful. Perhaps, however, the word "wonder," as well as "castle," may be intended to stand for anything else, and this serve as a universal category including any sort of story. However this may be, the most important question to decide is, whether the stories are good, and this inquiry we can fortunately answer in the affirmative. We have read them carefully, and can report conscientiously, that they are excellent in design, in moral, and [illegible] and not beyond the comprehension of an intelligent child [illegible] having, much to her delight, read them to a child of that age. We may particularly mention the tales of "The Magic Needle," and "The Search after Ugliness," as both excellent. Their principal quality is the undeniable good sense which lies at the basis of the various [illegible] supernatural or otherwise, which, together, form this [illegible]

SCULPTURE IN THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

We this week present our readers with a few of the plastic productions in the Great Exhibition at New York. In the Italian and German

"THE INDUSTRIOUS GIRL," BY MAGNI.

courts are numerous works in marble and bronze, of more than average talent. "Eve after the Fall," by Peter Pagani, of Milan, is a

"EVE, AFTER THE FALL," BY PAGANI.

beautiful conception. The expression of Eve, her sudden consciousness of having sinned, her remorse, and a new sense of shame, are finely depicted. The figure is partly draped, and a sheepskin forms a covering for the mound on which Eve is seated. The flowing hair is well managed, and falls in profusion down the back. The serpent can be perceived stealing away, after having accomplished his first triumph over human nature. The figure stands near the dome, on the north side of the west nave: it is very attractive.

The bust of "Prayer," by Antonio Galli, of Milan, is of quiet and unobtrusive beauty. The simplicity of the composition, and the pensive expression of the features, combined with a slight tinge of sorrow, all join to render this bust an object of great attraction, though placed at the back of one of the Italian courts. The composition reminds one of those severe though beautiful creations of Delaroche.

"The Minstrel's Curse," by Carl Müller, of New York, is vigorous in composition: it is the work of a German artist residing in New York, and is taken from one of the many legends of Germany relating to the minnesingers, or troubadours. The subjects of the present group arrive at the castle of one of the kings of a small German state; and, to amuse the queen, are admitted into the castle, when the younger one so pleases her majesty that she plucks from her bosom a flower which had previously been presented her by the king, and gives it to the minstrel boy; the king is suddenly affected by jealousy, and mortally wounds the young troubadour, and thrusts him and his companion from his castle. The elder minstrel, overwhelmed with passion and grief, is in the act of cursing the king and queen and all his race, and prophesying the destruction of the castle and total ruin of all its inmates (the moment selected by the sculptor). According to the legend, this prophesy was fulfilled. The figures are life-size, and display an anatomical knowledge, without exaggeration either of form or expression, which many sculptors of our time might imitate with advantage—the muscular development of the elder minstrel contrasts finely with the young and

BUST OF "PRAYER," BY GALLI.

undeveloped form of his companion. It is a pity that so fine a group should have been sculptured out of so bad a specimen of marble.

"The Industrious Girl," by R. Magni, of Milan (life size) is an interesting little Roman girl, in the act of threading her needle—her work-basket by her side, and her work on her knee. All the peculiarities of the Roman costume are naturally and truthfully given; and there is a pleasing expression and a simplicity which rivet the attention.

"The Soldier's Son," by L. Jovini, of Milan, is a quaint and slightly comic piece of sculpture, life-size. It represents the young son of a soldier, sitting on a knapsack, and in the act of putting on his father's military hat, which is a thoroughly German pattern. The figure is exceedingly natural, and tells its own story—saying which is awarding it the highest praise.

ST. ELFIN'S NEW SCHOOLS, WARRINGTON.

These Schools (so called from being erected near to an ancient well of St. Elfin, which gives its name to the adjoining parish church) form a noble pile of buildings, covering a great space of ground, and have cost in their erection nearly £40,000. With all the outward appearance of one large collegiate institution, they comprise two separate and totally independent establishments. One of them is for the Education of Clergymen's Daughters, on a plan somewhat similar to those which have been founded at Marlborough and Rossall for clergymen's sons. The other School is for the training of Schoolmistresses. Extensive gardens and walks surround the building, with a small private park, called "St. Elfin's Park," to which the inmates of this institution have free access at all times. In a part of the grounds there is a neat and convenient separate building (which we shall engrave next week), to be used as an infirmary in case of need.

"THE SOLDIER'S SON," BY JOVINI.

It is impossible to overrate the public utility of such institutions as these, whether they are regarded as rendering aid to the clergy in the

"THE MINSTREL'S CURSE," BY CARL MULLER.

education of their daughters, or as assisting in the work, which may be considered the greatest national undertaking of the age, viz., providing a really sound and good education for the rising generation, and training

ST. ELFIN'S (NEW) SCHOOLS, WARRINGTON.

the young, whilst they can be trained, in moral habits. We rejoice to see two such institutions standing side by side in a district of the country where both are so much needed.

As regards the Clergy School, we are informed that the managers of it are anxious to divest it as much as possible of an eleemosynary character. Of all professional men, few, if any, deserve to have their children cared for more than the working clergy; and little has as yet been done for their daughters, except at St. John's-wood, London; at Brighton, and at Casterton, where schools have been established of a kind which benefits only orphans, or the daughters who are compelled to seek charitable assistance.

The Training School, though contiguous to the Clergy School, is entirely distinct from it in all its educational and domestic arrangements. It is governed by another authority than that which founded the Clergy School, viz., the Diocesan Board of Education. The only connexion between these institutions seems to be that they are under the superintendence of one clerical Principal, whose residence forms a part of the buildings. This Training School is largely assisted by the Privy Council Committee of Education; and its plan of operation is precisely similar to that which is pursued at Whitelands, the Metropolitan Institution for Training Mistresses, established by the National Society. Accommodation is provided in this school for a large number of students, with their teachers, and the requisite servants; also, for a limited number of pupil teachers. The provision made for the education and training of these young persons is very complete; whilst the domestic arrangements for their board and lodging provide ample comfort.

Adjoining to the Training School, and apparently forming one wing of the same building, is a very complete set of model and practising schools, in which the students who are in training as teachers practice the art of teaching. The rooms in which the children of the poorer classes are here instructed, seem to be in every respect suitable to the purposes for which they have been erected; and the spacious playground, with circular swings; and the little flower-gardens, which the pupils evidently take a pride in keeping neat and full of flowers, give this part of the institution a peculiarly interesting character.

MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GLOUCESTER, Thursday.

The celebration of the 130th meeting of the Three Choirs commenced on Tuesday, and will terminate to-morrow. These festivals are annual in the three cities of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester. The triennial term is this year in the "Faire city," and the financial results are expected to be more than an average. Indeed, as all the reserved seats for the "Messiah" and the "Elijah" were disposed of at the beginning of the week, perhaps the agreeable word "surplus" may salute the ears of the stewards, who have come forward to bear the risk of the expenditure. The names of these spirited gentlemen ought always to be recorded, and we annex them with pleasure.—Lord Leigh, the Mayor of Gloucester; the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, M.P.; Sir W. Russell, Bart.; E. W. Ellingcote, Esq., M.P.; W. P. Price, Esq., M.P.; J. R. Mullings, Esq., M.P.; G. H. Bengough, R. Favin Davis, W. H. H. Hartley, C. C. Monk, R. Potter, J. Lloyd Seyler, T. Turner, and J. Waddington. Honorary stewards: The Rev. J. H. C. Seymour, Bart., the Rev. J. J. Bayly, the Rev. B. S. Lawson, D.D., the Rev. L. B. Clutterbuck, the Rev. T. Evans, D.D., the Rev. H. Barrow Evans, the Rev. H. A. S. Atwood, and the Rev. Canon Hutchinson.

The instrumental forces engaged for this Festival include Blagrove as leader, Willy, Cooper, Cusins, E. Chipp, Clementi, Dando, Griesbach, Marshall, Mori, Thirlwall, Watkins, Watson, Hill, Trust, Thompson, R. Tyrer, Betts, Lucas, Aylward, H. Chipp, Guest, Hatton, Reed, W. H. Phillips, Howell, Pratten, Rowland, Seeon, H. S. Pratten, H. Card, C. Card, and T. Harper, Train, Rae, Cioffi, Healey, Prosper, Andre, Chipp, Williams, Egerton, Baumann, Larkin, &c. The balance of power in the chorus is estimated at 60 trebles, 44 altos, 43 tenors, and 60 basses: the numerical total being 200—these are tremendous.

As usual at these triennial gatherings, the three organists of the three venerable cathedrals are "first fiddles" in the musical arrangements. Mr. Amott is taken from his organ, the capabilities of which he ought assuredly to understand, to be the conductor of a large body of executants, of whose instrumental and physical attributes he can have no special knowledge. Then Mr. Townshend Smith, who is organist at Hereford, assists at the Gloucester instrument; and Mr. Done, who is organist at Worcester, is called into requisition as a pianoforte accompanyist, to the unscored pieces at the concerts. This kind of arrangement—the result of which is to leave the first violin the really responsible conductor, the organists being naturally mere co-ductors—is opposed to the increasing progress of musical execution.

Monday night foreboded ill to the Festival: the rain came down in torrents, but, on Tuesday, the morning was ushered in with sunshine; and Liturgic Service at the Cathedral was attended by a remarkably large congregation. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol attended in state: and the Mayor and Corporation were present in their official robes, with mace-bearer, &c. Handel's stately overture, "Esther," was steadily played. The long and imposing "Te Deum," by the same composer: Attwood's Coronation Anthem, "I was glad;" and the Preces and Responses of Tallis, are familiar selections for this day, and—conducted by Mr. Amott—require no special comment. Dr. G. J. Elvey's Festival Anthem was performed for the first time, prior to the sermon. The words are from Psalm xcvii. "The Lord is King." Dr. Elvey's intentions are lofty, and his musical attainments are more than respectable. He is evidently acquainted with many masters in all schools, but, whilst he reproduces with such remarkable closeness the imaginings and workings of his models, he fails to stamp them with the individuality calculated to make for ever a means of very moderate ambushing. Dr. Elvey concocted his own work, and the principals, choristers and instrumentalists, were fully disposed to take pains with the anthem. The solo singers of the morning were Mrs. Wesa (formerly Miss Barrett), who is a native of Gloucester; Mrs. Lockey (late Miss H. Williams), Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss. The execution on the first day is always the least chequered; the chanting is at times magnificent, and the English singers are thoroughly at home in their duties

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Benjamin Saunders Claxson, D.D., whose text was from the Chronicles, 13th chapter, 1st book, and 8th verse; —"And David and all Israel played before God, with all their might, and with singing, and with harps, and with psalteries, and with timbrels, and with cymbals, and with trumpets."

Yesterday Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was the morning's performance in the Cathedral. To Herr Formes was allotted the music of the Prophet. Madame Castellan and Miss Clara Novello divided the soprano portions—the former having the "widow's miracle," and that of the "descending rain;" and the latter the angelic announcement, "Hear ye, Israel." Miss Dolby and Mrs. Lockey divided the contralto pieces, and were associated with Madame Novello in the beautiful trio, "Lift thine eyes." Gardoni and Lockey had the tenor music between them; and Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Wilton, and Mr. Weiss helped in the concerted pieces.

The morning Haydn's "Creation" (Parts I. and II.), the unfinished oratorio of Mendelssohn, "Christus;" and Handel's "Israel in Egypt," formed a combined programme.

To-morrow, according to custom, Handel's "Messiah" will terminate the Festival.

The materials for the three miscellaneous concerts of Tuesday, last night, and this evening, are made up from the stock resources of the chief singers; but the orchestral gleanings are of first-rate interest.

Friday.

Whatever strictures may be passed on the conductorship principle of the Three Choirs, however prevalent we may be of the imperative necessity of—and this was strongly felt the other day by the non-conductor abroad. The so-styled Cathedral style—that is of dragging and drawling—has received its death-blow. The "Creation" yesterday actually went at a rapid pace—perhaps not "express speed"—but, really, with sometimes like the notion that jubilant music is not to be sung at a snail's pace, and that devotional sensations are not necessarily excluded because allegros and prestos are taken in their true time.

The Cathedral yesterday exhibited one of the largest attendances ever known—and this was enough, it is clear that the non-conductor is the one when a combined programme fails least to attract.

The concerts have been the least satisfactory. The programmes seem to have been made up by the conductor with little reference to the capabilities of the vocalists. Many errors were committed; but the massacre of Mendelssohn's part song "Remembrance," by a local choir, must not be passed over without marked reprobation. No parochial set of choristers in the kingdom could have been more uncertain in attack and precision. Mr. F. Mori's "Fridolin" proved that he ought to have a trial in a national opera—if ever we shall have such an establishment. Further comments must be adjourned until our next Number.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's journey to the north is said to be finally arranged, as follows:—He will leave Paris on the 22nd inst., and sleep at Compiègne; proceed to Lille on the 23rd, through Douai and Valenciennes, remain at Lille on the 24th; proceed to the Camp of Helfaut on the 25th, and sleep at St. Omer. His Majesty will visit Calais and Calais on the 26th, and sleep at Calais; he will sleep at Boulogne on the 27th; on the 28th the Emperor will sleep at Amiens; and will return to Paris on the 29th.

The warlike tone of a leading article in a semi-official Government journal, together with the receipt of a private telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, announcing a rise of 2f. the hectolitre in the price of wheat, produced a panic amongst the speculators at the Bourse. The Three per Cents, which opened at 70f. 25c., fell to 70f. Large purchases were made at the latter price, and they rose to 70f. 60c., at which they closed for the end of the month

A letter from Paris dated Thursday evening, says:—

The French Government has received accounts from Constantinople of the 5th, which are very unfavourable. According to rumour, the Emperor of Russia had sent a new note to the Porte demanding immediate compliance with the conditions laid down by the Conference at Vienna, and threatening to advance against Constantinople if, within a fortnight, the Sultan should not send an Ambassador to the Emperor to present that note.

The Protectionist system has just received a blow which may be said to be mortal. The French Government have reduced the duties on foreign cattle and meat imported into France; and the reduction is so great that the new duties are almost nominal. By a decree of the 14th inst., it is provided that, "until it shall be otherwise ordered," the duties on the above-mentioned imports shall be fixed "provisionally" as follows:—

Bulls and oxen 3 francs per head, instead of 50. Cows, heifers, &c., 1 franc per head, instead of 25 and 12 francs 50 cents. Calves, sheep, pigs, &c., 25 centimes per head, instead of 3 and 5 francs. Lambs, kids, &c., 10 centimes per head, instead of 30 and 25 centimes. Fresh meat, 60 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, instead of 18 francs. Salted meat, 10 francs, instead of 33 and 30 francs.

The previous duty on salt meat was so high that only hams and other luxuries were imposed for the wealthy classes. The immediate cause of this decree is, without doubt, the high price of corn, and the necessity of keeping down the price of animal food; but it will be the first and most important step towards a general revision of the tariff.

The Paris Money Market improved on Thursday.

ITALY.

The Governor of Terni, who was put to death by the people, was reported to have said that when there was no more flour the people might eat straw. Four persons having tossed him out of the window into the street, the people ill-treated him, and stuffed his mouth with straw. Eight carabinieri, who came to his assistance, were more or less seriously wounded, and obliged to seek safety in flight. A strong detachment of soldiers had been sent from Rome to restore order.

GERMANY.

It appears to be settled that the Emperor Nicholas, accompanied by one or two of his sons and a suite of 30 persons, will meet the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Olmutz in ten days or a fortnight. In autumn there are always reviews in Germany, but they are on such an unusually grand scale this year that they must be viewed in the light of counter-demonstrations to the recent naval and military displays of England and France.

The Austrian Government is said to be desirous to contract a silver loan of some thirty or forty million florins, but it is evident that the success of M. de Brentano must mainly depend on the turn which the Oriental question may take. A so-called Lottery-Loan is to be made at Vienna.

PRUSSIA.

Among the Englishmen congregated at Berlin to witness the grand military manœuvres, are four officers sent out by the Board of Ordnance, and several amateurs, comprising Colonel Torrens, and Captains Hardinge and Ellice. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was expected to arrive to assist at the final attack of the Tasdorf ravines; but military duties prevent his Royal Highness from quitting England.

The reception given to English officers has been most kind and flattering. Little constrained to see how the masses assembled and handled with facility, they will no doubt return home with increased knowledge, and not less satisfied with the appearance and high discipline of the Prussian troops than gratified with the attentions shown to them by the King in person. The meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, at Olmutz, is regarded with great anxiety.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic message has been received from Trieste:—

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived here on the 15th.

The Indian Mail has arrived at Alexandria with dates from Calcutta of Aug. 1, Hong Kong, July 23, Bombay, July 26.

There was a great famine in Burmah, and the country was overrun with Decoits.

The East India Company's steam-frigate *Mosquito* was lost off Rangoon river. No lives were lost.

Cholera is committing great ravages in the upper provinces of India.

In China the Patriot army retains its position. The Tartars had attempted to retake Amoy, but without success.

AMERICA.

By the *Baltic* we have dates from New York to the 3rd inst. The Hon. Francis B. Cushing is said to be likely to accept the post of United States Minister in France, which has been declined by Gen. Dix.

The yellow fever was declining at New Orleans, both in the number of cases and in malignity; the weather continued favourable, and confidence in the abatement of the epidemic was increasing daily. The fever was on the increase at Natchez, and on the decline at Mobile.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The *Great Western* has brought news from Buenos Ayres to the 2nd of August. From the River Plate our accounts are of importance. The civil war in Buenos Ayres terminated on the night of the 13th of July. General Urquiza took refuge on board a United States steamer, and a few of the more deeply compromised fled inland; and on the morning of the 14th the Chamber and Senate threw down their arms and dispersed in all directions. The province of Buenos Ayres was tranquil. The *Great Western* brings 100 passengers; among whom are Mr. Cowper, the British Consul at Pernambuco, and General Lopez and suite, from Paraguay. The General comes on a diplomatic mission to the court of St. James and some of the other powers of Europe.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BUENOS AYRES, July 31, 1853.

The siege of Buenos Ayres by Urquiza and his troops having been brought to a termination, some particulars of the recent struggle may not be without interest to your readers. The cause of the siege may be briefly stated. Urquiza having, with the assistance of the Brazilians, overthrown General Rosas, wished to do as Rosas had done before him, and to possess himself of the supreme power. The Liberal, or town, party at once resisted Urquiza's pretensions, who, thereupon (in June, 1852), put on the Chamberlain and usurped the government of the province. On the 8th of September, in the same year, he set out for Santa Fé to open the so-called Congress. The people, however, rose, and threw off his authority. Urquiza employed every means to strengthen his position, and placed himself in communication with all the old officers of General Rosas who were in power in the country, and who, on the 1st of December, surrounded the town of Buenos Ayres. They demanded on the part of Urquiza, who, in March, arrived here to carry on the siege in person. On the above day, the whole squadron blockading the port, chiefly manned by foreigners, having been two months in the service of Urquiza without receiving any pay, quietly submitted to the Buenos Ayres Government. The result of this severe blow was that, after a vigorous *sortie* made from the town on the 11th of this month (July), the besiegers began to disperse. The Foreign Ministers here (Sir Charles Hotham, Mons. St. George, and Mr. Schenk) tried every means to make terms for Urquiza, but all they could obtain after being humiliated by the Government here in every possible way, was the free embarkation of Urquiza and his Rico troops; but even this would have been of no avail, as the besiegers themselves, being disgusted with his tyranny, were on the point, it is stated, of despatching him. However, Mr. Pendleton, the American Chargé d'Affaires, was sent out at the last moment on the evening of the 13th, by his colleagues, to embark Urquiza at once, which he did, on board the American steamer *Water Witch*. The English steamers *Trident* and *Locust*, with the French steamer *Seaotrie*, took on board his troops. The besieging army dispersed during the night of the 14th, and thus ended this protracted siege

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A courier arrived in Paris on Wednesday, bringing the decision come to the day before by the four Ministers who met on that day—namely, Lord Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, Lord Cowley, and Lord Palmerston. Another courier took his departure for Marseilles, which he intends embark there at once, bearing a despatch for Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, which, it is said, enjoins him to employ every possible means to prevail on the Sultan to accept without delay the note of Vienna without modification. In case the Porte should object that she was no longer able to restrain the Turkish population, his Lordship is authorised to allow the English squadron to enter the Bosphorus, and to disembark troops for the purpose of causing the decision of the Sultan to be respected. A courier also is to be at once despatched to Omar Pacha, forbidding him to commence hostilities in any way.

The Emperor and his Ministers deliberated at St. Cloud, on the decision of the English Cabinet, and decided on adopting the same course.

In Vienna it was still expected by the members of the Conference that the Sultan would consent, in the interest of the peace of Europe, to accept the Vienna note purely and simply, and without modifications.

Omar Pacha, in a despatch to the Porte, speaks highly of the disposition of his troops. He uses these words—"My army, like the Romans of old, do not ask what is the strength of the enemy, but where is he to be found?"

A great concentration of Russian troops is taking place on the frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia, the army of the Sultan on the Danube being accounted stronger than that of Russia.

THE CHOLERA.

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 14.—Deaths 58. Total of deaths from Aug. 21 to Sept. 14, 294. Gateshead Deaths, 83. The disease is developing itself, though it is believed that the progress would have been much more rapid, as a large amount of diarrhœa is uncovered and arrested by the house to house visitation of the medical inspectors. Handbills are largely circulated, pointing out the great danger of neglecting looseness of the bowels when the epidemic influence is present. The epidemic is of a virulent type, and deaths are in most cases very rapid. It is hoped that as the medical inspection becomes more complete, more and more of disease will be brought under treatment. The Town-council have suspended their by-laws to pass the common lodging-house regulations under the act, which they have allowed to remain a dead letter up to this moment, though there is not a place in the kingdom in which its provisions were more [illegible]

CHRISTIANIA, SWEDEN, Sept. 10.—Death is stalking about [illegible], moving down indiscriminately, whilst all nature appears smiling around, and a perfectly clear and serene sky, with agreeable temperature. Already about have been swept off, and still upwards of sixty a day fall victims. Only one Englishman, yet: Mr. Bradshaw, the veritable Bradshaw, who had come over to collect data for his new "Continental Guide," had only been in the town three days; he was, however, nervous, and had been incessantly taking preventives. From apparently perfect health, six hours' illness was sufficient to usher him into eternity

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.—Her Majesty has been pleased, through Lord Clanricarde, to express to the Lord Mayor of Dublin her entire satisfaction with all the arrangements made during her visit to the city of Dublin, and in which expression his Royal Highness [illegible] Consort most cordially joins.

LORD PALMERSTON.—The Secretary of State for the Home Department left London, on Friday morning, for Balmoral.

THE CAPE PACKETS.—The General Screw Steam-shipping Company's ship *Hydaspes*, Captain R. B. Deacon, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday morning, to take mails for the Cape, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, &c

IRISH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The first turf of the extension of the Midland Railway, from Mullingar to Cavan, was turned by Lord Farnham on Tuesday last

TELEGRAPHIC TIME-BALL AT LIVERPOOL.—A telegraphic time-ball, similar to that in the Strand, has just been erected near the Docks, in Liverpool, and when it falls at one o'clock, indicating the Greenwich time, every ship leaving the Mersey will adjust its chronometer accordingly.

ACCIDENT TO SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, BART.—We regret to learn that Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., has met with a serious accident last week, his gun having gone off while he was in the act of loading it, shattering his right hand so severely as to render amputation necessary; but his doing well.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ROWING-MATCH.—The Havre regatta came off on Sunday last. The regatta the most important in France, is always well attended. The English Paris Amateur Rowing Club proved themselves the better men, by winning the first prize given by the Emperor.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—At a general court held at this hospital, the vacancies in the surgical staff, consequent upon the death of the late Mr. Hennell Cooper, were filled up by the appointment of Mr. John Birkett, as surgeon, and Mr. Thomas Callaway, as assistant-surgeon.

MR. G. P. R. JAMES.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes [illegible] try to learn that two attempts have been made by incendiaries [illegible] residence of Mr. G. P. R. James, Esq., the British Consul in Virginia. It appears that there is a strong prejudice against him on account of a letter addressed by his son [illegible] years since, when there was danger of war between England and the United States, and in which some disaffected Irishmen suggested a liberation of American slaves by British arms. Whether this feeling prompted the cowardly and [illegible] attempts at arson, it is difficult to say.

THE CHOLERA.—THE ORDER IN COUNCIL.—Owing to the rapid increase of cholera at Newcastle and Gateshead, together with its appearances in several other places, an Order in Council appointed by the *Gazette*, putting in force the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act of 1848, to be applied to the whole of [illegible]

FUNERAL OF SIR [illegible]

The gallant Brotherton in arms and kindred of the deceased has supplied what the reporters could not catch of the speech over the grave to the soldiery surrounding it on the day of interment, at the Garrison Chapel, Portsmouth. The first person to [illegible] at page 270. The following is what Sir William Napier in vain attempted to give expression to at the time:—"I meant to say, are Sir William's words, "that a great and good commander in his grave is a man who had from his earliest youth been a soldier, looking [illegible] world in [illegible] had also been, for the protracted term before them half a century, a soldier and commander, not called to [illegible] danger open to [illegible] and was not in man's power. Death only could do it. That in his old age he commanded armies, and led them always to victory. Neither in youth, nor in manhood, nor in his aged years, did he ever cease to love, and cherish, and confide in soldiers; and never had he reason to repent, for never did they fail him, or any General who confided in them. And now I see them around his grave to do honour to the dead man whom, when living, they had by their courage, devotion, and discipline, raised to renown. He could not thank them, but I, who knew his most secret feelings, did so. His name, and one of them to pray for him, and I will pray for them."

FALLING BUILDINGS.—On Wednesday the premises 18 and 19, Ludgate-hill, occupied by Mr. Croft and Mr. Bond, were discovered to be in a state of instability. They stood on either side of the thoroughfare called St. Martin's court, leading to the Broadway—the walls fronting which bulged considerably, and presented a threatening appearance. It was deemed advisable to shore up the [illegible] and Hallam, 21, Fleet-street, [illegible] considerable [illegible] portion of the back part of the [illegible] and Hallam, 21, Fleet-street, below. [illegible] considerable [illegible] The police [illegible] once stopped up the footway, and during the night workmen were busily employed [illegible] up the house. The state of the premises [illegible] Long-acre, near St. Martin's lane, were in a dangerous state, and they were also shored up. Since the catastrophe in the Strand the district surveyors are on the *qui vive*.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has appointed Edmund Hornby, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioner, under the Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the settlement of outstanding claims [illegible] the new commissioners to inquire into the administration of Charitable Trusts are, chief commissioner, Mr. Peter Erle; two paid commissioners, Mr. James Hall and the Rev. R. Jones; secretary, Mr. Henry Vane; two inspectors, Mr. Thomas Hare and Mr. [illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 18.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sterne died, 1768.
MONDAY, 19. Battle of Poictiers, 1356
TUESDAY, 20.—Battle of Newbury, 1643.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Jumper Week. France declared a Republic, 1792.
THURSDAY, 22.—Charles V. died, 1558. New Post-office opened, 1829.
FRIDAY, 23.—Major Cartwright died, 1824.
SATURDAY, 24.—Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, died, 1834.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE MORNING AND EVENING TIDES.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.
2 35	3 10	3 49	4 31	5 15	6 5	7 0
A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
2 55	3 30	4 9	4 51	5 35	6 25	7 20

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION,

AND THE CONDITION—MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL—
OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE.

On SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24,
WILL BE PUBLISHED

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OF THE
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FROM THE
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Interior of the Greek Church at Bukulli.
The Russian Ambassador.
The Combined British and French Fleets, sketched in Besika Bay, August, 1853.
The Sultan's New Palace.
The Patriarch of the Greek Church.
Group of Dervishes—Turkish Militia.
The Castle of the Seven Towers.
The "Sweet Waters of Europe."
View of Seraskier.
The Mosque of St. Sophia.
The Great Cemetery of Scutari.
The Golden Horn from Eyoub.
The Tower of Galata.
The Arsenal.
The Turkish Fleet in the Bosphorus.
Egyptian Camp on the Bosphorus.
Sketches of Turkish Costume and Character in the Streets of Constantinople.
The Obelisk in the Hippodrome, at Constantinople.
Turkish Police-station in the Maidan.
Hotel of the British Embassy at Therapia.
Encampment on Shore at Besika Bay.
"Miraculous" Spring in the Greek Church of Balukli.
Dancing Dervishes.
Acrianople.
Pass of Trajan's Gate in the Balkan.
Turkish Soldiers.
Turkish Women at Fountain
Jewish Woman.
Turkish Lady.
Armenian Lady.
Turkish Police.
Bazaar in Constantinople.
Street in Constantinople.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1853.

CAN Russia and Turkey be allowed to fight their own battle, without the interference of Europe? Such is the question that has been generally asked within the last few days. We think the answer of all reflective politicians must be in the negative. Another question, which has been asked with no little solicitude by those who are convinced that it is the interest, no less than the duty, of Great Britain to maintain Turkey against Russia at all hazards, is whether Great Britain, in carrying out this policy, would not be deserted by France and Austria? We think that the answer to this question must also be in the negative. Of course, it is possible that the French and their Emperor may be too mindful of the ancient feuds between the two nations to look with much pleasure upon a war in which the English would be their allies. It is possible, too, that the Emperor of Austria, who owes his crown to the aid which Russia opportunely afforded him, when the Hungarians and Italians threatened, and nearly effected, the dismemberment of his Empire, may not be able to sever the bonds which unite him to the Czar; and may, on other grounds, prefer his alliance to that of Great Britain. But, though such results are possible, they are not probable in the present circumstances of Europe. In the first place, the interest of France and Austria, in the independence of Turkey, or at least in its non-incorporation with the Russian Empire, is as vital as that of Great Britain; while their interest in not opposing this country in the event of a war, in which our support would be given to Turkey, is equally enormous. Not only must these two Governments maintain unimpaired their alliance with us upon the Turkish Question, because if one side they have hitherto taken is the right one, but they must remain members of the anti-Russian alliance, because they dare not, with any regard to their own safety, adopt the contrary policy. Were England engaged in a war with Russia, in defence of a country unjustly attacked, the people throughout every civilised nation would put up prayers for our success. The cause of Great Britain and Turkey would be the cause of independence and of freedom; and every state and government which opposed it would be looked upon as the enemy of justice and of constitutional liberty. Deprived of allies among the Governments of Europe, this country would naturally look for other and better allies among the people. If Austria would not support such a cause, Great Britain would probably have to appeal to the Hungarians to consider whether they might not benefit themselves as well as Turkey by coming to the rescue? We might ask the Italians the same question without any dread of eliciting an unfavourable reply. The Emperor Napoleon knows as well as any man what trouble we might cause him, or what dangers we might invoke around him by putting the same question to the French, and conjuring before their greedy eyes the vision of that constitutional Liberty, for which no nation ever made such mighty and long-continued, but hitherto ineffectual struggles. But there is every ground to believe that there will be no necessity for resorting to such arguments as these, to keep Austria and France in the right course. Great Britain will resist the Czar, if he be still bent upon robbing Turkey of any of her provinces, because a just policy is the only safe one; and France and Austria will unite with her for the same reason. In such a war, should it unfortunately arise, no great power in Europe can remain neutral. It would, while it lasted, be the most fearful war upon record, and would be marked by many incidents more significant than the conflict of armies in the field, or the defence and capture of ports and fortresses. Insurrection and revolution would precede and follow it; and Russia itself might be witness of scenes, recalling to mind the tragical history of more than one of its bygone Emperors. Notwithstanding the ominous appearance of the question at the present time, it is likely for these, and many other reasons, that war will be averted. The day of negotiation has not passed away; and, possibly, the Czar himself is more fully aware of the expediency of further treaty than any other person in Europe.

AFTER an interval of four years, the Asiatic Cholera has reappeared amongst us. The north-east corner of England has, as upon previous occasions, been the first to receive the Pestilence. Nearly two hundred cases have occurred in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the towns in the immediate vicinity. The mortality has averaged forty per cent. Two fatal cases have been reported by the Registrar-General as having occurred in London. There is but too much reason to fear that the Plague will increase, and run its course as it did in 1849. Having in the interval neglected the fearful warning which they received, the British people are beginning to set their houses in order. Unfortunately, it is too late to prevent, though possibly not to check, the desolator. Shall we never learn wisdom without unnecessary suffering? And is it the fatality of Englishmen never to admit the possibility of a pestilence until it is actually among them? Every one knows that, to bury the dead in crowded cities, is to invite disease; that, to fill a noble tidal river with the nameless abominations of a city of two millions and a half of people is to sow the seeds of fever; that to pour into the atmosphere foul gas, thick smoke, and the stenches of knackers' yards, is to give to the Cholera the pabulum upon which it thrives;—yet the knowledge is practically useless. In 1849 all these facts were not only admitted, but deplored; and yet, in 1853, they exist as virulently as if Cholera and other plagues had never before punished us for permitting them. We must confess, for our part, that when we see the apathy or disinclination of Parliaments; the lethargy, if not the stolidity of the people; and the dense obstructiveness of those who either are, or fancy themselves to be, interested in the continuance of nuisances, we are more than half inclined to envy Russia and France their strong-minded despots, who, in a case of necessity, can act without the permission of Parliaments, and in spite of the prejudices of the people. We long for some sturdy and irresistible authority to fight the pestilence, by the coercion of all—be they individuals or corporations—who, by neglect, or filthiness, or the carrying on of profitable nuisances, do all that human ingenuity can do to provide disease with victims. There is no reason why our large cities and towns should not be rendered as wholesome as the best and most ornamental parts of the most luxurious capitals of Europe, except our own neglect. There is no other reason why the Thames between Battersea and Woolwich should carry a putrid mass of thick and steaming puddle, carried eastward by the current, and then westwards again by the tide, continually augmenting by new supplies, and pouring finally into the sea only a small proportion of its daily increment. Why cattle should be allowed to be slaughtered in cellars and outhouses, in any or every part of the metropolis, or why, in the very thickest part of it—the north of St. Paul's Cathedral—the atmosphere should be positively overladen with the stench of butchers' offal, and the suffocating fumes of the tallow-melters, is a puzzle to every one who does not make allowance for the mighty power of inertia possessed by the British public. We might make the Thames a limpid river, if we pleased, and we might establish, without difficulty, a sufficient number of public *abattoirs* at convenient distances from the streets, with advantage to the public, and to the butchers and cattle-dealers themselves: and yet we do not stir in the matter. If we do, it is but to give a kind of spasmodic cry when danger is near us, and then turn round, when the danger has passed, and forget it as soon as possible. The public are well aware of the fearful consequences of neglect, and has the example of Paris and other Continental cities before it to show how some, if not all, of these things might be done; yet it remains indifferent, till Pestilence comes and carries off the people by hundreds, or perhaps thousands in a day; when it opens its drowsy eyes, and thinks it is time to take such subjects into consideration. So it has ever been—and so, it is to be feared, it will be in this year of 1853, unless the visitation of the Cholera should be more disastrous than it was before, and take its tithe of victims from the rich, the wealthy, and the comfortable, as well as from among the poor and miserable. In such a case, it is probable that our lukewarm sanitary reform will become matters of fact; and not mere theories, as they are now. The privilege of local self-government is one that Englishmen highly prize. Unluckily for their health, it is almost the only privilege which they do not turn to proper account. Every other privilege or right which they possess, they turn to the noblest uses; but this one privilege, for want of a strong central authority, acting not in the narrow interests of small localities, but for the benefit of the whole people, they either neglect or pervert. No doubt a great deal will be done, now that Pestilence has made its periodical re-appearance, to mitigate its intensity; but it is sad to reflect how many lives have to be lost ere even this limited amount of energy can be displayed. We are certainly the foremost people in the world in some things; but in some respects we are not entitled to boast of more wisdom than falls to the share of the filthiest fatalists of the back-slums of Constantinople.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, are enjoying the seclusion of their Highland home with all the zest which a relief from the excitement of Court life cannot fail to impart. The Prince commenced deer-stalking on the second day after his arrival; devoting the first to a drive to Abergeldie, and inspection of the improvements in progress during the past year at Balmoral—with the whole of which her Majesty and his Royal Highness are understood to have been greatly pleased. On Sunday, her Majesty and his Royal Highness attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. During the week, H.R.H. Prince Albert has enjoyed his sporting; and her Majesty and the Royal Princes have taken their usual exercises, and are in the enjoyment of the best of health.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF SPAIN.—On Friday, the 9th inst., the Dowager Queen Christina, of Spain, left London, on her return to Paris, after a sojourn of ten days in that metropolis.

The Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who have lately been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, at Hamilton Palace, and the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, at Eglinton Castle, are now visiting Tour in the north of Scotland

The Marquis of Bath has left England on a cruise, in his beautiful yacht the *Lotus*.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have sailed from Torbay, in the *Fire Rosamond* yacht, on a cruise off the coast of Scotland.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Hon. Canonries:* The Rev. H. Bellairs to Worcester Cathedral; Rev. G. Medan to Bristol Cathedral; Rev. C. H. Morgan to Bristol Cathedral; Rev. C. M. Arnold to Westminster Abbey; Rev. W. Villiers to Worcester Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. G. B. Dacosta to Gilberstown; Rev. D. Evans, jun., to Erasewell, Suffolk; Rev. A. Deare to Colborne, near Newport, Isle of Wight; Rev. W. S. Newman to Coryton, Devon; Rev. E. Evans to Eccles, near North Walsham; Rev. Thomas and Rev. J. R. Nelson to Trimley St. Mary, Suffolk; Rev. G. T. Barlow to Buckinge, near Ashford. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. R. Stocks to Finchingfield, Essex; Rev. J. C. Pigott to Gussage All Saints, Dorset; Rev. E. Pobjoie to St. Stephens-by-Saltash, Cornwall; Rev. C. R. Rowlatt to West Thurrock, Romford, Essex; Rev. J. S. Utterton to Farnham; Rev. F. Wheeler to Dunchurch, near Rugby; Rev. S. H. Lee Warner to Kingston-le-dale; Rev. H. B. Bulloke to Mullion, Cornwall. *Incumbencies.* Rev. H. Jones to Shelley, Suffolk; Rev. J. Macnaught to St. Chrysostom, Everton, Lancashire; Ven. Archdeacon Davis, late of Melbourne (Australia), to Christ Church, Ramsgate; Rev. T. Sankey to All Saints' Islington; Rev. J. E. Fenwick to Christchurch, Needwood, Staffordshire; Rev. S. Robins to Trinity Church, Dover.

CONVOCATION.—The Convocation of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury, which stood prorogued to Saturday, September 10, was further prorogued to Friday, October 28, according to the tenor of a Royal writ, by the Vicar-General of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan, under a special commission from his Grace to that effect. As the formal business of the prorogation only was to be transacted, the attendance of members of Convocation was not expected. At twelve o'clock his Grace's commissary, Dr. Twiss, attended by the registrar, Mr. Francis Hart Dyke, and the other officers of the province of Canterbury, entered the Jerusalem Chamber, when, the commission having been read by the registrar, his Grace's commissioner directed the Royal writ of prorogation to be read at length; after which the schedule of prorogation was read by the registrars and signed by his Grace's commissioner. It is expected that the proceedings on October 28, will be of a like formal character.

NEW CHURCH, WARLEY COMMON, NEAR BRENTWOOD.—The large increase in the neighbourhood has called for more religious accommodation; and for this good purpose a new church is in course of erection at Warley Common. Towards this building, a noble-minded lady in the parish led the van, by most liberally subscribing £1300: the East India Company gave the site and £200; the worthy Rector and Mrs. Robinson, £300. The cost of the church and clergyman's house will be £4200; of which there is a deficiency of £400. The church is expected to be ready by the 1st of November. The style is barly English, with an apse instead of a chancel. The design is by Mr. Teulon, of Lansdowne-place; and Mr. Hammond, of Warley, is the builder.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BALMORAL ESTATES.—Great improvements have been made on the Balmoral estates since last year. The arable and pastoral lands, under the able management of Dr. Robertson, have been brought into a highly productive state; and the hunting-grounds and deer forest are in a fair way to become the best in Scotland. The moral and social wants of the tenantry have been especially cared for, the Queen having given orders that the poorest families shall have the blessings of education secured to them, and their domestic wants duly supplied. The new palace begins to make some progress; but the contractor has three years to finish it, and it promises to be a very handsome building.

HOLYROOD PALACE.—We understand that it has been determined to re-floor the whole of the suite of state apartments of the palace, including the picture gallery, and that the work will be commenced immediately after her Majesty's return to England. This, it is hoped, is only the commencement of more important alterations and improvements on the house and grounds.

ENCLOSURE OF HAINAULT FOREST. The Commissioners in charge of her Majesty's land revenue are proceeding to enclose the Crown allotment in Hainault Forest, under the provisions of the act of Parliament passed during the last session. The consequence of this enclosure will be the future prohibition, of holding the celebrated Fairlop Fair, which, for many years, was held on the first Friday in July, on the portion of the forest now to be enclosed

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—There is some misunderstanding about the election of the Marquis of Chandos as chairman of the London and North Western Railway. We are able to rectify all blunders on the subject by saying that the noble Marquis has not been elected to that honourable post, and will be in his official duties on Monday. The Marquis is young, but of great business habits. The railway company could not have chosen a more eligible party, and every one who is at all acquainted with the Marquis will rejoice that he now occupies a position which he will be able to manage with honour and integrity.—*En Ami de Verite.*

REPRESENTATION OF GRAVESEND IN PARLIAMENT.—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the necessary steps to forward the representation of the inhabitants of this populous town in Parliament. The chair was taken by the Rev. Thomas Saddington, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting, pointing out the importance of the town of Gravesend, its increase of late years, its distance from London, and the wants, &c., of the inhabitants. A petition to the House of Commons, praying for the enfranchisement of buildings during the last two or three years. Various suggestions and resolutions were adopted, and the meeting separated after the usual vote of thanks.

DEMONSTRATION OF COLLIERS.—An important demonstration of colliers took place on Monday at Wakefield. Coal having risen 10d. a ton, they asked that it should be brought down to former rates. Messrs. Charlesworth, who own seven collieries, and employ 1000 hands, gave a dinner, with the object of keeping them from the demonstration. Nevertheless, the number present at the New Market exceeded 3000 working colliers from all parts of the West Riding &c. The proceedings lasted from two o'clock until the hour was terminated by Mr. Joseph Pepper. A procession of the miners to organisation, and a meeting to Lord Palmerston were then made, and the meeting broke up.

THE DOVER PACKETS.—The Admiralty have decided on discontinuing the Dover mail-packet service, and that their ships shall be carried in future by contract steam-vessels. The ships at Dover and Ostend packets are—the *Garland*, the *Gnyo*, the *Widgeon*, the *Lapwing*, the *Teal*, and the *Redpole*—all paddle-wheel steamers, none of the vessels named is even mentioned in the Navy List. The reserve ships, to be considered as the ships on the naval pension list, would still be considered as to be appointed to the command of the Post Office Admiralty packets, and would be commanded by the present commanders of the Dover packets. Lieutenant of the Post Office department, Wakefield, Mr. Peel, has adjusted the terms with the various packet-boat owners.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT AT ST. PAUL'S.—On Saturday evening last, the Committee appointed to decide on the temporary room which has been fitted up for the purpose of the exhibition. Several of the most eminent among our British artists have sent in their contributions, some of which are extremely beautiful, most of them being very skilfully designed. On Tuesday the committee met to select six from the whole group. From these one will be chosen by the members of the memorial committee, and will be ordered to be sculptured in the best Carara marble, and for which a sum not exceeding £3000 will be paid. The other five parties will receive each 100 guineas, the models becoming the property of the Corporation of the City of London. After these select six have been made, we believe the public will be permitted, under certain regulations, to view the models.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT HULL.

(Continued from page 227.)

SATURDAY.

THE grand symposium of the meeting having been fixed for Saturday, the President took the chair of the numerous social party, including ladies, amounting to three hundred, which assembled on the occasion. The entertainment took place in the splendid hall of the Railway Hotel, which was tastefully fitted up with the banners of the principal towns of Yorkshire, and some of the nobility and gentry; the tables handsomely laid out with flowers and gilt vases, &c.; and the *coup d'œil* altogether extremely fine. Over the President's chair was inscribed "Luna Scientiæ," and groups of the Arts and Sciences figured on each side. The dinner and wines were such as to give universal satisfaction, and the whole went off with an éclat rarely found to attend so multitudinous a gastronomical section.

In the evening the saloon was cleared as if by magic, and the Mayor gave a handsome *soirée*, with all sorts of post-prandial refreshments, to the dinner company, and to many other members.

MONDAY

night, after the repose of Sunday, decorously observed in the town, became quite a field-day in the Sections. In Section A, Professor Phillips further developed the magnetic phenomena, declination, dip, and intensity; and Prof. Plucker, of Bonn, a German philosopher, of European celebrity, gave an account of a series of experiments, on New Laws of Magnetic and Diamagnetic Induction. Experiments by Professor Matteucl, on Electrical Currents; by Professor Hodgkinson, on the Elasticity of Crystalline Bodies; and other subjects in physical science, were read and commented upon

In Section B, Mr. Grove stated his conviction—confirmed by Dr. Andrews and Mr. Gassiot—that flame was a conductor of electricity. Mr. Pearsall described some curious changes in wood obtained from forests on the eastern coasts, submerged during the existence of man, and Prof. Hunt mentioned that from an excavation in Cornwall wood, had been dug, in association with a pike-head, a wooden hammer, and spade tipped with iron; also two human skulls of the type thought to be Phœnician—probably belonging to individuals who had made the voyage thither to trade with the natives for tin. Dr. Gladstone read a paper on the Corrosion of Iron-built Ships by Sugar Cargoes, and detailed a number of experiments, made with the view to discover a remedy for this injury. He had not, however, succeeded in learning by what chemical means the corrosion would be prevented

In Section C, Professor Johnston read a paper of practical value to agriculture on the Chemical Changes in the Composition of Rocks, and reamalgamation in the Course of Cultivation.

In Section D, the Rev. F. Statham gave a curious exemplification of instinct in birds; and maintained that the smaller the bird was the greater the instinct, as in the wren, robin, pigeon, and crow, as compared with the goose and ostrich. Some gentlemen present added singular anecdotes of instinct in birds, and Dr. Redfern observed that instinct and intelligence should always be separated. In most cases animals possess both, but in some there is no intelligence. The intelligence is always proportioned to the size of the cerebrum proper, the ganglionic masses at the base of the brain having functions altogether different, and being the organs of instinct. The curious distinction would be to consider instinct as exemplified where there were no difficulties to attain a given object; and intelligence, where a faculty was brought into play to surmount them where they occurred. The bee is pure instinct, as the insect has no brain.

In Section E, *inter alia*, Dr. Scoresby delivered a lecture in refutation of the popular theory of an Arctic Basin round the Pole free from ice. He had no doubt the region was filled with one mass of stupendous blocks of ice, yet he thought the North Pole might be reached by land, though by water utterly unpracticable.

A great discussion was got up on papers connected with Scandinavian Sagas, Legends and Early History, in which the data of Northern antiquities were largely debated by Dr. Latham, Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. Charles Beckett, and others. Much erudition was displayed, and much information exhibited; but no distinct conclusion was arrived at. The ancient geography of the Arctic regions, the influence of early Danish invasions on English localities, and the remains of their dialects in our language, furnished topics of much interest—particularly applicable in a district where the termination "by" in the names of towns—such as Whitby, Selby, Ferriby, Roxby, Grimsby, and Danby—record violent winds, the engines were found to work admirably well; and the result of his observations was that a saving of fuel was effected to the amount of 50 per cent; but, taking the full power of the engines into account, the saving would be not less than 70 per cent; so nearly the same results as by the French Government in the trials.

Section F was distinguished by a comprehensive view of the preparative agencies at work in Ireland to cure the evils of excessive emigration, and some of the other ills that have affected the country. In this paper, founded on a mass of statistical data, Mr. John Locke took a very encouraging view of the improved condition and prospects of Ireland. The decrease of pauperism and of crime, the diffusion of employment, and the effect of the Encumbered Estates Bill in introducing solvent proprietors and agricultural improvers, in the place of ruined absentees, were all cited in proof of the renovation of the land—the produce of the sales amounting to upwards of ten millions of money; and the severe dwelt upon the beneficial effect of things as only a first step towards the great prosperity of the people. The whole was rose-coloured and cheering; and topics of a darker or doubtful nature were not brought within the scope of the picture Mr. F. Bennoch, whose opinion on the subject created so warm a controversy in Belfast last year, stated his suggestions for an improved system of currency and banking. Instead of permitting the Bank of England, at its discretion, to issue notes, he would have all issues of legal tender money under the control of Parliament, and that it should be limited to an amount equal to the annual taxation. Instead of the Government issuing, as now, Exchequer bills, on which were issued Bank of England notes, he would recommend the issue of Exchequer notes, which would circulate as money, inasmuch as it constituted nineteen-twentieths of our present system; but that twentieth part had the power to disturb the whole.

The Rev. Dr. Hume, on the Education of the Poor in Liverpool, pointed out the expediency of an increased supply of School accommodation in that populous place.

In Section G, Colonel Chesney read a paper on a Tubular or Double Life-boat, with which successful experiments had been made at Plymouth, and lamented the great loss of life upon our coasts in consequence of the deficiency both in construction and number of these vessels, by means of which so many brave seamen might be saved. It was stated that one on a new principle was being built on the Humber.

The improvements on machines for farming purposes were brought forward chiefly by Mr. Crosskill and Mr. Samuelson, and considered (Bell's reaping-machine among them) as introducing a new epoch in the art of husbandry, which would produce inestimable advantages to agriculture

Mr. Fairbairn's experimental researches to determine the strength of Locomotive Boilers, and the Causes which lead to Explosion, were described by that eminent engineer; and deemed so important, that he was requested to allow them to be published *in extenso*. They referred to the difference of opinion between Mr. Fairbairn and Mr. Wynn, of the Board of Trade, relative to the late explosion of the locomotive engine at Longside; and Mr. Fairbairn was finally confirmed in his opinion; as he had contended that the [illegible] superior strength of the [illegible] as compared with the top [illegible] which [illegible] of boilers when [illegible] found, on the [illegible] 1625 lb. on the square inch, producing a swelling in the sides of 0.34 inch, was required in order to draw the "stays" through the plate, after sustaining this enormous strain for a minute and a half.

At three o'clock the General Committee meeting took place; when, after some discussion on invitations from Glasgow, Brighton, Liverpool, Leeds, Dublin, and Gloucester, it was moved and carried that the meeting for 1854 should be at Liverpool (for the second time), and that Lord Harrowby should be the President; with Lord Wrottesley, Sir Philip Egerton, &c. &c., as Vice-Presidents. Colonel Sabine accepted the office of General Secretary, in place of Dr. Royle, resigned. The ordinary was capitally presided over by Professor Sedgwick; and Dr. Lindsay, in returning thanks for his health being drunk for his early and continued services to the Association, spoke forcibly in recommending a more enlarged system of instruction to be adopted in the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the evening, Professor R. Hunt delivered an excellent lecture on Photography to a crowded audience.

TUESDAY.

Some important communications did honour to the proceedings of the closing day. M. Claudet exhibited some beautiful examples of photographic and stereoscopic portraits, to illustrate an interesting paper on the subject; and Dr. Scoresby, in an able exposition of Oceanic Currents, showed the fallacy of expecting accurate depths to be ascertained by the deep sea soundings, so warmly taken up on the experiments of Lieutenant Maury. No line could descend perpendicularly six or seven miles, or a far shorter distance; for the sea was composed of strata of currents, like the air; and a heated upper current from the Equator was met by a cold under-current from the Polar regions, running in opposite directions with a force of from two to five miles an hour; so that the line would be warped and twisted in various directions, and to a great extent, before it could reach the bottom. As a proof of this, he instanced a whale, of infinitely more weight than could be used in any soundings, and which run out the harpoon line so as almost to destroy the vessel. Against the line in one direction, while, in fact, the whale rose at a distance behind them in an opposite position.

Dr. Bulst read a paper on a Submarine Current Measurer; and other papers concluded the proceedings.

In Section B, Professor Johnston treated on the Causes, Physical and Chemical, of Diversities of Soils; and Professor Hodges gave in a report on the Gases Evolved by Flax in Steeping, and on the Economy of the Flax-plant.

Section D produced nothing new worthy of specialty, and adjourned to the usual meeting of the Ray Society; nor did the proceedings in Section E, though of much general interest, offer any discussions that could be separated for report with necessary brevity.

In Section F, Mr. Nelson took an analytical view of railway accidents in this country, and on the Continent from 1840 to 1850.

Section G, however, displayed perhaps the most important economical novelty of the meeting, in a paper by Mr. George Rennie, on the Combination of Ether with Steam as a Force in Locomotive Engines. The apparatus is difficult to describe, but readers may readily understand the result. Mr. Rennie stated that he had just returned from a voyage made for the purpose of ascertaining the value of this invention. The engine consisted of a steam cylinder, the steam in which caused the usual movement of a piston; and, after having performed this work, the waste steam was conducted into another cylinder, inclosed in some pipes of which was a quantity of liquid ether. The steam caused the liquid ether to boil; and the vapour, upon being given off, was conducted into another cylinder, and caused the piston to move. The vapour then escaped by a valve into a condenser or refrigerator, where, upon being brought in contact with cold water drawn from the sea, the vapour was again condensed into liquid, and was conveyed back to the ether cylinder, to be again heated into vapour and employed in the propulsion of the vessel. The reports of the commissioners appointed by the French Government to inquire into the advantages of the machine showed, in the voyage from Marseilles to Algiers, a saving of 74 per cent in the consumption of fuel. They also reported that, with the precautions adopted, no danger could result from the employment of the ether. Subsequently, Mr. Rennie made a voyage from Marseilles to Algiers in fifty-three hours, the rate of speed being an average of seven knots an hour; the consumption of fuel was only two kilogrammes per horse-power, while in ordinary steam-engines it was four kilogrammes per horse-power. These [illegible] of ether was about half a litre, or a pint per hour, the cost of which was about 1*l*. On the return voyage, notwithstanding contrary and violent winds, the engines were found to work admirably well; and the result of his observations was that a saving of fuel was effected to the amount of 50 per cent; but, taking the full power of the engines into account, the saving would be not less than 70 per cent; so nearly the same results as by the French Government in the trials. The vast importance of the invention was impressed on the Section by Fairbairn; and Mr. Rennie stated that, in consequence of the success of the trials, the patent rights had been purchased of the inventor for 2,500*l*.; and several large engines were, he believed, in course of construction upon his plan, by the French Government.

The business of the Association concluded with a notice of several interesting mechanical improvements in furnaces, steam-boilers, properties of metals in melting, &c; an account of the improved manufacture of rivets; and a paper by Captain F. Wilcox, on a New Wheelbarrow.

During the meeting Lord Londesborough had his handsome [illegible] beside, moored off the shore, and kept open cabin for all visitors, of whom there was no lack; and a continuous supply of what were styled luncheons, from noon to five o'clock, appeared to afford great satisfaction to the scientific in that way. On Thursday the noble Lord threw open [illegible] mansion at Grimston-park, with its magnificent armoury, and fine pictures for the entertainment of 200 to 300 persons, for whom a splendid dinner was provided.

Besides the excursion to Grimston Park, there were other to Beverley and Flamborough Head, to the Spurn, and to Grimsby, by Brocklesby Park and Thornton Abbey; but, with the exception of the first, they were little patronised. The arrangement for them, after the meeting, instead of during its session, does not seem to suit the strangers, many of whom have not the additional time to spend at their command.

WEDNESDAY.

This afternoon the Congress terminated its labours, at a meeting of the General Committee, where grants and recommendations were adopted for the ensuing year. Among these were £200 for New Observatory; £25 to obtain large photographs of the Moon; £50 to continue the experiments on Earthquake Waves; £15 towards providing a large Outline of the World; and £10 to Messrs. J. C. Hine and Dr. Latham were added to the committee. The Association suggest the expediency of co-operating with Lieut. Maury, by encouraging our mercantile marine to make daily meteorological observations at sea; and, after the usual acknowledgments being voted in the customary manner, the majority of the guests bade farewell to the resident members, who had treated them throughout with such cordial hospitality.

ROYAL GLEN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-first annual [illegible] place [illegible] Mr. on Wednesday. [illegible] about a mile from the town; it, however, excited [illegible] prizes were awarded after the dinner, which took place in the [illegible] Mr. Saunders, in the absence of [illegible] of Inchmartine, occupied the chair; Mr. Ross Fyfe, and the Right Hon. B. Dare [illegible] for the [illegible] of present, and several [illegible] which they were removed. The usual loyal toasts were given and responded to; and the "County Members" being named, Mr Du Pre Bass returned thanks, and "would not enter into any political discussion, because [illegible] political parties were excluded from its [illegible] he, so that [illegible] The Members' healths were [illegible] were distributed—"good behaviour dogs and [illegible] caring large families, &c.

THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARE

[illegible] consequence of the [illegible] numerous complaints [illegible] of police issuing peremptory orders to summon the proprietors and drivers of all hackney carriages found plying for hire not provided with the approved fare tables ordered to be adopted so far back as the 22nd of August, they have begun generally to make the [illegible] The plates are eight inches by six, the ground colour [illegible] and the letters of gold. In the Hansom cabs they are placed [illegible] of the vehicle, on the off side, close to the roof, and near the front [illegible] and consist of the same when drawn up; out, on the off side of the [illegible] In Clarence and other cabs, inside, in the centre of the off door, [illegible] under the window; and outside, on the back panel, in the centre, close to the roof. The table gives a concise statement of the charge to be made by distance and by time, for extra passengers, waiting, and luggage. It has received the sanction of the law officers of the Crown, [illegible] be taken as a just interpretation of the provisions of the new Hackney Carriage Act.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15.

Month and Day.	Corrected Readings of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
	″	°	°	°	°			Inches
Sept. 9	29.859	68·9	51·8	57·0	— 0·5	92	S.E.	0.01
,, 10	29.710	68·8	52·2	57·0	— 0·1	92	S.S.E.	0.15
,, 11	29.829	73·8	42·1	56·1	— 1·1	85	S.	0.02
,, 12	29.851	69·8	49·6	59·4	+ 2·4	89	S.W.	0.00
,, 13	29.949	69·2	52·7	54·9	— 2·0	81	CALM	0.09
,, 14	30.054	71·1	40·1	54·2	— 2·5	81	S.	0.09
,, 15	29.960	62·3	51·4	55·3	— 1·2	89	W.	0.03

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column, are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The Barometer during the Week has varied by small quantities only. The highest was 30.13 inches on the 14th, and the lowest was 29·78 inches, on the 10th. The mean for the week was 29.922 inches, at the height of 52 feet above the sea.

The Temperature has been nearly that of its average on every day. The mean for the week was 56·9°; being 0·7° below the average of the corresponding week in [illegible] years.

The range on Temperature in the week was 29·7°; being the difference between the highest, on the 11th; and the lowest, on the 14th.

The daily range of Temperature was 9·6° on the 13th; and 31·7° on the 11th. The mean for the week was 18·5°.

Rain fell on five days, to the depth of three-tenths of an inch.

The Humidity during the week has been dull, excepting on Sunday and Monday. A dense fog prevailed during the mornings of the 11th and the 14th; and the sky has been for the most part overcast.

Lewisham, Sept. 16, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, September 10, the births of 1669 children were registered to the metropolitan districts. Of these, 843 were boys, and 826 were girls. The average number for the corresponding week in the ten preceding years, is 1337. The number of deaths registered in London during the week was 1015. Of these, 507 are due to zymotic diseases, and are thus particularised:—To small-pox, 4 (its average is 14); to measles, 15 (its average is 25); to scarlatina, 45 (its average is 49); to hooping-cough, 74 (its average is 72); to diarrhœa, 131 (its average is 90); to [illegible] 2 (its average is 3); and 7 to cholera [illegible] to tubercular diseases, 177 (their average is 173): of these, 125 are due to pulmonary consumption (their average is 121). To diseases of the nerves, brain, and senses, 130 (their average is 104) of these, 73 are paralysis (its average is 58); to diseases of the brain, 13 (their average is 10); to diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 35 (their average is 30). To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 96 (their average is 73): of these, 39 are due to bronchitis (its average is 22); to pneumonia, 44 (its average is 34). To diseases of the liver, &c., 48 (which is the same average). The violences, 19 (its average is 25); to drowning, 8 (its average is 3). The deaths in the week from diarrhœa, though less by 21 than were referred to that disease in the previous week, are still more by one-third than the corrected average number (95) of preceding years; and of the 7 deaths by cholera, 6 out of the 7 who died were males, and 5 were children under 15 years of age. The Registrar-General remarks that the number of deaths by cholera in corresponding weeks in the ten preceding years were 4, 1, 2, 8, 7, 6, 1682, 5, 17, and 5; so that the deaths do not exceed the usual number in ordinary years by certain forms of cholera. Two of the persons were, however, registered as having died of Asiatic cholera. Its presence is still confined to the poorer and more thickly populated of the metropolitan districts.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Gibson's statue of the late Sir R. Peel has been erected in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, under the superintendence of the sculptor. The statue was sculptured at Rome. It is of the life size, in pure white marble, and stands on a pedestal, of blue-veined marble. The likeness is good, and the attitude expressive, representing the late statesman in the act of addressing the Senate, and marking an emphasis by the pressure of the palm of the left hand with a scroll which he holds in the right hand.

REMOVAL OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FROM SOMERSET-HOUSE.—During the last few weeks the School of Design, with its ornamental and various artistic apparatus for teaching, has been gradually removed from Somerset House, where it had been located since its commencement in 1837; and the rooms given up to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The school is removed to Marlborough House, and will form part of the central School of Art, of the Department of science and art. The several district schools already established in the metropolis: at the Mechanics' Institute, Westminster; at Thomas Carter's, and at the Normal School, Finsbury; at the Established Martin's parish and elsewhere, will supply the elementary instruction in art formerly given at Somerset House, whilst the higher branches will be taught at Marlborough House.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—The Board of Trade has received information from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stating that the French Ambassador has communicated to him that a decree for the admission of the Fine Arts is to take place at Paris, in May, 1855, at the same time as the Exhibition of Industry. The French Government is desirous that this Exhibition may be as complete as possible, and that its organisation may be arranged in a manner to give satisfaction to every nation invited to assist in it. The artists' works will be forwarded to the Industrial Department of them will not entail any expense on the artists exhibiting. Informations of further arrangements will be afforded as soon as they are made. Henry Cole and Lyon Playfair, Joint Secretaries. Marlborough House, Sept. 9, 1853.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday next, the 21st inst., being the Feast of St. Matthew, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend Divine service at Christ Church, New Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. George Buckle, B.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford; after which they will repair to the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital, where four orations on the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered by four of the Senior Scholars, according to annual custom: in Latin, by Henry Ludlow; in English, by John Wilberforce Doran; in French, by Henry Rogers Sevens; in French, by Charles Hubert Taver. And two poems will also be recited: one, in English, on "The Last Days of Edward VI.," by Charles William Watts; and the other, in Latin [illegible] Newsom, which, being the prize composition for the Bowyer Medal, has not yet been adjudged.

THE ISLINGTON AMATEUR DAHLIA SHOW.—The first dahlia show of this enterprising society was held on Monday, at the Albion Farm, Barnsbury-road, and exhibited a very extensive company. The show of hot and green house plants was very good, and included some choice specimens of fuscias, cacuses, verbenas, &c. Prizes were given for the best stand of dahlias (six distinct sorts), and an extra prize was also presented for the best stand of twelve dissimilar flowers, which excited a good deal of competition. The following are the successful competitors for the best stand of dahlias, in sixes:—Flowers, Cooper, Pilling, T. Norris, Rumbach, Howe, Fort, Clare, Laycock, Old, Keil, Green, and Ballantine. The extra prize was awarded to Mr. [illegible] florist, of Edmonton.

MUSIC LICENSES.—The justices acting for the county of Middlesex to grant licenses for music, dancing, &c., under the 25th of Geo. II., have determined not to entertain any application unless [illegible] days' previous notice to the next Michaelmas Sessions be given of the intention to apply. These sessions are appointed to be held on the 3rd of October; all notices must, therefore, be given by Monday, the 19th inst.

DARING FREAK.—On Monday afternoon a respectably-dressed young man mounted upon the lowest part of the [illegible] on the western side of Hungerford-bridge, [illegible] and, [illegible] deliberately sat down the chains on the other end, reaching the structure in safety. The whole act was so sudden, and excited so much surprise that neither the police nor attendants took the slightest notice of it, [illegible] ator of this insane freak until he had got clear of the [illegible] and that he was wholly unconnected with the workmen, [illegible] merely guilty of this foolish temerity for amusement.

THE NEW DECIMAL COINAGE.—During the last week, the employés at the Royal Mint have been at work in striking off the [illegible] specimen coins, which will be issued for circulation at the commencement of the new year, and they are stamped 1854; whether the present old silver coinage will be called in. The sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and florins, or tenth of a sovereign, remain without alteration.

NEW OMNIBUSES AND CABS.—From and after the 1st of next month, a new description of omnibuses and cabs is expected to be prepared for the public. From and after the 1st October, all persons desirous of obtaining a license to keep, use, or let to hire any metropolitan stage or hackney carriage, are to apply in writing to the Police Commissioners, in order that they may cause an inspection to be made of the vehicle; and, if found in a proper condition, are to grant a [illegible] which a license will be granted to grant a like one. No [illegible] granted without such a certificate. The Police Commissioners may cause an inspection to be made of the vehicles and horses; [illegible] on a certificate the licences may be suspended and the [illegible] offices plates recalled. Penalties are to be imposed for disobeying [illegible]

NATIONAL SPORTS.

DONCASTER RACES.

This meeting commenced on the run of four days, as usual, on Tuesday last. The first of the first day's racing always consists in the Champagne Stakes—an exceedingly stirring collision for the two-year-olds, seeing it is straight running down an incline, rolled on either side. Seven entry of thirty-four, it brought to the post a quintet. Domino was backed at evens to beat the other four. Lord Squadbrook's son of Melody and Sylph beat him in a rattling set-to. Beyond the mere return of results, the list contained nothing worth special record. The Leveret, the third, was that which to move the impulse of the "Ring"—the speculators of course excepted.

Wednesday set in as became a mighty social festival. The earth was cool and fragrant, and the turf elastic with the genial moisture of Monday night. From the mid-day, as early as the dawn, groups of pleasure-seekers—destined to find in pleasure that which they sought—thronged the thoroughfares of Doncaster, having breakfasted at home, was there by train, coaching as fashion prizes by the way. The town was alive with whole-or-one excitement. The running ground was green as an emerald. Some new architectural appurtenances had been provided—as a new subscription room, clerks' chambers for the officials, the jockeys, and the literary gentlemen, such was the order of their conditions, and it must be said the arrangements for the *mise en scène* were carried out as well as could be expected. The telegraph machinery was complete—the names of the horses, the riders, the fashion of each race as it was started, and the time it occupied, all duly set forth, *gratis*.

The opening exhibition was a match for a hundred, between Cheddar and Senorita—if such an encounter on the course may to be called wherein one is backed to beat the other with any odds you please to ask. They had it to Cheddar with, and to odds—Lord Glasgow, or rather his trainer, losing as the custom of confederacy is too generally between the peer and his [illegible]—No 1, for Butler, in a canter. Then followed the Municipal Stakes—200 sovereigns each for two-year-olds, seven subscribers, [illegible] forfeit—ran a trio. Being youngsters, there was a bit of a gamble before they went to work. When they did, in a brilliant bit, Mr. Bowes was the winner, as it pleased his jock—No. 2, Butler, in a canter. And now here is the world-wide topic of gossip and speculation—*the Doncaster business* of the racing year—the Doncaster St. Leger. It had ninety-and-more nominations, and "good various ones," half a score started. It would fill pages of this journal merely to epitomise the *on dits*, judges, demonstrations, doubts, despairs, by which it was heralded to the *entrance*. Last let it be remembered how the markets ruled at the eleventh hour. There will, of course, to various quotations of the averages—the safest general price will be the following:—Lord Westminster, for the one he had engaged, 5 to 1 against Satirist, 5 to 1 the Baron, and also battalion, 10 to 1 Canon, and 20 to 1 Bessarabian, the betting was long and the run. Ten Offers were made to back the field, and refused, against the card. The Monk of the ring, however, it was understood, had declared he would not lay another sixpence against him, and trade was very dull. The parade in presence was a little graceful and gracious. It was notorious that "honour" was the watchword—that true and honest the tug of chivalrous zeal would be [illegible] Fair and friendly was the muster at the post—the dog fell—and with the signal away flew the *silks* of England's three-year-olds. The first over the road was Cineas, and the favourite closed and caught him, and raise the running for he holds considerate. He led up the hill, the Leger falling off, Colonist, according to his party's principle, putting in best foot foremost. At this point Australian was sixth. Whatever changes may have occurred while they were out of sight, Sittingbourne led down the hill, and over the flat to the Red House. Now was the eye can descide when horses are rounding a turn at speed, it seemed that Lord John Scott's horse had got to the front, but instantly foreshortened in the straight run for home—it was impossible to [illegible]. Sittingbourne could not answer evident that the race lay but with the Baron, Bessarabian, and West Australian, outside—his position for the Derby. Such he stride—all the field but these two now beaten—Sittingbourne wholly done with all hope—they charged past the Grand Stand—Jem Butler took his horse by the head, shook the sand from right away three lengths clear of everything, and won such a St. Leger as never greeted the green common of Doncaster during the last thirty-five of its annuversaries. His, No. 1, Butler, entered home three by three lengths; Reiver second; beating Hetaplan, third—carrying a re-tribal of dead weight—by four lengths and a Burrowmik fourth; with a long-drawn-out procession behind him. So set with the [illegible] much a race—a meteor that bade the blood rush furiously. Ten years before, Mr. Bowes had won the Leger with Cotherstone, but that Fate—in guise of Job Marson—filched it from his [illegible] with Nutwith, and a passage of horsemanship of unparalleled brilliancy. It may be, the loss was not without desert: sometimes occasion will outspread the wariest *Ferguson*. Boots it not to tell deta[illegible] of all interest which eked out the *carte* that presented so rich a *morceau*.

But a farewell should fain be offered to the [illegible] movement of such account as that from which we are about to part. Those who witnessed the Great Northern Stakes for 1853 in the belief of one whose opportunity and experience may give him claim to [illegible] the [illegible] saw in the winner of them, probably [illegible] in all the characteristic essentials of his kind that the world [illegible] Pitcairn was, without exception, the three great [illegible] Pitcairn was a [illegible] of Pantaloon and Voltaire; Pantaloon was a flying quadruped—Hercules [illegible] Antiochus—a race: Crucifix, a Camilla upon four [illegible] Voltaire [illegible] the thorough blood that England has organised for the combination of grace and perfection of all the finest concentrated [illegible] [illegible] the excellences of [illegible] Herod type of Olympic chivalry, [illegible] the essay were worthwhile—for this tributary mem'or of a memorable St. Leger.

TUESDAY.

Fitzwilliam Handicap Stakes.—Miss Agnes, 1. Mentmore Lass, 2. Stand Plate.—[illegible]. Whalebone, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—Mr. Bowes's Sylph, 1. Domino, 2.
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—Husbandry, 1. Brownhill, 2.
Betting:—5 to 1 agst Haco, 5 to 1 agst Greyshot, 6 to 1 agst Heapy, 8 to 1 agst Hungerford, 1. to 1 against Sally Warfoot colt and Lady Landy, and 20 to 1 each agst Abdallah and Truth)
Royal Plate.—Mistletoe, 1. Mr. Peck's [illegible]
Selling Stakes.—Solyman walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Match, £100.—Cheddar, 1. Senorita, 2.
Municipal Stakes.—Bordeb, 1. Physalis e, 2.
The St. Leger Stakes.—West Australian, 1. The Reiver, 2. Rataplan, 3.
Doncaster Plate.—Jacqueline, 1. Alfred the Great, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Goorkah, 1. Flexi...
Corporation Plate.—The General, 1. Mr. [illegible] 2.
Sweepstakes.—Eva, 1. Barrel, 2.

THURSDAY.

Scarborough Stakes.—Filbert, 1. Snowdon Dunhill, 2
Ten Pove. Sweepstakes, two miles.—Mr. [illegible] Domino, 2
Cleveland Handicap.—Abdallah, 1. [illegible]
Ten Sovs. Handicap.—Vixen, 1. [illegible]
Fishpond Stakes.—Greyhill, 1. [illegible]
Juvenile Selling Stakes.—Mary, 1. Highlight, 2.

FRIDAY.

Ten Sovs. Stakes.—Cheese, 1. [illegible]
Produce Stakes.—Mayflower, 1. Knight of Schoo[illegible]
Doncaster Stakes.—Bairowne, 1. Sailor Bourne, 2.
Tuesday Cup.—Hungerford, 1. [illegible]
[illegible] Plate.—[illegible]
[illegible] Stakes (£200).—West Australian walked over.
Selling Stakes.—Sally Warfoot colt, 1. Jacqueline, 2.

FOLKESTONE RACES.

[illegible] Plate.—[illegible] heats by filly by Don John
[illegible] Stakes.—[illegible] Young Knight
[illegible] Stakes.—[illegible] Mo[illegible]
Assembly Plate.—[illegible] Lady Langdale, 2.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Wednesday last, the 14th, was the first anniversary of the demise of the lamented Duke. The hitherto warrior died at three o'clock on Tuesday, September 14, 1852. Since the demise of the Duke, Walmer Castle has been a point of great attraction; nearly 200 persons of all ranks visit the fortress and grounds daily. The interior looks almost the same as during the old establishment, and proposes doing so until the return of the new Lord Warden, the Marquis of Lalhousie, from India. It is proper to add that his Grace affords every possible facility to the visitors.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT ADDISCOMBE.—On Saturday last the beautiful grounds of the College were crowded with a very large attendance of the neighbouring gentry and visitors, to witness a series of athletic sports, in which a company of the prizes were nobly contested. Several interesting feats came off between the races, in which the activity displayed by M'Neill, and the performances of Messrs. Ward and Barnes in gymnastics, excited universal admiration. A very handsome prize, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott and the military staff of Addiscombe, to the winner of most prizes, was sharply contested for by A. M'Neill and Griffith, both obtained an equality number of prizes but A. M'Neill was declared the successful competitor, on account of the variety of sports in which he excelled.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The rejection of the Emperor of Russia of the modifications contained in the last note from Constantinople, and the probability of open hostilities, have had a most depressing influence upon all public securities, the [illegible] Prices have fallen considerably, and large *bear* operations have been entered into for further decline. The great drain upon the resources of the Bank of England, together with the prospect of further heavy remittances being required to pay for foreign corn, have tended to cause much anxiety, and the demand for money has not been quite so active as of late, and loans have been effected in the Stock Exchange at 2 per cent per annum. In Lombard-street the rates have been from 2½ to 3 per cent.

The movements of Bullion have been rather heavy. From the Continent, nearly £1,000 in silver has been received for the purchase of gold, of which no metal has, therefore, become rather dull, as it declines 1d. to 1s. 4d. per ounce. Dollars have sold at 4s9d.; bars, 5s1d. per ounce. From Australia, £294,138 in gold; and from New York, £50,000 has come in; but there has been forwarded to the Brazils, £39,104; to Lisbon, £20,000; to India, [illegible]; and to St. Petersburgh, £70,000. In Russian Imperials, the returns from the Bank of France for August show a decrease in the stock of bullion of £1,300,000. Since January, the total efflux has been £1,300,000. In the same time, the bank of England has lost £4,037,594. The total stock is very little over £20,000,000.

On Monday, the business doing in Consols was comparatively small. The Three per Cents were 96⅞ to 5/8. Long Annuities marked 6. 13-16; India Bonds, par to 3s 2s. prm.; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. 4s. to par. There was almost a panic on Tuesday and Wednesday. Numerous sellers appeared at 95½ to ¾ for the Three per Cents. On Thursday, owing to the Directors of the Bank of England having advanced the minimum rate of discount to Four-and-a-Half per Cent, the Market was depressed in the extreme. Consols were first done at 95¾ ⅝, but left off at 95⅝. Exchequer Bills were 4s. to 1s. discount; and India Bonds, 1s. to 5s. premium

The Foreign House has been unusually heavy, and most of the securities have suffered a considerable decline. The fall in Russian Stock has been fully 2 per cent. Liquidor Bonds have marked 4½; Grenada Deferred, 45; Peruvian, 2½ to 3; Peruvian, 79 79½ to 80 ex. div.; the Spanish [illegible] Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½ to 100; Sardinian, Five per Cents, 94 to 93; Spanish Three per Cents, 45⅞; the New Deferred, 19⅞; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 5⅞ per cent.; and Dutch Four per Cents, 97½ to ⅝.

There has been great inactivity in the market for Miscellaneous Securities, nearly the whole of which, following in the wake of Consols, have ruled lower. Australasian Bank Shares have been done at 68., Chartered Bank of Asia, 3; Provincial of Ireland, 60½; Union of Australia, 61; United Kingdom, 31½; West Australian Agricultural have been at [illegible] Palace, 6⅞; Ditto, New, 2¾; Netherlands Land, 2¾ ex int.; Australian Investment, 2¾; Crystal Palace Land, 7½; Van Diemen's Land, 1½; Hungerford Bridge have marked 12; Waterloo, 8; Vauxhall, 2; Australian Insurance, have sold at 5; County, 12½; Globe, 250 ex. div.; Guardian, 8½; Imperial Fire, 22½; Ditto Life, 20; Law Life, 44; Phœnix, 135; Royal Exchange, 242; Berlin Waterworks Shares, East London, 12½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 83½; West Middlesex, 114; East and West India Docks, 147; and Victoria, [illegible] Six per Cent Bonds, 114½; City Navigation Bonds, 95½ [illegible] Conservancy Interest, 10s.

Although the corn trade has been rather active this week, a full average business has been doing in wheat and flour, at very full prices. We understand that immense quantities of wheat—nearly 200,000 quarters—have been received at Marseilles from the Black Sea, and that from 40,000 to [illegible] quarters have been ordered round to London, owing to the recent decrease in the Imperial Stock, and the probability of any advance in the price of bread during the first fortnight of the present month. It is evident, from the comparatively small quantity of wheat produced in England, this year, that we shall be compelled to import largely to meet consumption.

The Metal Market has been unusually heavy. Here, as well as in Liverpool and Manchester, owing to the enlightened, which has passed heavily. Large parcels of scrap have been carried over. The following [illegible] issued on Thursday, will show the extent of the decline:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 2¼; Caledonian, 5¼; Chester and Holyhead, 16; Eastern Counties, 12⅝; Eastern Union, 5; Great Northern, 24; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 10¼; Great Western, 53¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 66; Ditto, Fifths, 9⅛; Leeds [illegible] London and North-Western, 101½; Ditto Fifths, 12½; Ditto Eighths, 2½; London and South-Western, 78; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 50; Midland, 88; North British, 56¾; North Staffordshire, 12; Oxford Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 39; Shropshire Union, 2⅝; South Devon, [illegible] South Wales, 9¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 64; Ditto Extension, 11⅞; York and North Midland, 48.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS. East Lincolnshire, 146; London and Greenwich 16.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 100; Eastern Counties, No. 1, 1¼ [illegible] Six per Cent, 2¾. Great Northern Five per Cent, 120; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 105; Ditto, New.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5⅛; East Indian, 2½; Great Central of France, 8⅝; Luxembourg, 6⅝; Ditto, Railway, 3⅝; Ditto, Canal, 1; Madras, 8; Northern of France, 20½; Paris and Lyons, 15; Paris and Strasbourg, 8½; Rouen and Havre, 20; Sambre and Meuse, 8¾; Southern of France, 2¾; West Flanders, 4.

Nothing fresh has transpired respecting any attention, though offered at a considerable decline. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 1¼; Anglo-Californian, ¾; Australian, 2½; British Iron, 8; Colonial Gold, 1¼; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 2½; Nouveau Monde, 1¾; Port Phillip, 1 to ⅝; and South Australian, ¾.

Friday Evening.

[illegible] has been rather more doing in the Consol Market to-day. Prices, however, have fluctuated to some extent. The Three per Cents have been done at 95⅞ ⅜ ½ ⅝. The Unfunded Debt has been heavy, at 3s. to 5s. dis. India Bonds, 2s. dis. to 5s. prm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Monday.—A very limited supply of wheat was on sale in to-day's market, and [illegible] and by land carriage, was of [illegible] quality was by no means first-rate. [illegible] fresh [illegible] sound [illegible] steady, and, in some instances, prices were 1s to 2s. per qr. more [illegible] than on Monday. From [illegible] the arrivals of wheat into the port [illegible] from the Baltic moved off steadily, and prices were [illegible] per quarter higher. Flour [illegible] corn were in improved request. The show of barley was [illegible] the currencies had an upward tendency. Oats [illegible] Beans [illegible] which were [illegible]

[illegible] 68s.: Norfolk and [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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WHAT LONDON REQUIRES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

THE Cholera continues its fearful ravages in the north of England. There is not a city or large town in the kingdom which has not been startled out of its usual apathy by the announcement. When danger is visible and tangible, and not to be warded off, authority begins to bestir itself. The house is in flames—and the tenant thinks it desirable that he should be insured. The steed is stolen—and the stable door creaks on its hinges, and will speedily be shut. Now that Cholera is in the land, the warnings of sanitary reformers are found to have been entitled to more respect than they received. Local functionaries think it possible that there may be danger to the public health in dirt, in stenches, and in malaria. Corporations are alarmed: not in their collective capacity—for corporations never catch the Cholera—but individually, in the persons of the members of whom they are composed; they begin to feel that they too are mortal, and liable to the ordinary penalties which punish the rest of mankind for neglect of the laws of nature. It is recognised that the miasmata bred in the purulent and fetid cellars where vice and poverty congregate, may fly on the wings of the wind to luxurious mansions, and seize upon victims who never dreamed of the danger, or heard of it, except to neglect it, in the columns of newspapers, or in the pertinacious reports of sanitary inspectors. The zeal of public functionaries, at length awakened, will no doubt produce good effects in many parts of the country; especially in places where municipalities have sufficient power to act, and well-defined jurisdictions, in which to extend their operations. But in London, where the hand of authority is more urgently needed than anywhere else, the people at the eleventh hour are asking what will be, or can be, done to ward off the evil; or, if that be impossible, what measures can be adopted to lessen its intensity for the present, and to prevent its recurrence for the future?

It is easy to see that all which can now be done will fall very far short of what the circumstances require. There will be a house to house visitation of the densest and most unwholesome parts of the metropolis. Over-crowded lodging-houses will be compelled to disgorge a portion of the superabundant misery, beggary, and vice that crawls into them to rot and fester, like maggots in thick corruption. Reeking alleys will receive a scanty, but a welcome ablution; squalid tenements will be whitewashed, pigsties will be removed from their disgusting contiguity to the sleeping apartments where tramps and vagrants do all they can to imitate the habits of the animal with which they are so often found to associate. A few cesspools will be cleansed, and a few drains will be flushed. The result of these, and similar measures of reform and precaution will, in all likelihood, diminish the ultimate mortality from cholera at the rate of two, three, or even ten and twenty per cent. We would not disparage the value of any such efforts. Not to make them even at the last moment, would be to neglect a sacred duty. But to rely upon such efforts as sufficient, and to cease making them as soon as present danger shall have passed over, will be a neglect of duty equally to be lamented and condemned. The warning of 1849 was severe enough, but it failed to answer its purpose. As strong a warning is, we fear, about to be given in 1853. Let us hope that this time it will not be equally in vain; and that "out of this nettle of danger" we shall yet be enabled to "pluck the flower of safety."

But as regards this great metropolis, the public must not blind itself to the difficulties that lie in the way of effective sanitary government. Any sanitary reform, worthy of the name, is all but hopeless, while the old corporation of London is allowed to preserve its ancient jurisdiction, and while the municipality of the greatest and richest city in the world is restricted to a small nucleus, containing little more than a twelfth or fifteenth part of the population. This is the monster evil that requires to be corrected. London—by which we means the metropolis and all the metropolitan boroughs—ought either to be mapped out into a series of municipalities, each governed by its local Mayor, and each forming a portion of a great federal union, complete in itself, but yielding allegiance to a superior or general Lord Mayor, as is the case in Paris; or it ought to be declared one municipality, with officers and functionaries, possessing powers co-extensive with its vast district. A Parliamentary Commission is at present sitting to inquire into, and report upon, the state of the Corporation, with a view to its reform, and adaptation to the wants of the mighty metropolis that has clustered around the original germ. We do not pretend to anticipate what the report of that commission will be; but of this we are certain, that no mere reform applied to the "City," and leaving the remaining part of the metropolis without a municipal Government, will have any effect in rendering London wholesome. It did not need the Cholera to inform the two millions and a quarter of people that are congregated together on the northern and southern banks of the Thames, that for want of a central and complete authority, the science of public health was practically unknown and almost utterly disregarded. But perhaps the visitation of the pestilence will impress the fact with sufficient distinctness upon the public mind, and enlist public opinion in behalf of the only remedy sufficiently large to cope with evils whose name is "legion." It is, perhaps, too much to hope that any extension of municipal government, or any possible increase of sanitary knowledge, will ever entirely eradicate epidemic diseases from such crowded places as cities must of necessity be. Yet it is not too much to expect that a properly-appointed municipality, with full powers of action and a jurisdiction co-extensive with the congeries of Parliamentary cities and boroughs which are commonly known under the general appellation of "London," might accomplish many reforms which are now next to impossible. London requires an abundant and cheap supply of water, not only to the rich, but to the poorest of the poor; a complete system of drainage; the purification and embankment of the noble stream that now runs through it, bearing miasma on its tide; pub-

CARLISLE FORT. CORK LIGHTHOUSE. DUKE OF WELLINGTON. TRIBUNE. ARROGANT. AGAMEMNON. LONDON (AT ANCHOR.) CAMDEN FORT.

THE CHANNEL FLEET ENTERING CORK HARBOUR.—SALUTING THE PORT ADMIRAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

lic *abattoirs* at convenient distances beyond its outermost boundaries; the abolition of the barbarous practice of intramural interments: the widening of many hundreds of narrow streets and thoroughfares; and the prohibition of trades and manufactures, that are a public nuisance, and that contaminate the atmosphere by the smoke or the stenches which they belch around them. None of these boons are to be expected except in partial instalments, and at long intervals, from the agencies which at present direct the local affairs of the various parts of London. A vigorous Home Secretary, like Lord Palmerston, may, with much difficulty, succeed in shutting up a few over-stocked graveyards, or in compelling manufacturers to treat smoke like fuel, and consume it in their own furnaces. But no amount of vigour which he can display will cause the widening of old, and the construction of new, thoroughfares, or procure the purification of the Thames, or an abundant supply of wholesome water to the houses of the poor. It would be quite as difficult to obtain one out of the hundred Acts of Parliament that would be necessary under the present system to carry out the reforms which have been thus briefly indicated, as it would be to obtain one general act for the efficient government of the whole metropolis. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the severe lesson of another visitation of Asiatic cholera—if, as seems but too probable, the people be once again fated to undergo it—will have the effect, so urgently needed, of procuring for the metropolis the privilege of municipal government, exercised by scores of minor towns that do not contain the hundredth part of its population. It will be of no use, when the Cholera is amongst us, for the "City" to make itself clean, if Lambeth persist in remaining dirty. It will be in vain that Marylebone or Finsbury should take all proper measures of precaution, if the Tower Hamlets and Southwark should continue to breed disease and spread it over the rest of the metropolis. Large as London is, it is not too large for efficient sanitary and municipal control; and though the old Corporation may at present "stop the way" of improvement, by giving the semblance of local government when the reality of it is wanting, there are no difficulties to be encountered that energy and statesmanship may not surmount. Energy and statesmanship are not always to be had for the asking; but occasions of public peril are generally sufficient to bring them out. The actual existence of such peril at the present moment is not to be denied. Let the people of this great City look for efficient, and not partial, relief; and London may become one city, in fact, as it is in name, and the cleanest and the best-regulated in the world.

THE CHANNEL FLEET AT QUEENSTOWN.

THE arrival of upwards of twenty vessels of the Royal navy in the somewhat secluded naval station (of Queenstown) made great excitement among the inhabitants. Such a spectacle was never before witnessed by the present generation. For once the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" is at fault in seeking for anything approaching to a parallel to the present naval gathering. Neither under its time-honoured but obsolete name of "Cove," nor its more modern designation of Queenstown, has there been such a warlike display in the port as is now to be seen upon its waters.

Queenstown has long been known as a naval station, and seems to have been fashioned by nature expressly for the purpose. Here the river Lee, just before mingling its waters with the ocean, broadens out into a wide and ample estuary, deeply indenting the land towards the south, where, however, finding no outlet, it turns northward, again, and finds a narrow channel seaward through a gap in the hills to the west.

The result of this configuration is, that the estuary is land-locked in the ample embrace of high ground on all sides, except at the entrance to the the westward, which is not more than a mile and a quarter across, from point to point, at the narrowest part of it; while, as if to render safe the security of the shelter, Spike Island lies opposite to, and not more than a mile from, the narrow outlet, as a natural breakwater against any sea that a west or south west wind might send through the mouth of the harbour. Nor must it be forgotten that the entrance is as easy as the harbour is secure. There are no shoals nor sunken rocks in the way; and the largest vessel in the British navy, may enter at all times of the tide and be certain of finding secure anchorage within.

While nature has been thus bountiful to the place, the resources of art have not been neglected to seal it against any hostile approach. At the narrowest point of the channel two batteries have been erected, nearly opposite to each other—Fort Camden and Fort Caroline—each mounted with upwards of thirty heavy guns; while there is a third battery, on the seaward side of Spike Island. So that, supposing a hostile fleet to be rash enough to attempt the passage, they would be exposed to the destructive fire of two forts on each flank; while the guns from Spike Island would pound them in front. It may safely be said that the defences of Queenstown are complete.

Into this beautiful and spacious harbour, then, the Channel Fleet began entering on Saturday; and we take from the *Cork Examiner* the following details:

About twelve o'clock on Saturday (the 17th) the squadron of Admiral Corry steamed into Cove Harbour, the *Prince Regent*, bearing the Admiral's flag, being the first in advance. As she came abreast of Camden Fort she fired a salute of twenty one guns, which was answered from the guard-ship, and the various ships of the squadron took their places in the roads. Then the squadron of Commodore Martin was discerned, steaming in from the direction of Kinsale, and forming a long line as they approached the harbour, the *Duke of Wellington*, bearing the Commodore's flag, taking the lead. As each passed, a salute of fifteen guns, answered from the *Terrible*, announced their arrival, and immediately after the whole of the two squadrons had occupied their places. The following is the Fleet now in the harbour.

The *Queen*, *Prince Regent*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Ajax*, *Impregnable*, *Blenheim*, *Agamemnon*, *Leander*, *Conqueror*, *Edinburgh*, *Monarch*, *Arrogant*, *Hogue*, *Sanspareil*, *Euryalus*, *Amphion*, *Arrogant*, *Highflyer*, *Valorous*, *Sidon*, *Amphion*, *Vulture*, *Desperate*, *Tribune*, *Highflyer*, *Arrogant*, *Terrible*, *Wizard*, *London*, *Blenheim*, and *Impérieuse*—in all, 28 sail. It appears that a portion of one of the squadrons, to the number of six, including two three deckers (the *St. Jean d'Acre* and the *Princess Royal*), parted company off or near Clear Island, and was expected to arrive very soon. Some vessels, too, of considerable force are in company with the *Black Eagle*, in which the Lords of the Admiralty made their tour of inspection, and will be added to to the number of the fleet already in our waters. The sensation which the arrival of this large and powerful fleet—the largest for many years seen here—caused, was amply evidenced by the crowds which flocked from the city from an early hour yesterday morning down to the very last available moment of daylight. Every steamer was crowded, and some had to start earlier, to escape the over-number which was pouring into them. Trains of 10, 11, and 12 carriages were crowded to inconvenience.

The appearance which Queenstown presented was gay and animated in the extreme, being filled by dense crowds of all classes and conditions, added to and taken from every moment; and all in unusual spirits. The day was beautiful in the extreme, bright and cloudless, and the surface of the bay was scarcely ruffled by a breath of wind. The fleet lay in a long and almost direct line stretching from near the shore of Ruskinny right across to Carlisle Fort. Nearest the shore of all the vessels of large force was the *Prince Regent*, bearing the Admiral's flag, and beyond that lay the *Queen*; further on stretched the *London*, the *Blenheim*, the *Agamemnon*, and last of all, at the very extreme of the line, conspicuous even at that distance for her enormous bulk, the *Duke of Wellington*. Among these, and filling up the long line, were grouped the vessels of lesser magnitude.

During the entire day the bay was alive with crowded boats. The large barges of the shipped war were to be seen darting in all directions, proceeding from vessel to vessel, and gay parties filled all the shore-boats, whose course was generally around the fleet. Permission was very kindly given by those in charge to visit and inspect the principal vessels; but this permission was scarcely taken advantage of in the case of any but the *Duke of Wellington*, that appearing to be the grand centre of attraction to which all attention was directed. Accordingly, her decks were for the greater part of the day filled with groups of astonished and admiring visitors, who could scarcely know whether most to admire the vastness of her proportions, so enormous and so just, the number and force of her great armament, the neatness and order with which the vast machine was regulated, or the almost unaccountable power of discipline, which enabled the thousand men who live, breathe, and have their being between her decks, to act with the unity of a single force. So much has been already said and written on the vast powers of this vessel, that it is scarcely needful to enter into any detail upon the subject; but an idea may be formed of her capabilities as a screw from the fact that, the wind having fallen short off Kinsale, she was obliged to get up steam; and, though with only half steam on, came into harbour at the rate of between six and seven knots an hour.

A not unimportant effect of the arrival of the Fleet, has been its influence upon the state of business at Queenstown. There has seldom been a worse season experienced by those who let lodgings, or whose dependence is placed upon the stay of visitors, than the past has been; but since the announcement of the coming of the Fleet, lodgings have been eagerly caught up, provisions have increased in price, boats and boatmen have got into remunerative employment, and altogether a general and increased activity is visible in almost every department of business. The arrival of the Lords of the Admiralty, and that of the remaining portion of Commodore Martin's squadron, will add to the interest of visitors, and will probably swell the crowds of sight-seers even to a greater extent than hitherto, especially as the arrangements made by the railway and river steam companies are such as will probably enable them to view the ships far out at sea.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday

The revival of the Turkish question, and the measures being and to be adopted to meet the dangers menaced by the dearness and scarcity of provisions for the coming winter—such are the points which seriously occupy public attention at this moment. The diplomatists meet *au courant* in the matter seem to consider a rupture between Turkey and Russia as inevitable. Letters from Vienna, dated the 13th inst., announce that the Prince Menschikoff, who had arrived there, accompanied only by a secretary, had brought a new manifesto from the Emperor, two editions of which were to be published gratis—one for Europe in general, the other for Russia; that this document was couched in pacific terms, regretting the obstinacy of Turkey, which refused to see the dangers to which she was exposing herself; assuring Europe that it might confidently rely on the honourable intentions of the Emperor Nicholas; but concluding with the statement that the resistance of the Ottoman Porte to any arrangement compelled him to retain his present position, and to wait the course of events. It seems certain, at least, that Russia will not commence the attack, or pass the Danube, unless the Turks take the initiative. There is no doubt that the Divan is not in a position to be held responsible for what may occur on the Turkish side; for such is the fermentation of popular feeling, among Christians and infidels alike, that the slightest incident may provoke hostilities, which it had no desire to seek. At Damascus all is ripe for a general movement; and, at Brussa, inflammatory placards have for some time been posted; while the *ulémas*, who have a powerful influence over the population, warmly urge the Mussulmans to a religious war. A shot discharged on the borders of the Danube, and the train is fired. The Prince Menschikoff, expected almost immediately in Paris, from whence, it is said, he is to proceed to the general quarter in Wallachia.

Vast cargoes of grain are daily arriving at Marseilles, and more are yet expected there and at Toulon; while at all sides, magazines are being built to receive these important importations. The Northern Railway has announced a reduction of nearly fifty per cent in its prices for the transport of grain; and the *Moniteur* proclaims a degree of a diminution, until further orders, of the duty on the importation of fresh and salt meat. The speech of M. Dupin *aîné* to the *Comice Agricole* of Clamecy (of which he is president), has excited much attention, and has been cited in the *Moniteur*, and from thence copied into most of the journals.

The continuation of beautiful weather—late though it be—raises the spirits of the vine-growers, and leads to the hope that the grape crops will not have altogether the disastrous fate that was predicted for them; though the harvest must, at best, be but a poor one.

Some fresh arrests have been made in the Faubourg St. Antoine; but these events have become too common to excite much interest at present; more especially as they are seldom maintained for long. It is said that certain false reports, leading to the belief that the *Conseil Municipal* was opposed to the system adopted by Government to hinder the increase of the price of bread, caused the manifestation which led to these measures.

The military fête at Satory, announced to take place on the 16th, for Ste Eugénie, has been deferred till the 16th November, the St. Eugène. The camp, however, meantime presents a series of amusements and gaieties. On Saturday the installation of a Hippodrome took place, with a grand representation, at which the Emperor, the Empress, and a number of distinguished guests were present; and, on Sunday, there was a display of arms and popular games, followed by a ball given by the officers in the Imperial tent.

The works for the embellishment of Paris are being continued with undiminished activity. The lake in the Bois de Boulogne, covering a space of upwards of four *hectares*, will be completed in a few days. In the Rue de la Monnaie has been erected the plan of a magnificent monument, dedicated to *la Concorde*, on the spot which it is proposed it shall occupy when realised. This monument is intended to form one of the decorations of a splendid street, starting from the middle of the colonnade of the Louvre, and ending at the centre of the Hôtel de Ville; to be ornamented by statues of François 1er., Louis XIV., and Napoléon 1er., surrounded by the principal men of their epochs. This project, conceived by M. Marcellin, has been submitted to Louis Napoleon.

The Emperor has accorded, at the request of the Préfet of the Haute-Saône, the sum of £100, for travelling expenses to forty families of that department, about to start for Algeria, with the intention of forming a colony and building a village, to be named Vesoul-Benian. This is one of the largest attempts—if not the largest—that has yet been made towards emigration in this quarter; and it is hoped that its success will be such as to encourage, among a people little disposed to try to benefit their position by change of country, a movement which, if properly directed, can hardly fail to prove advantageous alike to those who go and to those who remain behind.

The dome of the Invalides is about to be raised by the Rusca and Klingston system. This will be the third time that the operation of raising this monument will have been performed: the first occasion was in the time of Louis XIV; the second, in that of Napoleon.

The following is the itinerary to be pursued by the Emperor and Empress in their present tour:—Arras, Douai, Valenciennes, and Lille; on the 24th they are to visit the camp at Helfaut; thence they proceed to St. Omer, Dunkerque, Calais, Boulogne, Amiens, and on the 9th to return to Paris. The Maréchal St. Arnaud is to accompany their Majesties.

The great theatrical event of the day is the appearance of George Sand's comedy, &c., "Le Pressoir," at the Gymnase. It is long since the play-going world has had so great an enjoyment as in witnessing this *chef d'œuvre* of refinement of sentiment, simplicity, purity, truth to nature, and elegance of style and diction. We will endeavour to give our readers as brief a sketch as possible of the main plan of this charming work, which, in the hands of about the best *troupe* in Paris—and that is not saying a little—has a rapturous success. Two young men of the working class—carpenters—one, Valentin, a rustic Crichton; the other, Pierre, a less perfect, but still highly interesting and natural character, entertain for each other a friendship, to the development of which the gifted authoress has given all the interest and excitement of romance. *Rose*, one of those women George Sand loves to paint, and paints so exquisitely, at once proud and tender, reserved and impassioned, resolute and enduring, suffering and uncomplaining, is beloved by both, and loves *Valentin*; who, unconscious of her preference, resolves to sacrifice his passion in favour of his friend, and maintains towards her a coldness she believes to be real; but which *Pierre* knows to be assumed, and which, with the blind jealousy which is the glaring defect of his character, he mistrusts, despite of all the proofs of *Valentin's* noble self-devotion. The working out of this simple plot: the drawing not only of the principal but of the less important personages; the inimitable beauty of language and sentiment, the pure and healthy interest of the work; form a whole to which no description can render justice. We refrain from giving the *dénouement* of this piece; which such of our readers as may be hindered from witnessing its performance should not fail to read, as one of the best specimens of modern French stage literature. The Variétés is giving a rich piece, "Les Enfers de Paris"—the name of which will give our readers a tolerable idea of its nature. It has a good deal of action and effect, and is sufficiently amusing to those Asmodeuses who are curious in scenes of the vice and corruption of a great capital. For ourselves, we prefer leaving the roofs on the houses where such spectacles take place, and are, therefore, but little competent to criticise works of this character. The re-opening of the Odéon took place on Monday, attended by the Emperor and Empress.

A tent for the autumnal exhibition of the Horticultural Society of France is being erected in the Champs Elysées. The show, which is expected to be very fine, is to open on Sunday, and to continue till the 29th of the present month.

The Emperor, on Sunday, gave a private audience at the Palace of St. Cloud to M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister, to deliver a letter from the Emperor of Austria, notifying the marriage of the Archduchess Maria Henrietta, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, with Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant.

It is stated that the English in Boulogne intend to present an address of congratulation to the Emperor and Empress on their visit there.

M. Soulé has left Paris on his way to Madrid. He stops for a day or two at Bordeaux, but then goes on without delay. Time enough having elapsed for the Spanish Government to have expressed, if it felt or dared to express, any repugnance to receive the American Envoy, it may be presumed that the Court of Madrid has not made any objection.

The principles of Free trade continues to make progress through the country, though slowly. The Council-General of the department of the Rhone, struck with the continued increase in the price of coal, has voted the following resolution:—

That, in order to impede as much as possible the incessant rise in the price of coal, the Government be requested to examine if it be not possible to repeal the duties imposed on foreign coal on its importation by sea and land.

Advices from the manufacturing districts speak of the satisfaction felt at the reduction of the import duty on foreign cattle, and add that the measure could no longer be delayed, in consequence of the excessive price of butcher's meat.

It appears that the sum which the municipality of Paris will have to pay the bakers for the artificially low price at which they have been ordered to sell bread, is estimated at the least to amount to £1700 a day. This loss is to be refunded to the municipality by allowing the bakers, at some future time, to extend their charges beyond the scale prescribed by the usual regulations.

The interminable Eastern question still paralyses the manufacturer, and the wholesale as well as the retail dealer. The supply of goods in the principal towns is nearly exhausted. But the tradesmen hesitate to buy until the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan settle their differences, and all alarm shall have passed away relative to the excitement which now undoubtedly prevails among the population of Constantinople.

Whatever may be the result of the Eastern complications, it is pretty generally understood in Paris that Emperor Louis Napoleon will not go to war. He is said to have expressed himself to that effect very recently. The particular reasons for that resolution are the deficiency in the harvest, the probability of a failure in the vintage (an enemy (which is not to be despised or disregarded)—the cholera, and the amount of paper now in the market in consequence of the numerous speculations to which a certain degree of prosperity has given rise. All these, it is said, are with him of first-rate importance, and demand the almost exclusive attention and care of the Government.

A fatal accident occurred upon the Paris and Bordeaux Railway early on Sunday morning. The cause of the accident was between Poitiers and Ligugé. The mail train from Paris ran into violent collision with an extra luggage train coming northwards. Three engines were utterly destroyed, smashed to pieces in fact; and five of the railway servants were killed on the spot—viz., the driver and stoker of the two engines in collision, and the conductor or guard of the mail train, whose place is in the luggage van immediately behind the engine and tender. Besides those three persons who were killed on the spot, numerous others received injuries, more or less severe, of the nature of contusions, lacerations, and lacerations in various parts of the body. Mr. Graham, the Oporto wine merchant, was among the passengers who received slight injuries. M. Pilgrin, the Minister of Public Works, and his Chef de Cabinet, were in the mail train, but escaped unhurt. The traffic was suspended by telegraph until the line could be cleared of the fragments of the engines and carriages. The accident was occasioned mainly by the circumstance that there is as yet but a single line of rails laid between Poitiers and Ardoume, which latter town is some 25 miles from Poitiers. The former Orleans and Bordeaux Company had undertaken not to lay their second line of rails until three years after the opening of the line throughout to Bordeaux, and although, since the amalgamation of the two companies, the laying of the second line of rails is proceeding as rapidly as possible at various points along the entire railway, unfortunately it is not yet complete. Owing to some extraordinary blunder, as yet unexplained, the signalling apparatus at the station-master's office at Poitiers was no uncovered otherwise he would have detained the mail train at the latter place till the other had arrived there. With a remarkably bright moon, and almost broad daylight, as it must have been about five o'clock in the morning, it is impossible that the drivers of the respective trains should not have seen the powerful red lights in front of the engines, so as to avoid a violent collision as must have taken place, to produce such terrible results.

Another serious accident occurred at eight o'clock on Saturday afternoon, on the Paris and Rouen Railway, at Sotteville. In consequence of a train having run into the points two isolated locomotives driving in opposite directions met with a violent collision. One of them was overturned, and the two men who directed it were thrown out. The other was damaged, and severely injured. They were immediately conveyed to the hospital.

HOLLAND.

H. King opened the States General on Monday. His Majesty's speech was delivered at half-past one in the afternoon, was, by means of the Dutch submarine telegraph, placed in the hands of London readers on the same afternoon. The Royal Speech notices the construction of the telegraph as of the highest interest to commerce. The King congratulates the country on the great success of the enterprise of draining the Haarlam Lake, and on the advantageous sale of the land reclaimed. If a progress of the railway system is mentioned, and it is stated that applications for new concessions are encouraged as much as possible. The Government considers that the harvest in Holland as less than an average one. A thing is said by the King on the subject of Papal aggression.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Russia was to leave St. Petersburg on the 13th inst., for Warsaw, whence he will proceed to Olmütz, so as to arrive there by the 24th. He will not come to Berlin, and there will be no meeting between the Russian and Austrian Emperors at Warsaw. It seems to be as certain also that the King of Prussia will not leave Berlin for Olmütz.

In the proclamation of the Minister of Finance, that, in conformity with the resolution arrived at in the Zollverein Conference, corn and all farinaceous products will for the present be admitted into Prussia duty free, the 1st of January, 1854, was fixed on as the term of this temporary repeal. This date has reference, not to any probable state of supply or market at that time, but to the circumstance that then the Zollverein receives an accession of several new members, formerly the Steuverein, of whom it is known that at least Hanover and Oldenburg are favourable to a total repeal, or at least a very considerable reduction, of the duties on grain. It is competent to any state of the Zollverein to proclaim a prolongation of the above-mentioned term as far as regards its own territory.

The past week has been one of great excitement and display at Berlin. Public attention has been absorbed in the great military manœuvres, which have been on an extensive scale, not less than 40,000 troops having taken part in them. The grand parade of Friday took place between Lichtenberg and Friedrichsfeld, on the same ground where, ten years ago, the two same *armée corps* were reviewed in the presence of the Emperor of Russia. The number of foreign officers present at the reviews was not less that eighty, of whom seventeen were English. According to the opinion of the latter, the management of these large masses of troops at the various manœuvres has been worthy of all admiration. The infantry and artillery not belonging to the garrison of Berlin have returned to their various quarters; but the cavalry remained for a series of field-days, from the 17th up to the 20th inst. The Queen, with various ladies of her Court, was present at most of the manœuvres. On the 17th, the cavalry had the ground almost entirely to themselves —sixty one squadrons in number; but it is an unavoidable consequence of the great space required for the evolutions of such numbers of horse, and of the sandy soil in which these evolutions were executed, that little of anything like connected operations could be perceived," especially by a non-professional observer.

ITALY

It is stated that there are 30,000 political prisoners in the Papal dominions. The principal fortresses in the provinces are continually receiving contributions of political prisoners from the neighbouring towns.

WEST INDIES

Advices from Jamaica to the 27th ult., state that great anxiety was manifested for the arrival of Sir H. Barkly, to assume the government of the island. It is not yet known whether the Assembly will accept the Government compromise, or resolve to maintain their ancient privileges (Sir Charles Grey had already removed from Government House, and retired to his private residence). His Excellency had received an address from the Bishop and the rest of the clergy, on the occasion of his contemplated retirement from the cares of government. Mining speculations were still the order of the day, and engrossed a considerable share of public attention.

From British Guiana, our accounts are to the 25th ult. Two hundred and eleven coolies, who had served their apprenticeship, had departed for India. They carried with them £1000 in money, and a greater sum in ornaments of gold and silver, the result of their five years' industry. The coolies at the village of Mahaica, on the east coast, had broken out into riot, owing to some imaginary interference with their religious ceremonies; thirteen of the ringleaders had been arrested and committed for trial. Efforts were being made by members of the Legislature to induce the Portuguese Government to modify the restrictions which at present oppose themselves to immigration from Madeira.

The accounts from Trinidad refer to the ravages of the yellow fever in that island. Lieutenant-Colonel Paxton and Dr. Cleland, of the 69th regiment, both died on the 25th ult. The epidemic was prevailing to a considerable extent among the troops. The ship *Susquehanna* has put for Calcutta, carrying 282 men, 23 women, and 2 children, returned coolies. These people took with them 20,000 dollars in money, as their earnings in the colony.

Yellow fever was raging with much virulence in some of the Windward Islands, particularly at Montserrat and Trinidad. Several officers of the inter colonial steamers had fallen victims to the epidemic. Captain Booth, the Governor of Montserrat, his wife, the only medical man on the island, and several others, had been carried off by the fever. The purser of the *Derwent* died on the 20th ult.

The insurrection in Tortola had been entirely suppressed; forty persons had been arrested and taken to Roadtown, fifteen of whom were subsequently released as having taken no part in the revolt. The military and police were very active in their search for the rebels, and were scouring the island in all directions. No vessel of war had arrived at Roadtown up to the 20th ult. The sum of 2656 dollars raised by subscription in the island of St Thomas, had been transmitted to Tortola for the relief of the sufferers. The family of Colonel Chads, the officer administering the Government of the colony, together with most of the inhabitants who had taken refuge in St. Thomas, had returned to Tortola, and tranquility was completely restored. The ringleaders of the disturbance were to be severely dealt with.

THE OVERLAND MAIL

By the Overland Mail we have dates from Bombay to the 30th of July, and from Calcutta to the 5th of August.

The Burmese war is said to be over, but the present state of affairs appears to be little more than a suspension of hostilities, and a state of armed neutrality. Staff officers, whom the war had called to their regiments, are not allowed to leave them, and European women are restricted to Rangoon, on the ground that they would not be safe anywhere else.

A Calcutta paper says.

The last mails from Rangoon have brought us lamentable accounts of the misery and destitution of the entire population of Pegu. There is a famine in the land. Rice, the staple production of the country, and upon which its inhabitants are as much dependent for existence as the Irish were upon potatoes before the famine of 1846, is so excessively dear, that it is beyond the means of any but the richest to purchase enough to keep body and soul together. A small basketful, which is here sold for about a shilling, there costs sixteen! A letter from Prome, of the 11th of July, states:—"Some hundreds of families come in from the jungles a week or two ago, in a state of starvat on indescribable. Forty of them died in one night." A most liberal subscription, amount ng up to 600r., was raised among the officers at that station, and many starving people were relieved; though the subscription was a most humane and munificent one, we may ask what are these among the multitudes around? Famine and pestilence are by the last accounts, the scarcity had been only in the most partial manner alleviated by the arrivals of rice from Calcutta; but there were sixteen or twenty vessels loading grain on the 1st inst., of an average tonnage of 500 tons, and of which, we believe, some have already left for Rangoon. In the meanwhile, the country is overrun with bands of dacoits. The river is so infested with them, that no merchant will venture up; and it is said that even the commissariat with a strong guard dreads the passage. The *Rangoon Chronicle* which we last received was full of nothing else but murders, dacoities, starvation, and cholera.

Rangoon and the whole province of Pegu is very damp and unwholesome. The troops suffer much from the climate. 200 officers have been thus disabled. Half the men of two European corps have positively been buried at Burmah. Some 1400 British soldiers have found their graves in that pestilential climate.

The general impression in India regarding the value and capabilities of our new possessions is, however, more favourable than that which will be entertained in England. A Ministerial Journal says:—

We have obtained possession of another of those great Asiatic deltas which teem with the luxuriant fertility of the tropics, and have opened to our traders another river, which may well be compared, in its own size, and the richness of the tracts through which it flows, with the Ganges or the Indus. . . . We still believe, as we have always believed, that a third Burmese war is ultimately inevitable, and that our frontier to the eastward will shortly be Western China. . . . The Ministry did not desire the war, the Court of Directors regretted it, the public were scarcely reconciled to it, and it was denounced, from the first, by the English press as a quarrel about a swamp. Yet, in spite of press, Parliament, and people of the Board of Control, the Court of Directors, and the Government of India, the red line, the mark of British dominion, surrounds Pegu. We have quitted the peninsula, and are fairly embarked in the affairs of Indo-Chinese Asia; and, if any one imagines the red line will remain at the 96th degree of east longitude, he has studied the history of India to exceedingly little purpose.

The table-turning mania had reached India. Nothing else was talked about at Bombay. It was said that at the last meeting of Council the members, having no more important business before them, and being obliged for appearance sake to remain a certain time in the Council Chamber, amused themselves with trying to send the tables round. The Hindoo servants are lost in astonishment at seeing their masters and mistresses standing in circles round hats and tables, and fancy that it is some magical incantation for prolonging the rule of the Company Bahadoor. Among the English here there are more believers than sceptics; many have been converted by successful experiments being made with natives by setting round a table Sepoys and others who have never heard of the process, and who have no idea of what is to happen, and who are beside themselves with fright when the tables begin to move.

Lord Falkland expected to be relieved in the Government of Bombay by Lord Elphinstone, in October.

AUSTRALIA.

Accounts about a fortnight later than those previously received have been brought by the Overland Mail. The dates are—Sydney, the 10th of June; Melbourne, the 19th of June; and Adelaide, the 6th of July. At Sydney importations continued heavy, and far in excess of the demand. The productiveness of the gold fields of New South Wales had considerably increased. The mines at the Ovens were likewise turning out largely, and new deposits were, from time to time, discovered. The prices of stocks and shares at Sydney remained steady. Gold was at 75s. per ounce; wool, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.; oats, 12s. per bushel; hay £24 per ton; and the rate of exchange on England, 2 premium.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—The cholera is still extant at Copenhagen, and continues to spread in every direction in Sweden. Towns which have barricaded themselves against all comers are attacked as rapidly as those which are open. In Stockholm, four criminals in the cell-prison have been attacked, although they had no communication with others, or with each other. In Stockholm, on the 1st, there were 101 new cases, and 68 deaths; total, 960 attacked, and 464 dead. In Carlskrona, the local journal has been stopped, by the death of the compositors, &c. At Christiania, from July 25 to Sept. 4—attacked, 744; deaths, 474.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SHEFFIELD.—The first public meeting relative to the Eastern Question was held on Tuesday evening, in the Town-hall, for the purpose of considering "the present unsettled and unsatisfactory state of the Eastern Question, and the propriety of memorialising the Government, urging them to take prompt and decisive measures to cause the immediate evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, and to prevent Russia from again outraging justice and international law by a forcible and warlike occupation of the Turkish territory." The meeting was called by the Mayor (Mr. Matthews), in pursuance of a requisition signed by about 140 persons, at the head of whom was Mr. Overend, a deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding. The meeting was so largely attended that the large room of the Town-hall was filled. The most entire unanimity appeared to exist in favour of the sentiment embodied in the requisition to the Mayor. In the absence of the Mayor of Sheffield, Mr. Alderman Carr was called on to preside.

On the motion of Mr. I. Ironside, seconded by Mr. S. Bacon, and supported by Mr. Councillor Alcock, it was resolved unanimously—

That the unjustifiable aggressions of Russia upon Turkey, the meanness and base duplicity which the Russian Government has manifested in support of those aggressions, and its long-continued forcible occupation of Turkish territory, without any colourable pretext whatever, imperatively call for every nation having any regard for the principles of justice, honour, and international law to take such prompt and decisive measures as shall cause the rights of Turkey to be respected, give her ample reparation for the outrages to which she has been subjected, and effectually to prevent a recurrence of similar proceedings in future.

He held a strong opinion that if the four powers had not interfered at all, but left Russia and Turkey to themselves, the question would have been settled now, and that the Russians would have been driven out of the Principalities. The motion was seconded by Mr. S. Bacon, supported by Mr. C. Alcock, and carried by acclamation.

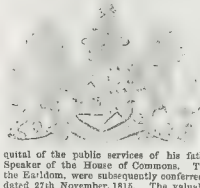
Mr. G. L. Saunders moved the adoption of a memorial to the Earl of Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, affirming the absence of any colourable pretence on the part of Russia to occupy the Danubian Principalities, and concluding with this passage:—

Your memorialists therefore pray that the British Government will take prompt and decisive measures to cause the immediate evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, and to make Russia bear all the expenses consequent on her lawless proceedings, and to prevent her again outraging justice and international law.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Melling; and, Mr. Ibbitt having spoken in support of it, the memorial was adopted, and signed by the chairman, in behalf of the meeting. Some proceedings then took place with reference to raising a sum of money for presentation to Kossuth; after which the meeting broke up.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

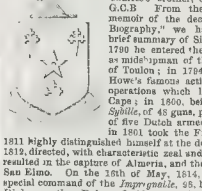
JOHN CUST, EARL BROWNLOW.



THE nobleman died on the 15th inst., at his seat, Belton House, near Grantham, in his seventy-fourth year. His Lordship was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lincoln, Vice-Admiral of the Lincolnshire Coast, a Governor of King's College, London, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S. He succeeded to the Barony of Brownlow, at the decease of his father, Brownlow Cust, First Lord, who had been raised to the Peerage, 20th May, 1776, in requital of the public services of his father, Sir John Cust, Bart., as Speaker of the House of Commons. The Viscountcy of Alford, and the Earldom, were subsequently conferred on his Lordship, by patent, dated 27th November, 1815. The valuable estate of Belton came to the Custs by the marriage of Sir Richard Cust, the second Baronet, (father of the Speaker), with Anne, sister and sole heiress of John Brownlow, Viscount Tyrconnel.

The nobleman, whose death we record, married, first, 24th July, 1810, Sophia, second daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., by Amelia Egerton, his wife, only sister of John William, seventh Earl of Bridgewater, and by her (who died 21st Feb., 1814) had one daughter, Lady Sophia Frances, the wife of Christopher Tower, Esq., jun., of Huntsmore park, Bucks. He had two sons: the elder, John Hume, Viscount Alford, died, *vitâ patris*, 3rd Jan., 1851, leaving two sons; of whom the elder—John William Spencer Brownlow, who recently took, by Royal license, the surname and arms of Egerton, on inheriting the vast Bridgewater estates—succeeds to the Peerage, and is now second Earl Brownlow. The late Lord's second wife was Caroline, daughter of George Finlayer, Esq., of Ayston. By her (who died 4th July, 1824) he leaves three surviving daughters: the youngest married to Viscount Cranley. And his third and last Countess, who is still alive, was Lady Emma Sophia Edgecumbe, eldest daughter of Richard, 2nd Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES ADAM, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.



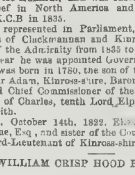
THE death of this gallant officer occurred on the 16th inst., at Greenwich Hospital. It was only a few weeks since we had to record the sudden death of Sir Charles's brother, General Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B. From the ably-written and elaborate memoir of the deceased in O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," we have compiled the following brief summary of Sir Charles Adam's career. In 1790 he entered the navy; in 1798 was present, as midshipman of the *Robust*, at the investment of Toulon; in 1794 bore a warm part in Lord Howe's famous action; in 1795 assisted in the operations which led to the surrender of the Cape; in 1800, being then in command of *La Sybille*, of 48 guns, participated at the destruction of five Dutch armed vessels in Batavia Roads; in 1801 took the French frigate *La Chiffone*; in 1811 highly distinguished himself at the defence of Tarragona; and, in 1812, directed, with characteristic zeal and ability, the operations which resulted in the capture of Almeria, and the destruction of the Castle of San Elmo. On the 16th of May, 1814, Captain Adam assumed the special command of the *Impregnable*, 98, bearing the flag of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in which ship he landed the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia at Dover; and in 1821, as acting Captain of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, accompanied King George IV. in his visits to Ireland and Scotland. In 1837, he attained the rank of Vice-Admiral, and was subsequently employed as Commander-in-Chief in North America and the West Indies. He was nominated a K.C.B in 1835.

Sir Charles represented in Parliament, from 1831 to 1841, the conjoined counties of Cluckmannan and Kinross, and held office as First Naval Lord of the Admiralty from 1835 to 1841, and from 1846 to 1847. In the latter year he was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Sir Charles was born in 1780, the son of the late right Hon. William Adam, of Blair Adam, Kinross-shire, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, and sister of Admiral Lord Keith.

He married, October 14th, 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Patrick Brydone, Esq., and sister of the Countess of Minto. Sir Charles Adam was Lord-Lieutenant of Kinross-shire.

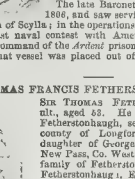
SIR WILLIAM CRISP HOOD BURNABY, BART., COMMANDER, R.N.



THE *Bermuda Herald* announces the death (at his residence, Long House, on the 1st ult.), of this much-respected Baronet, at the age of sixty-three. Sir William was only son of the late Sir William Chaloner Burnaby, second Baronet, by Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter of Crisp Molyneaux, Esq., of Garboldisham, Norfolk. He succeeded to the title in 1794; and married, 2nd May, 1818, Eleanor, relict of Joseph Wood, Esq., of Bermuda. As he had no issue, the family baronetcy (conferred on his grandfather, Sir William Burnaby, a distinguished Admiral) devolves on the deceased's cousin, now Sir William Burnaby, fourth Baronet.

The late Baronet entered the Royal Navy in 1806, and saw service in the Mediterranean, at the evacuation of Scylla; in the operations on the coast of Catalonia; and in the last naval contest with America. In 1814 he was promoted to the command of the Admiral prison-ship at Bermuda; but since 1816, when that vessel was placed out of commission, had not been employed.

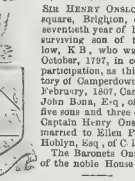
SIR THOMAS FRANCIS FETHERSTONHAUGH, BART.



SIR THOMAS FETHERSTONHAUGH died, 28th ult., aged 68. He was third son of Sir Thomas Fetherstonhaugh, second Baronet, M.P. for the county of Longford, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of George Bolayn Whitney, Esq., of New Pass, Co. Westmeath. The founder of the family of Fetherston in Ireland was Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., of the ancient stock of the Fetherstons of Hedrigg, Gergrig, Co. Durham, who migrated to Ireland after the battle of Worcester, in which Sir Thomas Fetherstonhaugh was made prisoner, and afterwards beheaded at Chester.

The late Baronet married, first, Miss Adeline Godley, by whom he had three children; and, secondly, Miss L'Estrange, by whom he had seven. The eldest son of the first marriage, the present Sir Thomas Fetherstonhaugh, Bart., is married to Sarah, sister of Harry Alcock, Esq., of Wilton Castle, Co. Wexford.

SIR HENRY ONSLOW, BART., CAPTAIN ROYAL ARTILLERY.



SIR HENRY ONSLOW died at 50, Brunswick-square, Brighton, on the 13th inst., in the seventieth year of his age. He was the elder surviving son of the late Sir Richard Onslow, K.B., who was created a Baronet 30th October, 1797, in consideration of his gallant participation, as third in command, in the victory of Camperdown. Sir Henry married, 7th February, 1807, Caroline, daughter of the late John Bona, Esq., of Mitcham, Surrey, and had five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Captain Henry Onslow, now third Baronet, is married to Ellen Peter, niece of Deeble Peter Hoblyn, Esq., of Carnglith, Cornwall.

The Baronets Onslow spring from a branch of the noble House of Onslow.

COLONEL JAMES NISBET COLQUHOUN, R.A.

THIS gallant officer, Inspector of the Carriage Department at the Royal Arsenal, since April, 1852, died on Saturday, the 17th inst., at his quarters in the east wing of Woolwich Barracks, of disease of the lungs. The deceased was of very active habits, and introduced many valuable improvements into the department under his superintendence; he also spared no exertion in securing the means of rendering the naval, garrison, and field guns as efficient as the nature of the duty they were constructed for would permit them to be made. Colonel Colquhoun served in Spain from 1812 to the close of the war. He was employed under Lord John Hay during the civil war in Spain, and he served also at the Syrian campaign of 1840-41. J. N. Colquhoun entered the service, as Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1808; was promoted to First Lieutenant, September 8, 1810; Captain, November 6, 1827; Brevet-Major, December 9, 1836; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, November 9, 1841; Regimental-Colonel, November 5, 1846; and Brevet-Colonel, November 13, 1851.

HENRY SKRINE, ESQ., OF WARLEIGH AND STUBBINGS.

THIS gentleman—a considerable landed proprietor in the counties of Somerset and Bucks—died on the 10th inst. The family of Skrine is stated to have been founded in England by Don Eskrino, one of those who followed Philip of Spain when that King came over to marry Queen Mary. Certain it is that the Skrines have possessed lands in this country for some at least particular epoch.

Mr Skrine, whose death we record, was born in 1788, the only son of the late Henry Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh, by Marianne his first wife, daughter of John Chaplin, Esq. He married, on 21 April, 1812, Susannah Anne, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Spry, Vicar of St. Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol, Prebendary of Sarum, and leaves several children.

HUGH EDWIN STRICKLAND, ESQ., F.R.S.

THE disastrous fate of this amiable and estimable gentleman threw a gloom over the close of the British Association Meeting at Hull; at which he attended as a Vice-President of the Geological Section. Of the ancient Baronet family in Yorkshire, one of whose ancestors was the poet, Lord Strickland, in the Protectorate of Cromwell. From early life Mr. Strickland was a zealous student of natural history, and in consequence of his proficiency in all all its branches, but particularly in ornithology and geology, was chosen from Oriel College, Oxford, where he had taken the degree of M.A., to be Deputy Reader in Geology, on the sad failure of Professor Buckland; and was also President of the Ashmolean Museum. Besides constant and valuable contributions to periodical publications, in which zoology, botany, and other topics of interest to the naturalist, are treated, Mr. Strickland obtained more permanent celebrity by his handsome and elaborate volume on the extinct Dodo, in conjunction with Dr. Melville. In private life we have not met with an individual who combined, in a more graceful style, modesty with intelligence, and the manners of a gentleman with the attainments of a man of science. Respect and affection attended him wherever he was known. He married a daughter of Sir William Jardine, with whom he was associated in the researches which are so assiduously and successfully pursued by that distinguished naturalist; and they were together at the Hull meeting, from which, unfortunately, Mr. Strickland departed alone in order to ascertain some geological strata between Retford and Gainsborough, on the Sheffield, Manchester, and Lincolnshire line of rail. Here, while engrossed in taking a sketch, and imprudently standing on the road, he was run down by the express train, into the tender of which, near a tunnel which shut him from observation, he had stepped to avoid a coal-train passing in the opposite direction, and in an instant was a mangled corpse. The coroner's verdict was "Accidental death;" and few deaths, in the circle Mr. Strickland adorned, could be more sincerely and deeply lamented.

THE WILL of the late Bransby Blake Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., has been proved by the sole executor, Thomas Hanson Pease, Esq., bequeathing his property to his wife and children. It was executed being made in Jan., 1850, previous to the passing of the late Will Act. The personalty was sworn under £6000.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.—THE YELLOW FEVER.

Holding the keys of the whole west, and commanding the products of 20,000 miles of river navigation, the Crescent City, as it is proudly termed, has, during the last forty years, leaped into prodigious life and activity. Founded in the year 1718, New Orleans was little more than a village in 1732; and, planted by the monopoly of Spanish rule, only contained 4000 inhabitants. In 1801 Louisiana was ceded to France, and leave was granted to the United States to use New Orleans as a place of deposit. At the time that Jefferson, with commissioners, purchased the whole state, the population was not more than 8000, and was almost entirely French and Spanish. In 1812 the first steam boat arrived from Pittsburgh, and fortunately the trade of the place fanned by American enterprise increased at a rate unprecedented elsewhere. In twenty years it contained 46,000 souls; in ten years the number was doubled. The cotton and sugar of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, the grain and flour of the vast and fertile Western States, the lead of Illinois, and the poultry of the Oregon territory, with all their active means of careers and supercargoes, pour into the city for eight months successively in each year.

As the morning sun appears above the low horizon, the long crescent of three miles which rests upon the further river seems to the approaching traveller like a line of burnt bricks. The centre of the crescent is the old Spanish cathedral, with its two towers in front, the rest of the picture is filled up by stores and buildings, with here and there a dome or spire or the tall shaft of a cotton press.

On the water-side, key-boats, a fleet of steam-boats, which the abutments conceal of the crowded mass of the merchant-vessels. New Orleans stands on the alluvial deposits of the river, being upon a low, swampy, and unhealthy, that you cannot dig a foot deep without coming to moisture or coming to water. By a simple contrivance, existing in the breadth of the banks, quays, and laying them on stout [illegible] inhabitants are enabled to construct the most ponderous buildings.

Before the Americans obtained possession of New Orleans, the buildings were of small size, chiefly low cottages, of one or two stories in height. So impracticable was it deemed to erect a stone building, that the foundation of the portico of one of the city banks was laid amidst a large crowd of Creoles looking on, half with wonder and half with contempt.

The street of a vast area of swamp, New Orleans is visited every year by a merciless pestilence, the Yellow Fever. When the intense heats of the summer are over, the breeze which comes from the north sweeps over the poisonous marshes, bearing death on its wings. While the trees and flowers the orange and citron are in their full bloom, and the summer lightning plays through the clear air, and the clear moon shining through the cloudless sky turns night into day, the city is a huge lazar house: the shouts of the dead or dying. The crowded streets deserted, the streets echo no footsteps. In the words of the inhabitants, you may fire a cannon ball through the principal streets without killing any one. In fact, the city is deserted by all Americans who can leave. After the first frost, about the month of November, the city fills once more. Vessels arrive from the sea, steamers from the upper country, and all is busy and life again. The height of the season is from December to April. Enormous fortunes are continually being made in New Orleans during a few years' residence, and the spirit of gain reconciles the inhabitants to the unhealthiness of the site.

Before we proceed to notice the ravages made by the recent dreadful pestilence in the Crescent City, we may remark that the deaths are rapidly increasing among the medical men and sanitary authorities in the United States that Yellow Fever is essentially a local disease, liable to spring up in any hot climate near the sea, where, besides a general heat and dryness of the atmosphere and the presence of noxious effluvia from decayed animal or vegetable matter, there exists a certain change in the atomic condition of the air, which predisposes to epidemics.

Between the 14th of May and the 18th of August, 2836 persons fell victims to the yellow fever in New Orleans. On the 21st of August the deaths were 270 in a single day; the deaths for the week were from yellow fever, 1350; and from other causes, 240. This is a larger proportion of deaths to the number of the living, as we have already stated, than occurred during the Great Plague of London. The reckonings in the streets and cemeteries was hideous; some 200 bodies lying unburied at one time, festering in the hot sun; a guinea a day offered to grave-diggers; negroes and convicts set to work, who, in the polluted atmosphere, could only sustain their courage with copious draughts of brandy; and at the gates and among the dead were heard oaths, jests, and horrid laughter. One writer describes how on one day there were fifty bodies unburied which gradually accumulated to nearly a hundred: the decomposition of which caused the coffins or boxes to burst open. When called upon, the Mayor said he had no authority; the street commissioner had no authority; and the resident citizens of the Fourth District could not find any one who did have any authority.

The Mayor, however took the responsibility to send the chain gang—say about ten negroes, who are chained by the leg, and work in the streets and markets during the day, and at night are locked up in the workhouse. They went to work to dig graves, but being pressed and not having any hope of reward or compensation to inspire them with energy, they worked slow enough. Mr. Kinsbedt, the chairman of the cemetery committee of the Board of Health, went up at seven o'clock in the evening, and that time, he says, there were eighty bodies unburied; that he found the negroes drunk, and that he offered five dollars an hour for men to work, but could not get them. He states to promote the chain-gang of a good supper and plenty of liquor that he induced them to go to work again. They worked all night, and the morning all but fifty had been buried. I visited the ground this afternoon. Some squares distant the odour from the bodies was very offensive. On arriving at the gate of the cemetery, the first thing which attracted my attention was an old negro woman stationed at the very gate of the cemetery, selling apples, peaches, pies, cakes, ice-creams, and beer. I found the chain-gang at work digging trenches, about 18 inches deep, and about 50 feet long; lime was then thrown upon the coffins, and dirt piled upon them. The tops of the coffins were from five to eight inches above the level of the ground. There were about twenty coffins, or, I should say, bodies, to be buried when I left, but, as the trenches were dug, and the chain-gang had only to place the bodies into them, and cover them with earth they would soon get through. The negroes were all drunk; and they would let the coffins fall several times before getting them into the trenches. I will leave it to the imagination of your readers as to the scene presented at this cemetery, without attempting to describe it.

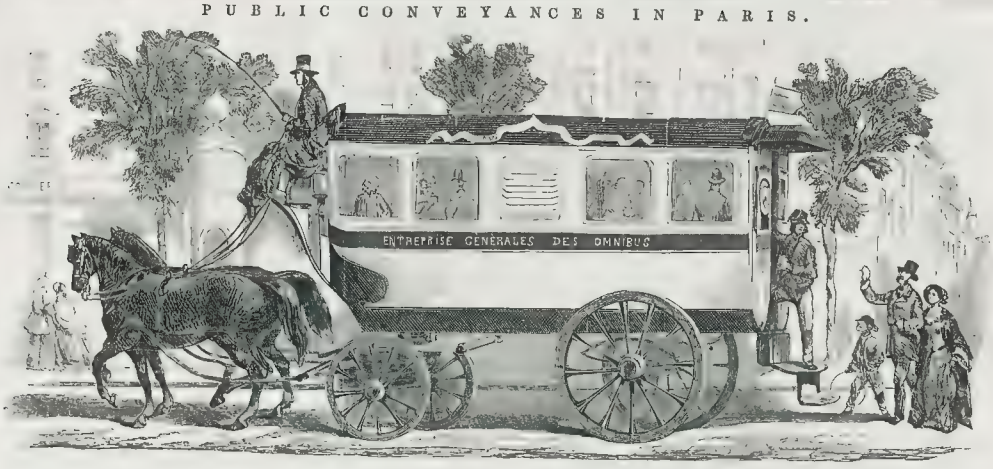
One New Orleans paper does attempt to describe it, but it is too repulsive for quotation. One circumstance frightfully illustrates the moral condition of this city of vice and slavery:—

"No sound was there of sorrow with a hat wide Gehenna. Men used to the scent of dissolution had forgotten all touch of sympathy. I enough labourers, with their hats on their heads, stood under the broiling heat of the sun, digging in the earth; and as anon they would encounter an obstructing root or stump, would swear a hideous oath, remove to another spot, and go on digging as before. The fumes rose up in ghastly exhalations from the accumulating hecatombs of fast-corrupting corpses. Men wear at the mere thought can picture and colour its success, for there are crowds there who have no business but to look on and contemplate the vast congregation of the dead. They don't care if they die themselves; they have become so used to the reek of corruption. They even laugh at the rioting of the skeleton Death, and crack jokes in the horrid atmosphere where scarcely they can draw breath for utterance."

One of the local papers says:—"Deducting our native population and those who have had the fever and become acclimated, we should regard it as a large figure to fix the unacclimated at 20,000 at the breaking out of the fever. Of that number at least [illegible] have already been turned, and every day adds 200 more to the ghastly record. Should it continue in the same ratio, this frightful number will be swelled to 5,000 by the 1st of September, which is usually the date when the epidemic begins its ravages in our city. Unless some sudden and unlooked-for change occurs, the month of August will be held ever memorable in our annals for the largest proportionate mortality which has ever occurred in the history of pestilence."

At the latest dates the yellow fever was on the decrease at New Orleans. The number of deaths on the 3rd were 110; on the 4th, 98; and the total number for the week ending the 4th, 814; being a decrease of upwards of 600 from the returns of the previous week. It was estimated that there were only 6000 or 7000 unacclimated persons remaining in the city. At Mobile the number of deaths on the 3rd were 37, and on the 4th, 22. At Natchez the deaths from yellow fever daily averaged from thirteen to fifteen, although the population of the place was under four hundred.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES IN PARIS.



PARISIAN OMNIBUS.

THE superiority of the hackney carriages of Paris to those of London, and the well-considered police regulations to which they are subject, having been a topic of general remark during the recent Cab Strike in the English metropolis, some particulars relative to the public conveyances of Paris, will not be ill-timed or unacceptable at the present moment. A few of the best provisions of the new Cab Act have been borrowed

CITADINE.

from the ordinances of the French police; among which may be mentioned the obligation of the cabman to hand to his fare a card with his number printed upon it, and the provision that all omnibuses are to carry lamps inside after dark.

The public conveyances of Paris consist of 5984 *voitures*; namely:—

Cabs, to carry two persons	733	
Ditto, to carry three to five persons	913	
Ditto, supplementary, authorised to ply only on Sundays and fête days	555	
		2001
Omnibuses, carrying seventeen persons	387	
Ditto for railways	617	
Ditto for neighbouring places	478	
		1480
Carriages, called *coucous*, for suburbs	25	
Remises (answering to our glass coaches), for two and three persons	2478	
Total public conveyances	5984	

The number of persons conveyed by these 5980 *voitures* in round numbers amounts to 167,000 passengers per day, or 60,955,000 per annum. The carriages employ rather less than 22,000 horses, 6224 coachmen, 500 conductors, and 1200 ostlers; and give employment to 1400 clerks, superintendents, inspectors, and other salaried officers

REMISE.

The following details will enable the reader to calculate the average expenses of each cab. They are taken from the books of one of the principal cab proprietors of Paris, who owns 80 vehicles and 200 horses.

	Per Day.
Food of 200 horses	480 francs.
Repairs, &c., of 80 carriages and shoeing of horses	210 ,,
Right of station in the streets, and tax at the rate of 5 francs 50 centimes for three months (from this tax the English cab-driver is exempt)	54 ,,
Otficers, &c.	48 ,,
Rent for stables.—Contribution to the city of Paris	50 ,,
Wear and Tear of Horses	66 ,,
Interest at five per cent for purchase money of privilege hereafter described at the rate of 10,000 f. each vehicle, or 800,000 f. for 80 vehicles	109 ,,
Total daily expense	1017 francs.

N.B. The wages of the drivers, ordinarily three francs (half-a-crown) a day, are regulated at the end of the day according to the distance he has traversed.

By the division of the total expense by the number vehicles, we find that the expense of each individual cab amounts to 12 francs 70 centimes (10*s.*) per day. It may be well to remark that this rate of cost is at this moment increased by the rise in the price of fodder, which has raised to 2f. 40c. (2*s.*) the cost of the keep of a horse, which ordinarily does not exceed 2f. 10c. (1*s.* 9½*d.*) It is also necessary to observe that the horses in question are fed within the city, where, in consequence of the duties levied upon the hay, oats, &c., brought into the city, the cost of keep is a little more than in the suburbs. In general, the large establishments of this kind have their stables without the walls of the fortifications, and by this means realise a saving which, however, does not exceed two-fifths of the cost of keep of each horse. 2f. 40c for the keep of a cab-horse will appear very little compared with the usual cost of the food of a horse during hard work; but the cab-horses of Paris, like those of all other capitals, are in general badly fed.

The preceding estimate may be held to apply equally to the *voitures de remise* (glass coaches), with the exception that the horses are a little better fed; the difference in the cost of the keep is compensated by the exemption from the item of the fund for the acquisition of the privilege—the last item of our estimate. Carriages included in this category may be established without restriction, under certain regulations of police which limit their right of exercise, and hinder them from plying for fares in the public highway.

The expense of the omnibuses is much greater, in consequence of the relays of horses necessary, the continuous nature of the work, the weight of the vehicle and passengers (which requires greater strength on the part of the steeds employed), the greater number of *employés*, the multiplicity of stations, &c. We have carefully consulted the books of an omnibus proprietor, and we are assured that during a period of five years the service of a line of omnibus route employing 16 carriages and 160 horses, has varied between a daily

"MY-LORD."

expenditure of 64f. 60c., and 70f. per omnibus; the average being 67f. 30c. each vehicle, or about £2 14*s.* In this estimate is included all the cost of keep, maintenance of vehicles, taxes, superintendence, and even a percentage for accidents consequent upon the carelessness of the driver, which is put down at sixty-five centimes (6½*d.*) each vehicle

It is difficult to state with certainty the amount of capital embarked in this branch of industry. It may, however, be approximatively stated at thirty million francs (£1,200,000), of which half goes to the purchase of horses, at the rate of 700 francs per horse (£28). It is also stated that the capital employed barely yields an average return of 6½ per cent; while the most prosperous of these vehicular undertakings do not realise a greater return upon the capital than 9 per cent.

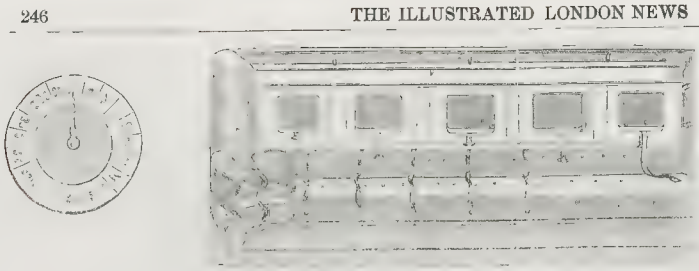
We are informed, upon competent authority, that a revision of the tariff of public conveyances in Paris, is at this moment under the consideration of the authorities. It is believed that the recent coalition of the London cab-owners has contributed in no small degree to this modification; but we believe we may assert that the reduction of the tariff will not have the same effects as in the English capital, be-

FIACRE.

cause the actual state of things in Paris renders the reduction of fares not less desirable for the cab proprietors than for the public. The system of hiring *à la course*, or drive, without reference to distance, is not without its inconveniences. A drive from any part of Paris to any other part without stopping is called a *course*. If a cab be employed for a *course* the charge is only twenty-two sous, from six a.m. to midnight. In some cases the cabman is obliged to traverse a distance of seven or eight miles for this sum: in other cases, where the passenger wants to go less than a mile, he pays the same sum. The intention of the authorities, we are assured, is to remedy this inconvenient and absurd system by establishing a new tariff of payment by the hour and fractions of an hour.

With regard to the omnibuses, experience has shown that the interests of the proprietors of these vehicles are in accord with those of the public; and that they profit from the system of long courses. It may be necessary to explain here, for the benefit of English readers unacquainted with Paris, that there are numerous lines of omnibuses established in Paris, which go to all parts of the town. Their price is fixed at 6 sous (3d.) for all distances; and all of them are in correspondence with similar vehicles crossing their own line, by which persons wishing to deviate from the direct line may do so without any charge by asking for a ticket. Instead of seeking to abridge this privilege, the omnibus management have not only sought to extend as much as possible the line of route, but to give facilities of traversing new and prolonged distances, by means of the tickets *de correspondance*, which give the passenger the right of changing his direction, and of getting into another omnibus, which will convey him

SUMMER RAILWAY OMNIBUS.



PARISIAN OMNIBUS.—INTERIOR AND SECTION.

to his destination without additional payment. If ever a public omnibus company should be established in London with such a system of correspondence, it would give them great advantages over their competitors, and would be extremely advantageous to the public, seeing that it would offer them the means of transporting themselves in every direction, without adding to the price of the drive.

The cabs and omnibuses of Paris are by no means distinguished for the rapidity with which they make their journeys; and it is difficult to understand how a people of a character so lively and restless should be content with public conveyances of so "slow" a description. The *voitures de remise* go rather faster, and are on this account preferred by those whose time is of value. It is calculated that a London omnibus runs sixty miles a day, while the distance traversed by the average of the Paris omnibuses does not exceed forty-eight miles, and the Paris cabs do not make more than twenty miles a day. It is doubtful whether, upon an average, the cabs go much more than two miles an hour, while the omnibuses are driven at the rate of 4·8 miles an hour during ten hours a day

The vigilance of the police is centred upon one sole object—the comfort of the passenger. The regulations, whether relating to cabmen, drivers, conductors, or coachmen of remises, turn only upon the details which concern the public safety and convenience. These regulations establish rules of civility towards the passengers, and any breach of them is visited with extreme severity by the police.

Persons who have not visited Paris for many years, would fail to recognise in the humble, polite, and honest cabman of the present day, the successor of the cabman of former times—arrogant, uncivil, and whose wages were increased by a system of incessant extortion

It is unnecessary to say that the regulation by which the cabman is compelled to present each passenger with a ticket, on which is printed his number, greatly favours this security. On the other hand, the police stimulate the probity of the coachmen by a system of annual rewards, which they distribute to those among them who have given the greatest proof of honesty. In 1851, the number of objects in gold, silver, bank-notes, forgotten by the passengers, and restored by the coachmen, amounted to 40,000f., independently of a great number of articles more or less precious. In this same year twenty coachmen were recompensed for their probity, and thirty-eight coachmen and drivers were honoured by special mention.

The reform of the cab system of Paris is greatly impeded by the "privileges" upon which, indeed, the system of public conveyances of Paris is based. These privileges, amount, in fact, to a monopoly, and when the Government propose to increase the number of public conveyances, to meet the daily increasing wants of the population, they are met by the cry of "injury to vested interests." The permanent population of Paris, according to the census of 1851, amounted to 996,067 inhabitants, or, in round numbers, 1,000,000. Dividing the number of inhabitants by the number of conveyances, we have only one carriage (of all descriptions) for the use of 156 persons. This calculation omits from view the visitors and floating population of Paris, who form so notable a portion of the cabman's *clientèle*. Complaints of the insufficiency of the means of conveyance are frequently made, especially under the influence of some powerful stimulant to the circulation, like the recent August fêtes. But here the system of monopoly comes in, to prevent the requisite increase in the number of public conveyances. The reader will have some difficulty in believing that, notwithstanding the increase of the population, the number of cabs in the city of Paris has not varied for more than a century! The privilege originally conceded to private individuals to establish public conveyances, has not permitted the Government to increase, by a single conveyance, the number for which the privilege was originally accorded. These concessions, which form valuable properties, are divided among a certain number of cab-owners, and may even be transferred to others. Thus, a concession for a single vehicle, or, as it is called, for "a number," is worth at this moment the high price of 10,000 francs!

The introduction of omnibuses was an injury to the profits of the cab-owners, who thereupon formed an association for the defence of their common interests. Among others, a society was formed under the name of *Compagnie Générale*, for working their privileges in common. This association—which comprises the greater number of the cabs now in circulation—is vigorously sustained by the other capitalists embarked in the trade, as well as by its members. It energetically defends its rights, and carries on an implacable opposition with those who offer to interfere with its monopoly.

The omnibuses of Paris are established upon a similar system. The authorities originally conceded to certain companies the right of traversing and taking possession of a given line of route, and of running a fixed number of omnibuses thereon, at the sole charge of paying to the city of Paris a yearly sum of 400 francs for each omnibus, besides the tax due for the right of circulation. This new privilege is found greatly to restrict the possibility of increasing the means of conveyance in the proportion required by the wants of the capital.

We ought to add, that if the Paris cabs leave much to be desired in respect to swiftness, such accidents as often occur in London are very rare in Paris. There can be no doubt that if the monopoly above described did not exist, the authorities would willingly throw open the supply of cabs and omnibuses to all the world under due police regulations. Compensation for vested rights presents no difficulties in Paris as elsewhere, but a long period would elapse without seeing a system in operation better suited to the wants of the vast and increasing population of the French metropolis

Our Illustrations comprise engravings of all the best-known public conveyances of Paris. The "My lord," a cab with four wheels, is supposed to be a favourite vehicle with English visitors. The *voiture de remise* is allowed to charge 1f. 75c. for each course, or 2f. an hour—a charge, as our readers will not fail to observe, much less than that made by the corresponding class of carriages (glass coaches) in London. The *fiacre*, with two horses, is rather more aristocratic in its pretensions, and will, besides, carry a larger party. The *citadine* is a species of four-wheeled cab. The *omnibus à dix* is used in the hot weather to carry passengers to the railways. Our Engraving of the omnibus exterior and sectional view will enable the reader to understand how greatly superior the French omnibuses are to their English rivals in point of space, comfort, and convenience.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

EVERY one admits that the government of British India is susceptive of considerable improvement; but no one as yet has propounded a scheme winning the suffrages of a commanding majority. Perhaps the ingenuity of the Abbé Sieyes, the prince of constitution-mongers, would have failed to solve this complicated problem—which is the best excuse we can offer for the abortive legislation of Sir Charles Wood. The history of the East India Company is without a precedent or parallel in the annals of nations, and the mind is filled with astonishment in tracing its wonderful progress. We never meditate on its marvellous success without strongly feeling that "truth is stranger than fiction." Who could have believed, even with the utmost stretch of imagination, that a body of incorporated traders, commencing with a small capital, should become lords paramount of so magnificent an empire, and rule over 150,000,000 of people? But it is easier to win power than to use it wisely; and, it must be confessed, the East India Directors have thought more of the emoluments of private patronage than of the upright discharge of their public duty. They have sacrificed the natives to enrich their own families, and are about to pay the penalty of the crime. The sceptre is passing from their hands: who shall wield it in the future? Mr. Buckingham, in a recent pamphlet, which has just reached a second edition, proposes to answer this question. Its author has lived in India, and paid great attention to Indian subjects. He has written and lectured much on Oriental affairs, and is certainly entitled to a fair hearing, but while we assent to some of his propositions, there are others to which we must object.

Mr. Buckingham proposes to rest the sovereignty of British India in the Crown. "As a first step, therefore, let the Queen be declared by the Bill, and proclaimed in every city, town, and district in all India, as the actual Sovereign of that portion of the country now subject to British rule." None could disapprove of such a measure; and it is certainly most ridiculous in the East India Company, whose actual tenure rests on a twenty years' lease, renewable or not at the pleasure of Parliament, to style themselves successors to the Emperors of Delhi. Under the head of "Formation of a Home Government," Mr. Buckingham objects to a Consultative Council, to advise the Secretary for Indian affairs; being of opinion that the permanent staff of intelligent clerks, trained in the service, possess all the requisite knowledge of details. In this decision we do not concur. It appears to us most desirable that the Indian Secretary should have the means of consulting those who have resided in the country, and are well acquainted with the habits and customs of the people. Mr. Buckingham contends that as the Secretary for Foreign Affairs has no Consultative Council, a precisely similar rule should be applied to the Indian Secretary; but the cases are not parallel. The Foreign Secretary has only to attend to points of international law; the province of the Indian Secretary relates to internal administration—involving roads, tanks, canals, the draining of marshes, and the establishment of schools; and surely on such points, so vitally important to the social and material interests of India, the Secretary would be benefited by the counsels of experienced advisers, who had derived their knowledge from residence and personal observation. Mr. Buckingham, indeed, refutes himself in this part of his argument. Looking at the past, he says, "a practical knowledge of Indian affairs has never been deemed necessary for the highest of all offices in its government;" and then he proceeds to tell us, that "Lord Hastings, Lord Amherst, Lord Auckland, and Lord Dalhousie, were all appointed without any practical knowledge of, or acquaintance with India, and all of them engaged in unnecessary and expensive wars." Now surely we want no better evidence of the value of practical and local knowledge; for had those Governors-General possessed it, they would not, according to Mr. Buckingham's own showing, have involved the country in worse than needless hostilities.

A section of the pamphlet is devoted to the subject of the "Representation of India in Parliament." It is proposed that the five presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and the Punjaub—shall send members to the House of Commons, each Presidency returning five; the constituencies to include "the civil and military service, the officers of the army and navy, the British settlers—as merchants or planters, and the professional classes—as clergymen and ministers of religion, legal and medical men, engineers, and others." A similar scheme has often been proposed; but an insuperable objection has always been urged against it, and that is the necessity of imposing Imperial taxation on India, if admitted to a share in Imperial legislation. Moreover, were this privilege conceded, how could it be withheld from Canada, the West Indies, and Australia—nay, from any one of our colonies? If the members had only the right of speaking, the right of voting being withheld, the difficulty involved in Imperial taxation might, perhaps, be overcome; but Mr. Buckingham does not even hint at any such modification of their powers. He says, "It would be impossible to over-rate the benefits which would result from the light to be thrown on Indian affairs by twenty-five such representatives as these, independent alike of the Crown and the Court of Directors, having no patronage of appointments to sway their opinions or votes." But however this may be, the objections already urged remain in full force; and we are decidedly of opinion that a Consultative Council to advise the Indian Minister, constituted in the spirit of the plan proposed by Lord Ellenborough, is very much preferable to the scheme of parliamentary representation.

Mr. Buckingham proposes to change the title of Governor-General into that of Viceroy, and only to select men of the highest qualifications. The absolute choice is not to remain with the Cabinet, who are to nominate this officer. "As a check upon the choice of the Cabinet, it should be required to be ratified by a vote of the House of Commons, a vote of the House of Lords, and the approbation of the Sovereign." As to the approval of the Sovereign, this is quite superfluous, for that is of course given when the Cabinet make their selection, and it would be absurd to place the Crown and its responsible advisers in such direct antagonism. The whole scheme violates all constitutional practice. Moreover, if the Viceroy of India were appointed after this fashion, why not the Viceroy of Ireland, and the Governors of all our colonies? The Viceroy is to be assisted by a Legislative Council—to be formed of ten English and ten native members, "the Viceroy being President of the Council, and having a casting vote." The Council are to be elected by the five Presidencies—two English and two native members from each. This electoral body is to be divided into two sections—Englishmen choosing the English councillors; the natives, the native councillors So far as giving the natives a share in the Government, we approve of the principle involved in this suggestion; but on this part of the scheme our author is not sufficiently explanatory This Council is not to be merely consultative, but legislative. If the hands of the Viceroy are to be tied up by a majority of one vote, or if his own casting vote is to decide his policy, then he would sink very nearly to a cipher, and no high-minded man would hold office on such terms.

We quite approve of the method proposed for educating young Englishmen for the Indian service, and also of that part of the plan which proposes to transfer the Indian army and navy to the Crown, giving to both the title of Royal. Some other general topics pass under review, such as what special duties the Legislative Council in India ought first to undertake—the revision of the revenue system—codification of the laws—proceedings in courts of justice—popular education—railroads and the improvement of the soil, with the culture of flax and cotton; but these we merely indicate as forming portions of the pamphlet, for there is nothing new or striking in these sections. We may dismiss it by saying that it contains many useful hints and some practical advice, but it has not solved the problem of the future government of British India. The field is as open as ever for publicists and statesmen.

BOAR-HUNTING IN THE EAST INDIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

DACCA, July 8, 1853.

I ASSISTED the other day in a stirring scene, the narration of which may amuse the sporting portion of your readers. Three of us sallied forth one fine morning to rouse the wild boar from his lair. We had not beat long before we started a boar, who went away at a spanking rate. I got the lead with my chesnut galloway, and pressed him hard. As I was closing up alongside to receive his charge, two bullocks, tied together by a long rope, ran across my path, and nearly upset me. My friend Mr. Allan W., of Phoolcarrah Factory, Dacca district, now came in for first spear. As Mr. W. speared the animal, it got between his horse's fore legs; and, in a moment, horse, rider, and boy, were rolling over in the grass in a cloud of dust. Before W. could pick himself up, the boar rushed at him, seized him by the coat (which, luckily, was loose), lifted him off the ground, and shook him as a terrier would shake a rat. Mr. W. had the presence of mind to lie still, and pretend to be dead. His horse Rainbow—a beautiful grey Arab—jumped up and ran towards me, as if for protection—shaking and shivering in every limb. He then snorted wildly, and galloped off. Having got free from W.'s horse, I went at the boar, who left W. and rushed at me with bloodshot eye and champing tusks My spear arrested his headlong career, and wheeling my horse off with bit and spur, I got safe away from the infuriated animal, who, giving a savage grunt, dashed at Mr. D., of Sreenuddee factory, a celebrated hog-hunter and daring rider. The pig received a terrific job from Mr. D.'s herculean arm; but this only appeared to madden him. Again he rushed at Mr. D., whose excellent horsemanship enabled him to avoid the onset. The savage brute, foiled in his rush, now stood grimly at bay, his small malignant eye glaring on his foes, and his huge tusks gleaming snow-white from out the blood-covered jaws. After an instant's pause, the boar charged us each of us in our turn—Mr. W., who was unable to help, as his horse was not caught until after the fray, looking on as a spectator. From each of us the boar received many a severe wound, but he still gallantly kept up the fight. A powerful bull mastiff of mine now coming up, seized the pig by the snout, and held him for a short time. He threw the dog off, but after receiving some more spears, fell upon the field. A more gallant pig never walked the jungle plain.

Strange to say, Mr. W. escaped with no further injury than a graze from the boar's tusks along the ribs of the left side; and the evening's festive board found him singing the well-known song —

> Then pledge the boar—the mighty boar!
> Fill high the cup with me;
> Here's luck to all who fear no fall,
> And the next grey boar we see.

You can fancy we joined most heartily in the chorus. And now, Mr. Editor, until you hear from me again, believe me yours, very truly,

SPUR AND SPEAR.

THE IRISH ART UNION.—This Association has just been started in Dublin; and, from the favourable auspices under which it has been commenced, it is fair to assume that it will command success. When such names as William Dargan, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Governor of Ireland, Sir John Harington, Esq., John Lentaigne, Esq., and George Roe, Esq., are placed upon the Committee of Management, it is sufficient to bear success to an undertaking of this kind, even though it be in the impoverished Sister Island, which it will assuredly succeed. The Committee propose, for the present, to purchase and distribute by ballot among the members of the Society, an extensive selection from among the specimens of modern art now exhibiting in Dublin, in the Fine Arts Court of the Exhibition, and at the Royal Academy. They have also decided that for future years the purchases for distribution should, as a general rule, be selected in the Exhibitions of the year. Its remarkable merit is, but this rule is not to be taken as a direct bar to the Committee of Management to purchase any work of merit of which they may approve. The Committee remark, that experience in the present year has shown that a demand exists in Ireland for paintings of a high class of merit, a Society, therefore, like the Art Union cannot fail to impart a stimulus to that demand, and to have the effect of developing and encouraging native art. Foreign artists are also invited to send their compositions, in order that the highest class of art should be introduced to the Sister Kingdom. The amount of subscription is limited to 1*l.* for each ticket; but for this year there will be no engraving distributed to the subscribers.

THE PEACH SEASON IN AMERICA.—A letter from Boston, September 2nd, says: "We are just now in the height of the peach season. Here, this delicious fruit grows on trees in orchards. Fancy an apple-orchard, with all the apples, peaches, and you will have an idea of hundreds of places round this and other cities. In New York alone, 60,000 bushel baskets a week are sold. They are large, fine, and well-flavoured. What would you in En. land say, if you saw a labouring man carrying to his home great baskets of peaches, just as though they were potatoes? I bought a natful of as fine fruit as I ever saw in Covent-garden for sixpence, English money. And the abundance and cheapness of other fruit is wonderful."

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The prevalence and progress of destructive fires in America is, it may not be generally known, diminished very much by the use and application of what is known here as the steam fire-engine. In its form it is somewhat similar to a locomotive, throws upwards of a 200-feet jet, and about 200 barrels in an hour in from one to six streams of water The machine may be put in operation in five minutes, requiring four men and four horses, and is calculated, it is said, to do as much as six of the ordinary hand engines. At a fire in May last, at Cincinnati, of a large brewery, the engine discharged a cataract of 15,000 barrels of water in eight hours, and nothing but this could have saved the entire square in which the brewery was from destruction.

Literature.

BLEAK HOUSE. By CHARLES DICKENS. Bradbury and Evans.

"What do you think of 'Bleak House?'" is a question which everybody has heard propounded within the last few weeks, when this serial was drawing towards its conclusion: and which, when the work was actually closed, formed, for its own season, as regular a portion of miscellaneous chat as "How are you?" One obvious distinction is, that a great number of people who ask you how you do, make a practice of neither waiting for, nor listening to, your reply; they pay no attention to the meaning of their own interrogatory. But, on the contrary, those who inquire for your ideas about "Bleak House," think of "Bleak House;" and, if they do not really want to know your opinion, want you at least to know theirs. The same sort of query resounded at the commencement of this latest of Charles Dickens's labours, and for some little time afterwards. Then there was a silence: people read without comment: and now, when they have read to the close, they once more—only with greater noise make a demand for each other's impressions; volunteering, however, each his own; without much show of heeding what he has to say. In the meantime, a distinct section have reserved their perusal till they could have their whole production in their hands at once. These last persons will probably have taken the best means of judging of the plot, in its separate and distinctive merits. They will speak, like the rest, when they have mastered the case; and, as they have shown less haste, they may perhaps, make be ter speed. They have not felt themselves under the necessity of proving the vividness of their literary intelligence by a hundred contradictory criticisms, and they may say something compact, sensible, something "that will hold water," respecting a work which is likely to last a good while, and to provoke praise or animadversion long after most of its present conversational commentators have ceased to comment upon anything.

Charles Dickens has become a very important character since the publication of his "Sketches of the Pickwick Club;" we are quite certain that if the present book were the first of its author's, it would strike the public with astonishment. But, partly because the world is so familiarised with his manner that people would recognise it in an anonymous work of his, and suspect it even in a work of his professing to be by somebody else: and partly because the extraordinary character of his early performances made impossibilities be expected in the matured powers and richer years of one whose youth produced wonders, and partly, also (it must be allowed), because, in some respects, even that reasonable amount of improvement which ought to have occurred has not shown itself; for these reasons, we say, the effect on the world of "Bleak House" is not what it would indubitably be were "Bleak House" the first startling sample of a new class of fiction, by a young author in a manner the like of which the public had never before seen. The first risings and washings of the gold soil of San Francisco would have assembled, if exhibited in one of our public buildings, a larger crowd than the great nugget from Mount Alexander, or any newer and greater nugget still from the neighbourhood of Geelong, could now collect. This is but an imperfect and wretched illustration, at best. But, though we anticipate that Mr Dickens will never again write a work which will produce the same electrifying effect that attended his entrance into authorship, yet he must "write himself down" by a whole series of books unworthy of his fame, and must disappoint the confirmed partiality of the public for him by more than one or two egregious failures, before he can estrange a very numerous class of habitual admirers and readers, or "say backwards" that enthralling spell with which he has bound them. Still, the progress of time, the enthusiasm of the *minus ipse* (as applied to his literary productions), and the blindness of favour itself, have conspired to alter, by imperceptible gradations, the criterion by which Mr. Dickens is estimated. He was invited, for example, at the last general election by many who had the franchise, to become their representative in Parliament. The demand made upon Mr. Dickens has tacitly changed since the time when he brought his first literary supply to the market. He is expected to be not indeed a writer of greater seriousness than he is, but a writer whose seriousness is of a kind with which Mr. Dickens has never enough to have any connection. Thus, some of our contemporaries (if we can understand them) reproach "Bleak House" with the infrictuousness of what we must consequence call the most artless and beautiful exposure of the methods and proceedings of the Court of Chancery; be that artistic exposure, that new yet true and living drama is, as neither a political invective nor a legislative codification. It is like blaming Newton for not being "Young on Sea," for not telling the errant cavaliers how to dress by self-measurement, instead of deriding their costume—for not writing a new rule of the twenty-four hours, guiding men unto the minding of their proper business, instead of a satire ridiculing their prevalent wearers for not subscribing to what to do, instead of providing that all future ages should laugh at what they did.

We mention the case merely to elucidate a general rule, and to read to mind a moral: but certainly we are not assuming or imagining anything in "Bleak House." Mr. Dickens has produced a work which is either in the same department or of the same genius as the masterpiece of Cervantes. In the first place "Bleak House" belongs to a broader and a nobler species of literary work than mere satire: and, in the next place, "Bleak House" stands by no means so high in the class of works to which it does appertain as the production we have mentioned occupies in its own less important field. As we think very highly of what is meant the novel, which as to private life what history is to public life, and which undertakes to teach as much about individuals and about society as history undertakes to teach about states, principles, and empires. Such ought respectively to be the aim; and if it can be perverted, and is perverted, in the one, so can it be, and so is it, in the other also. It is possible to learn an immense amount of useful and very available information from good novels; and surely not much useful, not much available information can be gained from bad histories. Madame de Staël, who was rather an eminent personage, and who was regarded not without uneasiness even by Napoleon, tells us that she owed almost her entire education to novel-reading. Some less robust intelligences have owed their ruin to the same thing: but the abuse proves nothing against the use. All we want is to show that we do not attach too much importance to that species of literature, which, under fictitious names and imagined incidents, undertakes to represent real characters and probable destinies. The moral ought to be easy, and it ought to be instructive also.

"Bleak House" has one grand defect, while exhibiting every quality of its undoubted genius. People want some story in a work of fiction; and not only is the desire for a story perfectly natural, and perfectly reasonable (as we could prove if we had time for it, indeed, it were necessary), but it is, in an artistic sense, one of the essential elements of all good prose essay of this nature. Now, most unfortunately, Mr. Dickens fails in the construction of a plot. This is very point in which he has generally been weakest. No man, we are confident, can read "Bleak House" to the end, and say to tell. We should be [illegible] of his own discovery of the "Bleak House" might add, in any of his other novels—he [illegible] artifices to excite curiosity; I do I there is nothing about which we need have been curious—there is no explanation by which, when it has been excited, it will be gratified or satisfied. A lawyer is deeply, and almost provokingly, interesting, because he knows a thousand secrets. What are they? We shall see; but we close the book, and have seen nothing. Here comes a man whom it is very exciting to watch: it is the celebrated detective officer, Buckett. Mark him well. He [illegible] anything. See him in the streets, in the day time [illegible] at night. Notice how he behaves to various characters [illegible] Now, he will infallibly reach what he [illegible] We [illegible] nothing—or nothing which [illegible] what [illegible] to be unfolded. And this marked characteristic of Mr. Dickens's story-telling is no slight or trivial blemish. So far as the intrinsic congruities and self-evidences of fictitious writing demand of the narrator a sort of artistic honesty, from which he may depart without being a bad man, but from which he cannot depart without being a thief (or at least) so far, we say, Mr. Dickens violates, to his own injury, one of the obligations which he has undertaken to respect. We are speaking here of an offence which the Germans would call an æsthetic immorality: of course, it is evident that all the immoralities and all the morality of the mimic world of fiction are but shadows; that the writer is in the world bound, not under pain of guilt, but under pain of non- that his culpabilities affect him not as a member of society, in a personal sense, but as a citizen of the lettered republic, and a citizen whose usefulness, instructiveness, and value are to be estimated; and that, while his materials are permitted to be untrue literally, they are required to be both true and suggestive allegorically—faithful in their analogies strict in their proportions, and scrupulously object-like in their tendency and settlement. Now, a story teller professing to offer you a representation of real life, yet unable to construct a good plot, is under a disadvantage which we need not enlarge upon. But this description of Mr. Dickens's case only in part. The plot is invariably his great [illegible] and, like other gentlemen-[illegible] encumbered he [illegible] overcome his embarrassments, he strives, by every artifice at least to hide them, for the sake of his credit. He wants the reader to trust him. He [illegible] of exciting the most lively expectations; he has the art of [illegible] them. Renewal upon renewal he obtains for these literary bills, during the whole progress of the story's existence; and, when it dies, there are no assets found to pay for a crown in twenty shillings. Mr Dickens, the noblest, the most munificent of writers in all other and [illegible] appealing ever to the best sympathies. His readers—elevating, instructing, and charming them throughout; spending the credit which he enjoys at their hands in the most princely and even royal manner—honoured, beloved, and admired while his story lasts, is, when it is wound up, discovered to have been in one point on which he had required and received unwavering faith, a shameful and delightful pretender—a pretender, however, by whom it is pleasant to be taken in. It is some comfort to be even deceived in such a style; and people would sooner be cheated by Mr. Dickens than paid in full by many other writers.

Besides, this is but one small part of the account. Mr. Dickens fulfils his obligations, were they four times told, in the less mechanical duties of his inspired vocation. "Bleak House," like so many of his former works—like all, indeed, of the longer kind—has been written with power enough, and is full of passages which those who read them find reason to be glad they have read; passages which ever exercise a most decisive influence where they are designed to exercise it, and which, while they both warn and delight the unsophisticated majority, expose fraud, unmask and brand hypocrisy, put selfishness out of conceit with itself, show the pampered turpitude of cant in all the truth of its revolting deformity, and confirm, by irresistible impressions, whatever feeling we find in our day towards the reconciliation of estranged interests, towards the promotion of healthy sentiment among the public, and towards the practical amelioration of society. In these respects the influence of Charles Dickens is, and has from the beginning been, pure, beneficial, and elevating. The same could not be said of many writers of equal, or greater, natural genius, and certainly of greater scholarly attainments. If, in fact, every author as gifted as Mr. Dickens exercised his abilities in a spirit as pure and as excellent as his, the good to the world would be greater than all but has been conferred by all the best Kings or Caliphs that ever existed upon the communities under their sway.

As usual, Mr. Dickens has in this book, given to his readers many intellectual daguerréotypes to carry away. These are at once called up by the mere names of the characters, and with those names they will be identified for evermore. Thus, in society, a person might be at some loss to convey his impressions about an individual, whose dispositions, habits, and peculiarities he wanted to describe—but time and power fail. Now, however, a word bears the significance of half a dozen hours' delineations—you mean that the fellow is a sort of Harold Skimpole. Just so—with the exception: and the exceptions are marked off with ease, leaving one of those vivid ideas of the original, which could never have been conveyed but for the help of a great author—in this the most brutal and insignificant of his collateral uses, and, perhaps, collateral abuses. Very few modern writers have furnished, with respect to vulgar life, more of this stenograph—more of this hieroglyphical nomenclature—more of this algebra of conversational portraiture, than Dickens. At present, he has added some new full-length to his dreadful gallery (and may the salutary terror of it increase!)—to his dreaded gallery of the Denounced. Mr. Chadband (though painted with less than the full possible vigour, because undertaken with a vehemence of hate unfavourable to the more delicate parts of art) is a terrific moral sentiment: his false eloquence, and still falser religion, will avail in class no more. Mrs. Jellaby, again, is an admirable [illegible] and forty cases of benevolent [illegible] observers will at once [illegible] out into the clear light, that people may see and feel what is the true value of such a wife mother, and woman. Mrs. Jellaby is not the less, but the more, original in the hands of Mr Dickens, because she had been inadequately, and, therefore, unsuccessfully, sketched already a score of times by less powerful writers. The real success of Dickens's portraits is not after all good a reason for undertaking the subject as an omission or defection the abuse by attempted portrait itself. No theme can entitle a writer to the [illegible] of [illegible] original: his treatment of any theme may; and Mrs Jellaby is one of the most genuinely and really original portraits of "Bleak House." A surveydrop is more of an abstraction; but that, too, is also both humorous and moral. As to Mr. Guppy and his [illegible] we by no means regard them, with a number of [illegible] critics, because they are "detestable;" nor can we agree that Mr Dickens has discarded the character of "low humourist." Mr Dickens never was a "low humourist;" and, therefore, could not discard the character. Mr Guppy is not meant to be "detestable," and [illegible] cannot be failures on that account.

We cannot afford room for extracts, which, indeed, would be new to very few. We have not room ourselves to say all that this work deserves to be said respecting [illegible] Some of the author's productions are a model of honest, powerful English. In certain passages we have writing so exquisite that, without any merit but that alone, they would be worth possessing. Bleak House is, on the whole, one of the worst, of Mr. Dickens's fictions; but when we say that we think it superior to several of them which are in great and just estimation, we give it sufficient praise.

THE PUBLIC AND DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE. By PETER BURKE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and the Northern Circuit. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

We perfectly agree with Mr. Peter Burke, that a new and better biography of his illustrious namesake was a literary achievement to be undertaken. It was not only possible, but easy; and the necessity for it was urgent as the opportunity was inviting. Able men, and diligent men, have employed themselves upon the subject; and in no part of this great man's career are the materials of his history either missing or scanty. But one or other of two blemishes has invariably spoiled every record hitherto attempted; either the public and political aspect of Burke's fate has been obtruded to so great an extent as almost to obscure from sight the personal and private tenor of his days; or, where it has been the object to present a picture of both, we find that the *colours have run* together, including retains its proper place, and sequence, or proportion: nothing is seen clearly—nothing remembered with distinctness. Here, then, for the first time, we may fairly say, has the public a truly adequate work upon a subject which is of national importance, telephone associated with the history of the country, and which, if ever a subject touched it, the glory of the English name, the renown of the Three Kingdoms. Every one will be satisfied with this simple and lucid account of Edmund Burke—an account in which his acts, from first to last, are compendiously and yet sufficiently and fully narrated. But the [illegible] of the literary character of the present biography, which belongs to the class of publications destined to be diffused in each day throughout the entire extent of the English [illegible] making such libraries as were once the envied monopoly of a few, the easy property of all. The sound literary [illegible] of the work is accompanied by the advantage of several illustrations of remarkable ability. Somehow, it is a certain and undeniable fact that we seem to understand men the better whose likenesses we be old, while we peruse their lives; and that it is not merely agreeable, but practically advantageous to be able to transport ourselves in mind to the very scenes, and into the midst of all the details of the very scenes where some memorable event was transacted, or some signal feat accomplished. The sense of words composed may be evident, the meaning

Words reported may be unmistakeable; but we want more than the sense or the meaning; we want the spirit, temper, air, the exact posture, the whole manner. These constitute the physiognomy of an era. As to individuals about whom we are reading, we will endeavour to picture them to ourselves; no one ever completed a statue, a painting, an algebra is studied, or to think of human beings as of abstractions. Everybody has, in his own mind, the spontaneous creation of an image, such as he cannot, indeed, always well, or, in any instance, completely describe, of every character, with not one exception, though the arbitrary and fancy-born form is more vague and shadowy in some cases than in others—of every character, we say, of whom he ever read, or ever heard, in actual or in fiction, ancient or modern, living or dead. How glad are we to exchange this conjectural portrait for the faithful presentment! How curious and eager to compare the one with the other—our "foregone conclusions" with the true aspects and the actual appearances of person and place—our guess, in fine, with the reality! No detail is too trivial; because who can tell from what detail, appearing trivial to another, he may derive, or from what minute particular effect which he has disregarded or overlooked, another may derive, impressions the most ineffaceable, or new conceptions the most unexpected and yet the most pertinent and the most valuable?

It is a common and a very well-founded remark, that you cannot understand reported conversations, in their full bearing, so well as those to which you have listened yourself, and in which you have watched the speakers. No books can, indeed, give the reader a perfect equivalent for his personal absence from the scene which they record; but it is quite evident that, among books (provided there be no disparity presumed in their literary merits), those which are ably illustrated make at least an approach—and the only possible approach—towards furnishing the equivalent. It may seem to their purpose to know what was the personal appearance, for instance, of Cicero, when his words are before you—the words with which he electrified his audience; and it will not affect the purport of those words, whether he was dark or fair, tall or short: but, nevertheless, these pictorial accessories are nearly as important as they are assuredly interesting and delightful; for though they leave what a man said and what he did in exactly the same condition, there is something which they very sensibly affect and stimulate and sustain—we mean simply the attention of the reader, and attention is the outrider and way-clearer of intelligence. The difference between a cleverer and a stupider person is not *always* in the capacity, but frequently in the temper, the disposition, the more ready and the less easily roused intentness of the two. Independently, then, of its agreeable and attractive nature, we are, for other reasons, the advocates and applaudners of this new and improved class of illustrated books in matters of history and biography. We have not often seen a worthier specimen of that class than the "Life of Burke," which we would now recommend to our readers.

While this book has all the pleasantness of those narratives which treat of personal adventures—of the fate and career, in fact—of an individual, we need not add that, in a far higher sense, it is inexpressibly important. Burke's biography, from the year 1765, when he became a member of the House of Commons, till his death, ought to present us, of course, and does in the present publication, for the first time—present us with a clear, readable, and entertaining story of his own affairs, in continuance of what led to his entrance into the political sphere; but it is a biography which also embraces the whole progress of the most momentous and tempestuous interval, and in truth the history of the world. Such is the skill with which this double narrative is managed by Mr. Peter Burke, and such is the ease with which he keeps the one view abreast of the other, that the reader renews, and possibly in some degree extends, his familiarity with the transactions of an eventful era, while forming a close acquaintance with the foremost intellect who then lived, and certainly one of the most wonderful whom any age or any country ever produced.

Perhaps this admirable execution, this luminous and succeed arrangement, may be imagined to be the only literary qualities in which the present work differs from its less felicitous predecessors on the same theme. It may at least be thought that there is no new matter introduced, and that there can be none. This is not the case. A considerable amount of particulars will be found, which adds to the reader's knowledge of Edmund Burke. Nor is it merely in the contribution of a better measure of information that this production combines clear specific advantages with its general excellence; but in the correction, also, of several popular misconceptions and mistakes. The prevalent version, for example, of the dagger-scene in the House of Commons, and the impression diffused of Burke's supposed passion for false, tasteless, and histrionic effects, even in the midst of the gravest and weightiest deliberations, are really without the slightest foundation. A caricature by Gilray is, in this matter, responsible for a bit of spurious or perverted history: and we may mention, as we pass, that the very caricature is, with one or two other pictorial drolleries of that era, reproduced in the present volume among the more serious illustrations. And, as a humorous fancy-sketch originated and established an erroneous notion of one incident, so a humorous passage of imaginative poetry, written by one who was a dear friend and an enraptured admirer of Burke's, and whose name, less illustrious indeed, still is imperishable in the annals of literature, has for years been intended to give apparent and certainly unintended authentication to an opinion utterly at variance with facts, and with the truth, about the style, the general character, and the customary effects of Burke's parliamentary eloquence. All these and many other matters are set in their proper light—now and for ever. We must add, that we earnestly invite Mr. Macaulay, as well as all the others who have interested themselves in endeavouring to elucidate the Junius-mystery, to compare the present work. We invite them all to examine well what the present publication contains upon that subject. The celebrated arguments urged by Mr. Macaulay in the "Hastings" article will, every one of them support Mr Peter Burke's hypothesis; whereas the considerations which he on his own side here submits in proof of it are far less accommodating: they are "non-transferrable:" they refuse to lend themselves to Mr Macaulay's theory, which, in so far as it would have us believe that Junius was one unassisted individual, they are consequently inconcludable. If Junius was not a corporation [illegible] Mr. Macaulay's is by far the most powerfully enforced opinion that has ever been offered in favour of attributing the letters to any one isolated person. Besides the humour, the feeling, the originality, and the force which [illegible] the author's productions are a model of honest, powerful English. In certain passages we have writing so exquisite that, without any merit but that alone, they would be worth possessing. Bleak House is, on the whole, one of the worst, of Mr. Dickens's fictions; but when we say that we think it superior to several of them which are in great and just estimation, we give it sufficient praise.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.—On Monday about one hundred delegates from various parts of Europe, and other quarters of the world, representing twenty-six different countries, assembled in the Hall of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Brussels, for the purpose of endeavouring to introduce uniformity into the official statistics published by the respective Governments. It is proposed to adopt as general bases of calculations as well as uniform names and rubrics [illegible] Ducpetiaux, Director of the Royal Observatory of Belgium, and [illegible] President of the Statistical Commission, [illegible] Prussia, Austria, Sardinia, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, Greece, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Finland, France, and England, were given by the respective representatives of those countries. The English speaker was Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office; [illegible] Quetelet had, with the approbation of the government, been [illegible] deputed by the Registrar General to attend the congress, and to draw up a report on the proceedings. After several speeches had been delivered, the congress went into three sections, for the examination of the following questions:—Organisation of statistical knowledge; census of the population, taking of the land and other immoveable property; statistics of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the working classes, with reference to their social economy; the census of the indigent, classes, statistics of education, crime, and repression of offences.

BOOKS TO THE GOLD COAST.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SEPT. 15.—From the 1st October next, printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the Gold Coast by packet, viâ Plymouth, at the following rates of postage, viz.:—For each packet not exceeding half a pound in weight, sixpence; ditto, not exceeding one pound, one shilling; ditto, not exceeding three pounds, three shillings, and so on, increasing one shilling for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. The following conditions must be carefully observed:—1st. Every such packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2nd. Every packet must contain a single volume only (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets, or parts thereof, being sewed or bound together. 3rd. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth. 4th. It must have no writing or marks, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent. 5th. The postage must be prepaid in full, by affixing outside the packet the proper number of stamps. If any of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects.

"UP, GUARDS, AND AT THEM!"—The authority for the Duke of Wellington having used these words at the battle of Waterloo is Captain Batty, of the Grenadier Guards, in a letter, written June 22, 1815. *Notes and Queries*, No. 203.

In a letter from a lady to a friend, descriptive of one of the Queen's visits to the Dublin Exhibition, she says, "Her Majesty was looking quite well; and, I observed, she wore her bonnet on her head."

SANSPAREIL (CAPT. DACRES.) TRAFALGAR (CAPT. GREVILLE) BELLEROPHON (LORD G. PAULET) SANE. ALBION (CAPT. LUSHINGTON.)
FURIOUS (CAPT. LORNY.) NIGER (COMDR. HEATH) TIGER (CAPT. GIFFORD.)

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN BESIKA BAY.

Our Artist at Constantinople having sent us many more subjects than space would allow us to include in the Supplement devoted to the Condition and Prospects of the Ottoman Empire, published herewith, we give three of these scenes in the present sheet. The long Engraving, a Panoramic View of the British and French Fleets at Besika Bay, is from a careful sketch taken from the shore on the 16th of August. Our artist describes the *coup-d'œil* of this array of splendid first-class shipping to be one of the most imposing he has ever witnessed. We regret to add, that at the time he was there, sickness had begun to prevail on board, and to a considerable extent on board the vessels of both fleets, attributed probably to the noxious odours proceeding from the shore, where offal of all sorts was cast by the native *provédadors*, without the slightest heed of the consequences. Two funerals took place on the day on which the sketch was made. The officers and men were becoming heartily sick of their inactive, lifeless position, and made all sorts of efforts, by private theatricals, and concerts on board, and snipe-shooting on shore, to keep themselves alive.

Besika Bay is very snugly situated at the mouth of the little river Scamander, whose waters are celebrated in the fables of old as a cosmetic, but which are now very scanty in supply, and by no means brilliant in quality. In the distance, beyond the line of the fleets, are seen, on the right, the island of Imbros; on the left, that of Tenedos. The names of the various ships are given at the foot of the Engraving.

THE GOLDEN HORN AND THE FALLS OF THE "SWEET WATERS OF EUROPE."

Our view of the Golden Horn was taken from the Imperial Cemetery of Eyoub, looking towards Constantinople; that of the "Sweet Waters of Europe," from a point of land a little higher up. The "Sweet Waters of Europe," by the way, are not to be confounded with the "Sweet Waters of Asia," which are situated in a valley leading out of the Bosphorus, midway to the Black Sea.

The village of Eyoub, a beautiful and picturesque suburb, is situated on the west shore of the Perami canal, near its extremity, and surrounded by gardens and Turkish cemeteries, thickly planted with the dark cypress. It takes its name from Eyoub, or Job, the standard-bearer and companion-in-arms of the prophet Mahomet, who was killed at the first siege of Constantinople by the Saracens, A.D. 668, and was buried there. His place of sepulture having been revealed to Mahomed II. by a vision, he erected a mausoleum and mosque on the spot. In this mosque the Ottoman Sultans are inaugurated by girding on them the sword of Othman, the founder of the monarchy. The mosque is elegantly constructed, of white marble. In it lies interred the amiable and unfortunate Sultan Selim, whose mausoleum may be viewed through the bars of a window. As a place of sepulture, Eyoub is held in high veneration, and, next to those of Scutari, its cemeteries, mausoleums, &c., are the most remarkable of any near the capital. A fez manufactory was established at Eyoub by the late Sultan, and all the red caps for his army are made there. Formerly they were imported from Tunis.

This is one of the most charming spots in the neighbourhood of Constantinople; and we give a few passages descriptive of its varied attractive features, from the writings of two recent travellers. Aubrey De Vere, in his "Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey," thus describes the excursion up the Golden Horn to Eyoub, and the "Sweet Waters of Europe:"—

There are few things which the sojourner at Constantinople enjoys more than an expedition by boat up the winding haven of the "Golden Horn"—a title which might equally be justified by the glorious light which morning and evening fling upon the mouth of the harbour, and by the matchless provision made there for commerce; which, following its windings for seven miles through the city, might empty her cornucopia on its banks. On one side, as you enter it, extends the Seraglio, and, beyond it, St. Sophia and the Mosque of the Sultan Achmet: on the other, rises the Frank city of Pera, with its suburbs of Tophana and Galata, domineered over by the ambassadors of the great European Powers; who, in the present decrepit condition of the Ottoman Empire—far from being exposed to any chance of an imprisonment in the Seven Towers—are looked up to as so many kings, both by C bitants of Stamboul and by their own countrymen. Your caique shoots along the water, passing the ships of all nations, which lie so close to the shores, that their canvas seems to lean on the projecting roofs. Pursu way beyond a wooden bridge of great length which spans the flood, yo at its farther end, the district of Eyoub, situated at the north-easter mity of Stamboul, and regarded as its most sacred region. Far up the commanding the noblest views from the European side of the water, cemetery—only inferior in sanctity to that of the Asiatic Scutari. A tombs which its multitudinous cypresses shade, is that of the far-fa Pacha of Yanina. The contrast between the two views command this cemetery is striking—one of them extending over the city, the Bosphorus, Scutari, and, behind it, the dark steep of Bulgurlbu, and therefore, eminently marked by the characteristic splendour of Consta litan scenery; while the other reveals to you a quiet and shady European "Valley of Sweet Waters," with its deep green grass and t trees.

The Mosque of Eyoub is one of the largest in Constantinople; and, is the richest. On this subject, however, we have nothing but con guide us; for no Christian, I believe, has ever been admitted into its This temple is the great sanctuary of Stamboul—a sort of domestic M was raised by Mahomed the Second, a few years after the capture of tinople, in memory of a certain warrior of the Faith, and companion of the Prophet himself, who fell a martyr in the estimate of his brother —during the siege by the Saracens, A.D. 668. The exact spot on w Arabian chief perished was revealed in a dream to the Sultan if we ar to his account of the matter. Mahomed the Second set another seal sanctity of this temple, by decreeing that, within its walls, the Sultan be girded with the Sword of Empire, successively and for ever. The ce is ever performed by the Scheik of the Mevlevi Dervishes, entitled Hunkiar, in whose family the right remains, on account of its being d from the race of the Abbassides. The representative of that sacred r be an old man on the verge of the tomb, or he may be an infant; but, hands have bound the girdle of the Sword of Othman, the Sultan h religious consecration which invests him with his twofold dignity of and Commander of the Faithful.

This ceremony does not inappropriately take place in the temple

THE GOLDEN HORN, CONSTANTINOPLE.

CHARLEMAGNE. NAPOLEON VILLE DE PARIS—FLAG (ADMIRAL HAMELIN) JUPITER. BAYARD. HENRI QUATRE VENGEANCE (LORD E. RUSSELL) ARETHUSA (CAPT. SYMONDS.)
CARADOC (LIEUT. DERRIMAN.) BRITANNIA—FLAG (ADM. DUNDAS) INFLEXIBLE (CMR. POPPLEWELL.) RODNEY (CAPT. GRAHAM.) FURY (CMR. TATHAM) TRITON (LIEUT. LOYD.)

memory of Eyoub, or Job. In his youth he had been among those who red Mahomed, when a fugitive. He had fought under the standard of the nt in many an arduous battle: he had been a follower of All, as well as Prophet; and it was in his old age that the Arab chieftain engaged in nterprise against what he, no doubt, considered as the metropolis of endom, which, as Mahomed had announced, assured the forgiveness of ins to all soldiers serving in the holy cause. The followers of the Prophet him with feelings similar to those once entertained among Christians is Godfrey of Bulloigne, or any other great Crusading chief.

nd the district of Eyoub, and the limits of the city, lies a vale, still as a st, and one of my favourite resorts while in Constantinople—the celeb "Valley of the Sweet Waters." It is surrounded on all sides by hills, shield without over-shadowing it; and its smooth expanse is covered with hest and greenest grass (the pasture during spring of the Sultan's Arab , and traversed by the silver current of the Barbyses, winding its way to Golden Horn." Over this shallow but secluded vale, trees of a stately and venerable age are scattered, sometimes single, but more often in . In summer this spot is, even more than the Asiatic valley of sweet , the resort of all who love idleness or gaiety. On these occa- it is not the votaries of pleasure only whom you meet; the merchant re likewise, and not a little of business is transacted There the makes his bargain, and talks his customer out of patience, if not out ntenance.

Sultan retires for a portion of each year to his palace in the "Valley of eet Waters;" and to this quiet region the imperial harem is transferred ne occasions. That transference creates a great confusion in the city, the nding hills being occupied with troops; while a regular *cordon* is esta- round the valley to prevent the public from catching even a distant of the fair Sultanas, whose progress is conducted with as much mystery as ed the ride of Godiva. A more interesting object than the palace is seen remoter end of the glen: a mosque, which, lonely and retired as it is, de- eeper seclusion from the thick plane-trees that cluster around it, through its crowded domes are hardly visible. The whole of this mosque is d red, and its history is implied in its ominous title, "The Mosque of ." During a period of intestine feud at Constantinople it was broken into dy of soldiers, many of whom perished on its pavement; in consequence h desecration it now stands a deserted temple. There is something at once mysterious and touching in the aspect of this forsaken fane, which was the goal of many of my wanderings among the hills around Stamboul.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The dispute between Turkey and Russia has not assumed a more pacific phase during the last week. The Sultan has published a manifesto, declaring his determination to abide by the modifications made by his Ministry in the Vienna Note, and stating that he will not disband the Turkish armaments until the note thus modified has been officially guaranteed by the four powers. On the other hand, Count Nesselrode, in a despatch to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna (which will be found below), affirms that the Czar insists upon a pure and simple acceptance of the Vienna note. The note was accepted by Russia as a substitute for that of Prince Menschikoff; and the fact of its acceptance, although it was so little satisfactory to the Emperor, is adduced by Count Nesselrode as proof of his consideration for the other powers. Another despatch has also passed between Count Nesselrode and M. Meyendorff, which is of a nature to afford, to no trifling extent, the prospects of a speedy and satisfactory solution of the Eastern question. The *Globe* gives the following account of this despatch:—

Count Nesselrode, speaking for his Imperial master, places upon the note, proposed for the acceptance of Russia and Turkey by the four powers, an interpretation so materially opposed to that contemplated by its framers, that, so read, it practically becomes a mere paraphrase of the terms which Prince Menschikoff, in his well known ultimatum, placed before the Sultan for his acceptance. This, therefore, must furnish to Turkey a complete justification in the eyes of the Western powers, of the course which she has adopted in refusing to accept the note in its original and unmodified shape, and, consequently, her acceptance of it can be no longer invited by those powers. It follows, therefore, that, Russia having returned to the attitude which she first assumed in the person of Prince Menschikoff, the whole Eastern question may be said to have reverted to the shape which it wore before the negotiations commenced. Notwithstanding, however, this undoubtedly grave aspect of affairs, we will not abandon the hope that the question may be still brought to a pacific conclusion.

Another element in the Eastern question is the report that Austria will not join the other powers in the settlement of the Russo-Turkish dispute. It is affirmed that a message has been sent to M. de Bruck, the Austrian Nuncio at Constantinople, from his Government, instructing him to demand the adhesion of the Porte to the Vienna note, pure and simple; the Austrian Government declaring that "this is the last time it will give advice to the Porte in its discussion with Russia." By this step of Austria it would appear that the other powers will be thrown back upon separate action. Whether this be true or not; whether the Conference at Olmütz have been anticipated by a closer approximation between Russia and Austria, or otherwise, it is not to be concealed that the posture of affairs has become much more menacing than it was a few days back. It is also stated that Louis Napoleon peremptorily refuses to go to war in defence of Turkey. Negotiations are still proceeding, and it is inferred, from the language of Lord John Russell, at Greenock, that the British Government are acting with spirit and vigour in the defence of Turkey against the aggression of the Czar.

The following despatch from Count Nesselrode is a document of so much importance—embodying, as it does, the reasons which have led the Czar to reject the Turkish modifications in the Vienna Note—that we make no apology for presenting it to our readers *in extenso*. Count Nesselrode's despatch is addressed to Baron Meyendorf, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna:—

St. Petersburg, August 26th o.s. (Sept. 7th).

We have just received, together with your Excellency's reports of the 16 28th of August, the alterations which the Ottoman Porte has made in the draft of a note drawn up at Vienna.

Count Buol will only require to recal to mind the expressions of our communication of the 29th of July to form a clear idea of the impression these alterations have made on his Majesty the Emperor.

When I, in his Majesty's name, accepted the draft of a note which Austria, after having previously procured it to be approved and accepted by the Courts of France and England, described to us as an ultimatum

THE SWEET WATERS OF EUROPE

that she intended to lay before the Porte, and on the acceptance of which the continuance of her friendly offices was to depend. I added in a despatch which you, Baron, were instructed to communicate to the Austrian Cabinet, the following remarks and reservations:—

"I consider it to be superfluous to remark to your Excellency that, whilst we, in the spirit of conciliation, accept the proposal of accommodation agreed to at Vienna, and of sending a Turkish Ambassador, we assume that we shall not have still further chances and fresh propositions to examine and to discuss, which happened to be contrived at Constantinople, under the warlike inspiration which seems at present to influence the Sultan and the majority of his Ministers; and that, should the Ottoman Government also reject this last arrangement, we should no longer hold ourselves by the consent which we now give to it."

Expressions so precise as these could leave the Austrian Government no doubt as to our present decision.

I will not at the present moment enter into the alterations of the wording which have been made at Constantinople. I have made them the subject of special remark in another despatch. I will, for the moment, confine myself to asking whether the Emperor, after having for himself renounced the power to change even a word in that draft of a note, which was drawn up without his participation, can allow the Ottoman Porte alone to reserve to itself that power, and whether he can suffer Russia to be thus placed in an inferior position to that Turkey? We hold this to be inconsistent with the dignity of the Emperor. Let us recal the whole series of events, as they took place. In the place of the Menschikoff note, the acceptance of which without alteration we had stipulated as the condition of our resuming our relations with the Porte, a different note was proposed to us. On this ground alone we might have refused to take it into consideration. And even after entering upon it we might have found occasion to raise more than one objection, to propose more than one alteration in the expressions You know, Baron, that, from the moment we consented to give up our *ultimatum*, no note of any form whatever was what we desired, that we should have preferred another plan another form of agreement. We did not insist on this plan; we have said it entirely on our side. Why? Because, as soon as we should have made counter propositions, we should have exposed ourselves to the reproach of protracting matters—of intentionally prolonging the crisis which is disquieting Europe. Instead of this—at we wished to put an end to the crisis as soon as possible we sacrificed our objection both as regards the contents and the form. On the receipt of the first draft of the note, without waiting to see if it had been approved in London or in Paris—we notified our accession to it by telegraph. Subsequently, the draft was forwarded to us in its final form; and, although it had been altered in a manner which we could not understand, we did not retract our consent nor raise the smallest difficulty. Could greater readiness or a more conciliatory spirit be shown? When we thus acted, we did so as a matter of course, on the condition that a draft which the Emperor accepted without discussion, should be accepted by the Porte in a similar manner. We did so under the conviction that Austria looked on it as an ultimatum, to which nothing was to be changed, as the last effort of her friendly mediation, which, should it fail in consequence of the pertinacity of the Porte, would thereby of itself come to an end. We regret that we are not in the Vienna Cabinet will admit that, if we had not to do with an ultimatum, but with a new draft of a note, in which either of the parties concerned was at liberty to make changes, we should thereby recover the right of which we had, of our own accord, deprived ourselves, of proposing variations on our part, of taking the proposal of arrangement into consideration, and not only changing the expressions, but also the form

Could such a result be intended by Austria? Could it be agreeable to the powers, who, by altering and accepting her drafts, have made it their common work? It is their duty to consider the delay which will result from this, or to inquire if it is for the interest of Europe to cut them short We see only one sure means of putting an end to them. It is for Austria and the powers to declare to the Porte, frankly and firmly, that they, after having in vain opened up to it the only road that could lead to an immediate restoration of its relations with us, henceforth leave the task to itself alone. We believe, that as soon as the powers unanimously hold this language to the Porte, the Turks will yield to the advice of Europe, and, instead of reckoning on her assistance in a struggle with Russia will accept the note in its present form, and decide to compromise their position so seriously for the childish satisfaction of having altered a few expressions in a document which we had accepted without discussion For of these two positions only one is possible; either the alterations which the Porte requires are important, in which case it is very simple that we refuse to accede to them; or they are unimportant, and then the question arises, why should the Porte unnecessarily make its acceptance dependent on them?

To sum up succinctly what we have said the ultimatum drawn up at Vienna is not ours. It is the work of Austria and the other powers, who, after having first of all agreed to it, then discussed it, and altered its original text, have recognised it as worthy to be accepted without the least interests or its honour being compromised. We on our part have done everything that depended upon us to shorten unnecessary delays, inasmuch as when the arrangement had been agreed to we announced all counter-propositions. No one will refuse to bear this testimony to the *loyauté* of the Emperor. After our having long exhausted the measure of concessions, without the Porte having yet made a single one, his Majesty can go no further without compromising his own standing and without exposing himself to a resumption of his relations with Turkey under similar auspices, which would deprive them, for the future, of all stability, and must inevitably produce a fresh and signal breach. Even now, further concessions with regard to the expression of the note would be no use, for we see by your despatch of the 5th (17th) that Government is only waiting for our consent to the alterations made in the Vienna note to obtain its signature, as well as its transmission to the Emperor. It is therefore, dependent on fresh conditions, and that it has already made inadmissible proposals with respect to the evacuation of the Principalities. As regards the last point, we refer to the assurances and declarations contained in our despatch of the 10th of August, and repeat, that the arrival of the Turkish Ambassador, bearing the Austrian note without alterations, will suffice at St. Petersburg for the orders to be issued to our troops to retire over the frontier

At Constantinople there is imminent danger of an outbreak. The fanaticism of the Turk has been thoroughly aroused, and threatens not only the downfall of the Ministry, but the dethronement of the Sultan. When the news arrives of the rejection of the Turkish modifications by the Czar, it is to be feared that the popular excitement will be ungovernable, and that the Ottoman Government may accede to the demand for instant war as the least of two evils.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 5th first speak of the excitement which continues to prevail among all classes of the Turkish population in that capital, and of the placards posted up in various parts, of the most irritating and incendiary kind, tending to rouse the fiercest passions of the populace. Mehemet Ali Pacha, Minister of War, and Redschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, are now in open opposition; they accuse each other mutually of being the authors or the instigators of the placards posted up in the city; the former of those which call out for war under any circumstances, the latter of the few which demand peace at any cost.

A letter from Constantinople of the 8th inst. represents the state of feeling among the Mussuman population as decidedly more warlike than ever

[illegible] and enlisted part of a community who are disposed to [illegible] and count the cost of hostilities, are now [illegible] selves in the ranks of those who have always called out for war. They have, by the advice of England and France, resisted the demands of Russia; and, consequently, by their advice, they have to [illegible] a large army on their frontiers, in the midst of a Christian population. The fanaticism of the army is aroused to the utmost to fight [illegible] the Infidel foe, who has [illegible] stimulant which the Turkish soldier requires, and which it would [illegible] unsafe to deny. This large force has required several months [illegible] brought together from the most distant corners of the empire. Taking into account the very imperfect means of conveyance in this country, it is not to be supposed that the redif and troops can in a short time be returned to their homes and garrisons. Supposing, then, that news were to arrive that peace was declared, how would that news be received by 80,000 men under arms, who had been promised to be led against the [illegible] foes? How would the disbandment become practicable? [illegible] there are some thousands of irregulars [illegible] be turned [illegible] legalised bandits? The disbandment of these troops would be as bad as an invasion of Cossacks. The present Ministry, then, alive no less to this danger, than to that of an outbreak of the fanatics, party in Constantinople, are becoming daily more determined on [illegible] the invasion of Russia. No one here supposes that the Russians will, in the [illegible] of affairs, attempt to cross the Danube, since they have [illegible] all that a successful campaign could [illegible] but [illegible] it is believed, that [illegible] concentrate [illegible] on the frontier, but in fact, there now will be surrounded by a hostile Mussulman population, and where they will be enabled to raise [illegible] standard of Islamism all the warlike and savage populations of Kurdistan, Daghistan, and Circassia, by which they would speedily [illegible] to work mischief. Meanwhile the army of [illegible] [illegible]

The official organ of the Porte to the nation appeared on the 4th in the official journal of Constantinople. It presents a résumé of the [illegible] between Turkey and Russia, and declares that the note adopted by the conference of Vienna was of a nature not to be accepted by the Porte, inasmuch as its concession was not compatible with the Sultan's dignity, and the independence of his empire

According to accounts from Bucharest of the 6th, Prince Gortschakoff is about to proceed to the frontier, to inspect the corps of the General who is marching into Wallachia from Odessa. It now appears certain that the Russians are preparing to pass the winter in the Principalities

In Bulgaria, the Turks can no longer remain in their open camps on account of the cold; and in the Principalities, too, the Russians will soon have to leave their tents for barracks.

Several Boyards have been arrested for keeping up a secret correspondence with Omer Pacha, whom they informed of the movements of the Russian army.

A letter from the Russian frontier, written on the 12th inst., says:—

In spite of all the reports so favourable to exchange purposes, I can only repeat that, in addition to the two *corps d'armée* now stationed in the Principalities, that of Moscow has already been put in motion. The western military colonies are all ready, and the heavy cavalry destined there is only waiting for orders to march. Even if the war is to be commenced early in the spring, the arrangements must be already commenced in Russia.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT GREENOCK.

Lord J. Russell being, for a short time, resident at Roseneath, in Scotland, the corporation of Greenock determined to present an address to his Lordship. This event took place on Monday, in the Mid Church (the Town Hall being too confined in space)—there being present the whole of the magistrates, and the principal inhabitants. After the Provost had addressed the assembly, the address was read; when Lord John Russell (who appeared to be in excellent health and spirits) replied. We give the principal portion of the speech:—

Mr Provost and gentlemen of the Council,—It would be difficult indeed for me to express in words the gratitude which I feel for the honour that you have this day done me. I can only say that I trust, in a more expressive manner than by words—by my public conduct—I may continue to deserve the approbation and good opinion of cities and communities such as this (Cheers.) I cannot but look back at the time when I first entered Scotland, and had the advantage of receiving part of my education under distinguished men in the metropolis of your country. (Cheers.) At that period there was nothing like real representation of the people of this part of the United Kingdom those questions of popular election which prevailed elsewhere, did not find their place in Scotland; and the freedom of the press was a mere name, for I do not remember that there was any newspaper at that time which really conducted public discussion with freedom and with openness. I can but look at that time, to congratulate you, and to congratulate myself, that times are so greatly altered (Cheers).

Your Provost has alluded to institutions in other countries which have failed—to liberties which have flourished for a time and have decayed, or without bringing their fruits to maturity. But the difference between these countries and this is, that there is here such a temperate enjoyment of freedom—such a forbearance in pushing rights to extremity—such a well-considered appreciation of the value of liberty; that the institutions derive all their force and all their grandeur from the character of the people among whom they are introduced (Loud cheers)

Gentlemen, your Provost has alluded to measures which have been under discussion with regard to the extension of the principle of representation and measures with regard to the extension of the freedom of commerce. I am happy, at least, to say, without entering into any argument upon these subjects, that your address confesses the increase—I should not say confesses, but rather gladly proclaims the increase of the prosperity and happiness of the people (Cheers); and thereby, at the same time, proclaims that those measures were not ill advised, and have not been unsuccessful (Cheers). Gentlemen, with regard to the future, although I may take but a short time any further part in the deliberations of Parliament, I trust that much that excited party dissension and heated discussion having passed away (that much which was matter of doubt having been settled, there will be, with regard to future measures, if not an absence of party—and I don't expect any time when there shall be an absence of party in this country, but a honest difference of opinion should not be expressed; yet I trust there will be that agreement that the course of legislation may be still further conducive to the happiness of the people at large (Loud cheers). There is no time—I conclude no time—in which there will not be much for an enlightened and benevolent Legislature to discuss, to arrange, and to establish (Loud cheers).

Very unfortunately, the very increase of civilisation, the very gatherings together of population, which are the fruits of industry, of commerce, of flourishing manufactures, and increased trade, bring with them their attendant evils; and while we are occupied, while many benevolent men are occupied, in extending into remote regions the light of Christianity, there are at our doors, who, through their own imperfection and the deficiency of education in, on the one hand, and from the crowded and ill-ventilated dwellings which they inhabit, on the other, are almost as much in darkness as the benighted heathen. (Hear, hear.) Knowledge, instruction as the heathen in the most distant lands which our several commanders have visited, and where they have been ready to sacrifice their lives in the propagation of the Christian religion. Well, gentlemen, these questions give rise to numerous and important matters, upon which men may differ, but upon which I hope the conclusion at which they arrive may be conducive to the happiness of our country men (Cheers)

In regard to education, what vast matters are opening, upon which men of the greatest ability have pondered, give their opinion to the World? Can we rely upon the voluntary efforts of individuals in order to promote such education for the people at large? Should you interfere, as the Government of America have done, by providing such education? If you do interfere, how far should you go? Is it to be a religious education? Can you, on the other hand, provide a secular education, and leave others, by voluntary efforts, to give religious instruction?

I may only say, that while these matters of internal legislation are of the utmost importance—while they must occupy from day to day the minds and the time of those who are called to represent you in the Commons House of Parliament—while there are other questions of internal legislation, likewise of vast importance, upon which I have already, for my part, given my opinion, that further measures ought to be adopted, it is also to be considered, and I trust we shall none of us forget that the country looks [illegible] but upon [illegible] the nations of the world it is not one, but many, that has stood forward to resist oppression, to maintain the independence of weaker nations, to preserve to the general body of nations that freedom—that power of governing themselves of which others have sought to deprive them (Much and loud cheering). I trust that character will not be forgotten—will not be abandoned by a nation which is now a richer nation, which is more populous, more wealthy, than she has been at any former period

This, then, you will agree with me, is not a period to abandon any of those duties towards the world, towards the whole of mankind, which Great Britain has hitherto performed (Loud cheers). Let us perform them, if possible, by our moral influence—by using peace, if possible, while we maintain the inestimable blessings of peace; but while we endeavour to maintain peace, I certainly should be the last to forget that if that peace cannot be maintained with honour it is no longer peace—(continued applause)—it becomes then but a truce, a precarious truce, to be denounced by others whenever they may think fit—(Cheers)—whenever they think an opportunity has occurred to enforce [illegible] pretensions, and to [illegible] us or upon our allies (Much cheering). I trust, gentlemen, that so long as I can bear any part in the public councils of this freedom, such, [illegible] be my sentiments, and such will be my conduct. Happy I am to find that you have done me the honour to signify your concurrence with me in those sentiments (Cheers).

I shall conclude, therefore, thanking you again for the great honour that you have done me, by saying that I shall remain attached to that cause which has been expressed in plain words in that which used to be the toast at our dinners, which few Englishmen were not, namely—"The cause of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world!" (Cheers). I trust that wherever the influence of Great Britain extends, that cause will be maintained by her. I feel it is her sacred function; and when she lets fall that standard from her hands, she will no longer deserve to bear her part in the concerns of the world (Loud and continued cheering).

Mr. Dunlop, M.P., moved a vote of thanks from the inhabitants to the Provost and Corporation, for having paid so just a tribute to one so deservedly honoured as the noble Lord, and for having permitted the community to witness the gratifying proceedings. The proposal was carried by acclamation. The Lord Provost having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.—The object of the work on "Decimal Coinage and Accountancy," which we announced last week as preparing for publication by Dr. Bowring, will, we understand, be to trace the history of the decimal system in the various realms of the civilised and commercial world. The coinage of the florin, or tenth of a pound sterling, in 1849, in consequence of a motion of Dr. Bowring, in the House of Commons, was the most important practical step towards the introduction of a decimal division into English currency. The report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which recommended the early application of decimal notation to our commerce, is understood to have been unanimously adopted; and Dr. Bowring's experience amongst the trading communities of different countries will give value to his opinions.

THE MOWERS.

(AN ANTICIPATION OF THE CHOLERA.)

THE following lines are extracted from "Town Lyrics," a collection of poems by Charles Mackay, published in January, 1848. They seem quite as applicable to the dreaded approach of the cholera in 1853 as they were to the cholera of 1849. Little or nothing has been done in the interval by the public, or by those who ought to be responsible for the public health, to diminish the nuisances that supply this fearful "mower down of the people" with the instruments with which he works:—

Dense on the stream the vapours lay,
Thick as wool on the cold highway;
Spongy and dim each lonely lamp
Shone o'er the streets so dull and damp;
The moonbeam could not pierce the cloud
That swathed the city like a shroud.
There stood three shapes on the bridge alone,
Three figures by the coping-stone;
Gaunt, and tall, and undefined,
Spectres built of mist and wind;
Changing ever in form and height,
But black and palpable to sight.

"This is a city fair to see,"
Whispered one of the fearful three;
"A mighty tribute it pays to me.
Into its river, winding slow,
I hack and foul from shore to shore,
The vessels come, the vessels go,
And teeming lands their riches pour.
It spreads beneath the murky sky
A wilderness of masonry;
Huge, unshapely, overgrown,
Dingy brick, and blackened stone.
Mammon is its chief and lord,
Monarch slavishly adored,
Mammon, sitting side by side
With Pomp and Luxury, and Pride;
Who call his large dominion theirs,
Nor dream a portion is Despair's.

"Countless thousands bend to me,
In rags and purple, in hovel and hall;
And pay the tax of misery,
With tears and blood and spoken gall.
Whenever they cry
For aid to die,
I give them courage to dare the worst,
And leave their ban on a world accurst:
I show them the river—so black and deep—
They take the plunge—they sink to sleep:
I show them poison—I show them rope—
They rush to death without a hope!
Poison and rope, and pistol ball,
Welcome either, welcome all!
I am the lord of the teeming town,
I mow them down. I mow them down!"

"Ay, thou art great, but greater I,"
The second spectre made reply;
"Thou ruiest with a frown severe,
Thy name is synonym of fear.
But I, despised and hard as thou,
Have a laughing lip and open brow.
I build a temple in every lane,
I have a palace in every street;
And the victims throng to the door amain,
And wallow like swine beneath my feet.
To me the strong man gives his health,
The wise man reason, the rich man wealth,
Maids their virtue, youth its charms,
And mothers the children in their arms.
Thou art a slayer of moral men—
Thou of the unit, of the ten,
Great thou art, but greater I,
To decimate humanity.
'Tis I am the lord of the teeming town,
I mow them down, I mow them down!"

"Vain boasters to exult at death,"
The third replied, "so feebly done;
I ope my jaws, and with a breath,
Say thousands while you think of one.
All the blood that Cæsar spilled,
All that Alexander drew,
All the hosts by glory killed,
From Agincourt to Waterloo,
Compared with those whom I have slain,
Are but a river to the main.
I brew disease in stagnant pools,
And wandering here, disporting there—
Favoured much by knaves and fools—
I poison streams, I taint the air;
I shake from my locks the spreading pest,
I keep the typhus at my behest;
In filth and slime
I crawl, I climb.
I find the workman at his trade;
I blow on his lips, and down he lies.
I look in the face of the ruddiest maid,
And straight the fire forsakes her eyes—
She droops, she sickens, and she dies.
I stint the growth of babes new-born,
Or shear them off like standing corn;
I rob the sunshine of its glow,
I poison all the winds that blow;
Whatever they pass they suck my breath,
And freight their wings with certain death.
'Tis I am the lord of the crowded town,
I mow them down, I mow them down!

But great as we are, there cometh one
Greater than you, greater than I,
To aid the deeds that shall be done,
To end the work that we've begun,
And this thick humanity.
I see his footmarks east and west,
I hear his tread in the silence fall,
He shall not sleep, he shall not rest,
He comes to aid us one and all.
Were men as wise as men might be,
They would not work for you and me,
For him that cometh over the sea;
But they will not heed the warning voice,
The Cholera comes—rejoice! rejoice!
He shall be lord of the swarming town,
And mow them down, and mow them down!"

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 499.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 6th (ch)	1. K to Q 4th
2. B to Q B 6th	2. Anything
3. Kt mates	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 500.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to Q 3rd (ch)	1. K to Q B 4th (best)
Q to K B sq	2. R takes P (disc ch)
K to Q B 2nd	3. Q to K 7th (ch)
R to Q 2nd (dbl ch)	4. Qtakes Q
Kt to Q Kt 6th mate	

PROBLEM No. 502.

This clever and difficult stratagem is the invention of H. E. KIDSON, Esq., of Sheffield.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White moving first to checkmate in eight moves

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

On Monday a new play was produced—an American drama, by G. H. Boker, Esq. the author of "Calaynos"—of which the English public had some small knowledge a few seasons since, by its performance at Sadler's Wells. The present work is entitled "The Betrothal," and is not without a certain degree of literary merit; but, like its predecessor, has no purely dramatic claims on attention. It has little or no action or progress, is inartificial to puerility in its structure, and in its catastrophe ludicrously absurd. It is, in fact, the result of a mediocre and imitative mind, brooding on certain models of excellence, and combining certain salient points, but without judgment to form the whole into a judicious harmony, and to crown it with a suitable solution. There was, indeed, no development possible in such a drama as this; there being no subject to be developed, but only a succession of borrowed situations to be artificially woven into an arbitrary chain of events. The main-spring of the story lies in the desire of the *Marchioness de Tibuzzesi* (Mrs Belton), to restore the fortunes of her husband (Mr. Evans) by a marriage of her daughter *Costanza* (Miss Anderton), with *Marsio*, a wealthy merchant (Mr. G. V. Brooke). The mother pretends to the father that this old usurer is her daughter's preference, and thus wrings from him his hard consent to the union of youth and beauty with age and ugliness. There is, certainly, some novelty under the circumstances in this situation for a village father; but, though it absolves the parent from the crime, it does not the child from the infliction it saves the motive, not the act. This refin ment of dramatic treatment is evidently regarded by the author, though most fallaciously, as a great point of art. In the next the heroine and her cousin, *Filippia* (Miss Featherstone) are encountered in a garden by a *Count Jurario* (Mr. Belton), and one *Salvatore* (Mr. Davenport), and are wooed very much in the style in which *Faust* and *Mephistopheles* conduct the same kind of business with poor *Gretchen* and her accommodating neighbour, and with about the same amount of success. *Filippia* yields at once to the *Count*; but *Costanza* has scruples, having been contracted to *Marsio*. Their interviews, however, reach the ears of the bluff usurer, who, takes straightforward means enough to convict the parties, by at once questioning the lady in her father's presence; and, not succeeding in this to his wish, bringing the two cavaliers face to face with the fair coquettes, by special invitation to a festivity. The evidence is complete; and *Marsio* contemplates the fitting manner of avenging his injured honour. Fortunately, *Puiti* (Mr A Younge), ostensible servant to *Marsio*, has clandestinely contracted to serve *Salvatore*, much in the same manner that *Launcelot Gobbo* cheats Shylock, and for much the same reasons. Having no suspicion of his double masterhood, *Marsio* confides in *Puiti* the important task of poisoning the two obnoxious guests; which duty, it is of course, *Puiti* communicates to *Salvatore*, who arranges his plans accordingly. *Marsio*, equal, y, of course, drinks of a drugged cup, instead of his victims; and goes through all the agonies of a dying death. But here, in accordance with the refined method of treatment above noted, the death is only apparent, not real—the dose administered being an opiate, which, after a good night's rest, will leave the patient all the better. This is murder in jest. Its antecedents, however, are sufficiently tragical; it being a point that *Marsio* should play the part of a severe hero, combining the elements of *Sagliok*, *Sir Giles Overreach*, and *Luke*, though destined to escape the extreme punishment awarded by Shakspeare and Massinger to that class of delinquent at a denouement however, we think, more satisfactory than that strangely substituted by Mr. Boker, as an illustration of modern refinements in dramatic art. Of the acting we can speak in terms of praise. Mr Brooke was within bounds as *Marsio*, obtaining but a small measure of applause; Mr. Davenport got somewhat more in *Salvatore*; but Mr. Younge, in his character of *Marrall-Gobbo-Puiti*, secured the loudest and the longest response. The play, in fact, is utterly worthless, dramatically arranged, and has destitute of originality in its idea as of judgment in its attempted embodiment. The house was crowded, and, at the end, sufficiently demonstrative; but during the performance there was no excitement

STANDARD.

The now very popular play of "Dissipation" was performed on Wednesday, to a crowded house. We regret the sudden death of the author, Mr. John Walker; who, after a brief career as an author and actor, has left a widow and family totally destitute. The success of this drama should plead for them trumpet-tongued. Mr. Anderson the original representative of the Huron supported the character on the present occasion; and his success, and that of the play, testify well to the taste for the true and legitimate drama at the east end of the metropolis. That taste merits encouragement. The lessee of this establishment is taking, very judiciously, advantage of the growing disparity of the populace for self-education; and has thought it not imprudent to speculate upon it in regard to the decorations of the theatre, which has been reconstructed, remodelled, and considerably enlarged. It will, we understand, now contain nearly five thousand persons. An entirel new stage has been laid down, and one capable of extraordinary scenic effects. A new proscenium, supported with loosing glass columns, new private boxes, orchestral stalls, and mirrors in and on the front of the box-circle, give a degree of brilliancy to the general appearance of the house, which is further increased by the lustre chandeliers suspended from the ceiling and piers. Nor are the drapery and general upholstery omitted the curtains being rich and the accessories everywhere on a liberal scale. Every attention to comfort seems to have been paid in the pit and saloons; and, for all we can see, the audience are as much cared for in this theatre as in the more fashionable ones at the West-end. The starring system prevails, as we have intimated in the statement of the fact of Mr. Anderson's present engagement; but in these neighbourhoods that system is, no doubt, a positive benefit, the taste derived from the superior theatres being thereby propagated amongst audiences whom, under other circumstances, it would never reach. The interaction which it implies is full of promise for the daily increasing improvement of the stage.

MUSIC.

A NATIONAL OPERA.—Another attempt is to be made for a national opera. In February Mr. G. Case will open Drury-lane Theatre. He is known as a violinist, concertmaist, and concert-speculator. He has entered into engagements with Mdme. Clara Novello, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Louisa Pyne, &c.

MADAME JENNY GOLDSMIDT.—Mdme. Jenny Lind, it is reported, will visit England next season for a concert tour. Benedict, the composer, has gone to Dresden on a visit to her, in order to make the necessary arrangements, and to be godfather to her son.

Madame Clara Novello is engaged at the Scala, in Milan, for the Carnival; and Madame Castellan will again visit Lisbon as *prima donna*.

The Grand Opera in Paris has re-opened, after a recess of two months, with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," being the 235th representation of that great work; Mdlle. Poinsot was *Valentine*; Mdme. Laborde, the *Queen*; Mdlle. Dussy, the *Page*; Gueymard, *Raoul*; Obin, *Marcel*; Massol, *Nevers*; and Merley, *St. Bris*. Last Monday Mdme. Tedesco and M. Roger reappeared in the "Prophete." On Wednesday the new ballet "Elle et Moyse," with Mdlle. Fnora and Mdme. Guy-Stephan, was to be produced.

Scribe and Halevy's new three-act opera "Le Nabab," is exceedingly popular at, and draws great houses to, the Opéra-Comique; the cast includes Mdme. Miolan Carvalho, Mdme. Favel, MM Couders, Hocker, and Bussne. The music is very clever, but the libretto, for an English visitor, is quite absurd, albeit the French amateurs enjoy the presumed picture it presents of British life in India amazingly.

Meyerbeer's new three-act comic opera "L'Etoile du Nord," is in preparation at the Opera-Comique, in Paris

The London Musical Institute in Sackville-street, has been dissolved, as everybody predicted from its organisation, at a general meeting of the members.

The American papers record the triumph of Jullien at New York, at the first concert.

Some good concerts have been recently presented at Brighton, by Mr. Frederick Wright. The last one included the talents of Miss Arabella Goddard (whose pianoforte playing was much admired), Mdme. Doria, Miss Ursula Barclay (a mezzo soprano, who is fast gaining ground in public estimation), Mr. T. H. Wright (the harpist), and Herr Hausmann (the clever violoncellist), Mdlle. Castellan, Mdlle. Bellini, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Tagliafico, will sing at a concert in Brighton on the 26th inst. M. and Mdme. Oury are now in Brighton.

THE LATE MR. BLEWITT.—The late composer was in his 73rd year when he died. He was buried in St. Pancras. It is stated that he composed upwards of 2000 pieces of music, amongst which many popular songs will perpetuate his memory. At various periods of his chequered career he was director of the music at various theatres and Vauxhall Gardens. His "Barney Brallaghan" realised thousands for the musicsellers, but nothing for the composer. Blewitt was an excellent pianist and accompanyist, and he had a quick ear for the burlesque. His compositions and arrangements for the pantomimes for many years displayed no ordinary skill, commixed with the drollest combinations. His last farce, after Scarlatti, was inimitable. His comic singing was first-rate—his effects were peculiarly his own. He was essentially an English melodist; his tunes were fresh, catching, and singable. As a glee writer, he won distinction. At a musical dinner his vivacity was most infectious, and his improvising was most mirth-provoking. A concert was organised on his behalf two years since, to assist him in the decline of life; but it failed to realise for him anything like a permanent fund to fall back upon. Perhaps, those amateurs who have revelled in Blewitt's fertile invention may be enjoined to assist his widow and children in their deep grief and distress, at No. 7, Charlton-crescent, Islington.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE 130th meeting of the Three Choirs terminated on Friday night, last week, with a ball at the Shire Hall, which 200 persons attended. The weather was unfavourable on the Tuesday, but it did not affect the attendance at the performance of Handel's "Messiah" in the morning, in the Cathedral. It is calculated that upwards of 3000 persons of the county and neighbourhood have been the greatest financial success ever known as regards the receipts for the performance. It seems certain that the collections at the Cathedral doors should have fallen short of those of 1850, which were £546 6s. 6d. This year, they only amounted to £444 10s. 10d. It is stated that some donations will swell this sum above the average collection—which at Hereford, in 1852, was £487; and at Worcester, in 1851, £567. The Shire Hall Concerts were not so well attended, in proportion; the third and last being, however, by far the best. It is generally understood that £50 towards this meeting will have nothing to contribute to meet the expenses, and this a remarkably great point gained; as it is quite enough for the county not to the gentry to leave their homes, and to pay for a week's residence in Gloucester, besides their tickets, without having them for emergencies which have often, there is the best reason to fear, at former Three Choirs Meetings, been the case, from the mismanagement and jobbing. Next to the leading principle of the administrative department of the Festivals of the Three Choirs being managed with integrity and economy, some of the most important public questions are the antiquity of these interesting gatherings insures for them no little prestige, but, if their permanency is to be looked for if they are to exist with the Birmingham and Norwich advance, and Bradford springs up into life and action—they must the executive keep pace with the improved musical knowledge of the age. It is for the leading amateurs in each county, especially those who accept the office of Stewards—it is for the Dean and Chapter to provide the essential points that the finest rendering of the works of the great masters—sacred as well as secular—is ensured, and, to accomplish this end, the services of a well-trained and experienced conductor, are indispensable. The Choral and Orchestral Committee inquire probably bring about an improvement in the musical service of the Cathedrals. The acoustic properties of which are declaration must indeed be strong, when we find in the *Gloucester Journal* the following satirical notice of the early services at the Cathedral this week:—"Considering that this is the first occasion on which the Three Choirs have sung together, the chanting of Tallis's responses was as effective as could be anticipated—the three choirs having *each their own peculiar system*. We would suggest that these responses be adopted by each choir, and at a future time the effect would be much heightened. The time taken by the organist, Mr. Townsend Smith, of Hereford, was, we thought, much too slow, rendering the Litany heavy and tedious, and destroying the resting portions of the responses altogether." At last, then, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which has so long protested against the "slow" Cathedral system, finds supporters even from the local critics of the Three Choirs Let us hope that the admission may lead to further demonstrations in favour of art progress. That the Music-master is abused, these past performances have assured us. Never within the walls of the Cathedral have the oratorios been taken at the pace as at this meeting. In due course we may expect the pianos to take care of themselves as well as the forte. If the use of the Cathedral be granted by the Dean and Chapter for the noble purpose of charity, then is it worth while to secure the highest perfection in the execution. There are indescribable effects in a cathedral which can be attained in no other building, and an intelligent conductor would take advantage of the acoustic properties of each edifice. The noble nave, in which the performances took place with the orchestra constructed under the organ, has been engraved in our columns. A finer effect than this may scarcely be conceived. The side gallery raised at the west window was filled with ladies, whose tastes were of all hues, whilst the seats in the nave displayed the heavy and flash on of the three counties. As the emotions of the vast auditory were excited in turn by the sublimities of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn, the appearance of the interior was most imposing

The evening performances took place in the Shire Hall, the dimensions of which are 97 feet by 53 feet, and 50 feet high. Mr. Smirke was the architect. Well adapted as it is for public meetings and balls, it is not peculiarly fit for a music hall. Our Engraving shows the organ, erected for the practice of the Choral Society and the orchestra—the charming soprano Madame Castellan, the accomplished contralto Miss Dolby, and the basso profondo Herr Formès, being in the act of singing. To render the Hall good for sound, would require the erection of an independent orchestra, over the present one, which is too steep, elevated, and broad, the instrument intercepting and absorbing the sound

In referring to the individual exertions of the singers at this week's doings, the magnificent singing of Madame Clara Novello must be specially praised. Her delivery of the "Hear ye, Israel," in the "Elijah," of the Mendelssohnian "Lorely" scens (a wonderful effort of powerful vocalisation), and of the "Deh vieni" of Mozart—the latter being encored by Mr. Turner, one of the polite stewards, and accepted with enthusiasm by the company—must be cited as exhibiting her varied powers. Mdme. Castellan was extremely successful in the Italian school. Miss Dolby and Mrs. Lockey may be said to have divided the contralto honours—the former in Lindsay Sloper's clever "Joan of Arc" scena, conducted by the composer, greatly distinguished herself. Mdlle. Bellini (now Mrs. Best, being married to the celebrated organist) won a rapturous encore in Gordigiani's quaint and piquant romance, "Ognuno tiara Pacqua;" it was delightfully sung. Mrs. Weiss, who has a ringing soprano voice, was assigned by some strange vagary contralto music; her talents might have received greater distinction in the programme, not because she was born in Gloucester, but because her abilities deserved a more prominent place. Gardoni revenged himself for his Bradford contrariety by singing admirably; he gave, in addition to the music set down for him Blumenthal's "Chemin du Parades." Mr. Lockey and Mr. Weiss have gained additional glory by this meeting; probably they never sung more effectively. Mr. Weiss has now a splendid career before him as the best English basso. Tagliafico and Formès were quite up to the mark.

Something like an attempt was made to recognise the pretensions of English composers, by giving selections from Mr Frank Mori's "Fridolin," under his baton, and by performing compositions of Mrs Beckett, Mr. W. L. Phillips, Mr. Frank Romer, Mr. Balfe, Mr. J. L. Hatton, Mr. Sloper, and Mr. Macfarren. The roof of the Shire Hall did not fall in on account of this daring interpolation of English writing, with foreign composition; indeed, the Gloucester amateurs were naturally encouraged not only to applaud warmly, but to encore also. We are not so far off a national opera as may be supposed, if the provinces set us the good example. Blagrove's paying of a violin solo by Vieuxtemps, Mr C. Harper's horn obligato, the flute and oboe playing of Pratten and Nicholson, the violoncello and contra-basso accompaniments of Lucas and Howell, the trumpet bits of T. Harper and Irwin, and an impromptu bit of scoring by Cusins, of a quartet by Eckow, stretched our "native talent" claims; but we cannot state that the part singing in Mendelssohn's "Remembrance" eclipsed the recollection of the Cologne Choir, whom we forgot all about at Bradford.

The Bishop, the Dean, the Rev. Dr. Evans, and Mr Turner, kept open house for their friends. Mr. Brown, the Hon. Secretary, was indefatigable in his exertions; to him, the Festival is especially indebted for its success. Public dinners are usual in these out-of-the-way "sorties," but it is to be hoped that the custom may be confined to not a Stewards for the Meeting of the Next year will be the turn of Worcester; and the Rev. Serjeant, the Hon. Secretary, is already in the field. If progress be the watchword of the managers of these Festivals, their annual meetings will live and flourish.

OPENING OF THE NEW SWANSEA GRAMMAR-SCHOOL

THE inauguration of this capacious and elegant structure by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the civic authorities, the feoffees, masters, scholars, and visitors, took place on Wednesday, the 14th instant—that being the founder's day, and the 171st anniversary.

The buildings were most tastefully decorated. The ground was studded with several handsome flagstaffs. Flags floated gaily from the beautiful tower of the school, the parish church tower, and the principal public buildings. The shipping, too, contributed to the gaiety of the scene, by sporting a profusion of bunting; added to which, the bells rang throughout the day.

The authorities, the clergy, masters, scholars, and visitors met at the Council-chamber of the Guildhall at half past ten o'clock, and walked in procession to the parish church, preceded by the silver and gold maces, the Corporation banner, &c.

After service, the procession re-formed at the west door, and proceeded through St. Mary street, Castle-Bailey-street, Temple-street, to Goat-street, the site of the ancient school, the boundaries of which were marked with flags, while a line of gay streamers hung across the street; and, passing on through College-street, and Bellevue-street, to Trinity-place, the locale of the temporary school, along Grove-place, to Mount Pleasant, and passing the school-house occupied by the two last head masters, and Bellevue-corner, it arrived at the New School Buildings, accompanied by a very large concourse of spectators

On arriving at the School, the Chairman was met by the Bishop, who proceeded on his right hand to the seats on the dais; the choir singing Haydn's hymn, adapted to Bickersteth, 338, "Lord of heaven, and earth, and ocean"

Mr. George Grant Francis, Chairman of the Feoffees, in opening the proceedings of the day, remarked:—This was the 171st Anniversary of the Swansea Grammar-school, that great number of years ago the pious and benevolent founder of this establishment (Hugh Gore, Bishop of Waterford) put his hand and seal to the deeds which founded a school in which so many children had been subsequently educated in virtue and good literature (Hear). Through his original munificence, and the liberality of the donors to the building-fund, they were enabled to unite this day for the purpose of opening a new building, not only proportioned to the increase of the population, but having within it those appliances which were suited to the wants and tastes of the present day (Hear).

The Chairman then gave a brief history of the foundation, and concluded by a congratulatory reference amidst loud cheering, to the appointment of Dr Noon as Head Master

Dr. Noon next addressed the assembly, and concluded by stating the number of scholars admitted in two years and a half, to be seventy eight a fact strongly indicating the want of a grammar-school in the town and neighbourhood.

It was moved by the Mayor, and seconded by the Head Master—

That the best thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, not only for his attendance this day, but for the attention and interest he has ever evinced in favour of the Swansea Grammar-school

The Lord Bishop of St. David's, on rising, was received with loud plaudits; and returned thanks in an elaborate and eloquent speech. The right rev. Prelate, in conclusion, observed—the only gratuities, then, they had that the instruction would be really profitable, would be to see that, with the education of the intellectual faculties of the scholars, that of their religious education should be combined (Cheers). He felt convinced, in saying this, he was only giving utterance to the views and principles of the revered founder of this School, for it was impossible for them to suppose, for a moment, that he (the founder) wished that the acquisition of learning should be divorced from the principles of religion (Loud cheers). But, whilst he said this, he was strongly disposed to believe that the idea would never have occurred to the founder's benevolent mind of excluding from the institution the children of any of the inhabitants who were willing and able to avail themselves of its advantages. They saw, from the founder's history, that he never contemplated the restoration of the school on a narrow and sectarian basis (Cheers). Whether he was right or not—on his own behalf, he would say that he felt no such desire (Cheers); and it was a great pleasure to be sure that there would never arise any necessity for an exclusion (Continued applause). That was the natural way of securing the advantages of a sound religious education, with the utmost possible degree of respect for all classes.

At this stage of the proceedings the Choir of St. Mary's Church sung an anthem taken from the 133rd Psalm

A vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation to the Bishop of St. David's, for his very able, excellent, and Christian address.

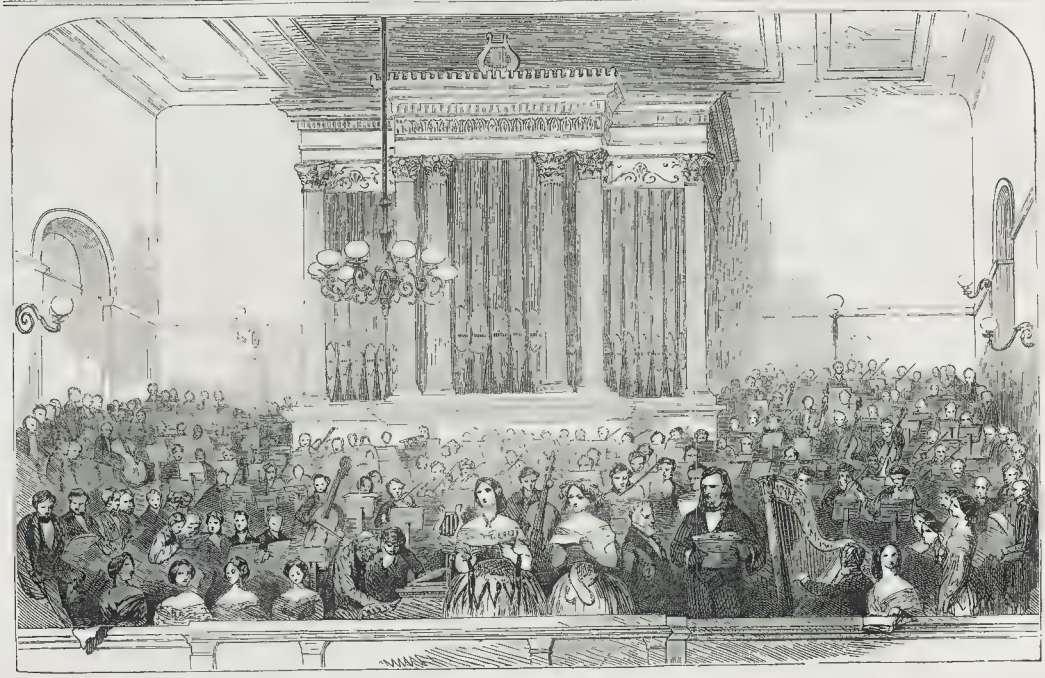
The thanks of the meeting were also voted to the Visitor, Mr. C. R. Talbot, M.P., and Lord-Lieutenant; to the Mayor and Corporation of Swansea, with the other donors to the Building Fund; to the Feoffees, the Building Committee, and their chairman, G. Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A.

As the Lord Bishop next addressed the meeting, and proposed "That, in honour of the opening of these buildings, the Feoffees be requested to grant the scholars an extraordinary holiday of three days." This proposition was seconded by Dr Howell, and carried unanimously

Other resolutions were carried, including a vote of thanks to Mr. Francis, the Chairman of the Feoffees

The choir then gave, in a most rich style, the National Anthem, the solos of which were creditably executed by Miss Williams, organist, Mr. John Lewis, and Mr. Wm. Bowen.

This concluded the interesting proceedings at the School; and the



THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—CONCERT IN THE SHIRE-HALL.—(SEE PRECORDING PAGE.)

officials having dispersed, the visitors enjoyed a ramble through the building and grounds, and thence proceeded to the Mackworth Arms Hotel; where sixty ladies and gentlemen dined together, in commemoration of the event of the day.

CONSECRATION OF THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT CHURCH AT GENEVA.

The exertions which have been made at Geneva, for some time past, to supply a spiritual want in that town, by the erection of a church for the British residents and visitors, has at length been crowned with success; and the sacred edifice was consecrated on the 30th of August last by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to whom the Lord Bishop of London ceded the right of performing the impressive ceremony. At Geneva, a regularly appointed English chaplain is stationary throughout the year, because it became desirable to have there, as is to be found in most cities in Europe, a place of worship entirely under British management.

A committee of gentlemen was formed in 1846, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the Church; and the Government of Geneva has most kindly and liberally aided the object in contemplation by granting an adequate and eligible site for the edifice.

The estimates and expenses to complete the Church (of Gothic design, as shown in the accompanying Illustration) were calculated at £3500. It is gratifying to record these munificent gifts already subscribed towards the completion of the Church. The Lord Bishop of Winchester presented the cover of the communion table, with the cushions and the hangings for the desk and pulpit. Sir Robert Peel, in addition to his other donations, has presented a handsome service of communion-plate. Mrs. Molyneux Williams has given the communion table and two chairs in carved oak. Mr. J. L. Elliot has presented the panels for the Decalogue.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AT GENEVA.

Upon the day of Consecration the Bishop of Winchester preached an eloquent and appropriate discourse. The congregation was very numerous, and consisted of the English residents, and travellers sojourning at Geneva, several influential inhabitants of the town and its environs, and pastors and members of the national church at Geneva.

After the Consecration, a meeting was held of those persons who had assisted at the ceremony. The Bishop of Winchester presided; and Colonel Williams, Chairman of the Church Committee, read the report of the proceedings, from which there appears to be a considerable deficiency in the funds to meet the expense of building the Church. An address of thanks was then voted to the Bishop of Winchester for the services which he had rendered to the English congregation at Geneva as well as for his performance of the ceremony of Consecration.

OPENING OF THE SWANSEA NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MACE OF THE CORPORATION OF ILCHESTER.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The fifth annual meeting of this body was held on Tuesday week, at Yeovil, in the Town-hall, in the upper end of which a most interesting museum was opened to a crowd of visitors. Around the walls were hung a large number of rubbings from monumental brasses; the most admired of which was a very large one taken from King's Lynn Church, in Norfolk, and representing, under three large figures, a banquet which the Mayor had had the honour to give to King Edward III. Dr. Sydenham contributed a large and most valuable collection of illuminated manuscripts; an Ichthyosaurus, recently found at Charlton Adam, &c. Amongst many fine old carvings was a grotesque representation of the offering of Isaac, which was for many years in the kitchen of the old Angel, at Yeovil, and was sent by Mr. H. M. Watts. Mr. Shout sent two old carvings and some carefully-executed drawings, amongst them one of St. Cuthberge, Wimborne Minster. Mr. Dowty sent a very rich collection, including antique silver plate, small bronze Etruscan figures, beautiful Mossics, &c. George Harbin, Esq., contributed a document of considerable historic interest, a "deed of grant out of the Exchequer, under the Broad Seal of England, by Charles II., of annuities of £200 each for the respective lives of Rachael and Frances Wyndham, daughters of Sir Francis Wyndham, of Trent, on the death of his wife, Lady Ann Wyndham, and on the surrender of an annuity for her life of £400, granted by Charles II. to the said Lady Ann Wyndham, in the nineteenth year of his reign, in consideration, as recited in the said deed, of the faithful services performed by the Lady Ann Wyndham in being instrumental to his preservation after the battle of Worcester." An exquisite little bronze figure of Hercules, found in the ruins of the city of Carleil, was presented by Mr. John Pyne. Mr. J. M. Quantock contributed, amongst other things, a bottle of wine from the wreck of the *Aberyaveny*, lost off Portland in 1805. Some fearful spurs, used in Monmouth's army, in 1685, were exhibited. Mr. J. Rawlings and Mr. Babington showed a quantity of ammonites as illustrative of the geology of Sherborne. Mr. G. P. Slade evinced his zeal in the cause by a very early journey to Bradford Church, of the font of which he contributed an excellent drawing; together with sketches of the Old George Inn, Naish Abbey, and the Ilchester Mace, with its inscription, "Jesu de Deu Crie nems dun ci mie." (The accompanying Illustrations are engraved from Mr. Slade's clever sketches.) Mr. Moore, of Ilminster, showed a case of fishes, and a remarkable specimen of the Ichthyosaurus, a species of crocodile found in the upper lias near Ilminster—one of the smallest specimens ever seen. Sometimes these fossils are 20 feet long; this was but 18 inches.

FONT IN MONTACUTE CHURCH.

MONTACUTE PRIORY.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. W. Finney, M.A., was called to the chair, and briefly addressed the company. The report of the Society was then read. Mr. John Sheppard read a very interesting paper, in opening which he glanced at the natural wonders of Somerset; and then turned to its men, observing that their countrymen had made merry with their dialect, and a certain clownish cast among them (which ill-repute, the noted novelist Fielding, himself one of them, had strengthened); still the native county of Friar Bacon of Bishops Bull, Beckington, and John Hooper; of Admiral Blake

NASH PRIORY, NEAR YEOVIL.

THE OLD GEORGE INN, YEOVIL.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR SEEN OVER DUBLIN, ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 2.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and Rodney; of the historian and laureate Daniel, and the circumnavigator Dampier; of Elizabeth Rose, of Josslyne, of Frome, of Sir John Harrington the poet, and his descendant, Dr. Harrington, of the philosophers Ralph Cudworth and John Locke—need not stir keenly to these commonplace jests, but rather in good humour adopt them. Mr. Sheppard then proceeded to show the connection between archæology and natural science. There was, he observed, one grand point of resemblance even in the most unlike of their pursuits—the student of nature was a student of antiquities, quite as truly as the explorer of ancient art; nay, the inquiries into God's works was still more an antiquary than he who investigates the earliest works of man. When, or example, their naturalists described among the birds of Somerset the peregrine falcon or the road-warbler, they spoke of races which subsisted in their county long before Cæsar set foot in Britain, or the Phœnicians, in an era more distant, made trading voyages to these shores. There was every reason, also, to believe that every feather of their plumage and every note of war or peace, of affection or defiance, of industry or pursuit, instruments of defence, or excursion or foray, continue precisely the same as in the first of those respective races, whose representatives and descendants are now upon the wing or yet unhatched. Thus the natural history of organised life opened us back, by an ascent of thought which seems almost inevitable, to that most wonderful of epochs and antiquities, the first creation of each species; and then again, down through the scarcely less wonderful succession and unvarying reproduction of it, age after age. Mr. Sheppard adduced a variety of other apt illustrations of the subject.

The Rev. J. S. Coles proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sheppard, which was seconded by Mr. Harris, who expressed a hope that the paper would be printed among the records of the Society.

The next papers read were—"On Anglo-Saxon and German Romanesque Architecture," by Mr. H. G. Tompkins; "On the Churches of Normandy," by the Rev. W. H. Turner, of Trent; and "Upon the Battle of Llongborth," by the Rev. Wm. Arthur Jones, of Taunton.

At four o'clock a goodly party of ladies and gentlemen sat down to an elegant cold collation, provided by Mr. Frederick Watts, of the Command Hotel; and at seven the company assembled on the invitation of the Portreve of Yeovil, in the Town-hall. Mr. Pinney explained that the sitting was to be devoted to Natural History.

In the course of the evening, Mr. John Batten read a paper of considerable local interest, being an account of Mr. Edward Curll, one of the sequestrators appointed by the Parliament in 1645, to sequester the property of all "delinquents and malignants" within the hundred of Catash in that county, where the clergy were peculiarly obnoxious to the Parliament. Among the offences was the lighting of a bonfire in rejoicing at the overthrow of the Parliament forces at Edgehill. Among the sequestrations were the impropriate parsonages of Lymington, South Barrow, and Barton—part of the temporalities of the Dean of Wells. Dr. Walter Raleigh, also, forfeited for his delinquency. The sufferings of Dr. Raleigh ended only with his life. He endured a long imprisonment, aggravated by constant removal from gaol to gaol, in one of which the plague had broken out; and at length, whilst in custody in his own house at Wells, was murdered by David Purvis, a constable, who had been appointed his keeper. No proper notice appears to have been taken by the authorities of this fatal deed. His widow and son were frustrated in several attempts to bring Barrett to a trial, and the clergyman who performed the burial service at the unfortunate Dean's funeral, according to the Book of Common Prayer, was imprisoned for disobeying the ordinance forbidding its use. After a notice of the Marquis of Hertford, Lord of the manor of Castle Cary, held on lease by Hampden, this very curious and interesting paper closed with a quaint account of a battle fought on Babel Hill, near unto Yerrell between the Parliament forces, under the Earl of Bedford, and those which came from Sherborne, on the 7th of this instant, September, 1642.

The Rev. Mr. Fagan proposed, and Mr. A. B. Sheppard seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr Batten.

Mr. Warre read an able paper on Taunton Castle; and the meeting then adjourned to coffee and other refreshments.

Next morning the chair was taken by Mr. F. H. Dickinson, Esq.; and Mr. Warters read his paper on Hamdon Hill, which was not, as generally supposed, an immense mound of building stone nearly inexhaustible for the greater part of the hill was sand, which largely extended to the eastward, and in which boulder stones of considerable size were embedded. Upon this was a perfectly compact bed, from 20 feet to 50 feet in depth, below which none have been found; so that this valuable bed of stone would, from the demand for it, become in time somewhat scarce.

The Rev. Mr Warre read parts of a paper, by Mr Freeman, on the Archæological Beauties of Bympton, Montacute, &c; and the company then proceeded on a visit to those places.

After inspecting the Old George Inn, at Yeovil (which we have engraved), they proceeded to the Roman tesselated pavement, about two miles on the East Coker-road; and thence passed on to Nash Priory (a Skeptic), which is also engraved. They made a satisfactory examination of these interesting remains, they crossed over to Brimpton-house—a splendid edifice, which, flanked as it is by an old Chantry and a curious Church, presents a most imposing and interesting combination of domestic and ecclesiastical architecture. Having explored the mansion and its adjuncts, the party directed their steps to Odcombe Church, and subsequently reached the celebrated encampment at Hamden Hill. After devoting considerable attention to this interesting spot, as well as to the well-known monument of antiquity—or, rather, daguerreotype of successive antiquities—the Church of Stoke-under-Hamden—the examination of which ultimately reached the Priory of Montacute (likewise engraved). They were much struck with the elegance of the building, which has been recently restored to its original beauty by Wm. Phelps, Esq., to whose celebrated mansion, after inspecting the Church (the font of which is engraved), the whole party adjourned to a sumptuous repast.

On their return to Yeovil, the proceedings of the Society terminated with the reading of a very ably illustrated paper on the Architectural Beauties of the County; accompanied by some interesting remarks by Mr Yates and Mr. Warre, on a few of the contributions to the Museum. We have engraved the Leicester Mace, which, as one of the curiosities of the immediate neighbourhood, attracted much attention. The translation of the inscription is as follows:—

I, Jesus, was of God: notwithstanding the gift was ill received.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.

(To the Editor.)

114, Great Britain street, Dublin, Sept. 3rd, 1853.

I send you herewith a hasty Sketch of a curious appearance in the sky, which was first observed directly N.E., at about eight o'clock last night (Sept. 2nd), over Dublin. It was like a vapoury cloud; and I could plainly distinguish the stars through it. The time of its greatest brightness—which I have represented in the sketch—was about nine o'clock; after which it gradually became faint, and disappeared altogether about ten; having changed from N.E. to E. ½ S. The sky was cloudless and starry; and the aurora bore its usual appearance about the same time, the flashes being very bright, and faintly tinged with green.

I am, &c.,
JOHN S. SLOANE, C.E.

York, Monday, Sept 5th.

The following account of a remarkable phenomenon visible here last Friday night, may not be unacceptable to your columns. My attention was arrested that evening, about nine o'clock, by seeing a nebulous band stretching across the firmament, from the south to the N.W. horizon. It resembled a bright white light, and moved slowly from E. to W. The stars shone clearly through the nebula as it passed over them.

Having travelled to a certain extent, it became stationary; and then, slowly assuming the form of an S, it gradually disappeared. What rendered the appearance more remarkable was, that the sky was cloudless, and a fine aurora was playing in the N.

Some persons near me observed how similar the band was to the tail of a comet: it reminded me, indeed, of the great comet of 1843.

I remain, &c.,
ROBERT F. HUTCHINSON, M.D.

Huddersfield College, Sept. 7th, 1853.

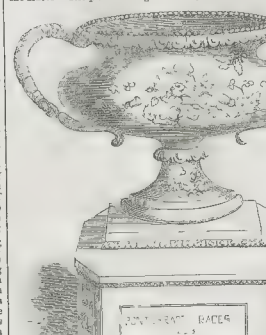
A very strange phenomenon presented itself in the sky here last Friday evening. About nine o'clock, going out of the house, I saw, looking up, I may say, in the centre of it, a broad bright beam of light, ranging from above a cloud in the N.W., close above the horizon, and extending across the sky slightly to the S.W. of the zenith, almost to the horizon near the S.E. My first idea—and that of some others—was that it was the tail of the comet; but a little consideration told us that it was immensely too long for that, though what it was we could not imagine. It cut right across the galaxy, which it greatly exceeded in brightness. Some stars were visible through it. It was brightest about 30° above the N.W. horizon. It was pretty nearly in a straight line, but not of very even breadth; and about 50° or 60° above the horizon there was a very decided bend, which increased gradually in time till it appeared almost in two parts, joined by a waving band of fainter light than the rest. The whole seemed slowly to sink below the horizon till it did not reach further than the galaxy; though soon after this, another narrower short beam, more defined in outline, appeared in the S.E. of the galaxy, where the band part had been. I watched it for about half-an-hour, and when I left it was like it reached only to the galaxy, while the bend had covered about 200 or 250 above the horizon. When I came out again, rather before ten o'clock, it had quite disappeared.

I am, &c.,
TERTIUS.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The phenomenon witnessed by our correspondent is a species of the aurora borealis, but seldom seen, and still more seldom observed from places so distant as York and Dublin. From the observations made it would appear to have been at the distance of 70 miles nearly from the earth at the time of observation. The magnets were much disturbed on this day.]

PONTEFRACT RACES.—THE GOLD CUP.

THIS elegant Cup was won by Balrownie, on Monday, the first day of the Races. The prize is the gift of Benjamin Oliveira, Esq., one of the members for the borough of Pontefract. The Cup is tastefully ornamented, and is placed upon a pedestal bearing the inscription-plate.



PONTEFRACT RACES, 1853.—THE GOLD CUP, PRESENTED BY B. OLIVEIRA, ESQ., M.P.

HONG-KONG RACES.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the accompanying Sketch of the Hong-Kong Course, taken during the Races of the present year. The Sketch describes to have been unprecedentedly good. The Sketch shows the Race for the Plenipo Cup (also engraved), with the run in, and the winning-post, opposite the Stand. The sport is thus described in the journal of the colony:—

The Plenipotentiary's Cup, value 200 dollars.—The Corsair, 1, Queen of Cities, 2, Five Barred, 3, Pretender, 0. At the word "off," the Corsair went to the front, and was steered in that position past the Grand Stand; shortly after passing which, the rack began to tell on her, leaving Corsair and Pauline in front. The latter making desperate efforts to make the sea villain retire. But it was not to be done. Shortly after passing the Stand the second time, the Queen began gradually creeping up; and Pauline, finding that she could do no more, went in the rear at the hill. The Queen of Clubs made a rush about half way up the course to get past the horse, but it was no go, and she had to keep in the rear. In the order they ran home, the brave winning the track from the Queen by a head.

Upon the same day the Canton Cup, value 150 dollars, was run for. Next day was contested the Highlander Cup, value 100 dollars; and,

HONG-KONG RACES, 1853.—THE PLENIPO CUP.

on the third day, the Civil Service Cup, 100 dollars; and the Hong-kong Plate, 150 dollars. The sport was wound up with a race for the Native Canoe, value [illegible] dollars. Indian and Chinese riders. This race [illegible] considerable amount of fun. About a dozen canoes came to the [illegible] were manned and horses and riders' names declared, a start was made. One or two of the riders were dismounted before half a [illegible] were over, and above a third [illegible] the ground was got [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] the Prince, ridden artistically by [illegible] a length behind [illegible] the scenery of the island, and [illegible] and on its verge, the Catholic, Protestant, and Parsee burial grounds.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

One of Mr. Brotherton's returns, just printed, tells us that the number of divisions on public bills in the last session was 170 before midnight, and 61 after; and that 17 divisions took place on private bills before midnight. Total number of divisions in the session of 1852-53, 257.

The Common Lodging-houses Act has been taken advantage of by none of the Incl. corporations—the fear of the cholera acting as a powerful agent in favour of clean inness and civilisation.

A dreadful fire broke out on Sept. 5th in Constantinople, in the quarter called Sultan Mehmut. In the course of a couple of hours upwards of 170 houses and shops were burned.

We have the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival in London of Mr. Moffatt, the ex-consul African missionary; but regret that his visit to this country has been rendered necessary by the state of his health.

The grand military manœuvres on the plains of Marengo commenced on the 12th, in the presence of the King of Sardinia. It is stated that the troops executed all the evolutions with the greatest precision.

Mr. Thomas Chapman Harvey is appointed Engineer and Surveyor of Public Works at Honduras. Mr. Charles Girdlestone is appointed a member of the Council of the Virgin Islands.

The *Napoleon* and the *Mouette* announce that the naval division of Cherbourg, by the recent levies, possesses more sailors than are necessary to complete the crews of the vessels that are being fitted out, and that orders have been given not to send any more.

The entire of the gold brought by the *Arabia*, which arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday night, from New York—viz., 210,539 dollars—was for Havre, and was shipped for that port on Monday.

On Friday the Dinmore-hill Tunnel, the main obstacle to be opening of the line of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, was completed amidst great festivities. The line will be open in October.

A letter from Milan states that the rigours of the state of siege continue, notwithstanding the late proclamation purporting to mitigate it.

The Town-council of Glasgow have resolved to present Lord Palmerston with the freedom of that city.

A poor weaver, named Hayton, residing in Carlisle, has just come into possession of a fortune. It is said of £800 a year—by the death of a younger brother, a hop merchant and spirit dealer in Manchester.

The Earl of Carlisle, who has arrived at Bagdad, from Constantinople, intended to make a brief tour in the Persian States previous to his return to Europe.

A colliery explosion occurred on Thursday week, at the Llotty Shenkin Colliery, near Aberdare, by which twenty persons were severely burnt, and two boys killed.

Within these two years, no fewer than twenty-seven sailors' homes have been established in the United Kingdom.

On the 27th ult., the U.S. ship *Decatur* fell in with the British ship *Cleopatra*, twenty-four days from Liverpool, for Quebec, in distress. A crew was put on board, and endeavours were made to take her into Sydney; but on the 30th, she was on her beam-ends, and on fire, and all on board were taken off by the *Decatur*.

Mr. Charles Mathews has been performing in Edinburgh throughout the last week, to excellent houses.

A manufactory of imitation champagne, made from the rhubarb plant, has just been established near Epernay. It is stated that it will manufacture 4,000 to 5000 bottles a week, at 45 centimes a bottle.

The coming of age of the Earl of Carnarvon on the 25th of October next, is to be celebrated at Newbury on that day. A grand dinner will take place in the Mansion-house, under the presidency of the Mayor.

A Genoa paper states that Father Roletti, a Dominican friar, has just invented a machine for musical stenography. It also mentions a M. Rivarola, as the inventor of a contrivance to prevent the shaking and undulation of railway carriages.

The Royal Orthopædic Hospital has just received the handsome bequest of £2000 from the executors of the late Mr. J. R. Durrant, of Newgate-street.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 573,886 lbs., being rather smaller than those of the preceding week.

The Court of Appeal at Turin has condemned a priest named Nigo, of Scarborough, to six months' imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of the Government in his church before the congregation.

An Order in Council will forthwith issue for a form of prayer, to be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, against the prevalence of the cholera, to be offered in all churches as soon as possible.

A decree of the King of Holland, dated the 16th, reduces to a moderate duty figure the import duties on corn, potatoes, shelled fruit, and other provisions.

The authorities of Glasgow are proceeding with rigour against parties who keep lodging-houses in a dirty state, or without licences.

The new system of district inspectors of the works and management of the traffic, is being adopted by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, North Midland, and Leeds Northern Railways.

An English Company has offered to establish a submarine telegraph between the Ionian islands and the Austrian coast; and made propositions to the Austrian Cabinet. Should the telegraph be established, the news from the East will arrive two days sooner.

Mr. Charles Dickens has published a contradiction to the statements current, that he had availed himself of Inspector Field's experience in "Bleak House," and that he had undertaken to write that novel expressly for the purpose.

The *Moniteur* announces that, in consequence of the works about to be executed in the Château of the Tuileries, the apartments cannot at present be visited by the public, even by special orders.

Sir Joseph Thackwell paid a visit to Ledbury last week, in which town he resided some years ago. He was received with demonstrations of joy, and the bells rang merry peals in honour of the occasion.

A Tuscan paper announces the discovery of several precious paintings by Giotti in the Church of Santa Croce. They were partly covered with whitewash, and partly concealed by two cenotaphs.

The East India Company have consented to give up the performance of the packet service between Aden and Bombay; and it will be at an early period put up for public competition.

One little boy has died, and his sister and two other boys lie in a precarious state through eating some of the root of a poisonous plant. They had been out blackberrying in the outskirts of Liverpool.

Three of Kossuth's sisters are in America. Two of them are working as milliners and dressmakers, and another keeps a boarding-house in New York.

The Marquis of Westminster has sold his celebrated horse "Stirling Jack," to the King of Prussia, for upwards of £1000.

The *Great Britain* steamer was off St. Vincent, August 24th. The passengers have forwarded an address of satisfaction.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia arrived in Moscow twelve days ago. The Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands have also arrived in that city.

The capital for the erection of the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, is £25,000, the applications have amounted to £29,000.

A postal reform measure has been agreed upon between France and England. The reduced postage on letters will be twenty-five cents, which will give a reduction of fifty-five cents on the present postage of a prepaid letter from Paris to London.

Persons who have just returned from Switzerland and Italy state that those countries are as full of American travellers as they used formerly to be of Englishmen.

The works on the Somersetshire Railway are proceeding rapidly; two hundred men are employed near Highbridge, and it is hoped that the line may be opened for traffic in less than a year.

A memoir of General Haynau has been published by an Austrian general, and it is stated that a second edition was rendered necessary on the second day of sale.

Soundings of Cork Harbour were taken on Thursday week, by the harbour-master, and others. The results show that in some parts of the channel deposits have recently occurred to the height of three inches—a matter of serious consequence, and requiring immediate consideration.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that, in 1853, the Emigration Commissioners received 91,094 letters, and despatched 97,483.

A letter from Dantzic states that orders had been received there, from France and England, to ship various cargoes of wheat to England which had been originally destined for France; in other cases, to sell the grain on the spot.

Arrangements are entered into between Mr. John Atwood, of Birmingham, and his creditors, which are likely to be carried out in a manner little anticipated. After discharging all his liabilities, Mr. Atwood will still find he is in possession of a large surplus property.

The Emperor of Russia has just sent his portrait to Prince Metternich, [illegible] the picture, which is 16 feet by 10 feet, represents the Monarch surrounded [illegible] officers of "Nicholas Cuirassiers," of which Austria's regiment he is the "Colonel-proprietor."

A letter from Châteretz (Haute Vienne) states that on the morning of the 5th inst. the inhabitants of that place were surprised to find all the hills around white with snow. The preceding day had been fine, and nothing had led to the belief that the livery of winter would so soon be seen.

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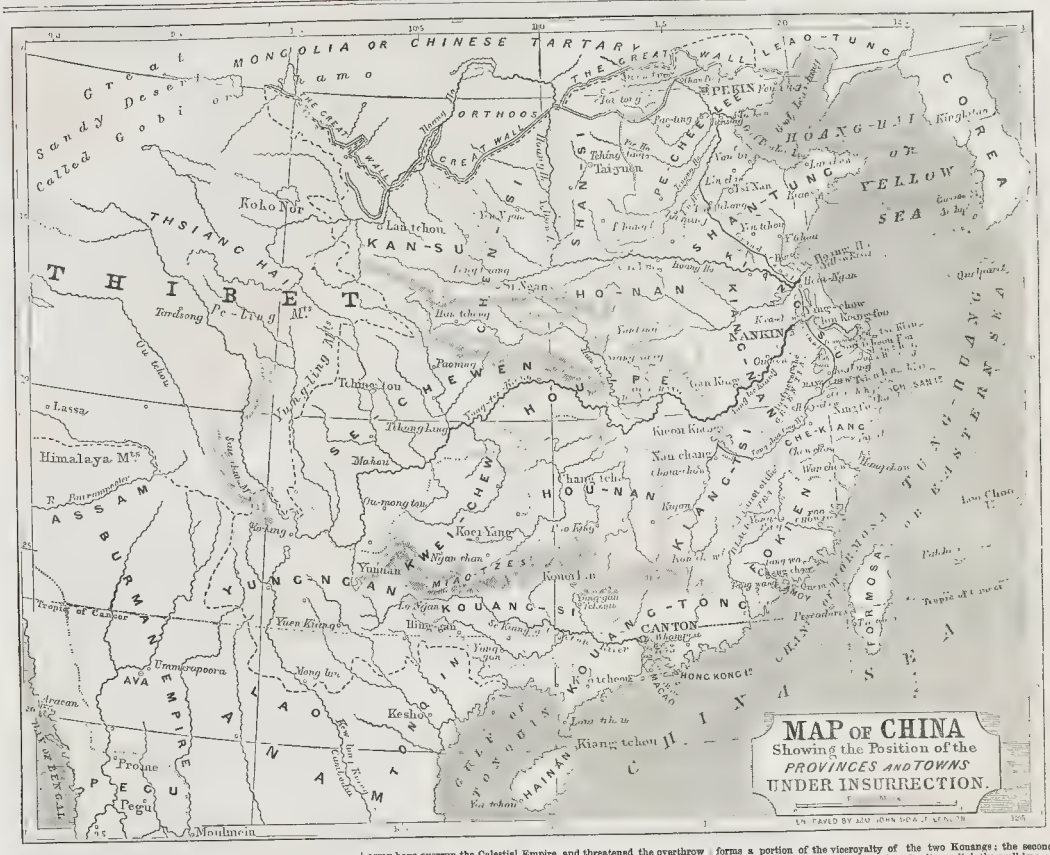

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

We this week present our readers with a Map of China, which will enable them to trace the origin of the movement by which the insurgent army have overrun the Celestial Empire, and threatened the overthrow of the Mantchoo dynasty.

The province of Kouang-si is situated at the south-western extremity of the empire. Kouang-si is under the rule of a Governor-General, and forms a portion of the viceroyalty of the two Kouangs: the second Kouang, being Kouang-tong, which has for its capital the well-known city of Canton, and joins Kouang-si on the east.

After ages of occupation, the Tartars have failed to bring to submis-

HONG-KONG RACES.—THE RACE FOR THE ELLIOTT CUP.—(SEE PAGE 254.)

sion the remote mountainous districts of Kouang-si, and it was among these hills that the great conspiracy was hatched. In the most distant of these mountains dwell the race of Miao-tze, the aborigines of a chain of mountains which take their rise in the north of Kouang-tong, and extend into the central provinces of the empire. The Tartars have never conquered them, and the Miao-tzes are the horror of the civilised Chinese, who call them wolf men. They have preserved the ancient national costume, and have never shaved their head. Their independence is a recognised fact; and in the map of the country their districts are left blank, in order to show that they have not yet been brought under submission to the Emperor. The insurgents did not fail to avail themselves of the terror inspired by the very name of Miao-tze, proclaimed an alliance with the supposed savages, and induced the latter to take up arms for the recovery of lost rights. It was in August, 1850, that the Pekin journals first announced the breaking out of predatory warfare in Kouang-si. During the earliest months of 1850, the rebels performed divers insignificant military movements until they approached the front-ers of Kouang-tong Here they possessed themselves of one or two important towns, and slew three high-class mandarins. The Viceroy of the two Kouangs—a functionary of the name of Siu—despatched troops against the rebels; but his forces were beaten, and utterly destroyed. Siu—stunned by the unaccountable success of the rebels—hurried off to Pekin, to sound the note of alarm, and the rebels entered Kouang-tong. From this moment the insurgents rarely or never moved or attempted an expedition except when certain of victory. For many months, indeed, it was possible to deceive the Court of Pekin, by the most disgraceful system of lying, and the most ingenious fables of battles which had never been fought, and of victories which had never been won. One Mandarin, in particular, conceived the audacious trick of sending an insignificant rebel in an iron cage to Pekin, and deluding the Court and people with the assertion that he was Tien-Teh himself. The wretched creature was paraded through the streets, and made to confess his origin, and acknowledge the falsehoods which the rebels, in his name, were publishing. Meanwhile the unhappy Generals, whose brave "tigers" were continually worsted in the superior skill of the "district leaders," returned to Pekin, with their lying stories, only to be put to death as soon as the trick was discovered. The demeanour of the insurgents has been studiously that of friendly deliverers, avoiding all unnecessary slaughter. The Imperialists troops, on the contrary, are indiscriminate in their cruelty. The rebels war only against the Tartar troops, and the officials who dispute their progress The lives and worldly goods of the people are uninjured, and the foreigner himself, who has hitherto been honoured with nothing but abuse from constituted authority, is safe from insult when he meets the insurgents.

We hear from Pekin that the Court is in financial difficulties, which will certainly hasten its approaching ruin. Ruinous contributions have already been exacted from the Mandarins and the people; and money has been wrung from the trading population, to be wasted by incompetent Generals, who find it more convenient to fight with gold than swords and muskets. Public offices have been put up for sale. Those who wish to decline the cares of office, or to be raised to a higher rank, may buy off their remaining period of servitude by a liberal donation to the Court. Sons are allowed to purchase promotion for their fathers; and every possible relaxation of the "Law of the Empire" is not only permitted, but enforced—so great are the necessities to which Tien-Teh has reduced his antagonist.

Everything which has come to light with regard to the ultimate designs of Tien-Teh, is held by many to confirm the belief that in its origin and development the rebellion is political rather than religious. It is true that the mysterious individual, whose influence is said to be so great in the rebel camp, is reported to be a disciple of Dr Gutzlaff. But the proclamations from the King Government invariably point to a restoration of the empire to its lawful owners, and certain political arrangements, tending to break up the present system, as the prominent object in view. The "patriot" leader persists in the assertion of his divine right, and heavenly origin, and advances to the possession of his dominions with a confidence almost sufficient, in itself, to ensure success. The most ludicrous circumstance in the whole affair is the cowardice exhibited by the Imperial troops, and the absence of any strategic knowledge on either side.

The patriot army have, by degrees, extended their conquests, until at present they hold Amoy, Chinkiang-foo, Nankin, Yang-Chow, and many other important and populous towns. A rumour was current at Shanghai, that 100,000 insurgents were about to march against Canton; but, when the last mail left, the city and neighbourhood of Canton continued quiet, although the insurgents were known to be in the vicinity. The capture of Nanchang, the capital city in the Kiangsi province, there appears to be no doubt of. The insurgents were moving south, and would pass through the principal tea districts. The southerly movement would soon bring them to Canton.

Trade is daily becoming more depressed and money is scarce; at Shanghai, sales of goods were impracticable, and the accumulation was excessive. An address has been presented by some Shanghai merchants to Sir George Bonham, praying for a suspension of payment of duties during the continuance of the rebellion. They represent in strong terms the stagnation of trade, the insecurity of property, and the existence of circumstances which "were never contemplated, when the treaty of Nankin was framed." Sir G Bonham, of course, refuses to entertain the request, and sees no reason why the Chinese Government should be compelled to remit duties sanctioned by treaties, and whose abolition, under the force of external pressure, would be a gross violation of international law, and constitute an interference with the internal affairs of China, which it is our manifest duty to avoid.

Advices from Shanghai, down to the 11th inst., state that the insurgents were marching a large force to the west and to the north, and have taken one or two cities in those directions, and it was said that it was their intention at once to proceed to Pekin.

The Imperial Governor of Shanghai was hiring and organising a fleet at Canton, with which to attempt the recovery of the mouths of the Grand Canal. The attempt has since been made, but without the smallest success. Mr. Meadows, the interpreter, who was allowed by the Taoutae to go up the Yang-tse-kiang with an officer of her Majesty's steamer *Hermes* in search of deserters, confirms the apparent indifference of the Imperialists, and the energy shown by General Loo and the insurgent force.

Amoy was in a state of considerable alarm. A large Imperialist force, mustering 10,000 strong, had assembled under arms at Tong-wa—a place at a short distance from Amoy and attempted (but in vain) to retake the city on the 13th of June. The rebels were very much pressed for funds; and, besides prohibiting the conveyance of rice to any of the neighbouring towns, had commenced extorting considerable sum from those reported to be wealthy. The alarm and discontent caused by these proceedings on the part of the rebels, added to distrust of each other, rendered the opportunity favourable on the part of the Imperialists to retake the place. Advices of the 9th of July from Amoy give an account of a naval engagement between the Tartar and rebel fleet. No important result took place: and the former retired. The rebels, elated with their success, seem to have a firmer hold of the city. They are reported to number 15,000 men. The shops are closed, and streets deserted; and there is no prospect of any business being done there for some time to come.

The chief of the insurgents in possession of Amoy, issues manifestos as generalissimo in the army of the restored dynasty of Ming. It is confidently stated that Tien-Teh is no myth, and that he only waits for the rising to be more general, to come forward and take his position as a lawful sovereign of the empire.

The Chinese Imperialist Governor of Amoy, for the purpose of managing his fleet, has adopted very active and pressing measures to get men away from the various ships in port. Among others, a marine and eight of the crew of Her Majesty's steamer *Salamander* deserted, and Captain Fishbourne, of the *Hermes*, has given a very efficient caution to the *Sir Herbert Compton*, *Elisa*, and two lorchas, not to move from their anchorage unless these men are brought back. The Taoutae has been much embarrassed by this very stringent measure, which, it is hoped, will also have the good effect of partially, if not entirely, breaking up his fleet, now lying near Chin Kiang.

Accounts from Ning-Po extend to the 13th of June. All was then quiet there, but alarm was felt regarding rumours of rebel movements in the neighbourhood. The opium vessels, which heretofore had never been allowed to go up to the city, were now encouraged by the Mandarins to come as close as possible, and the lowest state of things rendered opium virtually a free article of commerce.

From Foochow advices of the 29th June report the city in a state of riot and confusion, and martial law strictly enforced. A mob collected and commenced pulling down the banking houses, and the Tartar troops were called out; several of the ringle ders were beheaded in the main thoroughfare. A proclamation was out, leaving any person at liberty to kill another found committing theft.

At Yen-pih, 50 there was fighting going on, and all communication was stopped. Two ships, chartered by an eminent American firm at Hong-Kong, were lying at anchor below the city of Foochow waiting for teas from the interior, but the troubles had hitherto prevented any coming down.

No news lately has been received from Nankin. Money is exceedingly scarce, and it is impossible to realise hard cash for bills on London and India.

The following is from a private letter from Hong-Kong:—

News is now coming in of new insurrections in all parts of the empire, and the fall of the old dynasty is become hardly a matter of doubt. With a body of religious enthusiasts at part of whom a good deal was at stake, the Emperor has determined to conquer or perish upon the throne. The ultimate result is a question only to be decided by time; but the superior organisation, poor as it is, of the Christian rebels, and their more determined spirit, may also be hoped in the end they may prevail over their competitors for empire. They still remain in position at Nankin and Chinkiangfoo, and, beyond some skirmishes with the Chinese foreign ships, in which they uniformly succeeded, nothing new has occurred. It is much to be feared that the country is rapidly approaching a state of anarchy, a condition of things most detrimental to trade; and we are public officers, to confess our previous remarks upon the prospects for business. Imports will be to a great extent unsaleable, and the amount of produce brought to market must be largely curtailed.

There is little to report of the United States Japan expedition. Commodore Perry had gone to the eastward of Lewchoo, and touched at an island called Bonisan, on which were some European settlers. It is said the Commodore has made a purchase of a piece of land, containing about 10 acres, for 50 dollars. It is in a good situation on one of the best sites of the harbour, and is intended for a Government depôt. The island is mountainous, and the harbour excellent, having from 18 to 20 fathoms of water at the anchorage. If Commodore Perry has really acquired ten acres of ground which can be made available as a coaling station for the Pacific steamers, though not in the best position, the main object of the expedition may be considered as achieved. The island is said to contain a few European residents, consisting of English, Scotch, Irish, and Spanish, who had left whalers and established themselves there. Among them were about eleven women. The governor of this island is a Scotchman. He claims the island as his own, and has been settled there about twenty years.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept. 16	29.334	69·1	54·2	57·7	+ 1·4	93	N.	0.35
„ 17	29.991	72·7	54·1	61·9	+ 5·8	84	N.N.E.	0.07
„ 18	30.118	70·3	44·0	57·0	+ 1·1	91	CALM.	0.00
„ 19	30.223	71·4	49·1	57·1	+ 1·9	77	S.S.W.	0.00
„ 20	30.044	69·2	52·1	59·6	+ 0·1	83	W.	0.00
„ 21	29.814	67·4	42·0	54·7	— 0·7	82	CALM.	0.00
„ 22	29.815	68·4	44·6	55·7	+ 0·5	83	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the Barometer during the week has varied from 29.81 inches on the morning of the 18th, to 30.25 inches on the 22nd. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30·066 inches.

The Temperature during the week has been generally above the average; it varied from 72·7° on the 17th to 42·0° on the 21st, its range was, therefore 30·7.

The mean temperature for the week was 57·1°, being 1·4° above the average of 58 years.

The mean daily range of temperature was 20.8°; the greatest was 21·3° (on the 19th), and the smallest was 10·9 (on the 16th).

Rain fell on two days to the depth of rather more than four-tenths of an inch.

The Wind during the week has been variable in direction, but the air has frequently been in a calm state; and, when otherwise, it was in gentle motion only.

Fog was dense, on the 16th, in the morning; and a hazy or thick atmosphere has been general.

The Weather was mostly fine, excepting on the 16th, has been fine; the 18th was a fine day, but the atmosphere was stagnant, and even near objects were veiled in mist; the 19th was a fine day; the 22nd was fine, but the atmosphere was stagnant and moist.

Lewisham, Sept. 23, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending September 17, the births of 1506 children were registered in London: of these, 816 were boys, and 690 girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52, the average number was 1610. The number of deaths registered, during the week, in London, was 949. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, the average number was 1034, and the rate corrected for increase of population, amounts to 1158. The number of deaths recorded, therefore, to the past week, are 209 less than the corrected average, and 85 less than the number recorded to the week ending Sept. 10th. The causes of death are mainly distributed as follows:—To zymotic diseases, 203 (their average is 378): of these, 5 are due to small-pox (its average is 15); 17 to measles (its average is 22); 134 to scarlatina (its average is 56); 32 to hooping-cough (its average is 24). To typhus, 39 (its average is 51). To diarrhœa, 78, which is a decrease of 53 on the return of last week: upon the average of the preceding ten years, it exhibits an increase of 12, if we except the corresponding week ending September 23, 1849, when the number of deaths from diarrhœa amounted to 228: the number of deaths in each week throughout the ten years which supply the average for the above results, are as follows:—In 1843, 59; in 1844, 28; in 1845, 32; in 1846, 29; in 1847, 99; in 1848, 46; in 1849, 228; in 1850, 66; in 1851, 87; in 1852, 106. As connected with the present state of the public health with relation to cholera, these particulars are of more than common interest. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 57 (their average is 46). To tubercular diseases, 170 (their average is 171): of these, 119 are due to consumption (its average is 118). To diseases of the nerves, brain, and senses, 104 (their average is 110). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 38 (their average is 38). To diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 104 (their average is 85): of these 42 are due to bronchitis (its average is 36), to pneumonia, 46 (its average is 40). To violence, privation, &c., 42 (their average is 28); of these, it may be remarked, 15 are due to drowning (its average is 6). Under the head of privation, is specially to be remarked the death of the widow of a labouring man, aged 60 years, "found dying from exhaustion and privation, and the syphilic air of her apartment."—*Inquest.* Cholera during the week has been fatal to 14 persons, of which 9 were males, and 5 females; and shows an increase of 4 upon the return of the previous week. The number of deaths from cholera in corresponding weeks of the ten previous years was respectively 11, 3, 1, 4, 7, 859, 14, 7, 89, 9. From the week ending July 9, in the present year, 3, 6, 9, 4, 19, 10, 18, 16, 7, and 14 fatal cases were registered: 4 out of the 16 deaths are described as Asiatic cholera, varying in the duration of the attack from 7 to 48 hours. As in previous returns, cholera has been confined to the poorer and crowded neighbourhoods.

THE CITY STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The following communication has been received in answer to an application from the committee upon the "Peel Testimonial," to be placed opposite the Bank:—"The Statue Foundry, Pimlico, Sept. 17, 1853.—Sir,—In answer to your inquiry respecting the bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Behnes, for the City, which we have in course of execution in our foundry, we beg to say that it is a very advanced state, and that every exertion on our part shall be used to hasten its completion consistent with safety and the proper execution of so important a work. It will be finished in about two months, when we shall have the honour of inviting your and the committee to inspect the work at our establishment. We have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servants, ROBINSON and COTTAM.—To Alderman Wire, Sheriff."

ST. MATTHEW'S DAY, CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday being St Matthew's Day, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Thos. Challis, Esq., M.P., the Aldermen, Sheriffs and Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, and Christ's Hospital, proceeded from Mansion-house, and attended divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. George Buckle; at the conclusion of which they proceeded to the Great Hall, in Christ's Hospital, where four orations were delivered: that in Latin, by Mr. H. Ludlow, in French, by C. H. Pares, in English, by J. W. Dorn: in Greek, by H. Fee, etc. Two odes were also recited, one by C. W. P. Watts, and the other, in Latin hexameters, on "Liberia,"—the scholars acquitting themselves in a masterly style, which drew forth the high commendation of the visitors. At the conclusion the organ pealed forth the National Anthem, when the procession again re-formed, and proceeded to the Mansion house.

THE FALLEN HOUSE IN THE STRAND.—The coroner's jury met on Monday, according to adjournment, and, having heard some further evidence, the court was adjourned until next Monday. The Coroner intimated his expectation that the proceedings would be brought to a close on that day.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.—The *Donna Maria Segunda*, belonging to the Portuguese and Brazilian Steam Navigation Company, of 1700 tons, 240 feet long, breadth of beam 37 feet, and constructed for engines of 300-horse power, was launched from the yard of Messrs. R. and H. Green, at Blackwall, on Saturday, the ceremony of christening being performed by Miss Lubbock, daughter of Sir J. Lubbock

THE MAYORALTY AND THE SHRIEVALTY.—There is a great deal of talk in the city about a "stir" upon the day of the swearing in of the new Sheriffs, as well as of an "agitation" on the day of the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—Mr. T. Y M'Christie, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the city of London, held his court for that purpose on Monday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall. The entire lists of the livery were gone through, but no point whatever arose worthy of special notice. The revising barrister then proceeded to take the householders' lists. The first was that for the ward of Aldersgate; and then followed in alphabetical order the other wards. When the examination is closed, we shall give the results.

NEW OMNIBUS LICENSES.—The metropolitan omnibuses are now in course of inspection, by order of the Police Commissioners, under the new act, as a preliminary proceeding to the granting of new licenses next month. Some improvements have been already ordered; and in a short time a better description of vehicles will appear. It is, however, expected that the number of omnibuses will be diminished. It is rumoured that as many as 200 will be taken off the roads by the proprietors, as the omnibuses business is said to be a losing speculation.

CHELSEA SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.—The Commissioners of Woods and Works have given directions that the works in connection with this new structure shall be accelerated in their progress.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL.—The funds of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton have just been enriched by a princely legacy under the will of the late John M'Cullom, Esq., of Bedford-place. The amount of the bequest will not fall very short of £16,000. Since the establishment of the hospital the legacies of the benevolent have been a valuable source of income to the charity. Just now its sphere of usefulness is about to be increased by the addition of 140 beds; the approaching completion of the east wing making the total number of beds 230.

EAST GREENWICH FLAX-WORKS AND ROPERY.—Yesterday week the factory operatives of this establishment presented to its proprietor, Mr. John Smith, a handsome silver tea and coffee service, as a testimonial of their grateful regard of his uniform kindness as their employer. An appropriate address was presented to Mr. Smith on the occasion, wherein it is stated that, while the manufacturing operations of many firms have been greatly impeded by misunderstandings between the employers and the employed, there has not been an instance of dissatisfaction among the operatives of the East Greenwich works. Mr. Smith, we understand, takes especial interest in the English flax movement, and is erecting a powerful steam-engine, to render large quantities of the English flax-straw suitable for manufacturing purposes.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LEICESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

County Cup Stakes.—Sleeping Partner walked over
Selling Stakes.—Prism the Third, 1 Lady in Waiting, 2
Leading Plate.—Rosette, 1 Bruneau, 2
Belvoir Stakes.—Drayton colt 1 Brunmare, 2.
Two-year old Stakes.—Twinkle, 1 Eva, 2
Leicestershire Handicap.—Jacquelina, 1 Audubon, 2.

THURSDAY

Queen's Plate.—Hungerford, 1. Maid of Golborne, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Tomboy, 1. Maidstone, 2.
Coplow Stakes. C. by Drayton, 1. Birthday, 2

PONTEFRACT RACES.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Snowdon Dunhill, 1. Bridesmaid, 2.
Gold Cup.—Balrownie, 1. Sally Warfoot colt, 2.
The Jewess won the Park hill Stakes; the Twin, the Stand Plate, and the Selby Stakes, the visitor's Plate.

TUESDAY

Scurry Stakes.—Solyman, 1. The Twin, 2.
Castle Stakes. Hotchpot, 1. Pansy, 2.
Pontefract Handicap.—Grapeshot, 1 Billy Richardson, 2
The Grand Stand Stakes were won in three heats by Vinaigrette, beating Killarney.

BEDFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Preparation Stakes.—Captain Flash, 1. Warbler, 2
Two-year-Old Produce Stakes.—Star of Surrey, 1. Br. f. by Ion—Taurina, 2
Two-Year-Old Stakes. B. f. by Ascot 1. F by Ratan, 2.
Bedfordshire Stakes.—Perfidious, 1. Ickton, 2.
The Town Stakes were won by Eccentricity.

WEDNESDAY.

Two-year-old Stakes.—B. f. by Ion, 1. Alabama, 2
Marston-park Stakes. Perfidious, 1. Warbler, 2.
Scurry Handicap. Vaultress, 1. Robinson, 2
Queen's Plate. Ariosto, 1. Lamartine 2
The Hunters' Stakes were won in four heats by Songster, beating Economy, Honesty, and three others

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Chesterfield Handicap.—Barrel, 1
Welter Cup.—Surveyor, 1.
Wilton Handicap.—Annie Sutherland, 1.
Subscription Stakes.—Barrel, 1. Snowdon Dunhill, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Solyman, 1. Casey, 2

FRIDAY

Metropolitan.—Annie Sutherland, 1. Bandlewick, 2.
Two-Year-Old Selling Stakes.—Magic, 1. Gabriel, 2.
Grand Stand Plate.—Bridesmaid, 1. Italian, 2
Scurry Stakes. Game Tommy, 1 Hotchpot, 2.
Selling Plate.—Taley, 1. Rupture, 2

ABINGDON RACES.—THURSDAY

The Abingdon Stakes were won by Jack Leeming.
Berkshire Stakes.—Sleeping Partner, 1. Waterfall, 2
The old Berkshire Hunt Stakes were won by Songster; and the Ladies' Plate was won by Mr. I. Day's Idas

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING

6 to 1 agst Hotchpot (t)		30 to 1 agst Rl. of the Shire (t)	
7 to 1 agst Nancy		40 to 1 agst Cockatoo (t)	
20 to 1		40 to 1 — Tadcaster (t)	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE 25 to 1 agst Scahorse

DECIMAL COINAGE.—We are authorised to state that a paragraph which has been going the round of some of the papers, to the effect that a decimal silver coinage is to be issued at the commencement of next year, and bearing the date 1854, is in progress at the Mint, is entirely without foundation. *Times*

STATUE OF "THE DUKE." We understand that Mr. Noble, the sculptor, of Bruton-street, has just received a commission from the East India Directors to execute a statue of the late Duke of Wellington. The statue will be above six feet in height, and will be executed in a fine Sicest Carrara marble, and fixed on an appropriate pedestal. The Duke will be represented in his usual military costume

VACCINATION.—On Tuesday last (20th), the names of all duly qualified medical practitioners throughout the kingdom were to be forwarded by the Superintendent Registrars to the Registrar-General.

BOARDS OF CUSTOMS AND HEALTH.—A deputation from the Commissioners of Customs consisting of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, Vice-Chairman of Customs; Dr. M'William, Medical Inspector of Customs; and Mr. William Smart, Inspector of the River, attended the General Board of Health on Tuesday, at their offices, Whitehall, upon an invitation for a conference on the means of protection practicable to be given to crews and passengers on any outbreak of epidemics in the ports.

A COVEY OF ADDERS.—A few days since, as two men were stoat-hunting, near Cuckfield, Sussex, one of the dogs was heard barking at some little distance. The men, after calling the dog in vain, proceeded to the spot, and were surprised to see a number of adders lying together. One of the men discharged both barrels of his gun at them; and, to complete their destruction, they cut them with their sticks. They found they had killed 48; and the men then cut a branch of a tree, making the extraordinary number of

AT Yarmouth jetty, on Thursday week, [illegible] furiously, a ship's boat, endeavouring to land for water, was upset, and the men were engulfed in a wave some thirty feet high, when George Borrow, the well-known author of "Lavengro," and "The Bible in Spain," dashed into the surf and saved one life; and, through his instrumentality, the others were saved. *Daily Post*

THE BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH GAOL.—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette* says:—"We understand that Mr. J. Blount, the surgeon of the borough gaol, has resigned his appointment. Fraer, the chief warder, has been dismissed by the justices; and Cotterill, jun., one of the warders, whose name has been frequently mentioned during the [illegible] quiry, died yesterday se'nnight, after a short illness.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 25.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Porson died, 1808.
MONDAY, 26.—Constantinople founded, 320.
TUESDAY, 27.—Brindley died, 1772. Battle of Busaco, 1810.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Sheriffs sworn into office.
THURSDAY, 29.—Michaelmas-day, Lord Nelson born, 1758.
FRIDAY, 30.—St. Jerome. George Whitfield died, 1770.
SATURDAY, Oct. 1.—St. Remigius. Pheasant shooting begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 5 20	A h m 6 0	M h m 6 37	A h m 7 15	M h m 7 53	A h m 8 31	M h m 9 9
A h m 9 39	M h m 10 0	A h m 10 30	M h m 11 0	A h m 11 30	M Tide	A h m 0 0
M h m 0 30	A h m 1 0	M h m 1 30	A h m 2 0	M h m 2 30	A h m 3 0	M h m 3 30

TO CORESPONDENTS.

AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER calls attention to accidents arising from the incautious use of the ammonia nitrate of silver, from the formation of a fulminate by evaporation. This should be guarded against by carefully keeping the bottle stopped.

R. T. E.—*Chobham*, not Cobham, is the correct pronunciation. The Duke of Wellington was never at the Sorienne Military School; but, about the close of the American War, he was sent to school at Angers, in France, at that time under the direction of Pigneril, a celebrated engineer.

M. D.—The question of "Who is an esquire?" was discussed at great length in Mr. Burke's "Patrician." We have not space to enter on it.

TOM OATES. The Crest, named by the French *cimier*, from *cime*, the top, or apex, originated in the necessity of distinguishing one chief from another, and making him known in the battle-field and the tournament: consequently, no crest is ever allowed to a female. As early as the year 1101 a seal of Philip, Count of Flanders, represents him with his crest; but at that period, and for a century and a half after, few of lesser degree than sovereigns and commanders in the wars ventured to carry this mark of distinction. After the institution, however, of the Garter, the knights of that illustrious order adopted crests: and the practice soon became general, that these emblems were assumed indiscriminately by all who considered themselves legally entitled to coat-armour.

A. B. R.—Sir William Belfour bore for *Arms*: "Arg. on a chev. sa. an otter's head erased of the first. *Crest*: A lady standing on a rock, holding in her right hand an otter's head, and in her left a swan's head. *Motto*. Omne solum forti patria."

J. C. N.—*Arms of* COVE. "Gu. a bend arg. cottised or. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet or, a dexter arm embowed in armour ppr., holding in the gauntlet a battle-axe gu." There was another family of Cove which bore for *Arms*: "Arg. three piles wavy gu. between twelve martlets sa. *Crest*: A lion's paw holding a palm branch ppr."

A RUPICAN.—The living is worth about £1200 or £1500 a year.

AN INQUIRER.—To have your name entered at an Inn of Court, you must get your entrance paper signed by two Barristers, and approved by the Treasurer or two ancients of the Inn; and you must pay the necessary fees. After serving a certain number of Terms, which can be done in three Years, you can be called to the Bar. At the Middle Temple there is no entrance examination. The cost by admission is about £50, independent of the deposit of £100—in case you are not a University man.

A DESCENDANT.—*Arms of* Julian: "Arg. a cross-crosslet in saltire sa. *Crest*. On a chapeau a salamander in flames ppr." Naunton is a very ancient family; its *Arms*, "Sa. a lion rampt. or, ducally crowned arg. between three cross-crosslets of the second."

EMILY.—A lady is not entitled, under any circumstances, to bear a crest. "An Emperor," says Dr. Johnson, "is a Monarch of title and dignity superior to a King." This definition is not very explicit. An empire seems to us a congregation of states under one ruler, such as the Roman Empire, the German Empire, and the French Empire, under Napoleon I. A Kingdom, on the other hand, is one State governed by a Monarch.

A CONSTANT READER.—There are several coats to the name of Joyner. One granted in 1631 to a family of London and Sussex, is "Az. on a bend arg. an eagle displayed sa." Another, that of Joyner, Norroy King-of-Arms, temp. Henry VIII., is "Arg. on a cross az., four fleurs-de-lis of the first, within a bordure of the second." A third has a very simple bearing, "Arg. a pale az."

AGNES.—The family of Lucas, from which descended the famed cavalier, Commander Sir Charles Lucas, created in the county of Essex and Suffolk; and bore for *Arms*, "Arg. a fesse between six annulets gu." A reference to Manning and Bray's "History of the County of Surrey" might possibly throw some light on the pedigree of the family of Lucas, of Varndell-hill.

DIDO.—*Arms of* Harby: "Gu. a fesse erm. between ten billets arg., four, three, and three. *Crest*: A heron's head erased or, between two wings extended sa."

V. N.—Singular enough, some of our great and richest counties have no *complete* county histories. Shropshire, Yorkshire, Devon, Lincolnshire, and Hampshire, are sadly off in this respect. The best county histories are Ormerod's "Cheshire," Surtees' "Durham," Hunter's "Hallamshire," Baker's "Northamptonshire," Nicholls's "Leicestershire," Lipscomb's "Bucks," and Hutchins' "Dorsetshire:" all splendid works, full of the most valuable information. Blakeway's "Sheriffs of Shropshire" is a book of interest connected with that county, but of but moderate length to be in ancient families and great landed proprietors, no general history exists. Britton's "Beauties of England" may possibly give the information required about Cayuton Hall.

Y. R. S.—The family of the late Sir Thomas Picton was Welsh, and is, we believe, still seated in the principality, in Pembrokeshire.

NAUTICUS.—The cost of a Royal license for a change of name is about fifty guineas. A petition must be addressed to the Queen, setting forth the reasons why the change is required, and leave is given, provided the authorities deem that sufficient cause is shown. In the case submitted, a petition, presented through a member of the Herald's-office, would, we doubt not, obtain the desired object.

ADMIRER.—The Royal license, which authorises the assumption of the name of Samwell, will explain the descent or reason. The *London Gazette* publishes all these licenses.

ARTAXERXES.—A mere device of "a dog or a horse" is not a crest, and would not be liable to the tax on armorial bearings; but, if it be placed on the heraldic "wreath," it would be.

A CONSTANT READER should refer, himself, to a file of our paper, and ascertain the exact date.

STEPMOTHER. The son's children are respectively entitled to the designations of "Master" and "Miss."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Courtesy still continues to the lady in question—although married again—the title she bore during the lifetime of her first husband.

ENQUIRY.—The eldest daughter of each brother seems, in courtesy, to be called "Miss" simply with the surname annexed.

SNIPE.—Westminster is a city. The definition of what constitutes a city is difficult. We have not space to enter on the subject.

N. Y. Z. When Colonel Berkeley was raised to the Peerage, he adopted the title of Segrave, but the old Barony of that name was in no way affected by the creation. It is now in abeyance.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to Mr. Burke, author of "The Peerage" in Great Marlborough-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The *Times* newspaper has been in existence about seventy-two years.

J. P., Chobham.—The present comet is not a predicted one, but, on the contrary, so far new to astronomers.

B. H., Holmbrook-hall.—The letters described within is one of those sold in the streets at 1d each when her Majesty came to the throne.

A SUBSCRIBER will find the churches of Broadwater, Sompting, and Tarring, described in "Horsefield's History of Sussex," two vols., 4to, 1835.

In our account of the proceedings of the British Association, at Hull, we omitted to mention, as is usual with us, that the illustrative Portraits of Mr Hopkins, and Lord Londesborough, which are excellent likenesses, were engraved from Photographs by Mr. John Worden, of Hull.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853.

THE accounts received towards the end of the week, from St. Petersburg and Constantinople, are such as to justify the most grave apprehensions as to the ultimate issue of the question which has been so long pending between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte. On the one hand, the Emperor persists in rejecting in an unqualified manner the "Vienna Note," as proposed to be modified by the Sultan of Turkey; on the other, the Sultan, supported by the voice of all his advisers, insists upon adhering to the modifications introduced by him; and, in the alternative of their rejection, has prepared large armaments for the defence of the territory and independence of the Ottoman Empire. We apprehend that the issue thus joined, is too close and too clear to leave room for further pleading or demurring; and that after many months wasted in diplomacy by the advocates of "peace at any price," a peaceful solution of the difficulty is now impossible. With respect to the manifesto of the Porte, describing the actual position of affairs, recently published at Constantinople, we have nothing to say. It speaks plainly enough; and is perfectly consistent with the previous manifesto issued by the same Government, immediately after the invasion of the Principalities by the Russian troops; and, also, perfectly consistent with the view taken of that invasion by Lord Clarendon, in his despatch to our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, which recently, most unintentionally, met the public eye; and further, we may add, most perfectly consistent with the opinion of all men who pretend to any knowledge of the law of nations, so flagrantly violated by that audacious act.

We shall, for the present, confine ourselves to the despatch of Count Nesselrode, addressed to Baron Meyendorff, at Vienna (dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 7), announcing he unqualified rejection, by the Emperor of Russia, of the modifications proposed by the Porte to the Vienna note; and suggesting, rather than explaining, some of the reasons for his so rejecting them. This document contains enough to dispel all doubts which may have been entertained as to the policy which has all along guided that ambitious and unscrupulous Czar in this matter

"Either," writes Count Nesselrode, "*the alterations which the Porte requires are important, in which case it is very simple that we refuse to accede to them*, or they are unimportant; and then the question arises, why should the Porte unnecessarily make its acceptance dependent on them?"

We understand his Excellency's intentions, as we have sufficiently implied by printing part of his observations in italics; but we demur to his logic. The Sultan, being invited to make a concession to another power, which he is perfectly at liberty to make or to refuse (and such is his present position with regard to Russia), has a right to consider and prescribe the terms in which he might do so. This is a circumstance which appears to have been overlooked by the learned diplomatists who undertook to manage affairs at Vienna. It is, as far as their reputation is concerned, certainly unfortunate that they omitted even to apprize the Sultan of Turkey of the terms of the message they proposed he should send to Russia, before that message was submitted for the acceptance of the latter. This is a blunder, however, which is now past remedy. The Turkish ultimatum is now to be considered upon its merits. And certainly—as the powerful organ of the Aberdeen party now admits, after vainly endeavouring to pick a quarrel with the Sultan for cavilling about "words"—there is something essential in principle in the alterations insisted upon by that monarch—something which involves his very honour, and dignity, and the integrity of his Empire.

The passages in the "Vienna note," which the Porte objected to, undoubtedly went to the extent of admitting the existence of a sort of prescriptive right in the Czar to "interest" himself in the affairs of the Christian subjects of the Porte; and misinterpreted the spirit of a treaty in a manner to confirm such prescriptive right. But, indeed, if the Sultan only considered the passages to be capable of such a construction, he was, according to the universal law of nations, in the perfect right to refuse to sign them, being the only judge of what concerns his independence and dignity;—in other words, if it should in reality prove to be the case that the passages so proposed to be omitted or modified are "unimportant," we apprehend (with every respect for the juridical authority of Count Nesselrode) that the Sultan of Turkey—and not the Emperor of Russia—is the party who has a right to decide upon their insertion. The matter of principle in the substance of the note being satisfactory to both parties, that one which makes the concession has the right to regulate the terms of the premises by which it is introduced.

There is no use in mincing matters. There can be no doubt *now* of the policy of Russia in this outrageous case. Besides the note of Count Nesselrode to Baron Meyendorff, which was, no doubt, penned with a view to immediate publication, it appears that the industrious Russian Minister has written another, containing additional and unexpected reasons against not only the modified note, but the original note itself. In this despatch, if we are rightly informed of its contents, it is stated that the Czar "considers that note not—as the Four Powers intended it—as the very extreme opposite, the very antipodes of the Menschikoff note: but as identical in result with that famous document, which conceded to Russia the right of interference between the subjects of the Sultan and their Sovereign, and involved the annihilation of Turkish independence." Hence the "very simple" refusal to alter the terms of the note, announced by Count Nesselrode.

Another very significant intimation in the Nesselrode note is to the effect that the Russian Government do not consider themselves bound to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, notwithstanding the formal "protest" of Lord Clarendon against their unjustifiable invasion of them. If at the time of that invasion we had acted, instead of writing despatches, the affair would now have been over. As it is, he is a wise man who can see the end of the entanglement in which we are involved.

We apprehend that our mistake from the very beginning of this transaction, has been in our not believing that the Emperor of Russia was in earnest. Now we find too plainly that he is so; and we can only hope that we are not too late to recover our lost ground.

FROM a Parliamentary paper just published, under the authority of the Poor-law Board, it appears that the diminution of pauperism, which has been far some years in progress, has been very large in the year ending last July 1. The total decrease of pauperism since July 1, 1852, is 56,538, very nearly as large a number of persons as are found in the whole county of Westmoreland (58,287). The decrease of able-bodied paupers in the year is 17,002—nearly as many as there are persons living in the town of Lincoln. It takes place on a previously diminished number—184,742, less on January 1st of the present year, than on January 1, 1849. In the year which then closed, the diminution of able-bodied paupers was 11,093; in the year closed on July 1st, which includes half that year, the number was 17,002: which shows that the decrease was much more rapid in the last half of the year closed on July 1st than in the first half. Comparing the total number of paupers at present with the number on January 1st, 1849, the following striking result is arrived at:—

Relieved on January 1st, 1849, in 590 Unions,	..	.. 940,851
" July 1st, 1853, in 610 Ditto,	..	.. 676,208
Decrease in 4½ years		. 264,583

or very nearly two-fifths of the whole: the number being a little short of all the persons who dwell in the county of Nottingham (270,427). In the present year every county, both in England and Wales, shows a decrease in its total pauperism, except Montgomery; and in able-bodied pauperism, except Merioneth—both in Wales. The counties which exhibit the largest decrease of able-bodied paupers are—Hereford, 26.1 per cent; Lancashire, 25.4; Yorkshire, West Riding, 25.3; Monmouth, 23; Oxford, 22.8; Worcester, 22.5; Westmoreland, 22.2; Rutland 20.9. The counties which exhibit the smallest decrease, of total pauperism are generally the agricultural counties, which still surpass, we regret to say, the manufacturing counties in the proportionate number of their paupers to their population. For example—in Cambridge, there is 1 pauper to every 14½ persons, in Lancashire 1 to every 34; in Devonshire 1 to every 15½, in the West Riding of Yorkshire 1 to every 33½; in Dorsetshire 1 to every 13½, in Cheshire 1 to every 31; in Norfolk 1 to every 14½, and in Warwickshire 1 to every 23½. A rapid reduction in pauperism is, however, still in progress; and it seems highly probable, owing to the great demand for agricultural produce, that more labour will be employed in the agricultural districts in the next year and the next few years, and that pauperism in them will be still further reduced. Such a regeneration as we infer, from the gradual, but continual, reduction in the number of paupers, to be now taking place in this old and long-civilised country, is, perhaps, unexampled in the history of the world, and is of the happiest augury for its future moral improvement. We must not, however, omit to remind our readers that this regeneration has accompanied a season of low prices and great abundance of food, which seems now to have come to an end. The harvest is unfortunately a very short one throughout the greater part of Europe—Spain and Russia are the exceptions—as it is short in England, France, Italy, and Belgium are already buying corn in the markets where we usually buy it; and in our markets the price of wheat—to take it as the most important example—has risen very rapidly. In the first week of June, its average price was 43s. 4d.; in the second week of September, it was 54s. 9d.: a rise of 11s. 5d., or nearly 27 per cent in 14 weeks. In all the foreign markets whence we draw supplies, the price has risen proportionably; and, as freights are also extraordinarily high—there not being now enough ships to carry on the increasing commerce of the world—the season of abundance and cheapness is, we fear, coming, for a time, to an end. When the present high prices have fulfilled their appropriate task and everywhere stimulated agricultural labour to exert itself and increase production, a season of cheapness and abundance will return. Till then, however, as food cannot be produced at will, and as it is now obviously much scarcer in Europe than during the last four years, it becomes a common duty—a duty alike of Governments and subjects—to be as economical as possible. Neither should waste, or both may come to want. The public ought to remember that, unless labour be well fed, it cannot be either efficient or energetic. To keep the industrious and producing part of the community, therefore, "well in heart," the necessary saving should be made, as much as possible, by the comparatively idle and the comparatively opulent.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

107, Regent-street, 22nd Sept., 1853.

Allow me to correct an error which is contained in your notice of the proceedings of the British Association at Hull, wherein it is stated that "a daguerreotype portrait could be now obtained in the 1000th part of a second." The facts are these: on Friday, the 9th, in the Chemical section, after a lecture I had given on the daguerreotype process an interesting discussion took place on the photogenic power of the moon's rays. I was asked in what time the rays of the moon could operate upon a daguerreotype tablet, and in what time those at the sun could do the same. I answered that I had obtained an image of the full moon in four seconds; and, with the same apparatus, one of the sun in the thousandth part of a second; which very nearly corresponded with the calculation of very several philosophers, who had ascertained before the discovery of photography that the moon reflected only one 250,000th part of the rays of the sun. Photography has, therefore, been not only the means of corroborating the truth of previous experiments; but of proving that the most delicate non-chemical photogenic rays are visual rays.

My statement, as you see, referred only to the taking of an image of the sun, but not of portraits of the human face; and, as your notice, which will be seen by some hundred thousands of readers, in all parts of the world, might convey the idea that I have made some new discovery by which the Photographic artist is rendered considerably more expeditious by the most improved processes known, the insertion of this letter in your next number will disabuse those who might have been misled by the report. I am, &c., A. CLAUDET.

THE CAMP AT HELFAUT.—Colonel the Earl of Lucan, accompanied by Captain the Marquis of Worcester, Captain Dupuis, and Lieutenant Lord Bingham, has left town for France, to represent the British Government during the manœuvres at the Camp of Helfaut.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.—The Governor-General directs it to be notified that, with a view to encourage the cultivation of cotton in New South Wales, the following sums will be given as premiums for the best samples of that article grown in any part of the colony, and exhibited in Sydney on or before the 1st June, 1855—viz.:—1. For the best sample, which shall not be less than 50lb., £30. 2. For the second sample, not being of less than 50lb., £20. The particular qualities required are length of staple, firmness, sikiness of staple, and brightness of colour. Proof will be required that the cotton wool exhibited is the produce of the colony. The rewards will be made by a board to be appointed by the Governor General.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette*

MAIL FOR AUSTRALIA.—The Postmaster-General has taken up the *Ascot* sailing-vessel for the conveyance of the next mails to West Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land. She will leave Liverpool the 4th October, on the arrival of the day mail from London. All letters and newspapers reaching Liverpool by the above date, not addressed by any other vessel, will be forwarded by the *Ascot*. Letters charged 3d. the half ounce; newspapers free.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S HOUSE AT BLACKWALL.—It may probably be new to most of your readers, as it is to me, that an ancient house in Blackwall (opposite the Artichoke Tavern) is said to have been the residence of Sebastian Cabot at one time, and at another that of Sir Walter Raleigh. Whether the tradition be true or not, the house is very curious, and worth a visit, if not worthy of being sketched and engraved to preserve its memory.—*Notes and Queries.*

STRIKE OF THE CAB-DRIVERS OF GLASGOW.—We learn that the cab-drivers of this city struck on Monday for an advance of wages, and that one employer, at least, granted their demand, and on his case the men resumed work.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THREATENING ASPECT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The intelligence from Paris, Vienna, and Constantinople continues to be unfavourable to a pacific solution of the dispute between Turkey and Russia. Count Nesselrode's two circulars—one to explain the interpretation which the Emperor put upon the Vienna note and the modifications, the other to explain the light in which the Emperor regarded his position in relation to other powers, and the negotiations between them—are held to give an ominous insight into the views that prevail at St. Petersburg. The first circular will be found elsewhere; by the second we learn that the Emperor of Russia has never ceased to reserve to himself the right of dealing directly with Turkey alone, setting aside the mediators whom he affected to acknowledge. Russia now places herself in an attitude which would not only preclude Turkey from taking any exception to the note, but precludes the four powers—the judges in the case—from declaring their own intention.

The news of the withdrawal of Austria from the Western Alliance is confirmed by a private telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated the 20th inst. According to this despatch, the Conference was already in a state of dissolution, the Austrian Cabinet having rejected a counter-note drawn up by M. Drouyn de Lhuys for adoption by the Conference, and to be sent collectively to the Porte, urging it to adopt the Vienna note as proposed by the Conference. The Austrian Cabinet has also refused to join in a collective guarantee of the four powers to the Porte that Russia shall not again interfere between the Sultan and his subjects. Count Buol, according to the despatch, considered the note of M. Drouyn de Lhuys too feeble by far to the Porte, and spurned the idea of a guarantee, observing that the time was gone by for collective action, but that each Power was free to act as it pleased.

We are further informed by a telegraphic despatch dated Trieste, Wednesday, that, "the Lloyd's steamer has just arrived with news from Constantinople to the 12th September. A deputation from the Ulemas (the united body of lawyers, priests, and men of letters) had waited on the Sultan, and *given him the alternative of declaring war or of resigning his throne*; requiring his answer at the Feast of Bairam."

"The peace party," it adds, "would be satisfied with a demonstration by the fleets, and the dismissal of the Minister of War."

This intelligence is so astounding that it is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that the manufacture of private telegraphic despatches is now carried on to such an extent, that the public cannot be placed too much on their guard against them.

A general feeling prevailed at Constantinople that the Sultan would make no further concessions. Placards continued to be posted on the walls of the city and the mosques, calling upon the Divan to declare war against Russia; and addresses to the Sultan and his Ministers were being signed publicly by the inhabitants, praying the Sultan to lead them against the enemy without waiting longer for the support of England or France, "who," they said, "had clearly proved that Turkey could not depend on them." Those addresses and placards had produced much effect on the lower classes, and it was doubtful at what point the popular effervescence would stop. The *Times*, which makes it was believed that a certain misunderstanding existed between the representatives of the powers at Constantinople; that the French Ministers threw the blame of the delay which has occurred on Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—that Lord Stratford thought M. de Bruck alone blameable—and that M. de Bruck, in turn, maintained that Redschid Pacha was the cause of all. It is also said that a correspondence was going on between M. de la Cour and Lord Stratford, relative to the points in dispute between the two Ambassadors. It was said that the French Minister maintains that if the fleets had entered the Dardanelles, and gone to Constantinople, at the time he proposed it, recent events would not have taken place.

An address to the Ministers was in circulation for the purpose of approval and for signatures. It demanded war, and in unmistakeable terms, or "an honourable peace." The letter concludes with these words:—"If an immediate solution do not take place, there is no knowing what may happen, for the popular excitement is at its height. The people are beginning to see clearly the acts of the Government with attention and judgment, and they know perfectly who are the patriotic Ministers and who are not." The provinces were tranquil.

The Bey of Tunis has informed the Porte that his contingent was ready; that he had no means of expressing the troops to Constantinople. Orders had been given at the Arsenal to prepare a number of steam-vessels to proceed to Tunis for troops.

It appears that the Russian and Turkish sentinels now face each other at twelve points on the Danube.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna announces that, upon the demand of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, new conferences had taken place, at which it was decided that the representatives of the powers at Constantinople should declare that the Vienna note does not contain the dangers which the Porte sees in it. No other collective step will be taken.

It appears from Count Nesselrode's second despatch to M. Meyendorff, which has been published, that the objection of Russia turns mainly upon the Turkish modifications in the concessions to "other Christians," a phrase upon which the Porte has put the limitation, "being Ottoman subjects." It is stated at Constantinople that if Turkey undertook to concede to the orthodox Christians advantages enjoyed by all other Christians within her dominions, the Porte might find itself obliged to entrust to the orthodox Greek Christians privileges of a very equivocal and hazardous character, involving relations with foreign powers.

Letters from the banks of the Danube state that Omer Pacha had quitted his head quarters to visit the works erected to defend the banks of the river. The Russians had not appeared at the left bank of the Danube, which was impassable. Omer Pacha was prepared to pass the winter in his cantonments, in case circumstances should require him to do so. His plan appeared to be to act on the defensive, and not to make any hazardous movement.

A letter of the Emperor of Russia, from St. Petersburg, announces the departure of the Emperor of Russia for Moscow.

FRANCE.

The Emperor on Tuesday visited at the camp of Satory, at half-past two o'clock, and put the troops through a variety of manœuvres. The Empress, with her sister, the Duchess of Alba, by her side, attended by the ladies of the Court, was present. The troops afterwards formed into three sides of a square. The Emperor proceeded into the centre of the square, accompanied by a numerous staff, and a considerable number of foreign officers—Austrian, English, Piedmontese, and Dutch; and having on his right Prince Napoleon, and on his left General Prince Jablonowski, of the Austrian service. The Emperor then delivered the following address to the troops:—

Officers, non commissioned officers, and soldiers!—At the moment when the camp of Satory is about to be raised, I desire to testify to you my entire satisfaction. The three divisions which have in succession occupied it have manifested that discipline and confraternity, and that love for the profession of arms which keep up the military spirit so necessary for a great nation. In fact, who is it that in difficult times has supported empires, if not those assemblages of armed men taken from the people, broken into discipline, imbued with the sentiment of duty, and who preserve in the midst of peace, when generally egotism and interest in the end overvate everything, that fruitedness to the country, founded on self-denial, and that love of glory which is founded on a contempt for riches? That it is which has always made armies the sanctuary of honour; and consequently as long as peace continues, there exists a community of sentiments, I may even say a sort of *esprit de corps*, between us and our gallant armies. We love and esteem those persons who in their own countries feel and act as we do, and whose political views do not turn them into enemies. Reading, agreed that we cannot be conquered and as brothers. Receive, my friends, with my compliments for your good conduct, my thanks for the marks of attachment which you have given to myself and to the Empress. Reckon on my affection, and be assured that next to the honour of having been myself elected by a whole nation, nothing can afford me greater pleasure than to command such men as you.

These words were followed by cries of "Vive l'Empereur! vive l'Impératrice!" The Emperor then distributed the cross or the military medal to several whose conduct appeared to merit the distinction. The troops filed off before their Majesties, and the review was terminated. The Emperor gave a collation to all the officers near Marshal Magnan's tent. At six o'clock the Emperor returned to St Cloud.

The Paris journals continue to be occupied by the Eastern question. The intelligence that Austria has deserted England and France has excited great indignation in Paris; and the course taken by that power is regarded as one continued course of duplicity in the interest of Russia.

The *Assemblée Nationale* again expresses its conviction that nothing serious will arise out of the refusal of the Porte to accept the note in the form proposed by the Conference of Vienna. The *Assemblée* believes that the Porte will finally adopt the note under the influence of persuasion or coercion.

On the Paris Bourse, on Thursday, it was said that if England and France be in really good accord, and display decision and energy, the Emperor Nicholas will not venture to set them at defiance. This impression prevented some of the fall at the Bourse which would otherwise have taken place. As it was, however, the market was heavy, and there was a decline in the prices. The Three per Cents closed for cash at 76f. 70c., and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 101f. 80c.

Letters from French Guiana of the 13th August state that the Governor had found it necessary to declare the colony in a state of siege, in consequence of disturbances and acts of rebellion committed in the Island of La Mere, one of the places of provisional confinement of the convicts.

The French Legitimists are still plotting and intriguing. The Count de Chambord is to visit the Duchess de Berri at Brunsee, in Styria, on the 29th of this month, being his birthday. The friends who wish to celebrate the Count's birthday are to meet there for that purpose.

TOUR OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of the French left Paris, on Thursday, on a tour through the northern departments of the Empire.

As we shall next week illustrate this Royal tour, we reserve the details for that period. We append, however, our Correspondent's account of the preparations for their reception at Arras:—

ARRAS, Thursday evening.

It would be difficult to describe fully the enthusism of the inhabitants of this ancient town, in their essay to give effect to the preparations for the due reception of the Emperor and Empress.

The scene here may, without exaggeration, be said to be truly magnificent. Every street has its triumphal arches; and even the very pathways have their festoonings of laurel and flowers; while the windows and house-tops have their decorations of garlands. This display is not confined to the principal thoroughfares through which Royalty is to pass; but extends to the by-ways of the town, inhabited by the poorest of the population.

At the railway station is a superb canopy, crowned with evergreens, and decked with the choicest bouquets; and, over all, the golden eagle, with, on either side, the letters "N." and "E." (Napoleon and Eugenie), worked in burnished gold. The national flag floats from various points of this tastefully-arranged erection.

The grandest sight, however, is that of the Prefecture. Two superbly draperied canopies over one platform, richly covered with velvet of green and gold, the bordering studded with golden bees, and the Royal arms emblazoned in varied embroidery. The eagle, surmounted with a crown, capped the canopies and the two splendid throne chairs—the whole a masterpiece of artistic skill.

As early as eight o'clock in the morning the various deputations from the town and communes began to assemble, and at ten o'clock the municipal body were hurrying to the rendezvous for the purpose of assigning places to those bodies.

Shortly after three o'clock, the Prefect, his officers, the Municipal body, &c., took up their positions in the places allotted to them at the railway station; while the élite of the town (some 3000) had taken their seats in an immense amphitheatre, which had been constructed at their own cost. It was stated that there could not have been fewer than 200,000 persons in the town.

At a few minutes to five o'clock their Majesties' arrival was signalled by the booming of heavy guns; and the bells of the Cathedral

The Emperor and Empress were received by the Bishop of Arras, the Prefect, the Mayor, and the Municipal body; and proceeded amidst the most vociferous cheering, and a salute of artillery—on their way to the Prefecture.

Their Majesties were met at the Cathedral by the Bishop of Arras, who, surrounded by the priesthood, had, after the meeting at the audience-hall, of the railway terminus, gained the church in advance of the Royal cortege.

The interior of the Cathedral was gorgeously draperied and brilliantly lighted. The effect was imposing and solemnly grand. Whole rows of acolytes, bearing waxen tapers, with some two hundred young girls, arrayed in white, lined the aisle.

The Bishop having given benediction, the organ and the choir, amidst salvoes of guns from the citadel, chanted a Latin hymn. The ceremony was necessarily a brief one, owing to the advanced period of the evening, and the numerous claims upon the attention of the Sovereign.

The Emperor and Empress, after devoting upwards of an hour to receiving congratulatory addresses, retired to their apartments; and shortly afterwards the towns, upper and lower, were lighted up as though by enchantment, so instantaneously was the darkness of the evening turned into varied tinted lights by the aid of gas, oil lamps, and fancy-coloured shadings, many of the latter bearing well-executed full-length paintings of their Majesties.

After dinner, to which many of the principal citizens had been invited, their Majesties attended the city ball, given in honour of their arrival; but, owing to the fatigue the Empress had sustained, their stay was of short duration. The Empress, however, held a reception at eleven o'clock.

Up to an advanced hour of the morning the city was devoted to the enjoyment of dancing; many of the saloons having been got up for the entertainments so indispensable to the vivacity of the French character on festive occasions.

At eight o'clock this morning (Friday) their Majesties visited the citadel, the esplanade, and the principal attractions of the various divisions of the city; shortly after which a Royal levee was held, where further addresses were presented. Their Majesties again visited the cathedral, and heard short service.

At ten o'clock the Emperor and Empress *en suite* proceeded for Douai, departing from Arras amidst similar demonstrations to those already described. The guns from the citadel also thundered forth; but their reverberation was all but lost in the cheering of the multitude. The Municipality, to some number, accompanied the cortège some distance on the Douai railway. The Royal cortège, about two hours in consequence of the Royal train going slowly by the stations on the route, for the purpose of affording the crowds assembled a passing glance at the Sovereign and his Royal Consort, to bow to the waving of hats and other demonstrations of the rustics congregated at each point.

LILLE, Friday, Five P.M.

The Emperor and Empress arrived a few minutes before five o'clock, and are now surrounded by the municipality under a triumphal canopy, in extent approximating to a temple, and adorned so superbly as to defy description in the few minutes we have prior to the closing of this despatch. The cannons are thundering from the fortifications, and the acclamations of the multitude are most fervid.

There is a vast display of illuminations, and all the houses I have yet witnessed have embroidered silks of the Imperial colour floating from the topmost windows, while the garlands of flowers are splendidly interwoven around the Imperial initials.

The streets are as many flower-gardens, and the crowd is most dense. Municipal officers are engaged most anxiously in guarding against injury to life from the vast pressure on the pathways and the aldings of the avenues leading to the station.

On Saturday (this day) the Emperor and Empress will sojourn at Lille. On Sunday the Emperor will visit the camp at Helfaut, and sleep the same night at St. Omer. On Monday the Emperor will visit Dunkerque, and sleep at Calais. On Tuesday the Emperor will arrive at Boulogne, where he will pass the night. On Wednesday the Emperor will leave Boulogne, and visit Amiens, where his Majesty will pass the night, returning to Paris on Thursday.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic despatch received from Madrid, dated the 19th inst., announces the fall of the Lersundi Cabinet. The new Ministers are Saxtorius, Interior and President of the Cabinet; Blaser, War; Domenech (Progressists), Finance; the Marquis de Molins, Marine, or State (Foreign Affairs).

The question of the Protestant cemeteries was again discussed in the Royal Council, on the 15th, when M. Martinez de la Rosa and several other councillors expressed themselves in favour of the concession.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC JUNCTION.—Surveys for the great central railway route destined to unite the Atlantic and Pacific are proceeding. The surveyors have already reached the Great Colorado of the west, to which point the passage is found to be a continuous valley, good for a railway and for settlement. The pass at present selected is curiously ascertained to be the primeval bandit route across these wild regions, this route being adopted by the enterprising surveyors from a knowledge of the fact, that, if they follow it, they will have a line direct "as the crow flies;" the bandits, it appears, having an instinct in finding his way by the nearest, most direct, and richest route. The surveyors and engineers, in this remarkable exploration, experience, it would appear, in the snowy and inhospitable regions they have to traverse, many perilous adventures, unknown to European engineering.

GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—It is said there are three gallant officers named as likely to have the Governorship, vacated by the death of Admiral Sir Charles Adam, namely—Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, better known as Lord Cochrane; Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker; and the present Lieut.-Governor, Rear-Admiral Sir James A. Gordon.

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.—At the first meeting after the holidays of the Common Council, on Thursday, the Lord Mayor received the congratulations of the Court on his escape from the danger in which he was placed by the accident on the Great Northern Railway. It was also agreed that a report should be given as to the practicability of widening London-bridge, by forming, on each side, a footpath for passengers, leaving the entire width between the present parapets for vehicles. The probable cost of making a new street from Cannon-street to Earl-street, Blackfriars, was likewise referred to the Improvement Committee.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER, 1853.—On and from the 1st October next, the postage upon letters addressed to St. Thomas, or any British colony in the West Indies, may be either paid in advance, or the letters may be posted unpaid, at the option of the senders.

THE COURT of Directors of the East India Company have appointed Mr. Frederick James Halliday a provisional member of the Council of India.

THE PARANA AND URUGUAY.—We understand from private correspondence, derived from the best authority, that Admiral Hotham has obtained, in conjunction with the Ministers of France and the United States, a treaty which opens to the commerce of the world the Parana and Uruguay.—*Morning Herald*.

SELLING POSTAGE STAMPS.—From the 10th of October the Postmaster-General may authorise any person in the employ of the Post-Office to keep about and sell postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, &c., without a license. In country villages and other places this provision will be of great benefit to the public, as letters cannot be posted without being stamped.

PLURALISM AND INCUMBENCY.—On Thursday the election of a perpetual curate to this parish took place. The right of choice rests with the inhabitants. At the election a short time since, the candidates were equal—this day the voting stood as follows:—Hill, 42; Everett, 38. Mr. Hill was consequently declared the successful candidate.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—GUILDHALL.—On Thursday John Robinson, a respectably-dressed youth, was placed at the bar, charged with the following impudent robbery at the Post-office kept by Mr. Dean, in Fleet-street. Andrew Varney, the shopman, said, "Yesterday afternoon the prisoner came into the shop, and asked for £5 worth of postage-stamps. I supplied him with them, and he put them in his pocket, and then asked if I had any more. I told him I had about £15 worth. He said he would take them; but I informed him I could not spare so much; whereupon he said he must have them, and immediately grasped the whole £12 worth, and rushed out of the shop. I followed, calling 'Stop thief,' and the prisoner was captured. He did not pay for the first £3 worth." The prisoner, with great coolness, said that he should reserve his defence for this trial.

FIRES.—Three fires broke out early on Friday morning—one at Mr. Hibbs's, ship-joiner, Nelson's Dock, Rotherhithe; a second, on the premises of Mr. Wright, chemist, New King-street, Deptford; and a third, in the house of Mr. Smith, chemical apparatus maker, Princes-street, Lambeth. The greatest damage done was at the first fire.

CHOLERA.—On Thursday, the number of deaths in Newcastle was sixty—being much less than on the preceding days.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince continue to enjoy the domestic privacy of their Highland Home.

On Wednesday evening last her Majesty drove to the Falls of the Garrawalt, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Count Alexander Mensdorff.

On the following day her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, drove to Braemar Castle, and honoured the Braemar Gathering with their presence. Her Majesty was received by the Laird of Invercauld, at the head of the Farquharson Highlanders, Mr. James Duff and the Duff Highlanders, and Sir Charles Forbes with the Forbes Highlanders. In attendance upon the Royal party were the Hon. Mary Bulteel, the Earl Granville, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. Returning to Balmoral the same evening, the Duchess of Kent and Count Alexander Mensdorff joined the Royal circle at dinner.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen and the Prince accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Count Alexander Mensdorff, drove to Corrimulzie Cottage to see the encampment of the Forbes Highlanders. Mr. and Lady Agnes Duff received her Majesty and the Prince at the Cottage and conducted them to the encampment, where Sir Charles Forbes had drawn up his men. Her Majesty walked down the line and inspected the men's tents. The Hon. Mary Bulteel was in attendance upon her Majesty.

On Sunday, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Count Alexander Mensdorff, ascended to the summit of Lochan-y-gar. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred went to the top of Ben-y-Bourd, with the younger sons of Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday, the Queen and the Prince Consort dined at Abergeldie, with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

On Monday her Majesty rode with Prince Alfred towards Birk Hall. The Prince Consort went out deer stalking. In the evening the Marquis of Abercorn and Sir Edwin Landseer had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle.

The Earl Granville has left Balmoral. His Lordship is succeeded by Viscount Palmerston, who remains in attendance upon her Majesty.

THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN FAMILY.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, and Hereditary Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, embarked at Dover on Friday, in her Majesty's steam-packet *Fitful*, Captain Scobell, for Ostend, this being the first time they had ever visited Belgium. On Tuesday the Imperial travellers, at Ostend, where she embarked her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, second daughter of the Emperor, and her suite, consisting of Prince Peter Wolkonsky, Count Stenbock, and Madame Schilder, proceeded to Ostend. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie, eldest daughter of the Emperor and widow of the late Duke de Leuchtenberg, will leave Dover in the same vessel on Monday next.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

The ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Prince and Princess de Joinville, sailed from Southampton to-day (Saturday) in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *City of London*, for Lisbon, as a visit to the Queen of Portugal. From Lisbon the ex-Queen will proceed to Spain, to visit the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours are at present in Germany. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale are residing at Orleans House, Twickenham, the former residence of Louis Philippe.

WINDSOR LODGING-HOUSES.—On Monday, the directors of the Windsor Royal Society (of which Prince Albert is the president) opened a lodging house for unmarried workmen and labourers. There is sleeping accommodation for fifty single men. The lodgers are to be admitted by the week on payment at the rate of 2s. per week in advance. Side by side with this new and commodious lodging-house is another house of similar dimensions, licensed under the Public Health Act, and open for the reception of tramps.

THE POLICE AND THEIR WAGES AT OLDHAM.—In consequence of the constables of the borough force having issued an appeal to the public, the watch-committee have given the ten ordinary constables fourteen days' notice to quit the service, unless they consent to remain at their present wages. The committee consider the issuing of the placard as an act of insubordination, and are determined to resist any demands attempted to be enforced by such pressure.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROPOSED WELLINGTON MEMORIAL IN LIVERPOOL.—On Monday afternoon a public meeting was held at the Sessions-house, in reference to the proposed memorial to the Duke of Wellington. It appeared from a statement made by the Mayor, that the Memorial Committee had decided to recommend the erection of a column in a suitable part of the town, surmounted by a statue of the illustrious Duke, the cost of which was estimated at £10,000. Of the sum only £5000 had been subscribed, and the object for which the meeting was held was to adopt further measures for the purpose of obtaining the remainder. Resolutions calculated to attain the desired end were proposed and carried.

PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Town-council on Tuesday, the Mayor (Samuel Holme, Esq.) stated that William Brown, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, had offered to present the town with a sum of £6000 for the erection of a building for a public library.

HERTS REGISTRATION.—The Barrister's Court was held at Bishop's Stortford on Monday last. The result of the day's revision was as follows: New Liberal claims, 10; Tories struck off, 13: total, 23. New Tory claims, 7; Liberals struck off, 9: total, 16. Liberal gain in all, 43.

FESTIVITIES AT SALTAIRE.—On Tuesday last one of the most extraordinary fêtes was given in the model mill of Mr. T. Salt, alpaca manufacturer, at the above place, near Bradford, Yorkshire. About 3000 persons sat down to dinner, to commemorate the opening of this stupendous mill, the coming of age of his eldest son, and the completion of his 50th year. We shall illustrate the festivities next week.

HASWELL RURAL FETE.—On Friday week, the beautiful grounds of Haswell Park, the seat of Colonel Tyrte, near Bridgewater, were thrown open to the members and friends of the Bridgewater Literary and Scientific Institution, who there assembled to the number of about 2000. There was also an exhibition of the Floral and Horticultural Society. A most agreeable and happy day was spent in various diversions. We shall next week illustrate the scene, and enter more fully into the pleasures and history of this delightful spot.

THE GAOL INQUIRIES.—Mr. Welsby, Dr. Baly, and Captain Williams, the commissioners appointed by Lord Palmerston to inquire into the abuses of the borough gaol of Hertford, have returned to town, after concluding their inquiry, but have not yet sent in their report. They proceeded on Monday to Leicester, to open a similar investigation there.

THE CHOLERA.

THE accounts from the north, and Newcastle and Gateshead in particular, show that this dreaded disease continues its power mostly at those two places often being afflicted by it. In the town of Newcastle and Gateshead the deaths have averaged, from cholera and diarrhœa, about 120 per day. The pestilence has also been found at Liverpool, Edinburgh, &c.; and also in East Smithfield, Bermondsey, Southwark, &c., London. The Board of Health has issued its directions and regulations (consisting of thirty-ons sections), and also a general letter of rules. From the latter we extract a few passages of importance:—

"When the disease has actually broken out in any locality, then the one essential precaution is not to neglect for a single hour any degree of looseness of bowels. This symptom being commonly without pain, and so slight, that it seems of no consequence, leads to neglect, and this has cost the lives of thousands. Were any additional proof of this required, it would be found in the events that are now occurring at Newcastle and Gateshead: all the medical men there have testified that premonitory diarrhœa is all but universal, and that life depends on instant attention to this symptom.

"The surest of precaution next in importance relates to the proper regulation of the diet. Great moderation, both of food and drink, is absolutely essential to safety during the epidemic period. During this it has seldom and fatal effects of the disease immediately on the indulgence of habits of drinking after the receipt of weekly wages.

"The utmost practicable care should be taken age not fatigue, which is a very powerful predisposing cause of the disease. Those who are compelled to be engaged in laborious occupations, should endeavour, as far as possible so to arrange the amount and time of work as to avoid physical exhaustion.

"Warm clothing is of great importance. During the present epidemic in Hamburg, it has been found that incautious exposure to cold and damp has brought on an attack as rapidly as improper food or excess. This precaution against damp is rendered doubly important by the peculiarity of the present season.

"At the present time, the newspapers naturally contain many specifics against cholera. Without attempting to place any value on them, we think it right to print a few. Mr. E. W. Lane (the Eastern traveller and Orientalist), has communicated the following:—

"If the patient have not vomited the peculiar matter which is a characteristic of the disease, and which resembles rice-water, give a table-spoon full of powdered mustard in a tumbler of cold water, as an emetic. After the vomiting (whether produced by the disease or by the above means), within a few minutes, give a wineglass of brandy with ten grains of powdered capsicum (Cayenne pepper) stirred up in it. This generally produces immediate warmth of the stomach, an hour, rest, perspiration, and sleep. In a few cases it was found necessary to give a half-dose of the brandy and capsicum after half an hour or more. A second half-dose was never required; should it be required, it may be given. No other fluid should be drunk before recovery

"To accelerate convalescence, it has been suggested that fifteen drops of a mixture of the spirit of ammonia and camphor ether, in equal parts, may be advantageously given three or four times during the following day.

"The above quantity of brandy and capsicum is for an adult patient suffer ng a severe attack: in other cases, two-thirds or half of that quantity may suffice, as I have proved by experience.

"Mr. George N. Epps, of Grafton-street, Bond-street, recommends the following prescription, which can be kept prepared in every house, as the most valuable at the commencement of the attack, and thus stop its progress from its first appearance:—Place one drachm of solid camphor in a fluid ounce of spirits of wine, in a clean bottle, well corked, and to be occasionally shaken until the camphor is dissolved; or half an ounce of camphor to a gill of the spirits of wine. Children three drops, adults six drops, in a wine-glass of cold water, and to be repeated every five, ten, or fifteen minutes, until relief is obtained, and then to be taken less frequently.

Mr. George Nasmyth, the well-known civil engineer, writing on the subject, says:

"I would propose that, along with the water used for watering our streets, there should be a few pounds of chloride of lime put into each cart full of water, and in addition to this a small quantity of sulphuric acid, so as to combine with the lime and thereby set the chlorine gas free. The purifying properties of this gas are well known where fevers of the worst kind rage.

And Mr. Evans, a medical practitioner in Blackfriar's-road, that attended Hicks, of Bermondsey, who died of cholera last week, strongly advises the exhibition of chloroform, which will allay irritability and quiet the nervous system; to follow this application with stimulants, brandy, warmth, &c., and so give time for nature to rally.

DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.—We regret to record the death of this self-taught artist, whose pencil and graver have illustrated many of the most popular works published during the last forty years; and to whose productions the modern school of book illustrations owes much of its force and character. Mr. Samuel Williams was born in 1785, at Colchester, and in early boyhood his self-taught power of sketching in pencil copying was remarkable. He was apprenticed to a printer at Colchester, and while yet a lad he etched on copper a landscape possessing extraordinary performance for one who had never seen the process of etching. About the same time he taught himself engraving on wood, and soon after he was employed by Mr. Cowtan, the London publisher, that soon as his apprenticeship had expired, he should draw and engrave for him a set of illustrations for a natural history; accordingly, Williams executed a series of 300 engravings. He also engraved for Mozley, Darton and Harvey, Arnino, and other publishers; his woodcuts being distinguished by strong natural feeling, and vigorous drawing. In 1819, he removed to the metropolis; in 1821, he engraved for Whittingham's Cabinet Press an edition of "Robinson Crusoe:" and next Mrs. Trimmer's "Natural History." Wilkes's "Garcilasso de la Vega," and other works. In 1826, Mr. Williams selected William

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE EASTERN CRISIS.

THE CONDITION, MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL, OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE.

IN pursuance of our promise, we this week publish an extra sheet, containing a great mass of original matter, literary and artistic, illustrative of the History, Present Condition, and Prospects of the Ottoman Empire; from the hands of Special Contributors, who have recently visited Constantinople for the purpose. The artistic portion of this sheet will speak for itself; it comprises a great variety of authentic Views and Scenes in one of the most picturesque cities in the world.

The Literary department consists of—1, Notes of a Visit to Constantinople, &c., in July and August, 1853; 2, a Historical Sketch of the Ottoman Empire from the end of the Seventeenth Century to the present time; 3, Observations upon the Present Condition of the Ottoman Empire, with a statement of the question now pending between the Porte and Russia.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE BOSPHORUS.

THE passage from the Black Sea to Constantinople is through one of the most picturesque and interesting channels it is possible for the imagination to conceive—displaying a sort of double panorama, which no description can overrate. The Bosphorus, which separates the Continents of Europe and Asia, and connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora, is about fifteen miles in length, and varies from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half in breadth. The opening between the two light-houses and forts at the entrance of the Black Sea, is about two miles wide; shortly afterwards the mountain ranges on either side close in, somewhat abruptly, till the distance between them becomes less than a mile. Taking a winding course, there are seven principal promontories, and as many bays on either side; the bays stretching out respectively opposite the promontories. In the narrower parts of the channel the pressure of water produces rapid currents—one of which, known as the "Courant du Diable," is about half way to Constantinople, beneath the ancient Castle of Rumili-Hissar. At these parts, when towards the Black Sea, in an ordinary boat, the rowers throw aside their oars, and are towed against the current by a cord thrown by men who station themselves there for the purpose. In the deeper bays there is good anchorage, well protected from the winds which usually prevail, being those from the north or the south; the best spots are at Buyuk-Liman and Buyukdere on the European shore, both within five miles of the Black Sea, and between the promontories of Cum Burnu and Riva-Burnu, on the Asiatic side. It is here that the Turkish fleet, which includes some very fine vessels of the first class, is at present anchored in line along the edge of the current, in a position to defend the entrance to this important passage.

The blue waters of this narrow channel are held in on both sides by continued ranges of undulating hills, which here and there attain a considerable height; and anon are crossed by sloping valleys of delicious verdure, clothed with Oriental trees and flowering plants. Being the pleasant resort of the wealthy classes of Constantinople—both European and Oriental—the sides of the hills are thickly studded with magnificent palaces and kiosks, which, surrounded by their respective gardens and plantations—in which the orange-tree, the plantain, the vine, and the fig-tree, are intermixed with flowers of various hue—rise, overhanging one another, to the very summit. The Ottoman residences are more numerous on the Asiatic than the European shore, which is tenanted in common by Turk and Christian, and is by far the more thickly populated of the two. Here and there, in the midst of these charming and luxurious retreats, frown castellated ruins, which tell of the struggles of the past, and the vicissitudes through which this truly classic ground has passed, even within the last eight hundred years; here, not far from the Black Sea, the ruins of the Genoese castles, mementoes of the brief tenure held in the declining days of the Byzantine empire by that once-powerful republic, itself now numbered with the things of the past—there, half way to Constantinople, the formidable and singular-looking Rumili-Hissar, built by the fierce Mahomed II. in the middle of the fifteenth century, on the eve of his capture of Constantinople. From the Bay of Buyukdere we obtain a glimpse of the famous aqueduct, built by Mahmoud I. (1732) to supply the suburbs of Pera, Galata, and Beschiktash, with water. At the northern extremity of the same bay is the magnificent summer palace of the Russian Embassy; and at the other extremity, in the little village of Therapia, the Palaces of the British and French Embassies, their broad bay-windows overhanging the water's edge, both being surrounded and backed by extensive gardens and terrace walks. Near at hand is a small kiosk, nestling in delicious and variegated foliage, belonging to the Sultan, and to which he sometimes resorts for a pic-nic. Opposite, on the Asiatic shore, is a new and splendid kiosk, built of marble, an surrounded with verandahs, which Abbas Pacha is in course of building, as a present for the Sultan. At this spot, on the slope of the Giant's Mountain, are now (Aug., 1853) to be seen the tents

THE EGYPTIAN CAMP AT UNKIAR SKELESSI, ON THE BOSPHORUS.—THE TURKISH FLEET AT ANCHOR.

put up for the reception of the Egyptian troops—the light green canvas of which gives the camp somewhat the appearance of a large cabbage garden. On this very spot, in 1833, by the way, were encamped the Russians, when they volunteered their aid against the revolted Egyptians; and upon this spot was, at that same critical period, signed the notorious treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, which, if it had been acted upon, would virtually have given Russia the command of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, but which, as it happened, never was acted upon, and is now no longer in force.

Between this point of the Bosphorus and the capital, are, at least, a dozen imperial palaces. Four of these are on the European side; of which the two last, facing the bend to the Sea of Marmora, are the most magnificent: the one having been built of wood, by the late Sultan, but in the pseudo-classic style: the latter, in course of building under the present monarch, of marble or stone, and in the Italian style. Nor must we forget the beautiful "Valley of Sweet Waters," on the Asiatic shore, midway between the sea and Constantinople, where the Mahomedan population resort on Fridays (their Sabbath) to enjoy a sort of holiday enlivened by music and simple amusements of various kinds. Meantime, the buildings which, at our first entrance from the Bosphorus, were few and scattered, present a more imposing array, and are at last crowded together as in a thickly-populated city. In a word, we are beneath the walls of Constantinople; its countless minarets and domes surrounding us on all sides. The first *coup d'œil* is as perplexing as it is imposing; for we appear to be in the midst of three cities instead of one, separated by distinct arms of the sea; and it is only by examining the map, and identifying the Seraglio, crowned by the mighty dome of St. Sophia right in front of us, the Tower of Galata on our right, and the Tower of Leander in the midst of the water on our left, that we distinguish the Imperial Istamboul, or Constantinople, from the European suburban quarters of Pera and Galata, and the Asiatic suburb of Scutari.

Turning to the west out of the Bosphorus, we enter the far-famed Golden Horn, one of the most magnificent harbours in Europe. Its surface is crowded with vessels of all sizes and nations, from the small craft of the fisherman to the noble three-decker; besides steam-boats—some from England, France, Austria, Russia; others belonging to the place, and employed in a busy passenger-traffic along the shores of the Bosphorus, to Scutari, Therapia, Buyukdere, and other parts—in amongst all which innumerable light caïques are constantly skimming about—the whole constituting a scene of perpetual motion and excitement. As we have to land in one of these caïques, we may here properly describe them. They are the ordinary passage-boats of Constantinople, and for a few piastres (a piaster is equal to about twopence English) will take you to any part of the city or suburbs. In shape they are somewhat remarkable—without keels, the line of the base from stem to stern is that of a segment of an ellipse, only more rounded towards the stern, so as to sink deeper into, and rise higher above, the water at that point; whilst the prow tapers off to a fine point. They are of extremely light construction, built of thin planks of walnut wood; are polished, carved, and in parts gilt. There are no cross benches, or seats for the passengers, who sit in the bottom upon cushions or carpets. Such is their feeble hold of the water, that considerable adroitness is necessary in getting into them, and even afterwards, in sitting in them, not to overset them. Skimming only upon the surface of the water, they are easily propelled with wonderful rapidity. Their make well adapts them for the short seas which play upon the waters of the Bosphorus; the prow leaping lightly over them, and the stern, with its greater breadth and higher quarters, successfully weathering the broken surf which is thrown up in the passage. Thus they are easily piloted through eddies, covered with sharp-edged miniature billows, which a larger boat of the ordinary European build would labour through tediously, and with some difficulty. The oars or skulls have a large bulb or swelling near the handle, the weight of which assists in lifting them out of the water. They are hung upon a single rullock each, by means of a thong of leather; so that there is no danger of unshipping them; and when they are not wanted they are left to fall with the current along the sides of the caïque. The boatmen, or *caïgees*, are a fine set of fellows, of good stature, well built, and active. Their dress is extremely picturesque. It consists ordinarily of a white calico petticoat, folded in broad plaits, and fastened round the waist with a crimson silk scarf; a light jacket of thin white cotton, or muslin, the material of which is sometimes ribbed, with long hanging sleeves, pointed from the elbows; and, to crown the whole, a red fez.

PERA THE HOTEL FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Landing on the crowded quay at Galata, and hurrying into the narrow court of the Custom-house, the poetic fancies which our first impressions on approaching the city of the Sultan called up begin to vanish: and our nose, eyes, and ears give us a slight foretaste of the abominations which are concealed beneath so splendid and fascinating an exterior. Following our guide, we thread our way through a dirty, narrow, circuitous lane, not above three yards across, bounded on either side by the sheds or shops of all sorts of traders—butchers, tailors, hairdressers, hatters, tobacconists—all emitting various unpleasant fumes; the roadway underneath roughly paved with stones of all sorts, shapes, and sizes, clumsily thrown together, with holes in every direction, and the whole strewed with garbage and refuse too horrible to describe. After awhile we come to a steep hill—about as steep as the dome of St. Paul's, and as narrow as Holywell-street, with a gutter running through the midst, and broken occasionally by steps or landings, to facilitate the ascent, and which continues all the way—up! up! up!—to the top of the district of Pera, the suburb appropriated to the Frank population, and where is situate the Hôtel d'Angleterre, the customary resort of our fellow-countrymen, and of the best-advised travellers from all parts. The little, dirty, zigzag road is crowded throughout with people of all nations—Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Franks; one-fourth of whom are itinerant venders of fruit, vegetables, sherbet, iced water &c., uttering fearful cries; another fourth, *hammals*, or porters, carrying all sorts of heavy loads, from a house-full of furniture to a cask of wine, on their backs, the surface of which is made level by means of a pad resting on their haunches; and who, as they walk on, their heads thrust horizontally forward, look more like quadrupeds with the fore legs cut off, than human beings. Abundance, too, of donkeys also crowd the path, laden with panniers, blocks of stone, rolls of sheet lead, immense beams of wood, and other building materials. As for the dogs, they are innumerable; they lie about by scores in all directions, and you tread upon them or tumble over them at every step you take.

The dogs of Constantinople are a sort of privileged fraternity, much cherished by the inhabitants, in return, probably, for their valuable services as scavengers. They all have their several districts; and woe to any one of vagrant propensities who should venture to trespass upon his neighbour's territory; the whole *posse comitatus* would at once set upon him, and worry him to death, unless he should succeed in escaping half dead across the frontier. They personally know the shopkeepers and other inhabitants of their respective districts, many of whom are very kind to them, allowing particular individual dogs a certain daily credit at the baker's, in return for which they especially guard their patrons' premises. It is not allowed to kill or injure these animals; nevertheless, I was informed that some time back, when their number had increased to such an extent as to occasion a positive nuisance, an ingenious, but cruel middle course was taken to thin their ranks. Some thousands of them were taken on board a vessel, and conveyed to a barren island in the Sea of Marmora, where they were landed, and two days' provisions landed with them; and there they were left, after a solemn address had been delivered to them by a learned divine, upon the duties of patience and resignation. The scene which ensued, and lasted during several days, must have been fearful. The provisions exhausted, the infuriated animals commenced devouring one another, and their howls were heard for miles around until the last had perished.

The first duty of the new-comer in Constantinople, as in other strange places, is sight-seeing; and rigorously is he kept up to his work. We had hardly landed half an hour, and commenced a slight refreshment at the hotel, when we remarked that we were the object of the sedulous attention of a singularly cunning-looking and active personage, who was continually dropping in, first at one door, then at the opposite one, then peering through the window, watching our movements. Having retired to a private room, a knock shortly afterwards was heard at the door. "Come in!" and in walked Mr. Inspector. "Well! what is it?" I asked, with vague impressions touching passports and police-officers. "When are you going to begin?" was the inquiry, in return. "Begin —what?" "To go round and see the things." The mystery was now out: S——, and I had a duty to perform—till we had done it we were not our own masters; our liberty, our freedom of action and thought, were hypothecated for a term; and the individual at the door, by priority of claim, had a property in us which it were madness to suppose he would abandon. Assuming a blandness of expression very much at variance with my inmost feelings, I admitted the propriety of the intruder's suggestion, but excused myself for the day upon the plea of extreme fatigue. After a pause, he yielded the point with a tolerably good grace, and left the room—promising to "call again to-morrow!"

The Hôtel D'Angleterre is a large straggling wooden building, approached by a long passage, on a slight descent from the "Grande Rue," or principal lane of Pera. It contains a good number of rooms of various sizes; and one *salle-à-manger*, where, according to the regulations posted up, all the guests feed twice a day in common. The time allowed for breakfasting is from nine to eleven; dinner is served at seven. No meals are supplied in private apartments; no smoking allowed there. The charge for bed and board, consisting of the said two repasts, is fixed at sixty piasters per diem; or, with some additions for candles, servants, &c., seventy piasters—being about 12s. English. This sum you pay whether you partake of the meals or not; and, if your appetite or engagements should not serve at the hours specified, you pay in addition for any refreshment taken at intermediate periods. If absent for a day or two, or even a week, the tariff is still enforced. This is obviously unjust, and inconsistent with the freedom of action which one enjoys at home, and in all other parts of the civilised world; where in a hotel the apartment is the only permanent charge, the meals being only paid for when eaten. But the hotel-keepers of Pera, and indeed of all the hotels in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, doubtless know their own business best: they certainly seem to have arrived at an agreement to act upon one and the same principle, and so to make the most out of every one who falls in their way. The scale of charge itself is undoubtedly exorbitant, considering the cheapness of all articles of consumption: meat, 2d. and 3d. per lb.; fowls, 2d. and 3d. a piece; bread, vegetables, &c., proportionably cheap. As for the *cuisine*, it presents nothing to boast of; the most ordinary routine of stewing and baking, without a pretence at flavouring. Moreover, there are many little matters in which the comfort of the guests might be consulted, and at little or no additional expense, but which the worthy host does not think it worth while to attend to. Cold water, for instance, is a great luxury in a hot climate like this, and ice must be cheap, as the itinerant dealers in penny lemonade carry about huge lumps of it to cool their cans; yet the idea of iced water which one drinks for nothing, or even wine which one pays for, is never dreamed of. A moderate application of ice to the butter, also, would make it of a consistency to render it eatable, besides subduing its rancid flavour; as it is, it comes on table in a condition neither exactly eatable nor drinkable, but very sensible to the smell.

There are no bells in Turkey;—"yet," as Don Juan says, "men dine." The servants are generally, or supposed to be, stationed in the ante-room; and they are summoned to the presence by a smart clapping of the hands. This custom reminds one of Oriental stories, where some grim Vizier or blood-thirsty Pacha, strikes his hands together once or twice, as the case may be, when, presto! enters Mr. Gaoler, or Mr. Executioner, with the fatal bowstring. In hotel practice the noise of this *claque*, repeated in a sort of running fire throughout a protracted meal time, becomes rather tiresome.

All the servants, "chambermaids" and all, are men; of various races and various hues—black, brown, and yellow; some with beards, some without; some dressed as Turks, some as Christians, and some hardly at all; all tolerably active and obliging. In short, as also, and in short everywhere, everything is done by men, except occasionally the dangling of a young baby-Turk, as he snifs the air in the Champs des Morts, the favourite promenade, which is performed by a black female slave. The costumes seen in the streets are innumerable in variety, but all more or less picturesque. The women who shop about are of the very common sort, mostly old and ugly, but still with their wizened features smothered up in their white muslin veils, just as jealously as if they were those of a blooming houri of sixteen.

Constantinople is always a dull place; at the time of our visit, what with rumours of war, and rumours of conspiracies, and prevailing uncertainty, and universal poverty, it was especially so. There is a theatre or opera-house in the High-street at Pera, but it was not open; winter is "the season," at which period also subscription balls are given upon a grand scale by Misseri in the "great room" of the Hôtel d'Angleterre.

By way of satire upon a public amusement, a small court-yard, in some back premises near the theatre, has been opened, and falsely styled a "Jardin des Fleurs." There, for a piaster a head, poor devils of strangers who have nothing else to do, resort to promenade upon one another's toes, to the smell of half-a-dozen oil lamps, and the reviving sounds of as many execrable executants upon brass and catgut. S——, very diligent, went there to make a sketch; but came away disgusted But, in truth, as already observed, the summer months are the non-season at Constantinople; when everybody Sultan, Pachas, Ambassadors, bankers, shopkeepers and all—is "out of town:" at Therapia, Buyukdere, the Prince's Islands, or other suburban resort. Being situated along the Bosphorus, steamers ply to all these places; and very gay does the blue-bosomed Bosphorus look, spangled with the revolving wheels, and turbaned as it were with smoke. These boats are crowded to excess throughout the day, and doubtless pay very well. The fares are moderate—four piasters to Buyukdere; but were formerly much higher. The shareholders are chiefly Turks, who are beginning to be more alive to the advantages of commercial enterprise than formerly, when they left everything to the Jews and Armenians. The late Sultana Valide was a large proprietor (if not, indeed, the originator) of this, as she undoubtedly was of many other important industrial speculations. Besides the Turkish boats, there are some belonging to English men; but these run under the disadvantage of not being allowed to touch at the bridge to embark and land their passengers, who are thus compelled to use caïques. What with their share of passenger-traffic, however, and the towing of vessels, they carry on a fair business.

An omnibus, too, runs from Buyukdere to Pera daily in a little under two hours—distance about twelve miles This vehicle is of iron or tin plate: painted yellow, and is drawn by six, eight, or ten horses—more or less according to the state of the roads.

A DAY OF SIGHT-SEEING.

To visit the Seraglio* and Mosques, and other establishments, it is necessary to obtain a firman, which is the *open sesame* to every place worth seeing in Constantinople. The firman is, or is supposed to be, given gratuitously; but its issue and use are attended by an outlay of fees, or *backsheesh*, as they are called, amounting to about £3. The consequence is, that a firman for sight-seeing becomes a matter of speculation a sort of venture in the hands of the commissioner of the hotel, who tries to make up as large a party as possible for the occasion charging the several individuals of the party as much as possible, and doling out as little as possible to the claimants of *backsheesh* at the several places visited. On the occasion when we went the round, there were eighteen of the party; and the firman-contractor, in a subdued but piteous tone, complained that he should make a bad day of it, as he had been disappointed of about as many more—chiefly naval officers, who had set off at short notice for their ships. Yet, at the rate of three Spanish crowns a head, which was what he charged, there would be a sum total of about £12 to set off against a supposed expenditure of about £6.

Our party, having mustered about ten o'clock, sallied forth, preceded by a very grave and important-looking officer of police (*kawass*), armed with sword and pistols, accompanied by a private of the same force, who carried the firman to exhibit where required. The former personage, our contractor stated, received a backsheesh of about 30s., and the latter about 10s. for his day's work.

It is considered sacrilege to tread upon the floor of a mosque or palace with one's ordinary boots or shoes; accordingly, they have to be taken off at each sacred portal, and slippers substituted, or, as an alternative, a large pair of slippers drawn over the former. The Turks generally walk about doubly shod, and take off the outer shoes at the entrance to their mosques. As it was, with our party of eighteen, besides the two policemen and the firman-contractor, the process of shoeing and unshoeing, repeated about twenty times in the course of the day, became a serious business.

Before proceeding to describe the various sights, however, a short sketch of the position and general bearings of the city of Constantinople will be acceptable.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Magnificently situated at the extremity of the European shore of the Bosphorus, at the point where that strait joins the Sea of Marmora, the ancient city of Byzantium is, like Rome, built upon seven tolerably steep hills. When Constantine the Great removed the seat of Government hither in 330, the name was changed to Constantinopolus (the city of Constantine). The Greeks ordinarily spoke of it as Πολις (the city *par excellence*), as the Romans styled Rome *Urbs*; and since the occupation of the Mahomedans, a slight alteration of the words Εις την πολιν produce the name Istamboul, or Stamboul, by which the Turks at present distinguish the city proper from the suburbs.

The form of this city is triangular; the western or land side is about four miles long; that facing the Sea of Marmora is between five and six miles long; and the third side is separated from the main land on the shore of the Bosphorus, by a narrow gulf, diminishing gradually from about a mile in breadth, which is called the Golden Horn, and forms one of the most spacious, convenient, and magnificent harbours in the world. The length of the town on this side is somewhat more than three miles.

On the opposite side of the Golden Horn is the busy quarter of Tophana and Galata, leading to Pera, which crowns the heights, and which is the place of residence of the Christian population. The capital has been of late years connected with this suburb by means of a bridge of boats Higher up the Golden Horn is another bridge of older date.

The city is protected on every side by walls, which were once of considerable strength, but in the lapse of ages have fallen to decay: the wall on the land side is a double one, with a double line of trenches. At the extreme southern extremity of the latter wall, in the sea of Marmora, is the ancient castle of the Seven Towers; the original structure of which was commenced by Zenon in the year 1000, and finished by Emmanuel Comnenus in 1812, when it was called Pentapyrgion, on account of the number of towers (five) of which it consisted. In 1458 Mahmoud the Conqueror rebuilt the greater part of this fortress; and added three towers, octagon in form, and with conical roofs. The so-called castle of the Seven Towers has now only four, three having been destroyed by an earthquake which took place in 1768. This castle, under the Mahomedan sovereigns, has been long used as a sort of Bastille for political offenders. There it was customary to confine the Ambassadors of European states against which war was about to be declared—a barbarous practice, which began to fall into desuetude under Selim III, and was altogether abolished by Mahmoud II. The appearance of this old ruin, whether by sea or land, is very imposing. The towers are supported upon terraces sixty or seventy feet high and sixteen or eighteen feet wide. The walls are surrounded by deep trenches or moats, now dried up, and used for the cultivation of various domestic herbs and vegetables. At the northern extremity of the land fortifications on the Golden Horn was another fortress, called Cynegion, the site of which, in more recent times, was used as the arena for combats between wild beasts. Finally, at the extreme point of the promontory, looking towards the Asiatic shore, stood the Acropolis of the ancient city of Byzantium; and the area of the latter now forms the extensive inclosures of the Seraglio, being nearly three miles in circumference.

The view obtained from the top of the Tower of Galata, looking down upon Constantinople, and the Golden Horn, is one of the most magnificent it is possible to conceive; in its breadth and expanse, it is grandeur itself; while the details of curious architecture afford endless occupation for the eye, and may rivet, without tiring, the attention for hours together. (*See the Large Panoramic View on the middle pages.*)

Immediately beneath the spectator are the quaint house-tops of the narrow streets of Galata and Pera; with glimpses between them, here and there, of the busy life which never tires throughout the day in those close thoroughfares. Close at hand, a little to the right, is one of the innumerable minarets which rear their tall, straight necks in all directions, piercing into the blue sky with their sharp pointed heads; and on its narrow balcony is the *Muezzin* calling the faithful to prayer; this he does five times a day—his well-practised but harsh-toned voice being heard through the air at distances which to the European would seem incredible. Beyond this dark and various-coloured mass of building is the glittering surface of the Golden Horn, covered with innumerable shipping of all countries, and spanned by the floating bridge which connects the quarter of Pera with Constantinople.

Continuing our regards now to the Imperial city, and commencing at the left, we behold the extensive gardens and numerous buildings of the far-famed Seraglio; the trees so thickly planted as to prevent the prying eyes of the curious from lighting upon the Sultanas in their walks. Next, to the right, are Mosques of St. Sophia, of Sultan Achmet (with its six minarets), of Suliman, and of Mahomed II. To the extreme right is the Seraskiers Tower. At the foot of the floating bridge is the Mosque of Sultana Valide. At the extreme left of the

* Seraglio in the Turkish language means Palace. There are several imperial palaces in and about Constantinople; but the term, when used alone, is understood to refer to the ancient Seraglio which is the "Sublime Porte," or gate, by which the Ottoman State is known in diplomacy, and which stands on the site of the palace of the Greek Emperors.

picture on the other side of the narrow channel which separates the point of the Seraglio from the Asiatic shore, and covering the extreme point of the latter is Scutari, the largest of the suburbs of Constantinople, and, like it, built upon seven hills. Beyond, to the right, is the Sea of Marmora, shining like a bright mirror beneath the noontide sun; and in the midst, hugging the Asiatic shore, are the Princes' islands, a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Constantinople.

Proceed we now with our round of sight-seeing:—

THE SERAGLIO.

The various kiosks and apartments within the precincts of this ancient palace have been built at different times, according to the taste or caprice of successive Sultans or Sultanas. They therefore exhibit no attempt at order in their arrangement; but some of them, on the higher ground, have an extremely handsome appearance. The gardens are planted with cypress and evergreens, forming to the eye of the spectator from without a spacious shrubbery, out of which the various buildings rear their heads capriciously in all directions. Marble basins, spouting fountains—the sight and sound of which sooth and charm the sense of the Oriental—abound in all parts of these jealously-guarded premises. Marble bath-rooms are to be found even within, and on the first floor of the buildings themselves

Von Hammer thus rather quaintly describes the general arrangements of the Seraglio; and though his account is, probably, in many particulars, out of date, it is the best general description of the place we know of:-

The principal entrance of the Seraglio is a huge pavilion, with eight openings over the gate, or *porte*. This porte, from which the Ottoman empire took its name, is very high, simple, semicircular in its arch, with no Arabic inscription beneath the band of the arch, and two niches, one on each side, in the wall. It looks rather like a guard-house than the entrance to a palace of one of the greatest princes of the world; and yet it was Mahomed II. who built it. Fifty *capidgis*, or porters, who keep this gate; but they have generally no weapons, but a wand or white rod. At first you enter a large court-yard, not near so broad as long; on the right are infirmaries for the sick, on the left lodges for the *cumacoglans*, that is, persons employed in the most sordid offices of the Seraglio; here the wood is kept that serves for fuel to the palace. There is every year consumed 40,000 cart-loads, each load as much as two buffaloes can well draw.

Anybody may enter the first court of the Seraglio. Here the domestics and slaves of the Pachas and Agas wait for their masters' returning, and look after their horses; but every thing is so still, the motion of a fly might be distinctly heard; and if any one should presume to raise his voice ever so little, or show the least want of respect to the mansion-palace of their Emperor, he would instantly have the bastinado by the officers that go the rounds; nay, the very horses seem to know where they are, and no doubt they are taught to tread more softly here than in the streets

The infirmaries are for the sick that belong to the house; they are carried thither in little close carts drawn by two men. When the Court is at Constantinople, the chief physician and surgeon visit this place every day; and it is asserted they take great care of the sick. It is even said, that many who are in this place are well enough, only they come hither to refresh themselves, and drink their skinful of wine. The use of this liquor, though severely forbidden elsewhere, is tolerated in the infirmaries, provided the eunuch at the door does not catch those that bring it, in which case the wine is spilt on the ground, and the bearers are sentenced to receive 200 or 300 bastinadoes.

From the first court you go on to the second, the entrance whereof is also kept by fifty *capidgis*. This court is square, about 300 paces in diameter, but much handsomer than the first: the pathways are paved, and the alley well kept; the rest consists of very pretty turf, whose verdure is only interrupted by fountains, which help to preserve its freshness. The Grand Signior's treasury and the little stable are on the left: here they show a fountain, where formerly they used to cut off the heads of Pachas condemned to die. The offices and kitchens are on the right, embellished with domes, but without chimneys: they kindle a fire in the middle, and the smoke goes out through the holes made in the domes. The first of these kitchens is for the Grand Signior, the second for the chief Sultanas, the third for the other Sultanas, the fourth for the *capidgi-bas*, or commandant of the gates; in the fifth they dress the meat for the Ministers of the Divan; the sixth belongs to the Grand Signior's pages, called the *Ichoglans*; the seventh to the officers of the Seraglio; the eighth is for the women and maid-servants; the ninth for all such as are obliged to attend the Court of the Divan on days of session.

All round the court runs a low gallery covered with lead, and supported by columns of marble. No one but the Grand Signior himself enters this court on horseback, and therefore the little stable is in this place, but there is not room for above thirty horses: overhead they keep the harness, than which nothing can be richer in jewels and embroidery. The great stable, wherein there are about 1000 horses for the officers of the Grand Signior, is towards the sea, upon the Bosphorus. The hall where the Divan is held, that is, the Justice-hall, is on the left, at the further end of this court; on the right is a door, leading into the inside of the Seraglio, none pass through but such as are sent for. The hall of the Divan is large, but low, covered with lead, wainscoted and gilt after the Moorish manner, plain enough. On the estrade is spread but one carpet for the officers to sit on. Here the Grand Vizier, assisted by his counsellors, determines all causes, civil and criminal, without appeal; the *Kaimakam* officiates for him in his absence; and the ambassadors are here entertained the day of their audience. Thus far may strangers enter the Seraglio; a man's curiosity might cost him dear, should he proceed further.

The outside of this Palace towards the port has nothing worth notice but the kiosk or pavilion right against Galata, which is supported by a dozen pillars of marble; it is wainscoted; richly furnished and painted after the Persian manner. The Grand Signior goes thither to divert himself with viewing what passes in the port, or to take the pleasure of the water when he has a mind to it. The Pavilion, which is towards the Bosphorus, is higher than that of the port, and is built on arches, which support three saloons, terminated by gilded domes. All these quays are covered with artillery without carriages; most of the cannon are planted level with the water; the largest piece is that which, they say, forced Babylon to surrender to Sultan Murad, and, by way of distinction, it has an apartment to itself. This artillery is what the Mahometans rejoice to hear, for, when they are fired it is to notify that Lent (*Ramazan* or *Ramazon*) is at an end; they are likewise fired on public rejoicing days.

The Sultan was absent, enjoying himself at one of his palaces on the Bosphorus, when our firman-party visited the ancient Seraglio. We entered it by a common looking gate near the water; then passing along in front of the barracks, we came to an extremely dusty court, partially planted with trees; and then to an inner court, where was the entrance-hall. A very ordinary staircase led to the audience-chamber, a spacious apartment, perhaps eighty or one hundred feet square, with windows on three sides of it; the walls and ceilings covered with decorations in green and gold, very heavy in effect; the curtains of white cotton, with crimson cotton or worsted fringe. Altogether, the effect was much after the style, and not more imposing than that of an assembly-room at a second-rate watering-place. The same remark applies to the inner reception-room, and the Sultan's private room adjacent to it, only that they are smaller. The views from the windows, however, of the Bosphorus, and the Sea of Marmora, covered with shipping, and Pera and Scutari, with the mountains beyond, were certainly magnificent. The Sultan's bath, consists of two small apartments in white marble, lighted from above by skylights. There is nothing remarkable in their decorations. We next saw the drawing-room appropriated to the ladies, which was more elegant in form than those we had previously seen, with semicircular recesses at two opposite sides. In it was a grand pianoforte

This apartment opened out, on one side, upon a delicious terrace-garden; on another, into a small apartment containing some curious arms belonging to the Sultan, preserved in a glass case; and on a third, into the Sultan's bed-room. This chamber was held sacred by the man who showed us over; and no *backsheesh* could induce him to allow us to proceed beyond the threshold. We saw quite enough of it, however, to remark that it was lofty, and tolerably spacious, but very plain in its arrangements. On the side opposite the door, we saw an ordinary French bedstead, with thin crimson curtains suspended from the ceiling. We were next ushered into a long gallery, with white-washed walls, lighted on one side by a row of very plain windows. This was the picture gallery. Along the wall opposite the windows was a single row of coloured prints, chiefly after modern artists—Horace Vernet, Turner, Stanfield, and others. The larger number of them were the well-known performances representing the exploits of Napoleon Bonaparte, and in the centre was his apotheosis; of the others, many represented sea-fights; and a few were views in Switzerland, Italy, &c. After passing through this and another gallery, we came to the winter-garden—not a very large one, nor in a very high state of cultivation. The flowers and plants were by no means remarkable for beauty or variety; and, as there was no prohibition against picking them, most of the party helped themselves pretty freely to them. On one side of this garden is a marble hall, with an inner recess, also in marble, with a fountain in the midst, playing into a shallow basin full of gold fish; and other fountains along the walls. These hydraulics were set agoing for our edification; but the effect was by no means imposing, the streams of water being thin and feeble, and common place in their arrangement. We were not tempted to inspect the Royal stables, as there were only two horses in them, and they were evidently not show places in themselves. Near to them, on an elevated spot, stands the column erected by Theodosius, to commemorate his victory over the Goths. It is fifty feet high, of the Corinthian order, the capital of porphyry, or *verde antique*, and on a tablet opposite it is the following inscription: "Fortuna Reduvi ob devictos Gothos." The Imperial library is in a small detached building, approached by a flight of marble steps. The principal curiosity here is a painted family tree, on canvas, rolling up like the sign of an itinerant show, and containing the portraits of all the Sultans from the time of Mahomed II. down to Mahmoud II., in small oval medallions. This was opened out upon the floor for our inspection; and seemed to be held in little reverence by the honest Mussulmans present, for they actually walked across it as they would a carpet. By constant rolling and unrolling, the part near the top has been worn into a large hole, endangering the features of the head of the family.

Our egress from the Seraglio buildings was by the ancient hall used for the reception of Ambassadors—a dingy-looking room, with what appeared to be a large four-post bedstead in one corner; the posts studded with turquoises, rubies, amethysts, and other precious stones; but which, in reality, is the throne, which was formerly used on state occasions of the kind mentioned. Opposite the throne is a grated window; and outside this window in the good old days when the Turk really imagined himself to be the greatest personage in the whole world—the poor Ambassadors from European states used to make their first obeisances, announcing themselves "the slave of your slave of England or France," as the case might be. His Highness, with a majestic wave of the hand, would then give orders: "Take away this infidel dog; feed him, and clothe him decently, and then bring him before us." Upon this the Ambassador, and his secretary and suite, withdrew; and, after having been regaled with some barbarous mess, were clothed in long pelisses of various colours—some red, some yellow, some blue—and fashioned according to their respective grades; and, so attired, were permitted to enter the Imperial throne-room, where his Excellency delivered his credentials.

The armoury, the building appropriated to which was once a Greek church, is well worth visiting. When we were there, we found a number of men busily employed arranging many the muskets recently sent by France, in place of the old lot, which were ill-fashioned and covered with rust. Here, besides the arms for actual use, there is a curious collection of ancient arms of all dates; also the gorgeous and singular costumes worn by the various dignitaries of the empire, previous to the introduction of the blue frock-coat and fez. Along the galleries are hung the colours taken from Persian and other foes in days of yore. Finally, in the east gallery, in a glass case, are preserved the keys of all the cities in the empire.

THE MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA

is situated close to the Seraglio, at the other end of the court-yard in front of the Palace. The appearance of the outside, with its depressed dome, and various projecting walls, is imposing, but announces at once that the architectural arrangements were made more with a view to internal than external effect

This superb basilica, the most celebrated of all the edifices consecrated to the service of Islamism, was originally built by Constantine (A.D. 325), and dedicated to St. Sophia, or the Divine Wisdom. It was burned down in 404, and rebuilt in 415. Having been again burned down in the reign of Justinian, the present building was erected, upon a more splendid scale than the former one, and completed in the year 538.

The following historical and descriptive details are abridged from Von Hammer's valuable work, already cited:—

The architects employed by Justinian in this masterpiece of architecture were Athenius of Tralles, and Isidorus of Miletus. The roof of the building weighed heavily on the people and all classes of the public functionaries through the newly-imposed taxes, insomuch that the salaries even of the professors were applied to the building. The walls and arches were constructed of bricks, but the magnificence and variety of the marble columns surpassed all bounds. Every species of marble, granite, and porphyry, Phrygian, white marble, with rose-coloured stripes, which imitated the blood of Atys, slain at Lynada; green marble from Laconia; blue from Libya; black Celtic marble, with white veins; Bosphorus marble, white with black veins; Thessalian, Molossian, Proconnesian marble; Egyptian starred granite, and Saitic porphyry, were all employed.

A hundred architects superintended it, under whom were placed a hundred masons: 5000 of the latter worked on the right side, and 5000 on the left side, according (so says the legend) to the plan laid down by an angel who appeared to the Emperor in a dream. The mortar was made with barley water, and the stones of the foundations were cemented with a mastic made of lime and barley water. By the time that the walls had been raised two yards above ground, 452 cwt. of gold had been already expended. The columns were bound as well on the outside as within with iron clamps, and covered within with lime and oil, and a stucco of many-coloured marble. The tiles on the arch of the cupolas, which astonished every eye by their extraordinary lightness and boldness, were prepared at Rhodes of a particularly light clay, so that twelve of them did not weigh more than the weight of one ordinary tile. These chalk-white tiles bore the inscription—"God has founded it, and it will not be overthrown: God will support it in the blush of the dawn." When the building of the cupolas at length began, the tiles were laid by twelves, and after each layer of twelve tiles relics were built in, whilst the priests sang hymns and prayers for the durability of the edifice, and the prosperity of the church.

The bringing together and preparation of the building materials occupied seven-and-a-half years. The building lasted eight-and-a-half years, and the finishing of the whole, therefore, took up sixteen years. When it was finished, and furnished with all the sacred vessels, the Emperor, on Christmas eve in the year 538; drove, with four horses, from the palace above the Augusteon to the church; slaughtered 1000 oxen, 1000 sheep, 600 deer, 1000 pigs, 10,000 cocks and hens; and during three hours 30,000 measures of corn were distributed among the poor. Accompanied by the patriarch Eutychius, he entered the church, and then ran alone from the entrance of the halls to the pulpit, where, with outstretched arms, he cried: "I God be praised, who hath esteemed me worthy to complete such a work. Solomon! I have surpassed thee!"

The church of Santa Sophia is in the form of a Greek cross, of which the upper end, where stood the altar, is turned towards the east, the lower end towards the west, and the two sides towards the north and south. On both the eastern and western side of the square is a semicircular recess, roofed with segments of domes, which rest against the main arches, and assist in resisting the lateral thrust. To these, again, are joined on either side, three small cupolas; so that the roof of the temple, rising by steps, consists of nine cupolas, of which the great dome forms the highest summit, from which the eye descends to the two half domes, and from thence to the three small cupolas

The walls of the interior are of polished stone—the floor paved with large flagstones, and furnished with ten gates—three to the west, through which people entered from the forecourt; one to the north; and one to the south, leading to the two minarets; and five, whence people entered from the first, or outer forecourt, into the second, or interior. This second inner forecourt, longer, broader, and more ornamented than the first, has sixteen gates, five of which lead into the outer court, opposite to which there are nine others immediately leading into the church; and finally, two side doors—one to the north, and the other to the south. All these doors are of bronze, adorned with crosses, which the Turks have mutilated. The space between the doors is covered with beautiful watered marble; and above them are still to be seen the remains of the Mosaic pictures which formerly served as paintings to the doors.

The great cupola is so finely vaulted, that its height is only a sixth of its diameter (which measures 115 feet). The centre of the dome is elevated 180 feet above the ground. The length of the interior of the church is 243 feet, the breadth 269 feet; the former measured from north to south, the latter from east to west. But as the length of the church ought properly to be measured from the altar to the opposite choir, the temple of Sophia is, in reality, broader than it is long.

Near the four great columns which support the dome are four others—two towards the east, and two towards the west—which, placed in a half circle with the larger ones, support the three semicircular cupolas on either side. In the four intervening spaces of the great and small columns stand, two and two, porphyry pillars with capitals and pedestals of the most exquisitely beautiful white marble. These are the eight porphyry columns from the Roman Temple of the Sun, of Aurelian, which the Roman Patrician, Marina, received as her dowry, and made over to Justinian. On the north and south sides between the great columns, on either hand, four pillars of the most beautiful green granite support the gallery of the female choir. These were brought by the Prator, Constantine, from the Temple of Diana at Epheseus, for the building of the church, for they are much larger and more beautiful than any other columns. The other four-and-twenty columns of Egyptian granite, which support the galleries on both sides, are arranged four and four in the six four-corner divisions which are formed by the large columns and ascents to the choir on the north and south sides of the church. These four-and-twenty pillars of Egyptian granite, the former eight of serpentine or green marble, and the eight of porphyry, make together the number forty—so beloved amongst Easterns—which is generally received in buildings of pomp as a number of grandeur and splendour, so that the ruins of Persepolis are to this day called *Tschehelmiun*, *i.e.*, the forty columns. On these forty columns of the basement rest sixty of the gallery. Finally, there are four middle-sized and three small columns above the doors, so that the whole number of all the columns is 107—the mystic number of columns supposed to support the House of Wisdom. The sixty-seven columns above are all also of granite or many coloured marble, fluted in the most beautiful manner, but surmounted with the most fantastic capitals, which neither belong to any of the five orders, nor are like each other.

Of the four great arches which rest on the four great columns, those only on the north and south sides are, as it were, closed by means of a wall through the columns of the lower female choir, and through the windows of the upper one. But through the arches of the west and east sides the view extends uninterruptedly from the gate of the entrance as far as the semicircle of the altar, or as far as the sanctuary. In the four corners of the great dome vault four seraphim are introduced in mosaic; and on the four vaulted arches there are still to be recognised the sketches of madonnas and pictures of saints. Several of them also adorned the walls, but they are now replaced by colossal inscriptions truly gigantic patterns of Turkish calligraphy, the standing letters being ten yards in length. The names of the four companions of the prophet, Abubeker, Omar, Osman, and Ali, figure as the side pieces of the four six-winged seraphim which the Moslem faith acknowledges under the names of the four archangels, Gabriel, Michael, Raphael, and Israel. In the cupola itself is written, introduced by Jakut, the well-known Arabian verse of the Koran: "God is the Light of the Heavens and the Earth"

This verse is illuminated during the nights of the Ramazan by a sea of rays from some thousands of lamps, which, suspended in a triple circle above each other, trace out the vault of the dome. This string of lamps, on which lights are alternately suspended, with ostrich eggs, artificial flowers, and bunches of tinsel, are found in all the mosques, richly adorned in proportion to their size, and producing, when lighted, a singularly magic effect.

When our party arrived at the side door of the south front, that at which Europeans are generally admitted, it was not much after twelve o'clock, and the *mawas*, or mid-day service had not yet concluded. So we were forced to wait, sitting upon the steps leading to the floor of the corridor, outside the basement of the Mosque. There we sipped sherbet, which was brought to us in a bowl from a neighbouring *kaffergee*, and listened in silence to the strange sounds of chanting, which echoed through the building. After a time the congregation began to drop out, by ones and twos, putting on their outer shoes upon a wooden platform placed for this purpose at the limit of the sacred precincts; and soon after they poured out in crowds; when a good-looking priest approached, and conducted us by a side door on the left to a passage, by which ascent was to be obtained to the gallery appropriated to women. This passage is on a gentle ascent, and wide enough to drive a carriage up it; it takes a zig-zag course, and is nearly dark, being lighted only at the points which touch upon the external wall, through narrow casements. Upon emerging from these gloomy recesses to the broad-stone gallery, which, of course, was empty, into the broad light which pervaded the interior of the edifice, the effect was truly magical. The wide-spread dome, lighted up by four-and-twenty windows round its base, just lofty enough to give the full idea of grandeur, yet not high enough to carry the eye away from contemplation of the lateral spaciousness of the building; this dome, whose curve very much resembles that of the firmament itself, seemed absolutely to float between heaven and earth; the solid nature of the materials of which it is composed being for the moment forgotten. Below, the plan adopted, that of the Greek Cross, throws the whole vast scope of the building at once open to the view, saving only the ambulatories beyond the stupendous pillars supporting the dome, which were necessarily partially concealed; just enough to allow one to imagine them more extensive than they actually are. The floor was covered with matting; and scattered about in various directions were devout Mussulmans still at their prayers, whilst some dozen young children, boys and girls, in long light robes and loose trousers, were playing at hide-and seek, chasing one another round and in between the stupendous columns, scudding along with the fleetness of the doe; their faint sounds of laughter mingling strangely with the solemn dirge-like chanting which issued from various unseen recesses. Having surveyed the building from all parts of the gallery, which extends round three sides of the building, we descended to the floor; and here the effect was one of increased grandeur. At the west side are two large marble urns, or vases, from

INTERIOR OF THE GREEK CHURCH OF BALUKLI, NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

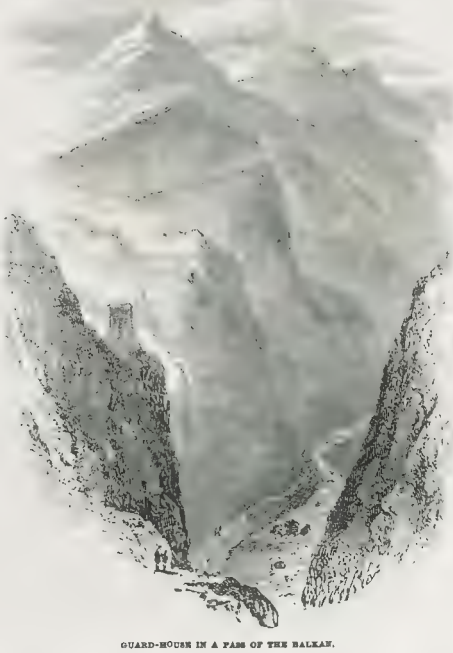
which issue streams of water for the washing, cooling, and refreshing of those who come to prayer. Innumerable small lamps, some of them formed of ostrich egg-shells, are arranged in order all through the building, being suspended from the various domes by wires at a level of about ten or a dozen feet from the ground. This temple having originally been built for the purposes of Christian worship, the altar was at the extremity of the Eastern arm of the cross. On appropriating it to the observance of the religion of Mahomed, it became necessary to alter this arrangement, placing the *mahrab* in the direction of Mecca, which, in regard to Constantinople, lies in a south-easterly direction. The consequence is, that the believers pray towards, running diagonally across the floor, from the north-eastern to the south-western column. The effect of this, which only occurs in the case of the Mosque of St. Sophia, is very singular.

As the siege of Constantinople under Mahomed II., when the Gate of Adrianople was taken, the terrified Greeks fled from all parts to the Temple of Sophia, expecting miraculous intervention in their favour; but the gates did not long resist the terrible axe-blows of the conquerors, and the carnage which followed was dreadful. During three whole days the city was given up to pillage; on the third, so it is said, Mahomed II. entered the splendid Temple of St. Sophia, now a reeking charnel-house, the floor covered with dead to the depth of many feet; and having plunged his hand into the midst of the gory pile, he then placed it against one of the pillars to the south of the high altar, and exclaimed, "So far! It is enough!" after which the massacre was stayed. The guides pointed out to our party a mark on the wall, about thirteen feet from the ground, which they said was that left by the conqueror on the occasion in question, and which certainly perfectly resembles the form of a human hand, though on rather a gigantic scale.

OTHER MOSQUES, FOUNTAINS, &c.

After seeing St. Sophia, the other mosques strike one with disappointment and something akin to annoyance. Large and small, they are but servile imitations of the Sophia; and, like all imitations, want that character of grandeur which originality alone displays. We only visited two—that of Sultan Achmet, and that of Suliman. The Achmet is in the Hippodrome, not far from the St. Sophia. It ranks as the principal of all the mosques, and is the only one in the whole Ottoman Empire

MIRACULOUS SPRING AT THE GREEK CHURCH OF BALUKLI



GUARD-HOUSE IN A PASS OF THE BALKAN.

THE MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA.

which has six minarets: the St. Sophia and the Suliman, and even that at Mecca, having only four. The principal dome is supported by four pillars of immense thickness, measuring 36 feet in circumference. It is very spacious; but, after the Sophia, has a bare and heavy appearance.

The Sulimanye was built by Sultan Suliman, in 1550 55, and was professedly designed to eclipse the masterpiece of Justinian; which it closely imitates, both in the ground plan and the number and arrangement of the cupolas. The principal dome is seven yards higher than that of the Sophia, but of the same circumference; the effect of lightness and spaciousness so marvellously realised by the latter, is therefore not attained. The galleries of this mosque we observed to be closely packed with bales of merchandise, trunks, carpet-bags, and all sorts of goods. Upon enquiry we learned that these were the property of those who had left their homes on a pilgrimage to Mecca; that they were kept for them, without charge, till their return; the only condition being that the goods of all who died on the way, or who did not make their existence known in due time, should become the property of the mosque, or of the priests belonging to it.

Three of the mosques—the Sultana Valide (now called Yeni Jamesi), the Achmet, and the Roumanie—have covered galleries on a gentle ascent leading to them, and through which the Sultan, when he visits them, rides into the building on horseback.

The feast of Bairam, unfortunately, was just over when we arrived at Constantinople, but we heard much of the gay and noisy doings with which the time of rejoicing is celebrated. The whole population, from the Grand Signior down to the humble caïque, look forward anxiously to the moment of the new moon, which terminates the long fast of the Ramazan, and commences the festive season of Bairam. The mode of ascertaining the precise moment of the advent of the new moon is droll enough. Certain sage and very credible priests ascend to the high mountain of Bulgurlu, behind Scutari; and there they stand looking into pails full of water, pretending that on the surface of the latter they can see reflected the moon at the moment of its coming between the earth and the sun—a thing absurd and impossible, as we need hardly observe. Nevertheless, upon the fortunate priest making this remarkable discovery, an express is sent off to the Grand Vizier, who forthwith proclaims the commencement of Bairam, amidst the firing of innumerable cannons. In the evening the Imperial mosques are lighted up and thronged with the faithful; the streets and houses along the Bosphorus are illuminated; sounds of festive music load the air: all is wild excitement and pleasure. It need hardly be added that the lucky priest who sets all this train of festivity agoing, receives a handsome *backsheesh* for his trouble.

Not far from the Sultan Achmet Mosque is the tomb-house of the late Sultan Mahmoud, a neat irregular-shaped structure, containing the coffins of that Sultan, his wife, and three or four of their children. The coffins, which are large, and with angular tops, like the roofs of houses, are covered with rich cashmere shawls; and round the room are several chests of jewels and treasure, left by the defunct. Prayers are said here (as in other mausoleums) five times a day, by priests paid for the purpose.

Next to the mosques and the minarets, the fountains are decidedly the most beautiful features in Constantinople. They are very numerous, water being an object of the first importance with a people who drink, or are supposed to drink, no other beverage, and who are, moreover, perpetually washing themselves from morning to night. Many of them, particularly those attached to the Seraglio and the mosques, are stately covered structures, with curious gratings at the sides, and wide-spreading roofs, to keep the sun off. Collected around these fountains, all day long, are to be seen picturesque groups of people, male and female, drawing water, or performing their ablutions previous to entering the mosques.

THE SULTAN'S ATTENDANCE AT MOSQUE.

Every Friday (the Mahomedan Sabbath) the Sultan attends the *namaz*, or noontide prayer, at one of the mosques, in public state. This is a religious duty imposed upon the Sovereign for the time being, from which under no pretence, even of illness (unless it be very imminent in character) can he be exempt. History tells how this custom came to be confirmed. The Sultans, some five centuries ago, had become very lax as regarded the observance of their religious duties, and excused themselves from attendance at public prayer (to which, by the Koran, every good Mussulman is bound) under pretence of urgent state affairs. It was in the reign of the conqueror Amurat I. that Mewla Fenari, who then occupied the post of Mufti, or head-expounder of the law, resolved to oblige the Sovereign to fulfil this important duty,

THE MARINE ARSENAL, CONSTANTINOPLE.

and thus to give an example to his subjects of religious zeal. It happened one day that the Sultan having occasion to appear as a witness before the Mufti (for the Sultan in Turkey is, by the constitution, amenable to the law), the latter refused to hear his evidence upon his oath. Observing the surprise of the Monarch, the stout-hearted functionary added: "Highness! let not my conduct appear strange to you; your word as Emperor is sacred; who could venture to hold it in doubt? But here it is of no validity. A man who has not joined the bands of the faithful in public prayer may not give testimony before a court of justice." This wholesome lesson, so far from displeasing the Sultan, touched him sensibly; he acknowledged his error, and, in expiation of it, built at Adrianople, opposite the Imperial Palace, a superb cathedral, which is called after him.

The particular Mosque which the Sultan is about to visit becomes known every Friday about ten o'clock; and along the road which leads to it crowd great quantities of the faithful, and of strangers who may happen to be in the town, to see the procession. The show by water is very gay, something like that on Father Thames on Lord Mayor's-day—barring the fog; the state caïques of the Pachas, and of the Grand Eunuchs of the Palace, and of the Sultan, all skimming at tremendous speed the surface of the Bosphorus, which seems to dance with pride and delight whilst military bands play strange Oriental music, and the artillery at the Arsenal fire a hundred and one guns. On landing, the fat Pachas mount their state horses, which are richly caparisoned, and led by grooms, who also help to support their unwieldy masters; then come four or five led horses: and then the Sultan alone, on horseback, with numerous attendants on foot—all moving so slowly and amid such stillness that the very foot-fall of each horse and man is distinguishable. I was much struck with the heavy impassable aspect of his Highness, who is by no means naturally handsome, and who scarcely looked like a thing of life. He turned his eyes neither to the right nor to the left, and appeared as if he saw no one—nothing; that is, no one individually—nothing distinctly. As he sat enveloped in his black cloak (made in imitation of the black camel-hair cloak of the Prophet), which reached to the tail of his horse, he seemed scarcely able to hold on his seat, and was balanced in it as by habit or a miracle;—so weak and shattered in *physique*, so prematurely "used up." The road near the Mosque was lined with troops, who presented arms, an honour which the Sultan did not acknowledge; but when the band suddenly struck up a noisy tune, he gave a slight start in his seat and a slight twitch of the head, as a mummy would upon being galvanised; and then resumed his wonted wax-figure-like repose.

Rumour runs that the Sultan is more than half a Christian—at least, more Christian than Mahomedan. This, however, can only be matter of surmise and scandal, for the proof of the fact would be fatal to his Highness's crown—perhaps to his head. A story, however, which I heard from a very trustworthy person, and which I believe to be true, may be worth mentioning. Some time ago, when the Mosque of St. Sophia was being repaired, under the superintendence of an Armenian artist, a large quantity of the old plastering fell from the walls, and discovered the pictures of saints and Christian emblems which had been concealed for ages. The Sultan, who happened to be present, having come to see the progress of the works, remarked to the artist in French, "Il faut couvrir tout cela—le temps n'est pas encore venu!" (You must cover over all that—the time is not yet arrived.)

STREETS, BAZAARS, AND SHOPS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The streets of Constantinople are, if possible, more narrow, steep, dirty, and tortuous than those of Pera; the dogs therein certainly more numerous, and the shops strike one as the wildest "properties" in a pantomime. There are no window-frames, no windows; the whole shop front is open like a shed; and in this shed, or shell, which ordinarily varies from eight to twelve feet square, sits perched cross-legged upon a little couch, smoking a long pipe, the master of the little store. If not asleep—which is frequently the case—he twinkles his little eyes at you as you pass, and seems to invite you to enter. But your *laquais-de-place*, or Dragoman, as the *commissionaire* gentleman styles himself—and a stranger would never think of going out shopping without one of these gentry to speak the language, bargain for him, and so forth—knows his man, him with whom he is accustomed to have dealings, and in whose business he probably has a share; and, regardless of invitation s to the right or left, he takes you straight to where dwells the dealer in the very best cherry-stick pipes, amber mouth-pieces, embroidered tobacco-bags, yellow slippers, &c., in all Stamboul. There arrived, you are besought to enter; you squat down upon the couch beside the proprietor of the establishment, a *chibouk* (so the long pipes are called) is handed to you, and you smoke away, exchanging in silence looks of exceeding good-will and complacency with the said proprietor, whilst his slave and your dragoman fight and squabble at the door about the price of every individual article in the shop. A nod of the head to the latter is sufficient to complete a purchase, which he declares with a significant wink to be a bargain, protesting that all the shopkeepers are robbers, but that he knows how to beat the vagabonds down; and then you rise and walk out with mutual *salaams*, leaving five or six dirty hundred piaster notes behind you on the little counter (half of which Mr. Dragoman goes back for on his own account in the course of the evening); and then on to another shop and another, becoming in the course of the day the owner of a vast collection of miscellaneous rubbish intended for presents at home, but two-thirds of which, upon after examination, you find not to be worth the trouble of carrying—to say nothing of the Custom House, &c.

But we speak feelingly; we must return to the matter of fact. The Grand Bazaar, or town of Bazaars at Constantinople, is indeed a wonderful place—a perfect maze of little streets, all covered over, and sodark, that, till you get used to it, it is difficult to distinguish the various goods displayed, or intended to be displayed, to view. The shops in the Bazaars are smaller than the generality of those in the streets—few above six feet in depth; and along the front of all of them runs a sort of bench about two feet from the ground, which serves the double purpose of counter and settee. Here you sit down alongside of the dealer in slippers, or embroidery, or pistols, swords, pipes, tobacco, or whatever his *specialité* may be, and here you count out your money when your purchases are made. In candour, it must be stated of these tradesfolk that though they doubtless make as much as they can out of a customer, and are not nice about putting on the price a little to a stranger; they do not pester by pressing you to buy their goods. They show you what you point out, name their price, and if you do not make an offer in return, or shake your head, away they put the article back into its place with an air of passive indifference, which is at first a little provoking. One likes to be persuaded into a bargain sometimes, particularly when it is a foolish one. Another circumstance I remarked, and one attributable doubtless to the same point of character; there appears to be no rivalry amongst traders in the same commodity. Whilst you are bargaining with one shopkeeper, his neighbour takes no notice of your proceedings, and even when he sees you leave without being "suited," he does not care to ask you to see whether his goods (in the same line, for the Bazaars are all allotted to particular trades) are more to your taste than his neighbour's.

THE CISTERN OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE COLUMNS.

Among the curious remains of antiquity in the neighbourhood of the Hippodrome is the Cistern of Bin-Bir-Direk, or a Thousand and One Columns, built in the time of the Greek Empire. It is now used as a cistern no longer; but presents the appearance of an immense dark cavern, about two hundred feet square, or nearly square; the roof of which is supported by massive and lofty pillars. These pillars, which are of white marble, are 334 in number; but being only the pillars of the upper story, beneath which two other stories once existed, each with ranges of similar columns equal in number, this curious relic still goes by the name of the Cistern of the Thousand and One Columns. These two lower stories have long been filled up with earth, being, as I was informed, that dug out in the formation of the foundation of the Mosque of Suliman. This vast underground compartment is no longer a reservoir, but is made use of, by some Armenian, as a factory for spinning silk. The little urchins employed in this business are a noisy, impudent lot; their voices, shouting and laughing, are heard above as you pass over the gratings; and when you descend the ricketty wooden steps which lead to the bottom, they assail you—like veritable banditti—for *Backsheesh!* The best plan, touching the question of black mail, is to come quickly to terms with one of the biggest boys, who will then defend you from the rest. In default of this you will be mercilessly pelted.

There is another ancient subterranean cistern in Constantinople, which is still full of water, and which was not discovered by the Mahomedans for more than three centuries after the conquest of Constantinople. The roof is supported by three hundred and thirty-six marble columns, of various orders of architecture. It used until recently to be open to view, but is now shut up, in consequence of a tragical occurrence which is said to have taken place some years ago. An adventurous Englishman, who wished to explore the recesses of the cavern, proceeded into it alone in a boat, and with only a single torch to light him. He never returned, and no vestige has been seen of him since. Such is the story as I heard it; but I could not ascertain the name of the unhappy Englishman, nor the precise date of the occurrence. I should add, however, that the Turks have long been in the habit of telling wonderful stories of the tragical fate of persons who have been imprudent enough to venture into this subterranean expedition.

THE CEMETERIES.—FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE MAHOMEDANS.

What most strikes the stranger on wandering about the neighbourhood of Constantinople, is the number, extent, and beauty of the cemeteries attached to it. With the Musaulman, as with the Christian, the cypress is the tree appropriated to the resting-place of the dead; but the number in which they are displayed in the Turkish cemeteries would almost surpass belief, until actually seen. The effect is that of large forests, all clothed in the thickest verdure of sombre hue. The vastness of the burial-grounds, and the multitude of cypress-trees which grow in them, are due to two very simple causes: first, that every tomb is planted with a cypress; and secondly, that, as a general rule, two bodies are never placed in the same tomb.

The largest of the cemeteries in the neighbourhood of Constantinople is that Scutari, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus. It is a favourite resting-place of the true believer, being on the spot which was his father's before the conquest of European Turkey; added to which consideration, some suggest the apprehension to be lurking in the good Mahomedan's mind of the Crescent being one day driven out of the latter territory; on which event occurring, the true believer, by having taken the precaution of being buried "across the water," will have secured his bones from being disturbed by the hand of infidels. The cemetery at Scutari is indeed a magnificent forest slanting towards the sea; the cypress-trees in it have grown to extraordinary size. It is divided in various parts by alleys running through it, which at every turn present the most picturesque views of sea and land. The grave-stones are all of white marble, which is procured in abundance from the Isle of Marmora; and very quaint and significant are these little memorials in their form and decoration. They are generally truncated pillars; those of the men being crowned with turbans, whose indicates the rank of the deceased; those of the women, if married, being crowned with a rose; if unmarried, with a plain ornament, in shape something like a mushroom. Since the rule abolishing the use of turbans, and establishing the fez as the universal head-dress (except in the case of men past the age of bearing arms), a representation of the fez, by no means so picturesque in form as the turban, now covers the graves of men who have died in the prime and vigour of life. Upon the stone itself is an inscription, in Arabic letters, generally richly gilt, setting forth the name, titles, and merits of the departed—with the addition, very often, of the manner of his death. It is a remarkable feature in the character of the Oriental that punishment brings no disgrace with it—and least of all, capital punishment. We find, therefore, amongst the tombs in and about Constantinople, not a few instances in which the occupant, "of blessed memory," is represented, in rude relief, with his head cut off, or perhaps dangling in the air by a rope. Amongst the Greek and Armenian tombs, such devices are frequent. To return to more agreeable associations: the tomb-stones generally have a little cavity cut in them, destined to receive flowers which the relatives of the deceased from time to time bring as a tribute of affection and respect.

The funeral ceremonies of the Musulmans are marked with great simplicity, but with a gravity which cannot fail of exciting the most solemn emotions. The body having been carefully washed, camphor is sprinkled over the forehead, the knees, the hands, and the feet. It is then wrapped in a white cloth, on which are worked passages from the Koran, and so prepared is deposited at the door of the house, during three or four hours, at the end of which the Imaum (or priest) arrives, sprinkles the corpse with holy water, and prepares to conduct it to the place of sepulture. Thither it is borne by the friends of the family, assisted sometimes by hired bearers, sometimes by strangers, who look upon this pious duty as an act of expiation of great virtue. The funeral cortège is composed only of men; but sometimes women, who are paid for the purpose, attend at the grave to weep for the deceased—a practice evidently adopted by the Musulmans from the ancient Greeks and Romans. The body being thus brought to the grave, the Imaum places it upon its side, with the face turned towards Mecca, and then, standing at a little distance from it, recites the following articles of belief in a sonorous voice:—

I believe in one only all-powerful God, and I adore him only. I believe that Mahomet is the messenger of Allah upon earth, and the prophet of prophets. I believe, also, that Ali is the true chief of the Faithful; that this earth belongs to him, and that all true believers owe obedience to him, &c.

Then addressing the defunct, he says:—

Know well that Allah, whom we adore, is great and glorious; that he alone is the most high and powerful God that exists; and that there is nothing that is above him. Know well, also, that Mahomet is the greatest of all the prophets, and the best-beloved of all the messengers of God; that Ali and his successors are the sole and veritable guides of all good believers, and that all that comes from him, as also from the prophets, is the truth; that death is truth; and that the visits which the Mouiker and Nékir—the two angels of darkness and the messengers of Allah—are about to make to you are truth also; that the heaven and the earth exist; that hell and the day of judgment are truth also. Have thou the most implicit belief in all these things, for they are all true. And now may Allah thy master—Allah, great and glorious, who will come one day to raise all the dead from their graves—be good and merciful to you; may he listen favourably to your prayers, and lead you into the way of salvation. May he grant to thee the blessing of drawing near unto his Divine presence, and to the prophets; and may his grace be ever with thee. Amen.

The Imaum then withdraws some paces from the grave, and exclaims with a loud voice, "Approach, Mounkir and Nekir, approach! Here is a true believer. Come! He waits for you." Again approaching the side of the grave, he concludes with a short prayer:—"Great and glorious God, we humbly pray thee that the earth may press lightly upon thy servant; and may he find grace and mercy at thy hands. Amen."

Amongst the cemeteries on the European side, that of the Champs des Morts, at Pera, is appropriated to Greeks, Armenians, and Franks. It is very prettily situated, on a declivity, with the Golden Horn and its gay shipping forming a glittering vista underneath, and is, consequently, the favourite promenade of the fashionable world of the district.

THE GREEK CHURCH OF BALUKLI.—SPRING OF THE MIRACULOUS FISHES.

About half a mile beyond the walls on the side of the Castle of the Seven Towers, is the Greek church of Baluk li, a very handsome specimen of Byzantine architecture. It is remarkable, also, as having in connection with it a spring of holy water, which is said to effect miraculous cures of all sorts of diseases, mental and bodily. It is called the Spring of the Miraculous Fishes; and whether it be the water or the fishes that effect the cure is not quite clear. Curiosity it is that when we visited the chapel (S—— being anxious to make a drawing of the interior), the curative process was in full play. The first thing that startled us was the wild screaming and laughter of a female, which echoed through the Chapel, and attracted us to the spot whence the sound issued, which we found to proceed from a young female lunatic, who was being exorcised. The well is approached by means of steps. Here come the lame, the blind, the deaf; those afflicted with disease, of almost every kind, who, for the payment of a few paras, test the virtues of the Miraculous Spring. We drank of the water, which, thirsty as we were after a long ride, tasted very cool and agreeable.

POLICE STATION IN A PASS ON THE BALKAN RANGE.

Through the kindness of a gentleman who has recently returned from exploring the Balkan Range, I am enabled to give an interesting Sketch in one of the grandest defiles of those mountains, and which will well serve to illustrate the wild character of that country.

The Police Station, or in Turkish *Zaptiéh*, of Gabrova, is picturesquely situated on a precipitous rock, overhanging the deep gorge in the Balkan Mountains, through which the ample waters of the Maritza force their way, in tempestuous torrents, to the great plains of Thrace, which commence at a short distance from this place. In a military view, this pass is of much importance, being the only course by which the great plains of Thrace can be approached by an army from the north-west. There are no military works on any of the numerous heights which command this gorge; but with very little trouble indeed, the engineer could render the passage of any army, however strong, quite impracticable.

SLAVERY IN TURKEY.—THE SLAVE-MARKET—THE PALACE. A DISCURSIVE CHAPTER.

Nobody goes to Constantinople without thinking about slavery, and inquiring for the slave market, a subject which has afforded opportunity for so much fine writing—descriptive, moral, and sentimental—to Oriental travellers in all time. Slavery still exists, in high and low places, as of yore; but the slave-market has been abolished; so that the prying eye of European tourists will no longer be shocked and edified with the open trafficing in human flesh. An Imperial ordinance, issued about the close of the year 1846, put the final stop to the system, which, however, had long previously been falling into comparative desuetude, from the very deficiency of the material dealt in. The number of slaves in Turkey has been falling off for a long time past. One principal cause of this is, that the supplies which used in early times to be obtained as the fruit of wars, are wanting. Moreover, the contributions in the way of private commerce are more rare, owing, as we are led to hope, to a change for the better, in manners and feeling; but more probably to the increasing poverty of the mass of the community, which renders a slave a luxury beyond their means. Slaves, however, are still bought and sold by private contract in Constantinople. The "houses of call" for the Nubian domestic slaves are somewhere near the Hippodrome, and the Mosque of Sultan Achmet; the fair Circassians are to be purchased in the neighborhood of Egripian at Tophana. The price of slaves varies, according to age and other circumstances, from 3000 to 5000 piasters (say £25 to £40) for a male child, and from 30 00 to 100,000 piasters (£25 to £800) for a female.

The condition of the Turkish slave is very different to that which one ordinarily attaches to the notion of a state of slavery—a state in which one human being is entirely and unreservedly given up to the will and caprice of another; very different from the slavery of ancient Rome and Greece, where life and limb were at the master's bidding—very different from the slavery now existing in America—very, very different from the serfdom of Christian and civilising Russia. From the earliest time he has enjoyed certain constitutional rights, varying according to circumstances, and the class of slavery to which he belonged. The slave's life is sacred; he is even protected from corporal punishment, except in moderation and under rare circumstances; finally, he may not be worked beyond his strength, and he may not be starved nor tortured to death, so that, even when misbehaving himself, he is not so badly treated as the unfortunate misdemeanants in our Birmingham gaol—to say nothing of the union-houses.

The domestic slave, in a word, is on an equal footing with the other servants in a family, and is often a great favourite with his master, and the whole family. The master generally employs the best-looking and most amusing or intelligent of his slaves about his person, in some confidential or ornamental office—as secretary, or pipe-bearer; and sometimes, if the slave have a talent for making himself amusing by his singing or dancing, he rises high in estimation, and grows rich with *backsheesh* thrown to him by his master and his master's guests. In many cases, the master, finding the slave more faithful, more zealous, and generally more enterprising than Hirelings, entrusts him with the keys of his counting house to carry on business on his account; in others, he will lend him money to traffic in a sort of joint speculation. In all such cases—and they are of frequent occurrence—the slave arises with his master's fortunes; and, if the latter be a Pacha, or a man of note and advancement, comes himself at last into posts of dignity and profit—for the plunder in high places is enormous. All these circumstances tend to the spoiling of slaves; and, indeed, from all accounts, high and low, they are much more impudent than any other class of persons. Turkish gentlemen themselves have told me that this is their character; and one, pointing after his pipe-bearer, who had just left the room, said that he was the proudest rascal in existence; so much so, that though he condescended to carry his master's pipe and smoking apparatus amongst Mahomedans, he considered himself humiliated in having to do so before a Christian. Both male and female, these saucy Nubian slaves are much more vindictive against Christians than their masters.

It may seem a strange leap to take from the slave-market and the seclusion of the palace and the council of State; but it is a very straight and very plain road. Under the good old system, the Sultan always conducted the affairs of State through the medium of his own slaves—elevating those whom he found to be of ability sufficient to the posts of Grand Visier, Capitan Pacha, Mushir this, Bey t'other, &c. One very convenient consequence of this arrangement was, that his Highness could, upon occasions of political trouble, propitiate the popular favour by cutting off a few of the "heads of the State" (under the pretence, doubtless, of their having been guilty of treason) appropriating, at the same time, half their property to the uses of the Imperial treasury, which he could not so easily do with free Turks. These very awkward privileges have, however, by a recent ordounance, been taken away from the Sovereign; and deceased Pachas are allowed to wear their heads after they have ceased to be of use to any one but their owners: and also to enjoy the fruits of their plunder after quitting office. Another use to which the Sultans put their slaves (the good-looking ones, I presume) is to marry them to their daughters—the Sultanas, as they are all called; by which process the fortunate slave-Mushir or Pacha becomes entitled to the style and dignity of Highness. The four daughters of the late Sultan Mahmoud were thus disposed of; though one only survives—Adlif-Sultana, married, in 1845, to Mehemet Ali Pacha, formerly favourite of his late father-in-law, Mahmoud, and now Minister of War. But "all is not gold that glitters." The position of the favourite Pacha, who becomes the consort of a daughter of the Imperial house of Othman, is a very anomalous one. Though entrusted with the dest nies of millions, and having thousands of underlings at his beck and call, his own fate is not altered—he is still a slave—the slave of a woman, and that woman his own wife. He is by no means master of his own house, nor of his own acts: his wife (herself the daughter of a slave) never cedes her Imperial dignity; and in all respects is the head of the establishment. The miserable Pacha who has been bound to her by the ties of wedlock treats her on all occasions as his superior; never presumes to enter her presence without permission, and then bobs and bows with all the ceremonious respect due to her rank, as any lord in waiting would do. His conduct is subject to her will; and through her, to that of his Imperial master: his secrets are in her hands, to be retailed, either against or for him when and where it may be found convenient. So that the Pacha-Consort is always in a sort of false position, and leads,

* Halil Pacha, the brother-in-law of the present Sultan, was born as a slave by Khosrei Pacha (ex-Serasikier), who was himself a Georgian slave.

from beginning to end, an artificial life—a life of restraint and appearances. And such as this miserable domestic position is, he must contemplate himself with it "for the term of his natural life" he can look forward to no change "for better or worse," except widowhood, which with him however, must be perpetual. The marital law—so lax and easy with regard to others in Turkey—is stringent with him: once married to a Sultana, he may have no other wife, even after she is taken from him—he can never marry a second time. This is actually the case with three distinguished and worthy Pachas at the present moment.

Whilst jotting off the foregoing observations, I happened to take up a recent number of the *Courrier de Constantinople* (Aug. 10, 1853), where is a paragraph, the terms of which strikingly illustrate the sort of position a Pacha-Consort occupies as a member of the Sultana's court in the public estimation. It is an announcement of a celebration which takes place in the families of the great on the occasion of the juvenile members commencing their studies: what the nature or extent of those studies may be is not explained, but they probably are chiefly limited to the contents of the Koran, and the religious duties enjoined by it.

The "Court newsman" of the *Constantinople Courrier* writes a follows:—"On Monday the children of her Imperial Highness the Sultana, wife of his Highness Mahomed Ali Pacha, Minister of War, commenced their studies. His Majesty the Sultan deigned to honour with his presence this touching ceremony, and to join his prayers with those numerous other assistants for the happiness of the new pupils." He then goes on to speak of the crowd which thronged the apartments and the neighbouring streets, and how "several ladies of all religions had the honour of being presented to her Imperial Highness the Sultana, who received them, as well as the company generally, in the most gracious and flattering manner;" but says not one word of poor Mahomed Ali Pacha, the father of these interesting children, who probably was not even invited to the ceremonials and rejoicings, of which they were the heroines—heroines I say; for, though it is not so stated, the new pupils were doubtless females only. The Pacha-Consort has no *son* to bless his name!

This brings me to consider of graver evils than that of mere domestic disorganisation and discomfort, which are to be charged against the fatal policy which regulates the relations of the Imperial family. The horrible system of infanticide and assassination, as regards the male descendants of the Sultan, which has prevailed at all times, with the object of confining the heritable blood to a single stock, and which positively left the late Sultan Mahmoud (after he had murdered his brother) with no male male representative of the family; this cruel and disgusting practice is not yet extinct, though arbitrary blood-shedding, under all other circumstances, is strictly prohibited by the new code of laws; and blood-shedding generally is said to be very distasteful to the reigning Sultan. The Imperial Cemetery of Eyoub, if the stones could speak, would reveal many a dark deed of blood, which the whole of the criminal annals of Europe could not surpass in atrocity; but one of such stories shall suffice:—

One of the Sultanas—one of the daughters of the late, and sisters of the present, Sultan, was early in life married to Halil Pacha, and became the mother of a son, which, contrary to the usual practice, was suffered to live, and to remain in the house of his birth till he grew up to an age when children became most interesting, repaying with their smiles and intelligent conduct the cares of maternity. The poor little creature was beloved, admired by all; and was, of course, the pride and darling of his mother, who looked forward with something of the exulting feelings of the Roman matron at the privilege accorded to her of rearing a man-child to the service of the state. But her hopes were doomed to disappointment! The weakness of her womanly nature had been encouraged for awhile, only to be bitterly betrayed. One dismal day her only son was removed from her, under pretence of being taken elsewhere, for his education. He was heard of no more alive! He had fallen a sacrifice to the necessities of the state! The mother, distracted with grief, declared that she would live for ever apart from her husband; that she might run no chance of bringing more children into the world for the hand of the butcher. In this resolve she persisted for some time with firmness, in spite of all remonstrance; but, at length, upon the solemn assurance that her future offspring, even though males, should be spared to her, she consented to return to her husband; and, in course of time, became again the mother—of a son. Still confiding and trusting to the promise which had been made to her, but more than doubting the fidelity of the myrmidons by whom she was surrounded, she had already determined never to let that child out of her sight, even for an instant; and, at the very moment of its birth, received it into her arms—which yet encircled it when, worn out with agitation and fatigue, she fell asleep. Can a more hallowed—a more touching picture be imagined than that of this unhappy woman, battling in the midst of all her pain against the horrid destiny of her race? One would have thought that it might have moved even the slavish assassins of the Seraglio from their purpose. But no: when she awoke, the child was gone; and no her passionate appeals—her wild inquiries as to his fate—all was gloomy silence. Very shortly afterwards, this hapless daughter of the Osmanli died also—of a broken heart! Three tombs in the Imperial cemetery of Eyoub commemorate, in gilded mockery, this dark and hideous story; which, no doubt, is but one of many similar, if history cared to tell them.

The Sultan's brother lives; but leads a life of seclusion and restraint. Surrounded by spies, without a single individual bold enough to treat him as a friend (for to be seen speaking to him would be ground of sufficient whereon with the ill-disposed to raise suspicion)—indulged freely in all the enervating and debasing pleasures of the harem his condition is one of moral death. Although the times, probably, are past away, and for ever, when a prince in his position might be made the pivot and the puppet-hero of a dynastic revolution; the malicious habit of thought, which gave origin to such occurrences in former days, is not altogether extinct; and there have been occasions of discontent in which, if no conspiracy has existed for a revolutionary movement in his favour, the notion of the possibility of some such movement has been darkly suggested by the lovers of the marvellous and the mischievous. Indeed, whilst these very lines are passing through the press, there appears a leader in the *Times* suggesting this very idea, as being rife in Constantinople; reckless of the horrible consequences which might follow upon such an announcement, if believed.

What a melancholy picture does all this present of the fate of Royalty in a despotic state, demoralised and enfeebled in all its functions by habitual abuse and mismanagement. The Sultan himself, living in a splendid solitude, debarred the common sympathies of humanity even with a brother; and the author of a numerous family, upon whom nothing is entailed but the old family heritage of mutual strife, suspicion, common misery, and disquiet. How can such a state of things last? How can a Government continue strong; much less how can, a weakened Government move with its lost strength, when the head of the state constantly breathes an atmosphere of falsehood, and acts through agents whose integrity and motives he more than suspects, but whose power he cannot control? There is no doubt that the present Sultan is, as Sultans go, a very amiable, well-disposed man; who has a great horror of bloodshed—a great love of peace and quietness; and, above all, has, in some and refined ideas touching the promotion of the happiness of his people sincerely at heart. But the honest emotions of his heart are effectually smothered beneath the trammels of a selfish Court with which he is bound to the earth as with bonds of iron. Every European Monarch, except the Sultan of Turkey, knows some trustworthy, or supposed trustworthy, individual, to whose sympathy and counsel he may have recourse in time of trouble and of difficulty. The Sultan has none. He is the centre of a Court, the several members of which live neither for him nor for his people, but for themselves, and at the expense of both. With him, in the various departments of state, one Pacha succeeds another; each Pacha in his day making the most of the hour of sunshine—appointing hungry dependants to place here, and there, and laying up store for the day of tribulation and disgrace, which is sure to come upon him sooner or later; and every Pachas, as he comes into office, discovers that the Pacha whom he has displaced was the very arrantest rogue that ever gave employment to bow-string. Formerly these denunciations used to be enforced by the summary bow-stringing or decapitation of the peccant ex-minister; whilst a large portion of his property, the fruit of his plunder, was restored to the public treasury; and so the country was rid of one at least of its tormentors and blood-suckers for ever. But this stern justice has, by universal consent of the whole fraternity of Pachas, of late been abolished, as inconvenient and an extravagant and unprofitable waste of life; and the consequence is, that the circle of Pachas is more numerous, and goes round more merrily than ever—the cost of their entertainment in and out of office being proportionately increased.

The foregoing observations are no exaggeration of the actual state of things they refer to in this unhappy country, under its well-meaning, but, unfortunately, powerless ruler. The constitutional and financial reforms which have been effected (theoretically) are numerous, and of the highest importance and merit; but hitherto the attempt to carry them out has proved vain and hopeless.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE,

FROM THE END OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT TIME.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SUBJECT

The Ottoman Empire—whose position in Europe was asserted and secured by the conquest of Constantinople, in 1453, by Mahomed II.—arrived at its utmost pitch of greatness and splendour under his great grandson, Suliman the Great, who died in 1566. A little more than one century sufficed for the mature growth of this power, which, in its advances, had excited so much terror and hostility amongst the whole family of Christian Princes. An idea may be formed of the consideration in which, politically, it was then held—in that day even, when the memory of the Crusades was rife, and religious wars amongst themselves was a sort of mania with the Christian nations of Europe—from the fact that Francis I., the "Most Catholic" entered into a treaty of amity with Suliman the Great; and that one of the articles of this treaty contained a special provision for the admission of the Pope to the league. The object of this alliance was to oppose the growing power of Austria, under Charles V.; and one of the first fruits of it was the co-operation of the Turkish and French fleets against Nice.

The acquisitions of territory made to the Turkish Empire under Suliman the Great included the island of Rhodes—taken from the Knights of St. John; a large portion of Hungary; and the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, whose princes became vassals and tributaries to the Porte. Suliman falled, however, in his attempt against Malta—thanks to the brave resistance of the Knights of St. John, and the timely arrival of the Sicilian fleet. This defeat occurred in 1565. In the following year Suliman died; and from that period dates the commencement of the decline of the Ottoman power, which has ever since continued, with hardly an incident of reaction.

The secret of this decline, whatever be the conflicting sentiments with which it may be viewed on grounds of policy, may be well understood. A power formed only by the sword—fed only by plunder—cannot last for ever; there must be a limit to conquest when all the world is arrayed against the common enemy; and, consequently, a stoppage of the supplies derived by such means. And if, in the interval, no care has been taken to improve the internal resources of the acquired states, by the encouragement of industry and the inculcation of principles of sound morality; if no steps have been made to reconcile the animosities of surrounding states—holding out inducements to commerce in place of the wasteful excitement of war, that state must gradually fall from internal weakness—its outworks sinking beneath the resistless tide of public enterprise and national ambition. And has not all this been the case with Turkey under the successive representatives of the house of Othman for now nearly three centuries? The descendants of Amurat, the conqueror of Adrianople (1363); of Bajazet, surnamed the Thunderbolt; of Mahomed II., the conqueror of Constantinople (1453); of Suliman, surnamed the Great, and who raised the naval force of Turkey to a scale of greatness, the admiration of Europe—have laid aside the sword of their barbarian ancestors; but, having so done, have done nothing else worthy of note, or serviceable to their country. Abandoning themselves to pleasure, enclosing themselves within the walls of the harem, they consigned the destinies of the state, the whole conduct of their armies, to the Grand Vizier of the day—the internal government of the several provinces of the Empire being assigned as legitimate means of plunder to Pachas, and a whole host of inferior officials. Under this selfish and flagitious system, the whole Mussulman population continued to groan and waste from generation to generation. Denied the fruit of their labours, ground down with taxation, which barely left them the means of subsistence; the miserable inhabitants of Roumelia and Anatolia found little occasion for self-gratulation in the remembrance of the splendid conquests of Amurat, of Mahomed II., and of Suliman; little occasion, also, had they to thank the wisdom of their successors; and would probably have revolted against them long ago, but for the fanatic creed in which they are educated, which teaches them to venerate the person of their Sultan, or Padishah, as the "shadow of God," and the representative of the Prophet on earth. Bigoted, ignorant, helpless as children, the Turkish populace, wrapped in absurd and insolent conviction of their superiority over all other people on earth; believing that their Sultan is the impersonation of all mundane power and goodness, have suffered much and long, patiently, to supply the inexorable demands of successive task-masters, parasites of their supreme ruler upon earth. And when at length their sufferings or their discontent have exceeded the bounds of endurance, they have been quite satisfied with wreaking their vengeance upon whoever might happen to be the minion of the day, without the slightest regard to the secret causes of his misdoing, or the smallest attempt to provide securities against similar abuses for the future; whilst the Sultan has generally been too ready to accept this solution of all difficulties, which not only served to dissipate the popular wrath for the time being, but made him always appear as the divine exponent of public vengeance.

Whilst effeminate luxury reigned within the palace, and endless abuses sapped the vital principle in the domestic concerns of the Empire, its military character and institutions, by which the conquests and the redoubtable name of the Crescent had been achieved, were debased in common with the rest. The military feudatories, spoiled by habitual genius, shared the slothful character of their supreme head, and no longer, as of old, attended in person, with their stipulated contingents, under their respective flags—paying a small indemnity, at the rate of fifty piasters a head, in lieu. It was in vain that, after the disastrous war which was terminated by the treaty of Kainardje (1776), Sultan Abdul Hamed issued a severe edict for the re-organisation of the *dyhelis* upon the original footing; the clamours of the proprietors of the military fiefs against the fulfilment of the condition upon which they held their properties was so great, that the Government were obliged to give way, and to submit for all time to what was no other than a wholesale public robbery.

In connection with these preliminary observations it, becomes necessary to take a review of the origin and history of that remarkable body of men, who, in the time of the ascendancy of the Ottoman empire, formed its greatness and its right arm of strength, but in the time of its weakness became only an internal enemy—we mean the Janissaries. Gibbon thus succinctly describes the first proud creation and subsequent degeneracy of this corps:—

Amurath the First marched against the Sclavonian nations between the Danube and the Adriatic, the Bulgarians, Servians, Bosnians, and Albanians; and these warlike tribes, who had so often insulted the majesty of the empire, were repeatedly broken by his destructive inroads. Their countries did not abound either in gold or silver; nor were their rustic hamlets and townships enriched by commerce, or decorated by the arts of luxury. But the natives of the soil have been distinguished in every age by their hardiness of mind and body; and they were converted by a prudent institution into the firmest and most faithful supporters of the Ottoman greatness. The Vizier of Amurath reminded his Sovereign, that, according to the Mahometan law, he was entitled to a fifth part of the spoil and captives: and that the fifth might easily be levied if vigilant officers were stationed at Gallipoli, to watch the passage, and to select for his use the stoutest and most beautiful of the Christian youth. The advice was followed; the edict was proclaimed, many thousands of the European captives were educated in religion and arms; and the new militia was consecrated and named by a celebrated dervish (Hadji-Bektash, so frequently mentioned). Standing in the front of their ranks, he stretched the sleeve of his gown over the head of the foremost soldier, and his blessing was delivered in these words: "Let them be called Janissaries (*yenghi cheri*, or new soldiers); may their countenances be ever bright! their hand ever victorious! their sword keen! may their spears always hang over the heads of their enemies; and wheresoever they go, may they return with a *white face!*" Such was the origin of these haughty troops, the terror of the nations, and sometimes of the Sultans themselves. Their valour has declined, their discipline is relaxed, and their tumultuary array is incapable of contending with the order and weapons of modern tactics; but at the time of their institution they possessed a decisive superiority in war, since a regular body of infantry, in constant exercise and pay, was not maintained by any of the princes of Christendom

FROM THE TREATY OF CARLOWITZ TO THE TIME OF CATHARINE II.

To resume the current of history, Turkey, under the descendants of Suliman, received its first severe check from the brave John Sobieski, who, for his brilliant victory at Choczim, was elected to the throne of Poland. The first act of his reign was to relieve (by the treaty of Zurano, 1676) his new subjects from the tribute which they had hitherto paid to the Porte; and, shortly afterwards, he entered into an alliance with Austria against that troublesome state. And nobly he fulfilled the intentions of this alliance by coming to the rescue, and routing the Ottoman army before Vienna (Sept. 12, 1683), when that city, after a siege of two months, was at the point of surrendering to the implacable enemies of Christendom. The Porte never recovered from the effects of this terrible defeat. In 1685-6 it was driven out of Hungary—Buda, the capital, being taken by assault in the latter year; and in 1687 occurred the important victory of Mohawks, which placed Transylvania and Slavonia under the dominion of the house of Austria. Other and important reverses to the Turkish arms quickly followed, and in 1699 the treaty of Carlowitz was signed, by which the Marosch, Theiss, the Save, and the Unna, were fixed as the boundary between the Austrian and Turkish empires. From the date of this treaty the star of Osmanli, heretofore so redoubtable in the field, continued on one rapid course of decline, though with occasional periods of reaction of brief duration.

In a word, the star of the Osmanli, heretofore so redoubtable in the field, was already on the decline. It may be interesting to note some of the fluctuations which marked its subsequent downward progress. In 1718, after the defeat of the Turkish army at Belgrade, came the treaty of Passarowitz, by which Austria obtained Temeswar, Orsova, and Belgrade, with the part of Wallachia situated on this side of the river Aluta, as well as the principality of Servia, according to certain defined limits, and the two banks of the Save, between the Dwina and the Unna. These cessions, however, together with all of those stipulated in the treaty of Passarowitz with the exception of the branch of Temeswar, were subsequently lost by the treaty of Belgrade (1739), which ignominiously closed a campaign which Austria had the imprudence to engage in against the Turks in concert with Russia.

It becomes necessary to take especial notice, meantime, of a new power, which had already begun to develop itself in Europe. Peter the Great succeeding to the throne of Russia at the age of ten, and assuming the reins of government seven years afterwards, began to cast his eyes to the south for new acquisitions which should give vitality to his huge territory, hitherto cramped in its external relations, and entitle it to a distinguished rank amongst the states of Europe. The town and port of Azoff was his first conquest, in 1696; a conquest confirmed by treaty, in 1700; and although, in consequence of subsequent reverses, he had to give it up again in 1711, it was only resigned for a period, and may therefore be pointed to as marking the scene of the first manifestation of Russian policy against the territories of the Porte. In 1739, the Russians, under the Empress Anne, again took Azoff, and penetrated into the Crimea; but, owing, as alleged, to sickness breaking out amongst them, were unable to maintain their position. By the treaty of Belgrade, already mentioned, Russia restored all her conquests; Azoff was ordered to be dismantled; the boundaries of the two states were more precisely defined; Russia was interdicted from constructing a fleet or vessels of any kind on the Black Sea. Further, by this treaty—which, as regarded the Porte and Russia, was declared to be perpetual—the former acknowledged the title of Emperor assumed by the ruler of the latter state.

The treaty of Belgrade had but just given promise of repose to the states of Europe, when the death of the Emperor Charles VI., in 1740, led to the War of Succession, through which Maria Theresa struggled against such fearful odds for her rights to the throne of her ancestors. In this struggle she was nobly supported by her brave Hungarians; whilst the Sultan of the Turks not only maintained a strict neutrality, but, at the onset of the difficulty, addressed a letter to the Sovereigns of Europe, in which he exhorted them to the maintenance of peace, and offered to mediate between the contending parties—an offer which was not accepted. There is something so touching, however, in the simple eloquence of this unhappily unsuccessful appeal, written by the Grand Vizier in the name of the Sultan, that some passages are worthy of being preserved to all time. It happens also that they are remarkably applicable to the present moment.

"What feeling heart, what child of humanity," exclaims the Mahomedan peace-monitor, "does not tremble at thought of all the woes which accompany war? Rivulets of blood flow through the fields; the victors are not spared any more than the conquered by the Angel of Death. Hideous contagious maladies follow the footsteps of the combatants: attack them, overthrow them, devour them, even in the arms of victory, and consign them at length to the ignoble pit, where death confounds them and levels them with the beasts of the field; and it is thus that she punishes degraded man for having, in his ungovernable fury, imitated the ferocity of the brute creation.

"The frightful Genius of Evil, in sending forth the cry of war, dissevers with its flaming sword the bonds of nations. Commerce between brothers is now at an end. The right of the strongest has again become the code of the children of Adam: upon whose brazen tablet the blood or the tears of its victims attest, that every virtue has experienced outrage; that weakness has met with its destroyer, innocence its oppressor, and modesty its sacrilege. It is in order to prevent the recurrence of so many crimes and miseries, it is towards the fulfilment of the commands of heaven, that my sublime Emperor, who is no other than the shadow of Allah upon the earth, invites the Christian Princes to become reconciled amongst themselves, and offers his powerful mediation."

THE CONQUESTS OF CATHARINE II.—ASSASSINATION OF SELIM III.

After the lapse of a century from the signing of the treaty of Belgrade, during which period Turkey, in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, had attempted some internal reforms, new symptoms of disquiet occurred, which were shortly afterwards followed up by actual

PANORAMIC VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE, FROM THE TOWER OF GAL

DRAWN BY BIRKET FOSTER, FROM A SKETCH BY S. READ.

hostilities on the part of her old enemy, Russia. Catharine II. had ascended the throne of the Czars, and inaugurated her reign by invading Poland, under pretence of repressing the Protestant party known as the *dissidents*; and shortly afterwards (1764) placed her favourite Poniatowski upon the throne of that kingdom. The Sultan Mustapha, though irritated and alarmed at these proceedings, was prevented from declaring war by the counsels of the Divan and of the French Ambassador, who were aware of the falling off which had taken place in the martial character of the Janissaries and Sipahis, which rendered them unfit for the duties of a severe campaign. Apart from this consideration, the agitated state of Egypt, and the progress making by the new sect of the Wahabees, who already threatened Mecca, inclined the Sultan to the maintenance of peace if possible. But he was not long left in the indulgence of his pacific views. An invasion of his territory by the Russian Cossacks, in pursuit of a party of Poles, and the indiscriminate massacre of Poles and Mussulmans in the town of Balta, left him without alternative but to unfold the *Sandjak-chérif*, or sacred standard—displayed only when the Sultan himself, or his Grand Vizier, marches at the head of an army. The war which immediately ensued was most disastrous to the Ottoman power. Catharine not only sent her armies to ravage the country along both banks of the Dniester, and along the south bank of the Danube, where (in the campaigns of 1769-70) they took possession of several important places, including Cuczim, Bendar, Kilia, and Ismail—the latter two commanding the mouth of the Danube, and penetrated into the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; but sent a powerful fleet also to attack the Turks in the Archipelago, and upon the shores of Greece and the Morea. In the latter expedition she was aided by the English fleet under Admiral Elphinston, and the result of their combined efforts was the total destruction of the Ottoman fleet in the narrow bay of Tchesme—where, after some slight reverses, it had unwisely taken refuge. In the campaign of 1771, the victorious Russians became masters of the Crimea, and of the Island of Taman; and they would, probably, have pushed their conquests further but for two circumstances which fortunately came to the rescue of the Turks, in the first place, the plague had broken out amongst the Russians, and had already penetrated into the interior as far as Moscow; and in the second place, Austria and Prussia viewed with jealousy the movements of the ambitious Czarina, and protested against them; the former Court even signing a convention at Constantinople for the restitution of affairs upon the basis of the treaty of Belgrade.

After fruitless negotiations towards a treaty of peace, Turkey, resisting the terms proposed to her (which included the recognition of the independence of the Cossacks of the Crimea, the cession to Russia of the ports of Jenikale and Kertsch, accompanied by the unlimited right of navigation in all the Turkish waters), hostilities were recommenced in 1774, under Sultan Abdul-Hamed, who had just succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother Mustapha III. The new Sultan was ambitious of military glory, and with an army of 300,000 men looked confidently to wiping out the disgrace of former campaigns. But he was speedily and signally disappointed; the Russians, under Romanzoff crossed the Danube unopposed, the Grand Vizier having established his army as far off as Schumla; and shortly afterwards attacked and routed an army of 28,000 men, who were in charge of a convoy of between 4000 and 5000 waggons destined for the Turkish camp. Confounded by this reverse, the Ottomans were too glad to accept of peace upon almost any terms, and eventually signed the treaty of Kaynardgi (July 21, 1774), so glorious for Russia, and so fatal to the power and independence of the Porte. By this treaty the Porte recognised the independence of the Tartars of the Crimea, of Budjak, and of Kuban; accorded to the Russians the free navigation for merchant vessels of all the Turkish water, and ceded Azof, with its adjacent territory, Kibouran, and other fortresses; and recognised the partition of Poland. On the other hand, Catharine restored Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and the islands in the Archipelago, which her fleets had taken.

Still inexorable in her designs against the Ottoman States, Catharine took every opportunity to foment discontent in the Crimea against the Khan Dewlet-Gherai; and in 1783 seized both upon that province and that of Kuban—a seizure which the Porte was afterwards obliged to recognise. In 1786 the Sultan, yielding to the pressing demands of his subjects, declared war against Russia and Austria, who had entered into an offensive alliance against him; but the reverses which he sustained in the succeeding campaigns were sufficient to break his spirit, and he died of grief in 1789.

Sultan Selim III. renewed the war against his united enemies, but with ill success. In 1790 the important fortress of Ismael was taken by assault, and its defenders cruelly massacred. The spoil was immense, comprising 280 cannons, a large quantity of munitions of war, and treasure of all kinds, which had been removed from Bender, Ackerman, and Kelia-Nova, at the time of the attack upon those towns. The Russians pursued their victorious career; and at length (January, 1792), by the treaty of Yassi, obtained the Crimea, the Isle of Taman, part of Kuban and Bessarabia, and the territory lying between the Bug and the Dniester; which latter river became the boundary between the two empires.

Sultan Selim was busily engaged in amending the condition of his army, and putting it upon a footing of better discipline, when the descent of Bonaparte upon Egypt for a moment turned the tide of affairs, and brought about an alliance between the Porte and the Government of Great Britain and Russia. Amongst the results of this alliance was the taking of Cerigo, Corfu, and other islands and places, from France, and the constitution (March, 1800) of the Ionian Islands into an independent republic under the protection of the Porte, to whom they were to pay a tribute.

Nevertheless, the Ottoman Empire was not in a prosperous or happy condition. Bulgaria and Thrace were overrun by brigands. In Belgrade, the janissaries, irritated at the reforms in course of introduction by the Sultan, had murdered their Pacha, and possessed themselves of the city and citadel. Ali Pacha of Yanina was in open revolt. In Egypt the Mamelukes had assumed unlimited and uncontrolled power, leaving but a nominal authority to the supreme Government; and, in addition to this, the Wahabees, who were now multiplied throughout Arabia, threatened the very existence of the Ottoman possessions in the East, having taken successively Mecca and Medina, which they profaned by murder and pillage. To aggravate these distresses, the Russians, in spite of their friendly alliance, committed many acts of hostility on the frontiers, and supported the Servians, who, under George Petrowitz, had recently declared their independence.

Under these painful circumstances, upon the renewal of hostilities between England and France, upon the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens, the Sultan resolved to maintain a strict neutrality; and in 1804, when the accession of Napoleon Bonaparte to the Imperial title was announced, he hesitated to acknowledge it, and did not, in fact, do so until after the brilliant campaign of the following year, when the recognition was accompanied by presents of unusual richness. In 1806 the Sultan was incited by the French to acts of hostility against the Russians, and proceeded so far as to dismiss the Princes Ipsilanto and Morousi, who were protegés of the latter. He hesitated, however, to declare war. Shortly afterwards England sent an expedition, under Admiral Duckworth, with the intention of compelling the Porte to join in the league against the French; but this expedition was unsuccessful, and retired from the Dardanelles, assailed by a running fire from the batteries, and the execrations of the populace. The result of this attempt to coerce the Sultan in his foreign policy, followed by an abortive attack upon Egypt, was to drive the former to declare war against England, at the same time entering into an alliance with France.

The close of the reign of Selim III., which quickly followed upon the last-named event, was attended with circumstances of horrible atrocity. The Janissaries, breaking out into open revolt against the new military system, and other reforms which this enlightened sovereign had attempted to introduce, surrounded the Seraglio, and cruelly massacred the whole of the Ministers who had taken part in promoting them, as well as the men belonging to the *Nizam-djedid*—the name of the new military corps. This butchery continued during two whole days, and at length the Sultan was induced to consent to the disbanding of what remained of the *Nizam-djedid*. But even this did not satisfy the rebels; the unhappy Selim was deposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Mustapha, who succeeded to the throne. The reign of the latter, however, was but a short and stormy one—barely a twelvemonth in duration. A new revolt being made in favour of the deposed Selim, Mustapha caused him to be strangled in the room where he was confined in the Seraglio; and in a few hours afterwards, being himself deposed, he found himself a prisoner in the very same apartment (July 20th, 1808), his brother, Mahoud II., succeeding to the throne.

MAHMOUD THE SECOND.

Having thus briefly sketched the progress of events from the latter part of the seventeenth down to the commencement of the nineteenth century, and incidentally referred to the causes of the evils internal and external which so long have threatened the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, we shall treat in more detail of the occurrences and policy which marked the long reign of Mahmoud II., the brother of Mustapha, and father of the present Sultan; one of the most remarkable and important in the whole history of this state.

The accession of the new monarch, as had hitherto been but too common on similar occasions in this distracted land, was marked with numerous executions of the partisans in the recent disturbances. Baïraktar-Mustapha-Pacha, who had been the stanch supporter of Selim, and had been the means of inducting Mahmoud II. to the throne, had for a time all the power in his hands, and used it mercilessly. He was a zealous supporter of the reforms attempted to be introduced by the former unhappy monarch, and now about to be resolutely carried out by his successor, who in youth had imbibed his cousin's enlightened ideas. But this proud minister soon aroused the animosity of the Janissaries to a pitch which he was unable to withstand. His house being surrounded at night, and set fire to by his implacable foes—all means of egress debarred to him—he retired to a lofty tower on the premises, accompanied by one of his wives and a faithful eunuch, and there they perished miserably of suffocation. Horrible massacres occurred contemporaneously with this fearful tragedy; and in the end the Janissaries were triumphant, and the leaders of the hated faction exiled. In order to avert future occasion for disturbances of a like kind, and to ensure his possession of the throne, Mahmoud, after some hesitation, yielded to the clamours of the populace, and gave the order for putting to death his brother Mustapha, whose fate excited little sympathy even amongst his own partizans. Sultan Mahmoud, being now the sole representative of the race of Othman, had nothing to fear from the Janissaries, or from the intrigues of traitors; and he immediately set about measures for healing the miseries under which his country had so long groaned. To the brilliant qualities of Selim, however, he added great firmness of character, combined with remarkable wariness, by which he succeeded always in concealing his purpose until the moment came for putting it successfully in execution.

But the state of his foreign relations first engaged his attention. He attempted negotiations for peace with Russia; which, however, were for a long time frustrated by intrigue. In regard to England he was more successful; a treaty of peace was signed with that power 5th January, 1809, in spite of the endeavours of France and Russia to prevent it. The latter circumstance probably hastened the renewal of hostilities on the part of Russia, who commenced the campaign by taking the fortress of Ibrail, and defeating an Ottoman corps near Silistria. On the other hand, the troops of the Porte obtained some advantages over the Servians, who had raised the standard of revolt; and Suliman Pacha, the Governor of Bagdad, who had refused to furnish his contingent of money for the support of the army, and who was, moreover, suspected of being allied with the Wahabees, was declared a rebel, and put to death by the poignard, in spite of the earnest exertions of the English Ambassador to the contrary.

Meantime, in Egypt, a sanguinary scene took place, which foreshadowed an event somewhat similar in its character and consequences to be enacted some time later in European Turkey—namely, the massacre of the ancient military corps of the Mamelukes. This body had frequently made itself troublesome to the government, by whom it was always looked upon with more or less suspicion. Mehemet Ali Pacha resolved to free himself from them, and by an act of treachery (early in 1811), after inviting them to Alexandria to make arrangements for a war against the Wahabees, caused them all to be slaughtered; those who hesitated to obey the summons being despatched by the governors of the various provinces in which they happened to be. The Sultan approved of this cruel step, and probably had already made up his mind to imitate it in regard to his own troublesome militia, the Janissaries.

At length, the declaration of war by Napoleon against Russia, induced the latter power to desire peace with Turkey; and on the 28th May, 1812, the treaty of Bucharest was signed, which again advanced the Russian frontier at the expense of the territory of the Porte: the Pruth was henceforth to be the boundary of the former empire in the East, whilst to the south she was to have the mouths of the Danube, with part of Moldavia and Bessarabia. The Servians, under Czerni-George, a chief equally renowned for his courage and his cruelty, were still in revolt against the Sultan, who, taking advantage of the comparative leisure afforded him by the peace concluded with his ancient enemy to the north, and some signal successes obtained over the Wahabees in Upper Egypt, resolved upon reducing his rebellious subjects to obedience. Belgrade, and other principal towns, were speedily taken, and the Servian army put to flight. Czerni-George took refuge in Russia, where the Emperor Alexander conferred upon him the rank of general, and the order of Saint Anne. Some years afterwards, venturing to return incognito into Servia, doubtless with the view of organizing some new revolt, he was discovered and put to death.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814-15, Mahmoud, who had all along resisted the advances of Napoleon Bonaparte towards an alliance, hastened to offer his congratulations to the legitimate dynasty. The expedition under Lord Exmouth against the Algerines occasioned some little anxiety to the Porte, who, however, upon being informed of the merits of the case, refused to protect his vassal against a well-merited chastisement. In 1819 the Porte recognised the independence of the Ionian Islands under the protectorate of England, receiving in exchange Parga, which was delivered over to the government of Ali Pacha of Yanina. The Parganites, however, dreading the rule of the terrible Ali, almost to a soul abandoned their homes, and took refuge in the islands of Corfu and Paxo. Ali, shortly afterwards throwing off the mask, declared himself independent, and prepared to resist the arms of the Porte,* at the same time inducing the Greeks, who had long groaned under the yoke of the Turks, to revolt. It was in March, 1821, that the proclamations of Alexander Ipsilanti, son of a famous Hospodar, of Moldavia, acting in conjunction with Prince Michel Sazzo, appeared, calling upon the Hellenic population to fight for their liberties, and promising them the support of the Emperor of Russia; and in a few weeks the insurrection broke out simultaneously in various parts, from Wallachia to the Morea.

It is not our purpose now to go into the particulars of the protracted war which ensued between the Greeks and the Turks, and which for eight years engaged the almost undivided attention of Europe, and enlisted the sympathies and active co-operation of some of the most distinguished men of the age. We willingly abstain from withdrawing the curtain from the terrible incidents which marked almost every step of that fierce struggle, content to consider them as things entirely of the past, now that the cause in which they were enacted has been happily settled in the acknowledgment of the independence of the Greek nation, under the protectorate of the three allied powers—England, France, and Russia (Sept. 1829). The struggle itself, however, was attended by two events, directly attributable to it, too important in their consequences to the fortunes and policy of the Ottoman empire to be passed over unnoticed: namely, to the massacre of the Janissaries by order of the Sultan (June, 1826), and the destruction of the Turko-Egyptian fleet at Navarino (Sept. 1827).

We shall treat of the latter event first, and slightly, because it was single in its conduct, and because men's minds are almost unanimous as to the light in which they view the policy, or fatuity, which led to it. It is but too true that, in our generous enthusiasm on behalf of a people of historic fame, struggling for redemption from the chains of an heretic oppressor, we were on that occasion led to commit an unnecessary—not to say ruthless—act against an essential arm of a power in all general matters in amity with us, and whose integrity as an empire we had the strongest reasons to wish to see maintained. This was so strongly felt at the time of the occurrence, that even in the midst of the empty and delusive triumphs which attended a so-called victory, that victory was significantly spoken of in the highest quarters as an "untoward event."

The particulars of this event are briefly as follows:—In September, 1827, in pursuance of a treaty signed in the July preceding between the three powers for settling the affairs of Greece, the combined fleets of England (under Admiral Codrington) and France (under Admiral de Rigny) appeared before Navarino, where the Turko-Egyptian fleet was at anchor, and informed Ibrahim Pacha that they had orders to prevent the sailing of the latter to take part in the operations against the Greeks. A provisional convention was thereupon concluded, by which the Egyptian commander pledged his honour not to attempt to sail until he had communicated with the Sultan, his master, and received his instructions. Satisfied with this assurance, the English and French fleets quitted their position with a view of procuring provisions—the English at Zante, the French at Milo; but they had hardly got out of sight, when two divisions of the Egyptian fleet were perceived emerging from the port. Being informed of this proceeding, the two Admirals returned under press of canvas, and were immediately joined by the Russian fleet under Vice-Admiral de Heyden. Then it was that the blunder was committed; which we, have never ceased to regret; and the consequences of which, to this day, Turkey, assisted by English and American talent, has been labouring to repair. Instead of continuing to blockade the port of Navarino from the outside, which the combined fleet were quite in sufficient force to do, and which was all that was required to be done in aid of the purposes of the treaty of July—since it was not a war of aggression or retaliation that we were engaged in, but simply a measure of inducement or coercion towards a certain line of policy—instead of acting with the moderation befitting the occasion, it was decided that the combined fleet should take up a position within the harbour of Navarino, "in order," to use the words of a contemporary historian, "to renew to Ibrahim Pacha the propositions which had been already made to him." The result is well known: the combined fleets, led by Admiral Codrington, entered the harbour, and being resisted by the Musulman fleet consisting of upwards of sixty sail, utterly destroyed the latter, with the exception of about twenty brigs and corvettes, which were abandoned by their respective crews.

MASSACRE OF THE JANISSARIES, 1826.

It was after the dearly-bought capture of Missolonghi (April 22, 1826), while yet the heads and ears of its conquered defenders were being paraded through the streets of Constantinople amidst the frenzied delight of the whole populace, that Sultan Mahmoud warned by the terrible resistance which had been offered by the Greeks, could not conceal from himself the superiority of their disciplined valour over the brute force of his own troops. He resolved at once to put into execution a plan which he had long cherished, and which he had imbibed from the counsels of his unfortunate cousin Selim, to remedy this inherent evil in his state—the secret of so many disasters, and, at the same time, to rid himself of a force which, next to useless in the field, was a constant source of terror at home—he resolved upon nothing less than a complete alteration of the military system, and the adoption in his army, and more especially amongst the Janissaries, of the European school of tactics and discipline. After consulting the highest functionaries of the state, and securing the concurrence of the principal officers of the Janissaries, he convoked a general assembly of the Muftis. Here the Grand Vizier pronounced a discourse in which he deplored the state of insubordination, moral weakness, and ignorance into which the Janissaries had fallen; and called for the counsels of those assembled towards the amelioration of an evil which threatened the very ruin of the Empire of Othman. In reply, the opinion was unanimous as to the necessity for reform; and the chiefs of the Janissaries who were present were prominent in enforcing the urgency of the case. The Secretary of the Grand Vizier then read an ordonnance, which had been previously prepared, for the forming of a corps of regular *eleindyis* (active soldiers) to be drawn from fifty-one *ortous* of Janissaries, and for their military organisation and instruction. This document, which was signed by all present, was afterwards read to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Janissaries, who approved of it, and affixed their seals to it. The formation of the new corps was immediately set about; and they commenced their training in the Et-Meidani, in front of the barracks of the Janissaries. Much jealousy, however, was excited by these movements; and many of the chiefs who had signed the decree of which they were the result, opposed them in secret, and concerted for the restoration of the old state of things. On the night of the

* This extraordinary man was eventually defeated and put to death, February 5, 1822.

15th of June the conspirators repaired to the Et-Meidani, where they sought for the Aga of the Janissaries; but, as he was absent, broke his windows, and set fire to his hotel. Emissaries were then sent to the Aga to induce him to join the revolters, but he dismissed them with an evasive answer, and remained within his house "resting his back against a pillar, in a state of stupefaction."

Next morning the non-commissioned officers of the infatuated corps were sent out in all directions, but particularly to the neighbourhood of the Seven Towers, beating up for recruits and accomplices from amongst the veriest dregs of the city. With these reinforcements they sallied forth, pillaged the palace of the Grand Vizier (who happened, fortunately for his neck, to be absent); and then spread over the town, uttering threats of death against the Ulemas and the Ministers.

Meantime the Grand Vizier hastened to the Sultan, and apprized him of the danger which threatened the capital and the state. The well-disposed troops were immediately concentrated within the Seraglio, and a messenger was sent to the mutineers to inquire what were their demands and their intentions. They replied by demanding (as they had often heretofore done, and with too fatal success) the heads of those who had counselled the obnoxious measures of which they complained. This demand was formally rejected, and the insurgents were duly warned that force would be used to reduce them to order and submission. Immediately upon the position of affairs being known, whole crowds of the better and more influential sort, including ulemas, doctors, professors, students, marines, engineers and officers of the artillery, repaired to the Seraglio, bringing cannon and other arms—who rallied around the Grand Vizier, and awaited impatiently the arrival of the Sultan. His Highness shortly after came amongst them, from the Palace of Bechik-Tak, where he happened to be residing, having hastily thrown himself into his private caique (used only when he travelled incognito), upon hearing of the threatened disturbance. On arriving at the Seraglio, he addressed the loyal subjects whom he found surrounding him, and who replied by swearing aloud to conquer or die in his defence. They then called upon his Highness to bring forth the Sacred Standard of the Prophet—displayed only on the most momentous occasions; which having done, the Sultan was with difficulty dissuaded from marching with it at the head of his defenders. Public criers and the officers of the tribunals then hurried forth through the streets, summoning all good Musselmans to the defence of their Sovereign, and of the *Sandjak-cherif*. Great were the crowds which answered to this appeal; the population flocked in from all parts, and filled the square in front of the Seraglio, and all the neighbouring parts. The Sultan then caused arms to be distributed amongst them; handed over to the Mufti the "Majestic Cypresses of the Garden of Victory," and the "Green Standard of the Prince of the Prophets," after which he ascended to a small kiosk over the Imperial gate, whence he could view the court of the Palace, and the crowds rushing out to the defence of the Standard of Mahomet.

Whilst these preparations were making, the Grand Vizier, accompanied by the Muftis, the ulemas, doctors, and others, had established his head-quarters in the mosque of Sultan Achmet, near the Hippodrome. Thence he sent out a small party to meet the mutineers; and then the vast assembly joined in prayer, repeating the first chapter of the Koran; their heads all bent to the ground. This act of devotion over, an humble appeal for mercy was made by the *kahia-teri* (vice-intendant of the Janissaries), and some other officers of that corps, on behalf their misguided comrades;—but in vain. The order to march was given, and the whole armed multitude set forth shouting aloud *Allah ekbar!* (God is above all.)

The mutineers were disconcerted at the appearance of the *Sandjak-cherif*, and strove vainly to prevent the people from assembling around that trophy, so revered by all true Mussulmans. Seeing the hopelessness of all appeals, except one to arms, they then proceeded to the Et-Meidani, of which they barricaded all the approaches with huge stones. This place was speedily surrounded, on all sides, by the troops of the Sultan. Before allowing them to attack, however, Ibrahim-Aga made repeated attempts to induce the Janissaries to return to their duty, promising them pardon if they did so; but these appeals were only received with shouts of derision and execration. The troops were then ordered to fire; and a ball shortly afterwards breaking the hinge of one of the doors, the besieging party forced their way into the place. The insurgents now only thought of seeking safety in flight; but the barracks, and the butchers' sheds which surrounded the Et-Meidani, were set on fire by the assailants, and as they burned consumed thousands of the unfortunate mutineers; grape-shot being employed to secure the destruction of those who were spared by the flames. Such few of the Janissaries who had escaped from this horrible scene of carnage, were afterwards captured and thrown into prison, and some of them were put to death. The total number slain is said to be about 6000; and 1500 were afterwards exiled to Asia. Orders for the extermination of all belonging to this body were sent to all the Governors of Provinces; so that their extinction was complete.

The inhabitants of the capital witnessed, not only without a murmur, but with satisfaction, this wholesale destruction of a tyrannical and oppressive corps, who had long been a terror, rather than a protection to them. On the next day the Sultan issued a hatti-scheriff, formally declaring the abolition of the ancient body, and their reformation in a new form.

A Mussulman historian, who relates at length the events more briefly recorded above, draws a terrible picture of the degraded and infamous character of the Janissaries of modern days, and the enormities which they were in the habit of committing. According to his account, they were no longer a brave and glorious national militia, as of yore, but, as a body, men drawn from the very lowest classes of society—boatmen, porters, and others, who only enrolled themselves in the ranks in order to have an opportunity to gratify without fear of punishment all their evil propensities, and to make free use of the property of others. Some of them took shops near the sea-shore, near the places where the gardeners from the country landed their fruit and vegetables, and there they compelled these unfortunate peasants to give their produce into their hands, selling it at a high price, and returning only a small part of the proceeds, and sometimes none at all; carrying very often their effrontery so far as to demand money in addition, for commission, rent of stores, expenses of weighing, &c. Another class, under pretence of defending them from their comrades, took under their protection the vessels which arrived in the harbour, laden with timber, fire-wood, coals, and other articles of consumption, attaching to the prow the distinctive badge of their *orta*, or regiment; and then, pretending to a sort of partnership with the owners of the cargo, often demanded the lion's share of it. This right of protection, which was much coveted, often led to sanguinary struggles between various *ortous*, to the disturbance of the public peace. Sometimes Janissaries, who happened to belong to such callings as those of bricklayers, stonehewers, carpenters, &c., would take forcible possession of a house in course of building, driving away the workmen employed upon it, and then complete it after their own notions. Finally, to complete the picture of their wickedness, instead of watching over the safety of the inhabitants, the Janissaries would themselves set fire to houses, and prefiding by the alarm which ensued, would pillage the place, besides updulging in atrocious excesses.

Warm and hearty were the thanks and congratulations with which Sultan Mahmoud was welcomed from all quarters, high and low, for thus accomplishing a victory over the enemies of order, a victory denied to his ancestors. In order to complete this useful work, he ordered the removal from the capital of all persons without ostensible employ, or means of subsistence;—and, in accordance with this order, upwards of twenty thousand of the vagabond class were sent into the provinces.

It has been questioned whether, although the destruction of the Janissaries was undoubtedly a boon in one sense, and more particularly as regarded the social relations of the community, it was a politic step as regarded the integrity of the Imperial power, and its external relations. Although, in the end, there can hardly be a doubt of the infinite superiority of a regular and a well-trained force over a lawless and undisciplined body, there can be no doubt that in the interval, whilst the new system was yet in its infancy, the Porte was at a considerable disadvantage when contending with the experienced armies of other states; and the multiplied reverses which Turkey experienced in the course of the very war then in progress, offered a signal evidence of the past.

WAR WITH RUSSIA—1828-9.

Immediately upon the arrival of the news of the affair of Navarino reaching Constantinople, the Ambassadors of England and France endeavoured to persuade the Sultan to acknowledge the independence of the Greeks, but all in vain;—on the contrary, he was only the more exasperated against them and the whole Christian race; whom, in a proclamation addressed to his subjects, he denounced as meditating the entire overthrow of Islamism and the destruction of the Ottoman nation. A general levy of arms was called for, to carry on a war at once national and religious, and more particularly directed against the Russians. The latter wished no better excuse to prosecute, with renewed eagerness, their cherished policy of extending their dominion over the Turkish empire. In May, 1828, the Grand Duke Michael invested Ibrail, which he took on the 11th June, after a vigorous resistance. In the course of the same month General Roudzewitch crossed the Danube at Isbaktche, which was soon obliged to capitulate. Toutscha, Matchin, Hirsowa, and Kustendji, in succession opened their gates. Meanwhile, Admiral Greig and Prince Mentschikoff defeated the Turks near Anapa; which town they took on the 11th June. On the 11th July the Cossacks entered Bazardjik, which had been deserted by its garrison without firing a shot.

The Divan at Constantinople were much taken aback by these reverses; and counsels were equally divided, whether to continue the war, or to treat with the Russians. The Sultan closed the discussion by exclaiming, "When the bridle is removed from the horse, he will soon run himself out of wind." This decided the question, and no thoughts of peace remained amongst the advisers of the Porte. The Grand Vizier, Mahomed Selim Pacha, prepared himself to proceed to the seat of war; and the Sultan announced his intention to join the army himself, with the sacred standard, and not to return to Constantinople till the war was brought to a close. Accordingly, on the 15th of September his Highness repaired to the camp of the reserved forces at Ramich-Tchifflik in splendid state, and surrounded by an imposing military force.

The Russians, however, still continued their course, achieving success upon success. On the 20th of July they had advanced to Schumla; whilst on the Danube, Silistria, Roustchouk, and Girugova were invested, and Lesser Wallachia occupied; and on the Black Sea, Varna was besieged. After some little reverses—occasioned partly by want of provisions, partly by disease in the Russian ranks, and partly by some successes on the part of the Turkish forces—Yousouf Pacha, the Commander of Varna, basely surrendered that important post, on the 10th October, on the eve of a meditated assault.

Astounded, but not subdued, by the intelligence of this serious loss, the Sultan ordered new levies, and sent 20,000 men to the defence of the Balkan; and, bad weather setting in, the Russians raised the sieges of Schumla and Silistria, and repassed the Danube, leaving behind them an immense quantity of munitions of war. During this campaign, the arms of Russia were also successful in Asia, taking successively Kars, Poti, Akhaltzikhe, Baiezid, Diadin, and Toprak-Kale.

In February, 1829, the Russians, under General Diebitch, renewed the war, and commenced the campaign by taking Sizeboli, an important military post; Silistria was again besieged; the operations against which were, however, interrupted by some attacks from the Turkish troops, which, on the 11th of June, sustained a total defeat in the pass of Kulewtcha. Proposals of peace were then made, but rejected. On the 1st of July, after an explosion of a mine, which effected a breach in the walls, Silistria surrendered. Diebitch, having thus obtained the command of a second position (Varna being one) which opened the way to the Balkan, resolved upon taking advantage of it; and whilst the Turks, under the Grand Vizier, concentrated their forces on Schumla, expecting that place to be attacked, the Russians pressed forward, crossing the Balkan in three different directions—under Generals Rudiger, de Pahlen, and Roth. The first-named took Aidos and Karnabat by assault, whilst the last successively obtained possession of Missivria, Anchiola, and Bourgas. Diebitch then issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, warning them not to leave their homes, and promising them protection of life and property, and the free exercise of their religion, upon condition of their laying down their arms. This proclamation had some effect in reassuring the population of the invaded provinces.

On the 11th August, Slivno was taken by assault; and a week afterwards the Russians arrived under the walls of Adrianople; when such was the consternation of the inhabitants, and the weakness of the military provision, that the gates were thrown open, and the victorious army welcomed with demonstrations of friendship—more as allies than conquerors. Advanced troops were then sent out to Keurk-Kilisa, Loule-Bourgas, and Enos, with a view of opening a communication with Vice-Admiral Heyden, who commanded a fleet destined for the blockade of the Dardanelles. In the meantime Admiral Greig, with his fleet in the Black Sea, took possession of Midia, and advanced as far as Kara-Bournow, a place not thirty miles from the mouth of the Bosphorus. Finally, it remains to be stated that, concurrently with these conquests in European Turkey, the Russians, under General Paskewitsch, took possession of Erzoum and Balbourd, and obtained a victory over the Pacha of Trebizond, in the Giaour-Daghy.

A casual survey of the map will show the terrible importance of these conquests, and the peril in which the very integrity of the Ottoman Empire was placed, supposing the conquerors to have been able to maintain their position. It must be remarked, also, that Diebitch, in leaving Schumla in his rear, was, according to the general principles of strategy, guilty of an act of rashness—not to say imprudence—which nothing but a strong conviction of the existence of peculiar circumstances warranting an exceptional policy, could justify. In truth, if the Ottoman arms had been of adequate force, and properly directed it would have been no very difficult matter at this juncture to have cut off the retreat of their enemies, if not to have assumed the offensive in their rear, and to have utterly annihilated them—either by failure of their resources, or by actual force of arms. And if this fate was averted from the Russian eagle, there can be no question that Diebitch was well aware of his critical position, and gladly availed himself of the offers of peace which were now tendered with the hearty assent of the Sultan himself.

TREATY OF ADRIANOPLE.

By the treaty of Adrianople, which soon followed (September 14th 1829). Russia restored to the Porte the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and all her other conquests in Europe, the Pruth again becoming the boundary of the two empires. The sovereignty of the Sultan in Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, was reduced to the right of investiture of their Hospodars, accompanied by a small tribute, and Russia "guaranteed their prosperity;" words which have been understood to constitute a sort of protectorate in that Power. The Bosphorus and the Dardanelles were opened to the commerce of all nations. In Asia the Czar restored the greater part of the territory which he had conquered; reserving, however, Anapa, Pati, Akhaltzike, Atzkour, and Akhalkali, as a compensation for the expenses of the war. The Porte, moreover, undertook to pay to the Czar an indemnity of ten millions of Dutch ducats, and a million and a half more for losses experienced by Russian subjects since the year 1806.

With respect to Greece, the Porte gave his adhesion to the treaty of London of July, 1827, and the protocol of March, 1829; though the limits of the enfranchised territory were for the present left undecided.

A separate treaty between the Porte and Russia was annexed to the above, relative to the affairs of Moldavia and Wallachia. By this treaty the Hospodars, on being elected, were to hold office for life, and not for seven years, as heretofore, and subject only to removal by abdication, or on account of misconduct—proof thereof being established to the satisfaction of the two contracting powers.

The independence of Servia was not practically effected till after a further struggle; but at length, in May, 1834, the Porte, finding all measures of coercion unavailing, and having, besides, enough on its hands in other quarters, yielded all the concessions required—recognising Prince Milosch as Hospodar, and exempting the principality from all imposts, excepting an annual tribute of 32,000 ducats.

In 1830, the territories of the Porte were further abridged by the capture of Algiers by the French. The disagreements which led to this event it is not now necessary to enter upon at any length. Suffice it to state that the Porte, on hearing of the misunderstanding existing between the French Government and Hussein Pacha, deputed the Capitan Pacha, Tahir, to the latter, with instructions to urge him to make proper satisfaction. Upon arriving before Algiers, however, he found the French fleet already there, and he was not permitted to land. He then made his way to Toulon, where he was kept several days in quarantine; and, in the meantime, Algiers had fallen. The occupation by the French was, in the first instance, declared to be only intended to be continued temporarily, as a guarantee for the satisfaction of demands already preferred; but this announcement, diplomatically made to the courts of Europe, has not been acted upon.

TROUBLED CLOSE OF MAHMOUD'S REIGN.

Meantime, other troubles of a more serious kind occurred to agitate the counsels of the Porte. The treasury, already deeply drawn upon, was exhausted by the payment of a portion only of the indemnity agreed to be given to Russia for the expenses of the late war; and the Pacha of Egypt was pressed for eighteen months' arrears of his stipulated contribution to the sovereign state, and was at the same time called upon to give an account of his stewardship. Mehemet Ali, however, who had some time meditated throwing off his allegiance, declined obedience to these behests, under the pretence that the expenses which he had incurred in the recent war against Russia were fully equal to the amount of tribute demanded of him. This reply confirmed the apprehensions which he already entertained of the designs of his ambitious and powerful vassal. A series of successes under Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, ended in the conquest of the whole of Syria; and negotiations for peace were opened upon the terms of ceding to the Viceroy of Egypt the four Pashalics of Syria and the district of Adana; the latter giving it to be understood that he wished to be recognised in a position somewhat analagous to that long occupied by the Dey of Algiers, which was one, all but in terms, of complete independence.

In the midst of these unpalateable discussions, Russia again came forward to mix herself up in the affairs of a neighbour, whose territories she seemed determined never to leave, for long, out of her sight. General Mouraviefl arrived at Constantinople to offer the aid of Russian troops, and also announcing that he was charged to proceed to Alexandria in order to urge the Pacha to submission. The negotiations towards a peace were then abruptly suspended; the war proceeded with vigour and continued success on the part of the Egyptians; and on April 3rd, 1833, the promised Russian troops arrived, and were camped upon the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Therapia and Buyukdere. This proceeding was warmly protested against by the British and French Governments, but in vain; and although, eventually, the Russian legions were never brought into action, Russian diplomacy was employed to obtain the signature of a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the Czar and the Porte, which, when its provisions came to be known, justly excited the liveliest apprehensions on the part of the two Western powers. The treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi (such is the name of the locality above indicated, where were stationed the Russian troops) was signed 8th July, 1833, and after reciting "the sincere desire of the Emperor of Russia to maintain the entire independence of the Porte," covenanted mutually for the furnishing of armed assistance both by sea and land, when required by either party of the other. But "an additional and secret article signed on the same day," stated that the Emperor of Russia gave up the right to demand such armed aid of the Porte; the latter, in lieu of such liability, undertaking to close the Dardanelles against ships of war of all other nations, in the case of Russia being at war. The practical effect of this treaty would be, to give Russia the command of Constantinople, and of all European Turkey, whenever she chose to declare herself at war. When this monstrous document came to be known, two months afterwards, it was formally protested against by the Courts of England and France, the Minister of the former declaring that, in the case of its ever being called into operation, it would be deemed and considered by the British Government as if it had not been made; to which Count Nesselrode, the Russian Foreign Minister, replied that, in the case so supposed, he should look upon the communication of the British Minister as if it had never been written.

The Russian Government, having achieved this stroke of policy, withdrew their troops two days afterwards—namely, on the 10th July; leaving the Porte not much the better for their disinterested sympathy.*

* This treaty was stipulated to last for eight years; with a suggestion of an intention to renew it in perpetuity. It was not renewed; and its principle was reversed by the treaty of 1841, which declared that the Dardanelles should be closed against vessels of war of all countries, except when the Porte should be at war.

THE TURKISH FLEET AT ANCHOR IN THE BOSPHORUS.—SKETCHED FROM A HILL NEAR BUYUKDERE.—THE BLACK SEA IN THE DISTANCE.

Meantime, Mehemet Ali had been induced to withdraw his forces from Asia Minor (June, 1833), and a temporary calm was secured. But still, notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the Ministers of the Western Powers, the Egyptian question was not settled. Armaments were kept up both in Turkey and Egypt; and the Porte, in particular, commenced the construction of a formidable fleet, destined, it was apprehended to coerce his rebellious vassal. At length Mehemet Ali (who had gradually increased his pretensions upon every occasion of treaty) threw off his allegiance altogether, by a note addressed (June, 1838) to the Consuls of England, France, Austria, and Prussia at Cairo, in which he declared that he would, henceforth, not pay any tribute whatever to the Porte, and that he considered himself the independent Sovereign of Egypt, Arabia, and Syria. It was not, however, till the following year that the renewal of hostilities, so long threatened, actually took place; the initiative being taken by the Ottoman Government, but with a great all success. In June, the troops of Ibrahim Pacha, which had hitherto maintained a defensive attitude, attacked and completely routed the Ottoman forces at Nezib. The news of this defeat arrived at Constantinople on the 8th of July; but Sultan Mahmoud was spared the pain of hearing it; a week previously he had ceased to breathe, having died suddenly in the night of an internal disease, the symptoms of which he had concealed from his physicians, lest they would make it a ground for restricting his personal attention to affairs of state.

The disaster of Nezib was, a few days afterwards, followed up by an extraordinary act of treason on the part of the Capitan Pacha, who in command of the fleet, which the late Sultan had been at such cost and pains to collect, instead of using it against the enemy as he had been instructed, actually sailed into the port of Alexandria (14th July), and placed the ships at the disposal of Mehemet Ali. The latter sent immediately to Constantinople to declare that he would not give up the fleet, which had so fallen into his hands, until he was acknowledged as hereditary sovereign of the states which he ruled. This event, however, belongs more properly to the reign of the present Sultan, Abdul-Medjid; before proceeding to treat of which, we propose to make some observations upon the character and domestic policy of the deceased monarch.

CASTLE OF THE SEVEN TOWERS, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MAHMOUD.—HIS REFORMS.

Mahmoud II. was a reformer, worthy to be classed at least upon an equal footing with Peter the Great, who, by a little more than a century his predecessor, endeavoured to assimilate his rude subjects with the civilised nations of Western Europe, and to consolidate the Imperial power in the place of rival intestine factions. But the Turkish Monarch had a more difficult task to perform than the Russian—he had to contend against religious fanaticism, which rendered it repugnant to his subjects in any way to imitate or associate with the peoples of the rest of Europe. It has been suggested by some writers, that if he had proceeded more gradually, and in a conciliatory manner, in his reforms, he might perhaps have been more successful with them. But this is much to be doubted. There is a certain point of fanaticism and moral degradation, where the sagest and most persuasive arguments are utterly unavailing, where coercion is absolutely necessary as a preliminary to persuasion. Mahmoud has been charged with unnecessary cruelty. Undoubtedly, his reign was one of the most bloodstained in history; but we do not think he took pleasure in acts of cruelty, or adopted a single measure of severity which he did not consider to be essential to the attainment of that order of things which would ensure peace for the future. And certainly it is a fact, which we remark with satisfaction, that when he died he left an inheritance to his son which, during fifteen years since elapsed, it has been possible to govern almost without recourse to the sword. Not only have there been no revolutions during this comparatively happy period, but capital penalties have been virtually abolished. It now remains to mention some of the principal measures of reform adopted or attempted by the remarkable man of whose reign we have just been treating.

The substitution of a regular army, under proper discipline, for the undisciplined and turbulent Janissaries, has been already spoken of at length. It was upon the occasion of the fall of Sizaboli, that Sultan Mahmoud determined upon a still further reform of his military forces, in accordance with European habits, and issued a hatti-sheriff, enjoining all Mussulmans in a condition to carry arms to discontinue the use of the loose robes, turbans, &c., constituting the ancient Ottoman costume, and to adopt Cossack trousers, and the red cap, or fez. This change caused a great deal of discontent; but it was not the only approach

which Mahmoud made to European usages: he endeavoured to carry the influence of modern civilisation into the circles of domestic life He gave fêtes and concerts, after the manner of the Franks.* He also established the passport system, and that of a quarantine, which hitherto had been unknown in Turkey.

In 1836 Mahmoud was bold enough to go in the teeth of one of the most stringent laws of the Prophet, and to order his portrait to be set up in all the barracks, requiring that it should be treated with the same marks of respect as his own sacred person. The ulemas protested loudly against this act of impiety, and it was not until several of the malcontents had been consigned to the Bosphorus that they were reduced to submission. The outcry against the attempt to stamp the effigy of the Sultan on the coinage, which was made in the next year, was so great, and threatened such serious consequences, that the hateful coinage was withdrawn, and even the Imperial portraits were removed from the barracks.

Great, also, was the scandal excited amongst the faithful Mussulmans, when the Sultanas were brought forth, handsomely attired, and riding in magnificent carriages, drawn by richly-caparisoned oxen, to assist at the ceremony of opening the new bridge between Constantinople and Galata; and greater still their horror when he returned from an excursion to inspect some new barracks and a new mosque at Nicomedia, in an Austrian steam-boat. Never before had the Padishah degraded himself by entrusting his sacred person to a vessel belonging to a Giaour.

GROUP AT A FOUNTAIN, CONSTANTINOPLE.

A STREET IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

But it was not only in trifling incidents that Mahmoud endeavoured to show his respect for the civilising example of the Western States and to instil their principles into his own subjects. He established a newspaper press, both in the Turkish language and in French. He contributed out of the Imperial chest funds for the maintenance and education of a certain number of youths in Paris and London; and, with the aid of four German doctors, he founded a School of Medicine, with courses of instruction and examinations, conducted upon the European system. He also, towards the end of his reign, appointed a commission to inquire into the means proper to be adopted for the encouragement and improvement of commerce, industry, and agriculture. Finally, convinced that the Koran, which hitherto had been the only guide of the conduct of man, and of jurisprudence throughout the Ottoman Empire, was insufficient to meet all the requirements of social government, he ordered the preparation of a more complete code of laws, in harmony with modern habits and institutions. The insolent and stupid disdain with which it had hitherto been the habit to treat Christian nations, was given up in this reign; and diplomatic relations established and maintained upon the usual footing with the great powers of Europe. Crippled in his internal resources by the defection of several of his Pachas, and the loss of much of his territory, this Monarch wisely sought to improve his position, and the wealth of his subjects, by forming commercial treaties with England, France, the United States, and other large industrial communities. By that of 1838, with the first-named country, complete liberty of trade was conferred on British subjects, whether in native or foreign products upon an equal footing with the most favoured Ottoman subjects; many obnoxious internal dues were compounded in their favour, and monopolies of agricultural produce abolished.

Finally, Mahmoud was as tolerant of the religious feelings as of the commercial rights of Christians, and sought to impress that feeling upon his subjects. When, in 1837, he made a *tournée* through some of the provinces of his empire, after inspecting the troops, and rewarding their officers, he held himself accessible to all his subjects, without distinction of rank or race; he informed himself of their condition, and listened with attention to their complaints. Moreover

* In 1838, an Italian obtained permission to build a theatre, or opera-house, at Pera, and it was remarked that a great proportion of the shares were taken by Musulmans.

GROUP OF REDIFS, OR TURKISH MILITARY RESERVE.

in every place he visited, he caused to be read to the spiritual and temporal authorities, a firman, the substance of which was to the effect that his sole desire was to see tranquillity re-established throughout his empire, and the most complete harmony subsisting between all classes of his subjects without distinction of origin or religion; and then called upon all authorities to co-operate in the maintenance of public order—the true foundation of the happiness of nations.

ACCESSION OF ABDUL-MEDJID.

Abdul-Medjid was but sixteen years of age when he succeeded to the throne. The first act of his reign was one which worthily followed up the enlightened policy dictated by his father. On the 3rd November, 1839, a solemn ceremonial was held in the gardens of the Imperial Palace of Gulhane. Numerous tents were there erected; and there from eight o'clock in the morning a dense crowd assembled, anxious to hear read the hatti-sherif, or constitution, which the young Monarch, with the advice of his Ministers, freely gave to his subjects. At this interesting ceremony, all the dignitaries of State, and the Ministers of the European powers, were present, as well as many other distinguished foreigners, amongst whom was the Prince de Joinville, who happened to be at Constantinople at the time.

This document, which was read in a loud voice by Redschid Pacha, commenced by setting forth very candidly, that within the last hundred and fifty years the Ottoman Empire had declined in power, that "its former strength and prosperity were changed for weakness and poverty," and it attributed this disastrous state of things to the want of a due observance of the sacred laws of the Koran. Reference was then made to the fertility of the soil, and other natural gifts, and "the aptitude and intelligence of the people," which it was confidently asserted would, with the adoption of proper measures, restore the national greatness. The institutions which were required, and which the hatti-sherif promised should be provided, were of three classes. First, guarantees which should ensure to the subjects of the Ottoman Empire perfect security of life, honour, and property. Secondly, a regular system for the fixing and levying of taxes. Thirdly, a system regulating the levying of troops and the duration of their service. The evils of the existing system of farming the taxes were dwelt upon, and also the injustice and pernicious effects of monopolies, which were to be abolished. Special laws were to be passed, to fix and limit the expense of armaments, both by sea and land; and the period of service was to be limited to five years. A penal code was to be framed, and new laws to be established with the sanction of the Imperial sign-manual, and justice was henceforward to be administered in public tribunals. Property was to be held sacred, even as regarded the innocent heirs of a criminal. These concessions were equally accorded to the subjects of the Porte of whatever religion or sect they might happen to be. The document concluded by declaring:—"May those who do any act contrary to the present institutions be the objects of divine malediction, and be deprived for ever of all happiness!"

This solemn act was affirmed by the Sultan, by oath, in presence of all the ulemas and grandees of the nation. A copy of it was afterwards officially communicated to all the ministers of foreign powers.

In 1841, the Egyptian troops having been compelled to evacuate the provinces of Asia Minor, through the vigorous operations of the British fleet (under Commodore Napier), peace was effected between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, the latter being confirmed in the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

It is but just to say that Abdul-Medjid and his Ministers have not allowed the hatti-sherif of Gulhane to remain a dead letter, at least theoretically speaking. As far as legislation could go to remedy the monstrous abuses that document was intended to meet, the Government have not been the last two that, practically speaking, all their wise and humane ordonnances have been powerless, owing to the incurable viciousness of the executive machinery. We restrict our observations at present to the civil government.

A new penal code was issued in 1840, which presented many admirable features, very much in consonance with the principles of justice prevailing in constitutional countries. Its stated object was "to define the punishments which were in future to be inflicted for offences specified in the code itself, without regard to the rank or condition of the delinquents," and to regulate the manner of administering justice. The power of inflicting the punishment of death—so terribly abused by every petty Pacha and Cadi—was altogether abolished; no capital sentence could be executed in any part of the empire without the sanction of the Sultan. No capital offences could be tried, nor capital sentences executed, except in public.

In 1846, ordonnances were issued for regulating the duties and the powers of the various functionaries of the empire, their salaries, &c. These ordonnances were classed under three distinct heads: the first relating to matters of general administration—the second, to the officers employed in the revenue department—the third, to the police of the empire: the whole composing a mass of admirable regulations; but which, unfortunately, there is too much reason to believe, have hitherto remained a dead letter.

Pachas went on plundering and persecuting as heretofore; the various branches of revenue continued to be farmed as heretofore, even by Pachas and other public functionaries—very slight and shallow pretences being made to conceal the true nature of these transactions—the poor man continued to be oppressed and robbed of his last para, the fruit of his hard labours; the revenue plundered to the extent of, to speak within bounds, the half of what ought to have gone into it, having been collected in its name. Is it any wonder that, under such circumstances, the governed should remain discontented, and the head of the state powerless to redress their wrongs?

At the same time we really believe that the state would faithfully execute the laws against delinquents, high and low, whenever they fell into its hands. One or two notable cases indeed are on record which justify this remark. In 1841 the ex-Grand-Vizier, Khosrew Pacha, was accused by the supreme council of justice, of corruption and malversation of the public revenue. Being found guilty, he was condemned to banishment, and to reimburse the state—besides being deprived of his titles and dignities; and, it is said, only escaped a more severe sentence on account of the crimes of which he was guilty having been committed anterior to the promulgation of the new penal code. What is the more curious in the matter is, that this culprit was the very man who, in his capacity of Grand Vizier of the Empire, had himself signed that very penal code only three months before his conviction. Another case is that of Hussein Pacha, governor of Koniah, who about three years ago being convicted before the supreme council, of having, in a moment of passion, and for some trivial cause, killed a servant of the *mal-mudir* (a district officer), and was condemned for life to the galleys in the very town in which he had resided as governor for many years.

In his passage down the Bosphorus, amongst other objects which attract the stranger's attention, is a fine marble structure, of truly palatial proportions, but in an unfinished state. This palace was commenced some little time back by an eminent public *employé*—one Dgésairy Oglou—the same who established the late Bank, and who also farmed the Customs. He lived in a very magnificent style—his wife blazing with diamonds; gave splendid parties; and, like all great patrons, lent money freely to his friends—amongst others notably, to Redschid Pacha; in short was, in all respects, a very estimable private and very admirable public character. The only complaint against him was that he never paid any money into the Treasury; was in arrears Heaven knows how many thousand million piasters; and one fine day, when Redschid Pacha was turned out of his office of Vizier, Dgésairly Oglou was thrown into prison, where he has remained ever since; his fine marble palace on the Bosphorus, and his wife's diamonds—neither of which, it is said, had been altogether paid for—being confiscated to the state.

Of the wrongs to which the poor and humble are subject from those in high places, we believe that the Mahomedan and Christian subjects of the Porte come in for an equal share. All the exaggerated statements of the persecutions to which the latter are subject (as for religion's sake), we believe to be false, and maliciously propagated by Russian emissaries, for the purpose of exciting discontent against a Government which sincerely means to deal even-handed justice between all its subjects, without regard to race or creed. "Let us only recognise the Mussulman at the Mosque, the Christian at the Church, and the Jew at the Synagogue," was the wise and tolerant maxim constantly inculcated by the late Sultan Mahmoud; and we believe his son desires to act up to it in its full spirit.

In 1837 an edict was issued forbidding, under severe penalties, the use of the opprobrious epithet of *giaour* or "dog," as applied to Christians; and, although amongst the fanatic multitude there is still the same inclination as ever to maltreat the latter, whom they look upon in the light of slaves, the law is very prompt to repress and punish any outrages of the kind. Of course this remark applies more particularly to the capital and the neighbouring districts, where the police is better organised, and more upon the alert; and one or two cases in point occurred within the knowledge of the writer during his late visit to Constantinople. One was that of a Turk who had abused, and slightly assaulted, a Greek tradesman at the door of his shop: he was arrested, and after trial sentenced to transportation. Another case was still more curious, though it was marked with a singular perversion, upon the stretching principle of the rules of police law as observed in old England. A Turk, who had himself once been a *hamass*—that is, in the police force—accosted a shopkeeper in Pera, and demanded the price of some article in his store. Displeased at the sum named, and determined to beat the honest tradesman down according to the literal meaning of the word, he threw down coin amounting to about a third of the price required, and was about to snatch up the goods. The tradesman dissenting from this mode of proceeding, the customer—a "rough" one certainly!—struck him, and broke his arm. The offender was brought before a Cadi, who commenced by sending for a surgeon, in order to ascertain the extent of the damage done. The surgeon having deposed to the nature of the injury, the probable cost of cure, and the number of days the curative process would take; the Cadi, addressing the prisoner, told him he must pay down the amount of the surgeon's bill, and compensation at the rate of so many piasters a day for the patient's maintenance and loss of time. The latter, pretending astonishment, protested he had not the sum, nor anything like it; whereupon he was informed that he would be sent to the galleys till he produced it. At length the Court consented to let him depart on bail till the next day, in order to "procure the money of a friend." This, with us, would seem a lenient sentence—not even a forty-shillings penalty for the offence itself. But wait a minute, good reader: the Cadi has not yet done. When, on the following day, the offender presented himself, and duly counted over the price of the Greek shopkeeper's broken arm, doubtless, thinking the sport he had enjoyed over-paid at the figure it was estimated at, the Cadi told him that, now he had repaired, so far as lay in his power, the private injury done, he must atone to the laws of the country for his offence against the public peace, and forthwith remitted him to serve for five years on board his Imperial Majesty's fleet. And there he is now, afloat on the Bosphorus, wishing he had never meddled with the shopkeeper of Pera.

One of the most important and salutary measures of reform introduced, under the present order of things, is that establishing the mixed Courts of Judicature for the trial of causes, both civil and criminal, between subjects of the Porte and foreigners residing in that country. These were created in 1847; and, we believe, we are mainly indebted for them to the exertions of our own Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. These Courts are composed of Ottoman and Christian Judges in equal number; and the dragoman of the Embassy or Consulate of the nation to which the Christian party in the cause belongs is always present, to assist in the proceedings. Evidence is taken orally, upon oath (with the penalties for perjury attaching), in presence of the parties, and very much according to the rules which are observed in England. The infliction of torture upon witnesses is prohibited in these courts. But the most remarkable concession to public justice made under this new institution is that of receiving the testimony of Christians, even as against that of a Mussulman, a thing which was never heard of before. The first experiment was tried at Constantinople, in the year already named; and the admirable effect of it in curing numberless abuses which had heretofore prevailed in the administration of justice, soon became so obvious, that similar courts were very shortly afterwards established at Adrianople, Salonica, Smyrna, Beyrout, and other places; and, in March, 1850, a firman was issued for establishing them in Egypt.]

With such a fact before us, and the knowledge of the salutary impression which the experience of a new and juster system of judicature has created, may we not hope for the extension of a similar system amongst the Ottoman subjects themselves, and thus form an important step towards the internal regeneration of the empire. At present, the principal cause of the failure of justice rests with those who have to administer it; the venality of the judges—who being paid by the parties in the cause, instead of by the state—must necessarily have a leaning in favour of the client who pays best. What adds tenfold viciousness to this inherent vice, is that the judge is removed annually; in short, has only one year to make his fortune in, which he labours at with unscrupulous voracity.

FINANCES, &c.

The precise amount of the public revenue of the empire, owing to the imperfect nature of the system by which it is collected, is a matter of much uncertainty. Even after passing through all the pilfering hands of numberless functionaries, however, it amounts generally to about 650,000,000 or 750,000,000 piasters (between six and seven millions sterling); and there is little room to doubt that if it were honestly collected, and directly by the state, it would, even under the present "budget," amount to three times as much. A judicious revision of the scheme of taxation—including a new arrangement in respect to the *vacoufs*, or church lands, which are now subject to shameful misapplication (*anglice*, plunder), and other matters, the details of which it would be premature here to enter upon, it is estimated by well-informed authorities that the gross revenue might be very considerably increased, without adding one fraction to the burthens already borne by the tax-payer.

The accounts of the state have not been audited, it is said, for the last twelve years; and as the Pacha who officiated as Chancellor of the Exchequer during that period is dead, the mysteries of the state ledger probably died with him. It appears, however, from such general statements as are published from time to time, that the ordinary revenue and expenditure are pretty evenly balanced. The civil list of the Sultan is 75,000,000 piasters—a full tenth of the whole revenue. The salaries of public functionaries, also, are enormous—(we mean the higher officers of state; the lower officials being miserably paid, if they can be said to be paid at all, being generally left to the chance of *backsheesh* and peculation)—the Grand Vizier and the Cheik-ul-Islam (the Prime Minister of the State and the supreme interpreter of the law) receive each 1,200,000 piasters (about £11,000) a year; ministers with the rank of *mushir*, 840,000 piasters (about £7500) a year; and other dignitaries of superior rank, 600,000 piasters (about £5000) a year: all this, to say nothing of official patronage and plunder.

Meanwhile, for the want of the commonest incentives to industry, or security of property, and public roads for the transmission of produce, added to the universal ignorance of the principles of agriculture, and the resources of mechanical skill, the springs of the state are sapped and undermined, and a vast territory, most bounteously endowed by nature, in fertility, in vegetable produce, in mineral wealth, lies unimproved; its miserable inhabitants starving in the midst of plenty.

THE ARMY

The present system of organization of the army dates from the year 1843, when an ordonnance for the purpose was issued by the Council of War. The service consists of two distinct branches—the effective army, or *nizam*, and the reserve, or *redif*. The army consists of six divisions, or camps (called *ordou*), there being a general (*mushir*) at the head of each. Each *ordou* is divided into two divisions (*ferik*), and each division into three brigades (*livas*). Each *ordou* is composed of eleven regiments: six infantry, four cavalry, and one artillery. The effective number of each *ordou* is as follows:—

Infantry—6	Regiments of	2800	men	16,800 men
Cavalry—4	"	720	"	2,880 "
Artillery—1	"	1300	"	1,300 "
			Total	20,980

The grades in the service are arranged very much after the model of the French army. The men of six *ordous* are recruited from amongst the population of as many districts into which the empire is divided, and after which they are respectively named. Each *ordou* has its *redif*, or reserve body, equal in number to the effective force; the men of which are called out for one month in every year, for the purpose of instruction and exercise in military duties. The full complement of officers are kept in pay attached to the *redif* of each *ordou*, and reside in the towns and villages to which the men belong; and the men themselves receive pay and rations during the month they are encamped for exercise.

The period of active service is five years; after which term the men go back to their homes, to form the *redif*, in which they remain for seven years, during which time they are liable to be called into active service when the exigencies of the state require it. At the present moment, in the expectation of war with Russia, the whole *redif* force is being called out, and are daily assembling at head-quarters.

To conclude. The Ottoman army contains an effective force of about 150,000 men, which may be almost instantaneously doubled, by mustering to its ranks the reserve militia. To this available force should be added the irregular troops, which could be, at a given time, put on the war footing; as well as the incidental reinforcements which the tributary provinces and certain districts not hitherto subjected to the law of recruitment, are bound to supply to the Porte in case of war. But, on the occasion of the present threatened war, not much is to be expected in this way from the tributary provinces, with the exception of Egypt, which has sent a large contingent.

The Turkish troops are well found, and well treated in every respect. A writer in the *United Service Magazine* of 1845, says:—"Taking into consideration the relative value of money in the different countries of Europe, no army is better fed or clothed than the Turkish." [This was—although not military authorities—may add (having seen a great number of the Turkish soldiers of all arms, both active and *redifs*, during our recent trip), that we never saw a finer body of men, both as respects equipment, bearing, and general appearance. An English general officer of distinction, who has but just returned from the head-quarters at Schumla, speaks highly of their discipline and military efficiency.

The uniform of the Turkish troops is comfortable in appearance With the exception of the head-dress—the eternal fez, a red cap, with a black silk tassel at the top: it is fashioned after the European style. In the infantry the colour is dark blue, with red facings. In the cavalry and artillery the colour is different for the different *ordous*—dark blue, red, purple, brown, fawn-colour, and light blue, for the six respectively. The facings are the same in all. The various ranks in the service are indicated by *nichan*—a sort of *décoration* (as the French would call it), which is suspended from the neck, and from the sword-handle, varying in the design according to the occasion; but all have *nichan*—whether of copper, silver, or gold—from the *mushir* to the private soldier. The *nichan* is returned and exchanged for another appropriate one, upon each change of rank in the service.

This *nichan*, by the way, is not solely appropriated to the military service. It is also worn by every civil functionary of the state; and up to very recently they used to be supplied by the state; but recently, in 1851, the treasury being in extraordinary straits, it resolved to have recourse to extraordinary means to replenish it; and, accordingly, in the autumn of 1851, a firman was issued, calling upon all its servants, high and low, to pay up the value of their *nichans*—by which means a gross sum of some 40,000,000 of piasters was produced.*

THE MARINE FORCE.†

The re-establishment of the Ottoman Navy was the work of three Turkish Admirals, all of whom (the first more especially) were among the most remarkable men of their day.

The first was the famous Hassan, surnamed "Ghazi," whose life and active career seem more like a legend than a history. He commanded the *Kapoudana*, or Admiral's ship, on that day, or rather on that fatal night, which saw the annihilation of the Turkish fleet in the Gulf of Tchesmé (7th July, 1770). Escaping almost alone from his burning vessel and his shipwrecked companions, Hassan returned to Constantinople, where he was promoted to the rank of Admiral by the Sultan Moustafa, and commenced almost immediately that series of exploits which have gained him the nickname among Turkish historians of "The Crocodile of the sea of battles." At the same time he undertook the re-organisation of the navy. Up to that period the Turkish squadrons, which hardly ever quitted the port of Constantinople but during the three summer months, to gather the tributes from the islands, or to make cruising expeditions against the pirates in

* This public service *nichan* must not be confounded with the decoration of the order of the *Nichan Iftikhar* (decoration of glory), founded by Sultan Mahmoud in 1844, and since replaced by the present Sultan, by the Imperial order of Medjidie which is an order of merit, something after the nature of our order of the Bath.

† Translated from Ubicini's "Lettres sur la Turquie," 2nd edition, 1853.

the Archipelago, or on the shores of Syria, were composed of vessels of the line (*alai guemileri*) and large frigates (called *caravelles*), with immense poops, whose bulk and weight retarded all progress. This circumstance was, to a great extent, the cause of the disaster of Tchesmé. If the Turkish vessels had been more manageable, they would have been enabled to escape the Russian fleet. From this period the Turks ceased to build *caravelles*, and vessels were made in quite another fashion, more approaching the form of European ships; but their armament and crew remained on the same footing as before. Hassan was raised to the post of Grand Vizier. Incessant wars kept him away from Constantinople, and his work remained unfinished.

Two years after his death, the task was resumed by Kutchuk Hussein Pacha. His fortune was not less extraordinary than that of his predecessor. Born in Georgia, and a slave from the day of his birth, he was presented, when still a child, to the Sultan, who was then of the same age as himself. they grew together in common captivity and mutual attachment up to the day when Selim became Emperor (1789). He then nominated Hussein Admiral, and shortly afterwards gave him his sister in marriage. Hardy, indefatigable, of a firm, decided character, but at the same time just and generous; sure of the favour of his master, of whose ideas and plans of reform he also partook, Hussein resolved to bring about a revolution in the department confided to him, and he succeeded.

He commenced by inviting civil engineers from France and Sweden. The French Directory sent him MM. Roi, Brun, and Benoit; Sweden on her part dispatched many, of whom only one rendered himself valuable by the construction of a basin, and several other hydraulic works. In less than six years, nearly twenty vessels of the line constructed according to the model of those built in the port of Toulon, were launched from the dockyards of Constantinople, Sinope, and Rhodes. The Ottomans adopted the words and phrases made use of in the French Navy; the mathematical school (*mutfadis khiad*), founded towards the year 1770 by the Baron de Tott, was completely re-organised, and received henceforth not less than two hundred students, who prepared themselves to fill the positions of officers and engineers in the naval service. The crews of the fleet, as well as the *levends* (marines) were thoroughly drilled and subjected to an inflexible discipline. At stated periods the superb forests of the southern chain of the Taurus were cut down; and more than 20,000 quintals of copper were drawn from the mines of Iskat, to sheathe the bottoms of their ships.

The death of Hussein followed soon after the deposition of Selim, and brought this progressive state of things to a premature close; and the Ottoman navy again sank deeper and deeper towards its former condition, up to the moment when Sultan Mahmoud nominated Tahir Pacha to the post of High Admiral. The circumstances of the country were most critical. It was shortly after this period that Russia declared war against the Porte, still bleeding from the wounds of Navarino. The naval forces of Turkey—which, in 1827, comprised twenty vessels of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-two smaller sail—had been reduced to about thirty vessels, half disabled; which Tahir Pacha, who commanded the Ottoman division on that unhappy day, had brought back to Constantinople. Soon afterwards, the formation of the new kingdom of Greece (by the protocol of 22nd March, 1829), in taking from Turkey the islands of Hydra, Ipsara, and Spezzia—which furnished her with the greater part of the crews for her fleet—seemed to be the finishing blow for the Ottoman navy. What was to become of this navy without the Greeks? Would the Government ever succeed in making sailors and pilots of the Turks—devoted almost exclusively, until that time, to artillery and the land service. At this time there was a new navy to be created—not only as regarded ships and armaments, but as regarded men; and all this had to be done with a Budget which never exceeded 400,000,000 piasters (9,200,000 francs). The ability and energy of Tahir Pacha sufficed for everything. An experienced sailor—a sincere patriot, although an enemy of reform—he appealed to all the resources of the country; and, powerfully seconded by France, and more especially by England, he succeeded, during the ten years of his administration (from 1829 to 1839), not only in repairing the disaster of Navarino, but in organising the fleet in such a manner as to place Turkey in an honourable position among maritime powers of the second class. The Ottoman navy, which was surrendered to Mehemet Ali by the treason of Ahmed Feozi in 1840, did not amount to less than twenty-two vessels, of which eighteen were ships of the line. The years between 1840 and 1853 were signalised by a considerable increase in the effective power of the navy, and principally of its steam navy. In 1849 the force amounted to seventy-four vessels, of which sixteen were of the first and second-class, and ranged from 74 to 130 guns each. The greater part of these vessels must at the present day be considered as non-effective, some of them being under repair, and others completely disabled. The fleet may now be said to consist of the following:—

2	Three-deckers	.. ..	of 130 and	120 guns
4	Two-deckers	.. ..	.. 80 to	74
16	Sailing frigates	.. ..	.. 60 to	50
6	Corvettes	.. ..	.. 26 to	22
14	Brigs	.. ..	.. 20 to	12
16	Cutters and schooners	.. ..	.. 12 to	8
6	Steam frigates	.. ..	.. 800 to	450-horse power.
12	Corvettes and smaller vessels			
		Total, 76 vessels		

The department of the navy is confided to the Capitan Pacha or Grand Admiral, assisted by the Council of the Admiralty (*medjis i bahrie*). The Admiralty staff comprises five Admirals (*feriki bahrie*), of whom three are in active service, the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, Ahmed Pacha (the *capondama*, or chief of the squadron); Moustafa Pacha; and the Porte-Admiral Leman (*liman reusi*) Mehmed Pacha; the fourth, Rhaghib Pacha, is president of the Council of the Admiralty: the fifth, Djemaleddin Pacha, is member of the same council. The three Vice-Admirals (*bahrie-liuasi*), the Vice-Admiral of the Fleet (*patrona*) Osman Pacha, the director of the naval workshops (*tophane nazeri*), Hassan Pacha, the director of the naval school, and Salih Pacha. There are seven Rear-Admirals (*bahrie mir-alai*), three of whom bear the ancient title of *viola* or *reala*, and command the stations of the Danube and the Black Sea, of the Archipelago, and the Persian Gulf; the four others have places in the Council of the Admiralty, one of them is the *mimarbachi* or chief naval architect

The *personnel* of a ship-of-the-line is composed of: the captain, *suvari*, having the title of Bey and the rank of lieutenant-colonel; of the first-lieutenant—*kiaiali nemeri*; of the *khodjia*, corresponding in rank and in function to the *alai-emini*, or major of the land army; of officers, to the number of sixteen, specially charged with the command of the crew, and corresponding in rank to the captains and lieutenants of the army; of a medical officer (*hekim*), of two surgeons (*sferrah*), of a chaplain (*iman*), and of a crew of from 800 to 900 seamen (*ghemidji*).

The crews on board Ottoman vessels are divided into companies, whose formation is precisely the same as that of the companies of a regiment. Each has its captain (*onbachis*), its lieutenant (*onikiadji*), its sergeants (*tchaous*), corporals (*on-bachis*), and soldiers. The pay is the same as in the army. The number of companies varies according to the class of a ship. It comprises eight for a vessel of the line.

The crews form, altogether, a total of 34,000 sailors, some of whom are employed in the working of the vessels, others in the management of the guns, and the whole of whom are principally recruits in the sandjaks of Radosto and Gallipoli, Batoum, Trebisonde, Djanik, and Ordou, upon the Black Sea; Ordek and Bigha, on the Sea of Marmora, and the seven sandjaks of Dizain.

Besides these 34,000, there exists a corps of marines (*bahrie alai*) of 4000 men, under the special command of a general of brigade (*bahrie ester feozi*), and lodged in barracks at the arsenal, when not under engagement.

The crews are then numerous—and the discipline is tolerable. In point of nautical instruction, the reports furnished by the naval officers sent to Turkey, or by the commanders of the French stations in the Levant, unanimously agree that there has been constant progress for some years. The artillery exercises, and the use of arms, are executed with great precision.

The construction of the Ottoman vessels is excellent, even on the confession of the officers of the British navy, whose testimony, in such a case cannot be suspected.

The machinery of their steam-vessels is constructed in England, and generally according to the best principles.

The Marine Arsenal (*tersané*) of Constantinople (residence of the Capitan Pacha), constructed in the year 864 of the Hegira (1576) at one mile from the entrance of the Golden Horn, is one of the finest in the world. Embanked by a magnificent stone quay, about a mile and a half long, and of a depth sufficient to allow the largest vessels of the line to lie along side of the wharves, it comprises, in its vast circumference, a prison and two barracks for the marines, four docks and building yards, two graving docks, several forges, a rope-yard, and everything that is necessary for the building and repair of ships, and their preparation for sea. A new iron-foundry was established last year by Mehemet Ali Pacha. The annual consumption of the *tersane* (or arsenal) is estimated at 20,000 quintals of iron, mostly derived from England, Russia, and the mines of Samsoun, and 12,000 quintals of copper from the mines of Toket. The timber is procured from the mountains of Asia Minor, and arrives at Ismid (Nicomedia), from which place from fifteen to twenty vessels are constantly occupied in transporting it to Galata and Wallachia—are embarked upon the Danube, in rafts, with masts and sails, that descend to Constantinople by the Black Sea during the fine season. The ropes and sails are principally derived from Russia which annually furnishes from 12,000 to 15,000 quintals. Turkey possesses other dockyards, less important, at Sinope, and at Iregli, on the Black Sea, and in the islands of Rhodes and Metelin

We must not omit to mention among the number of the maritime establishments of Turkey the Naval School (*Mekthi bahrie*), which was transferred last year to Khalki, one of the Prince's Islands. This school is under the direction of the Vice-Admiral Salih Pacha. There are in it from 120 to 130 scholars.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT DISPUTE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

Having completed our Sketch of the History of the Ottoman Empire down to the period of the accession of the present Sultan, and also of the Sketch of the internal reforms attempted by him, and the present condition and prospects of the country, it remains to explain the question now in dispute between the Porte and the Emperor of Russia—a question upon the solution of which depends the peace of Europe, and the very existence of the Ottoman Empire.

The dispute first originated in regard to what are called "the Holy Places," being certain chapels and sanctuaries in Jerusalem, to which, by consent of the Porte, Christian pilgrims, both of the Romish and of the Greek Church, have for ages been accustomed to resort. The safe keeping of these Holy Places, and the safe conduct of the pilgrims resorting to them, have always been a matter of solicitude on the part of the French and Russian Governments: the King of the French claiming the protection of the pilgrims of the Romish faith, by virtue of the rank and title long ago accorded to him by the Pontiff of Rome, of "most Christian King;" the Emperor of Russia claiming the protection of the pilgrims of the Greek faith, by virtue of the rank and title arbitrarily assumed to himself by his ancestor, Peter the Great, of Patriarch of the Greek Church. The adjustment of the respective claims of these two protectorates, in all that relates to the management of the Holy Places, has, from time to time, led to no little jealousy and squabbling between the partizans of the two Churches; but there had been nothing else to deal with as between these parties and the Porte, the latter probably would have succeeded in satisfying them both, by the equity with which he has divided his concessions between them. The question between Russia and the Porte, however, does not end with the Holy Places, nor with the safe conduct of the pilgrims resorting thereto; it involves, on the part of Russia, the demand of a right of protection over the whole of the members of the Greek Church, being subjects of the Porte, and residing within the dominions of the Porte; in short, a right to interference between the Porte and twelve millions of his subjects at any time the Emperor of Russia may consider the latter aggrieved. This right, it is existed, would be clearly inconsistent to all pretense at independent Sovereign authority for England or the Porte; and it would be so, not only in theory and principle, but in actual practice. For seeing how Russia has made the very slender and dubious "protectorate" of the Danubian Provinces, conceded by the treaty of Adrianople the pretence three times occupying and ravaging those provinces, as if they were her own, there can be little doubt that if her protection were extended over the whole Greek population of the Turkish Empire, she would not hesitate, upon the first pretence, to send her troops across the Danube, to occupy and ravage Bulgaria, and to menace Constantinople at the first moment of "protection," of course; and, being all done by virtue of treaties, neither Turkey nor the European allies would have a right to complain or resist.

This is the position which the Emperor of Russia demands to occupy in the Ottoman dominions, and demands it as a right. It seems strange that he should claim from the Porte a new piece of paper, acknowledging a right which, if it did already exist, even in the faintest outline, he would certainly not be scrupulous of enforcing without further recognition. It would seem, then, because the Porte will not sign a note acknowledging a right of protection of all its subjects of the Greek religion to exist in the Russian Czar, that the latter has occupied the Principalities as a measure of material coercion. It would have been well, indeed, for his case, if the Emperor Nicholas had left his claim to rest upon mere assertion, or upon some vague appeal to general principles of natural equity—upon some fancied divine authority arising out of his usurped title of Patriarch of the Greek Church—in fine, upon the terror of his bullets and the law of the highway—upon anything rather than pretended documentary authority, the very existence of which, as we have stated, would show additional documentary authority to be unnecessary. He has not done so, however; and by seeking to "make out a title" for his "right," shows that he has no title at all—any the pretence at, a shadow of, a title to what he claims; but rather the very reverse, inasmuch as when a man knowing of a small and exceptional concession already made to him by a solemn document, sees that document in evidence against the party making it, he cannot put it in for more than it is worth;—certainly he cannot base upon it a large general claim, for *exceptio probat regulam*. Further, by citing it in evidence at all, and joining issue upon it, he admits that he has nothing else whereon to rest his claim. This may savour of special pleading, perhaps; but it is logical and just reasoning; and even the paltriest resources of special pleading would be justifiable when a man comes into Court, as the Emperor Nicholas now does, brandishing an old meaningless parchment, which, trusting to the ignorance of his hearers, he presumes to be a title to an estate.

The Emperor Nicholas cites "the glorious treaty of Kainardje" as the basis of his claim against the Porte. Now what does this treaty say?—

Article VII. runs thus:—

The Sublime Porte promises constantly to protect the Christian religion, and the churches belonging to it; and also it *permits* the Ministers of the Imperial Court of Russia *to make on all occasions representations, as well in respect of the new church at Constantinople* (of which mention will be made in Article XIV.) *as of those who belong to it* -promising to take them into consideration, as coming from a person in the confidence of a neighbouring and sincerely friendly power.

Article XIV. states that—

After the example of the other powers *it is permitted* to the high Court of Russia, besides the chapel erected in its house of Embassy, to construct in the quarter of Galata, in the street named Bey-Oglu, a public church of the Greek religion, which shall be always under the protection of the Ministers of that Empire, and held free from all interruption or annoyance.

These two articles together "permit" Russia to build a certain church at Galata, a suburb of Constantinople, and place that church under its protection. It also "permits" Russia on all occasions "to make representations" on behalf of the said church at Galata, and those who have to do with it, "promising to take them into consideration as coming, &c."

This is the slender basis upon which Russia now claims a right of protecting the whole Christian population of the Ottoman Empire—a right to be supported by armed intervention, if considered necessary. This is the trumpery pretence upon which Russia has invaded and is ravaging with its troops extensive provinces in the Turkish dominions; and threatens even to carry the sword to Constantinople. Was anything more flagitious ever attempted—and in the sacred name of religion too? Upon the head of Nicholas of Russia lie the fearful responsibility of all the horrors which may result from an aggression so unjustifiable.

VISCOUNT STRATFORD-DE-REDCLIFFE, G.C.B., AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY, AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

VISCOUNT STRATFORD-DE-REDCLIFFE—better known throughout the old and new worlds as Stratford Canning—is the son of the late Stratford Canning, Esq., an eminent London merchant. George Canning, the celebrated statesman, being his first cousin probably determined the career in which he was afterwards to distinguish himself.

Stratford Canning was sent to Eton in 1796; he arrived at the highest honours at that venerable college, going out as "captain;" and finished his education at King's College, Cambridge.

In the interval, however, he had already entered the diplomatic service. In 1807 he was appointed précis writer to his cousin George; who was then Foreign Secretary; and, in the same year (conjointly with the present Earl of Mornington) accompanied Mr. Merry's special mission to Denmark and Sweden, as secretary. In 1808 he was despatched as secretary to Mr. Adair's special mission to the Dardanelles, for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace between this country and the Porte, which had been interrupted by the impolitic expedition for forcing the Dardanelles (1807); an object which was eventually accomplished, by the treaty signed January 5, 1809. These negotiations were secretly but strongly opposed, both by France and by Russia; but the machinations and representations of these powers had no influence with Sultan Mahmoud, who had become intuitively convinced that his true interests lay in the friendly relations of Great Britain; and he accordingly announced this conviction by receiving the representative of his new ally with the highest honours. Mr. Stratford Canning was appointed secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople in the April following; and on the recall of Mr. Adair, in 1810, was accredited Minister Plenipotentiary at that Court. In this important post he remained till 1812, when, after successfully mediating on the part of the British Government towards the peace of Bucharest between the Porte and Russia, he returned home. In the brief interval of repose from public duties which he now enjoyed, he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at Cambridge.

In 1814 the young diplomatist was appointed Envoy to Switzerland, and assisted in the formation of the Treaty of Alliance of the Nineteen Cantons, which became the basis of their Federal compact. He also attended, by order, at the Congress of Vienna, with a view to assisting at the settlement of this important question. In 1820, having been created a Privy Councillor, he was accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, where he remained three years, during which time he had an opportunity of obtaining a personal knowledge of the details of the various questions which had been left for future adjustment between the two Governments by the Treaty of Ghent. In November, 1823, having in the meantime returned to England, he was appointed Plenipotentiary for negotiating with the United States; and, as the result of his labours a treaty was drawn up, comprising all the questions in dispute, including that of the North-Western Boundary; but which was not eventually ratified.

At the end of 1824 Mr. S. Canning was sent to St. Petersburg on a special mission, having reference to the Greek troubles; having a mission also, to the Emperor of Austria, on his way. After accomplishing the duties of these missions he proceeded to Constantinople, having been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to that court, on the 10th of October, 1825. Here he lost no occasion of negotiating with the Sultan in favour of the Greek nation, whose heroic exertions and horrible sufferings had engaged alike the admiration and the sympathy of men of all nations and all parties; but his appeals (which, unlike those which usually proceed from official quarters, in this case, we know, came warm from the heart) were unfortunately without avail, the obdurate Sultan could pardon, but would not treat with men whom he looked upon as his slaves. Under these circumstances, the three powers, England, France, and Russia, determined upon concerting more effectually for the terminating of a condition of things which had become a scandal to all Europe. In 1827 Mr. S. Canning returned temporarily to England; and, in the month of July in that year, was signed the treaty of London, by which the three powers agreed to tender to the Porte their mediating offices towards putting an end to the internal war, and establishing the relations which ought to exist between the Sultan and the Greek people; and, in the event of such tender of mediation being rejected, to interfere by force in the matter. The reply of the Porte was one of refusal, and the most active measures of coercion followed—the battle of Navarino—the policy of which so much conflict of opinion arose—took place (September, 1827) and the allied powers resolved to take the Greek nation under their protection, and consulted upon the propriety and means of establishing it as an independent state. Mr. S. Canning, on the part of his Government, took an active part in the inquiries and deliberations necessary towards this result. In 1828 he went on a special mission to Greece; and, in 1828-9, took part in the special conferences which led to the formation of the Greek Monarchy. Upon this occasion he reported upon a scheme of boundary, which he recommended, for the new Kingdom, and which was more extensive than that suggested in other quarters, accompanying his recommendation with the tender of his resignation, as Ambassador to the Porte, in case his views should not meet with approval. His recommendations were not approved of, and his resignation was accepted; the King, at the same time, marking his appreciation of his Excellency's distinguished merit, by conferring upon him the order of Grand Cross of the Bath.

In October, 1831 (having in the meantime sat in Parliament for the borough of Old Sarum), Sir Stratford Canning was despatched on a special mission to the Ottoman Porte, for the purpose of treating upon the question of the boundary of the future kingdom of Greece, which eventually was settled in accordance with the recommendations made by him in 1829. The result was the treaty of London of the 7th May, 1832, between the three Powers, ratified by Bavaria on the 27th of the same month, and upon the basis of which Prince Otho, of Bavaria, accepted and ascended the Greek Throne.

In 1832 Sir Stratford Canning was deputed upon a special mission to the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon, the latter of which, however, he did not visit. In 1833 he was elected to Parliament for Stockbridge, and in 1835 for Lyme Regis. In 1836, and again in 1841, he was offered the Governorship of Canada, but on both occasions declined it.

In the latter year (1841) he was appointed Ambassador (for the third time) to the Porte: a post which, under successive Ministries, he has held ever since.

In the winter of 1847, being on his return from a temporary leave of absence in England, Sir Stratford Canning was accredited on a special mission to Switzerland, with a view to the adjustment of the differences which had arisen between the Federal Government at Berne and the province containing the Jesuit College at Sonderbund. The expressions of pride and satisfaction with which the announcement of this appointment was greeted by men of all parties in Switzerland, offered the best evidence of the respect in which the diplomatic character of the sponsor of their constitution was held by them; and showed that the very appointment was considered a guarantee against the united hostility of some of the principal powers in Europe, which, there can be no doubt, were bent upon the destruction of the Swiss independence. Sir Stratford arrived at Berne in the depth of winter, painfully impeded by the malicious and false rumours of the conspirator-courts of Austria, France and Russia, (falsehoods wittingly and slavishly repeated and exaggerated in the "leaders" of a leading journal of this country,) expecting to find the whole territory a scene of anarchy and carnage, and his Federal compact a thing of the past. He was agreeably disappointed, however, to find his apprehensions ill founded; and in the course of a few days, in a note addressed to the Helvetic Diet, he laid down terms for a final settlement of the disputes between the two parties, which were at once accepted and acted upon; together with suggestions as to future policy, which, if they had also been acted upon, would have prevented all the internal troubles which have since taken place in Switzerland—sometimes to the endangerment of its independence.

The policy of Sir Stratford Canning, in Turkey, has been manly and consistent. Viewing the integrity of the Ottoman power to be essential to the permanent relations of Europe; having learned, also, to respect that power, in consideration of the strenuous efforts towards reform and regeneration, which during a course of years it has been making with more or less success, he has given a firm support to the independent policy of the Porte, against the attacks and combinations of its avowed enemy, Russia. Shrewd to detect the crooked schemes of our northern rival, he has met them, when discovered, with the bold straightforward front which becomes an Englishman and a gentleman. Can it be wondered at, therefore, that his name is unsavoury at St. Petersburg, and that the slavish emissaries of St. Petersburg, when they come in contact with him, quail and writhe before him?

There appears, indeed, to be an old grudge between the Russian Government and the name and policy of Canning. In a secret despatch from Count Pozzo de Borgo, written from Paris (October, 1825) to Count Nesselrode, stating confidentially the prospects which then appeared of Russia being suffered by the powers of Europe to carry on a "war *à Poutrance*" against Turkey, occurs the following remarkable pas-

sage:—"The introduction of Mr. Canning into the Ministry, and the influence which he exercises in it, in his character as a popular leader, have weakened the ancient relations between Russia and the British Cabinet; indeed, the change of doctrines which results has almost destroyed them. *His conduct in the affairs of Turkey proves that neither the most perfect confidence displayed on our part, nor sacrifices the most evident, have been able to change his sentiments in regard to us. It has been full of suspicion and jealousy; that which proves that it may one day become hostile!*"

It is not for us in the scope of this brief biographical sketch, to enter at any length into an examination of our recent policy in the East as conducted by Sir Stratford Canning; in some of the most important particulars, indeed, this would not be possible, in consequence of the (as we think) absurd and mistaken policy, which renders the whole course of our diplomacy a matter of official secrecy until some after time, when the interest is over, and public comment becomes of no avail. There are one or two points, however, which cannot be overlooked, even by the most superficial observer: as, for instance, Sir Stratford's strenuous objection to the interdiction of the neutrality of the Porte by the Russians in crossing the Danubian provinces towards the close of the Hungarian war in 1849; and, again, his gallant support of the Porte in its refusal to deliver up the unfortunate Hungarians who had taken refuge in the Turkish territory, after being betrayed by the treason of the infamous Georgey. Two passages from his despatches to the Foreign-office will be sufficient to show the correct and feeling view which his Excellency took upon the latter question. On the 3rd of September he writes as follows:—

On grounds of humanity, not unmixed with considerations affecting the Porte's character and future policy, I have not hesitated to advise a decided resistance to the demand of extradition. I have further endeavoured to dissuade the Turkish Ministers from pledging themselves to any measure of restraint not clearly prescribed by the terms of the treaties, and from contracting any engagement not leaving a certain latitude of action for the future.

On the 17th December he writes:—

Allow me to add, my Lord, that, in proportion as I admire the courageous firmness with which the Sultan and his Government have determined to make this stand in the cause of humanity, and of the fair rights of honour and dignity, against a demand alike objectionable in substance and in form, I feel a deepening anxiety for the result of their resistance, and for the degree of support which her Majesty's Government and that of France may find themselves at liberty to afford—not only in the first instance, but in still graver circumstances, should the present partial rupture unfortunately assume a more serious and menacing character.

In the dispute—still pending—between the Porte and the court of Russia, Sir Stratford Canning—or rather Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (for he was raised to the Peerage under this title, April 24, 1852)—has given to the Porte the full extent of the moral support at his command, without in any way compromising his Government beyond the point to which his instructions would warrant him. When, in May last, the Foreign Secretary of the Porte consulted him, in common with the representatives of France and Austria, in reference to the ultimatum of Prince Menschikoff, the reply was one leaving the Ottoman Government free to adopt and declare its own line of policy; but that line of policy once adopted, and announced to the British Ambassador, the latter did not hesitate to express his approval of it, and to promise the friendly offices of his Government; and if the result be not fully in accordance with the spirit of that promise, if there be any falling off in the active co-operation of an ally who has so much at stake in common with the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Power—it will have been no fault of our eminent and honest-hearted representative. Those who have seen Stratford Canning at work—not alone from sunrise till sunset—but often from candle-lighting till candle-lighting again, can alone judge of the intense and enduring industry which he brings to bear upon all his duties. No delay—no

PORTRAIT OF VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, G.C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

hesitation—occurs in his proceedings. A courier, perhaps, arrives at midnight with important despatches. Till midnight next Stratford Canning is engaged upon the matters referred to in them, and preparing a despatch on the subject; and often does the Queen's messenger receive notice to take a few hours' repose, and be ready by three or four the next morning but one, to start with a despatch in reply, or in reference to the one just received, almost the whole interval being devoted to the subject, by a Minister, regardless, when occasion requires, alike of toilette and of repose. Of his promptitude on occasions of unexpected emergency—of his impatience of anything like neglect of duty, or unfair dealing, there are many who can speak; yet all can bear witness to the dignity and considerateness of conduct with which he meets the difficulty, whatever it may be. All Constantinople is yet amused and edified with the recollection of how one fine morning a change of Ministry was announced in the Government *Gazette*—(a change worked very quietly and cleverly by Russian intrigue)—and how all the troops were drawn out to do honour to the new functionaries; when, hey presto! Lord Stratford came down in his caique from Therapia to the Seraglio; and just as everybody was preparing to greet the new functionaries, a proclamation came forth remitting the troops to their quarters, and announcing that the old functionaries were retained in office.

Independently of the more important political questions bearing upon European relations—to which Sir Stratford Canning has never been blind, and of the part which he has taken in transactions connected therewith too numerous for us to mention—there have been very many occasions on which he has been the means of promoting the ends of humanity, religious freedom, and intellectual progress. Owing to his successful representations, the infliction of torture was prohibited in the Turkish dominions; to him is due the abolition of the penalty of death, formerly inflicted upon renegades—that is, Christians who, having once embraced the Mahomedan belief, reverted to Christianity; to him is due the appointment of the Mixed Courts for the trial of civil and criminal causes in which Europeans are concerned, and the reception therein of the testimony of Christians upon an equal footing with that of Mahomedans; he also procured in 1848 a firman for the establishment of the first Protestant chapel in the British Consulate at Jerusalem; and within the present year another firman, establishing the religious and political freedom of all descriptions of Protestants throughout the Turkish Empire—for which he received a memorial of thanks from the congregation or fraternity of Independent Protestants a few weeks ago.

To scientific discovery he has also lent his valuable aid. In 1845, when Layard could not find a Government, or scientific body, or public to second his aspirations for the discovery of ancient Nineveh, Sir Stratford Canning authorised and enabled him to proceed upon his researches at his own risk and expense. In 1847 those interesting relics the Budrum marbles, being (as supposed) the remains of the mausoleum erected at Halicarnassus, by Artemesia, Queen of Caria, to her husband, Mauso us, were obtained by Sir Stratford, by firman from the Porte, and presented by him to the British Museum.

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe married, first, in 1816, Harriet, the daughter of Thomas Raikes, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England (who died 1817); and secondly, in 1820, Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of James Alexander, Esq., of Summer Hill, near Tunbridge, and niece of the Earl of Caledon.

THE SUMMER PALACE OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT THERAPIA.

THE Summer Residence of the British Ambassador at Therapia (all the Embassies are called "saraïs," or palaces, here) is beautifully situated on the European shore of the Bosphorus. This spot is nearly opposite to the famous Bay of Unkiar Skelessi—where the camp for the accommodation of the troops forming the Egyptian contingent has been erected. It also immediately faces the channel of the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, whence cooling and grateful breezes prevail during the greater part of the summer. The mansion is spacious, though of simple, unpretending style of architecture; but the gardens, with their terrace-walks rising one above the other, all covered and crowded with luxuriant flowers, shrubs, and hanging plants, form a delicious retreat. Their condition does great credit to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's gardener, who, we believe, is an Englishman. On certain evenings in the week these gardens are, by his Excellency's generosity, thrown pretty freely open to all respectable persons who feel inclined to visit them; on which evenings a band—composed chiefly of Italian and German refugees—plays in an elevated orchestra of goodly dimensions, a short distance from the house. From this spot the sketch was taken after which our Engraving has been executed.

SUMMER PALACE OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT THERAPIA, ON THE BOSPHORUS.

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SOME EFFECTS OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

THE estimated value of all the gold in Europe and America, in the year 1848 (before gold was discovered in California), was £550,000,000; and the value of the annual produce of all the gold mines of the world, except those of Japan and China, was then estimated at £10,000,000. Both these estimates are probably too large; and it is quite certain that the latter is not too small. There is no reason to be surprised, therefore, that the statesmen who attend to such subjects felt considerable alarm lest the value of gold should be depreciated when California — in which gold was discovered in 1848 — added, in 1850, £8,000,000 to the annual supply, and not less than £12,000,000 in each of the following years. When gold was discovered in Australia — which added in nineteen months (from May, 1851, to December, 1852) nearly £20,000,000 more to the supply — the alarm was considerably heightened. From these two new sources we estimate the increase to the supply of gold, above the amount obtained in 1848, at not less now than £30,000,000 a year; or the annual supply, which, prior to 1848 was not more than £10,000,000, is now £40,000,000, and is increasing every year. The Government of Holland, alarmed at the probable depreciation of gold, ceased to use it as the standard of its money, and adopted silver. Five years have now elapsed since the discoveries were made, the quantities are increasing every year, and hitherto the effects have not been what the alarmists anticipated. At present, indeed, there is a very considerable rise in the prices of many things, especially of food, suggesting a depreciation in the value of gold; but this is so obviously the consequence of great consumption and comparatively insufficient supplies, that at most only a small part, if any—for how much cannot be known—can be the consequence of a depreciation in the value of gold. In the autumn of 1850 a very considerable rise began in the value of silver, principally caused by the Government of Holland substituting silver for gold as the money of that country; and, though checked, it continued to rise, and was as high-priced at the beginning of 1851 as 61½d. per ounce for standard silver. Last week the price was 61½d.; and it has remained permanently, since the rise in 1850, something more than 1d. per ounce dearer than the average price for a considerable period prior to that time. This is the only evidence we yet have of the gold discoveries having led to a depreciation in the value of gold; and the permanent enhancement in the price of silver is as likely to have been caused by the substitution of silver for gold in Holland, and by the demand for silver in India (where the use of gold as money is unwisely prohibited), as by the great abundance of gold.

A still more remarkable circumstance, according to common apprehension, than the small depreciation of gold, is the fact that money has latterly become dearer, or the rate of interest has been raised, as the great additions have been made to the money of the world. Last year money was scarcely worth 2 per cent; now the minimum rate is 4½. The discount agents or brokers in London, who continually borrow large sums of money "on call," to lend again (that is, they will return the money to those who lend it on three days' or a week's notice), would not, last autumn, borrow at any price, and refused to receive on loan the money offered them. When they received it they gave only 1 or 1½ per cent for it, and discounted the best bills at 1¾. At present they give 3¾ per cent for money on call, and no bills can be discounted at a lower rate than 4½ per cent. Since last autumn, therefore, the rate of interest has been raised more than 2 per cent; and money, notwithstanding large and continued importations of gold, is so much dearer now than it was then. In the present year, in fact, the mines of California and Australia have been more productive than they were last year. To the end of August in the present year the quantity of gold carried to the American mints from California was 38,644,416 dollars, against 32,045,598 dollars in the same period of 1852; or, 6,198 818 dollars more in the first eight months of 1853 than in 1852. There has been imported into England, to the end of July in the present year, no less than £12,920,000 of gold; while in 1852 £16,080,000 was imported; making together in the nineteen months £29,000,000, or three times as much as was annually procured from the whole of Europe and America prior to the Californian discoveries. In the teeth, however, of all these large supplies, the rate of interest has risen both here and in America, and continues to rise. Lest it should be supposed that this is only the recovery from the great depression of last year, caused by the sudden increase of gold from Australia and California, we must add that the present rate is nearly one per cent above the average rate of several years; and that before the gold discoveries — namely, in 1844 — there was as low a rate of interest as at any time last year. Thus money, as it has become plentiful, or as it has increased in quantity, has become dear — an apparent contradiction and a contravention of experience; for commodities, as the rule, become cheap as they become abundant.

The explanation of this circumstance is to be found in the double meaning of the word money. It is plain that the descriptions given of the quantities of gold obtained from the mines, or imported into the country, apply to the gold itself, as a commodity,

MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, BY GIBSON, R.A., JUST PLACED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.— (SEE NEXT PAGE)

before it is coined into money, just as similar descriptions would apply to so much wheat or so much iron. But wheat or iron, when obtained, is consumed or used, and disappears, or is applied in some way which precludes any application of it in another. The gold, however, remains; and when coined becomes as money the instrument of exchange, the means of buying and selling all other commodities, and the representative of all the wheat, iron, cloth, &c., in the world. Gold has two very distinct characteristics. It is a commodity of which the quantity and value are measured and described as so many pounds sterling; and it is itself the pound sterling—the instrument for measuring the value of all other commodities. It is both a measure and the thing measured; and the confusion which prevails concerning it—the apparent contradiction noticed—arises from not discriminating between gold as a commodity and gold as money.

As a commodity, it is measured by itself as money; and the new supplies being a large addition to previous stock, we describe it as abundant or plentiful. But as money—as the instrument for exchanging commodities—it is abundant or scarce in proportion as there are few or many exchanges to make. Amongst pastoral tribes, where each family lives on the produce of its own herds, and is clothed by the skins of its own cattle or the wool of its own sheep, spun and woven at home, and where, consequently, no exchanges are made, a single piece of gold is an abundance of money: it is more than can be used, for there is nothing to be bought or sold. In a community like ours, where no family produces the chief part of its subsistence or its clothing, and where many families, though very usefully occupied, produce directly no part of their own subsistence, and where, consequently, the whole community is sustained by exchanging the produce of one for another, a great deal of money is required. In proportion to the whole wealth of the commercial world, and to all the exchanges made in it, the total amount of gold is a small sum. All that has ever yet been washed from the sands or dug from the mine, or found or gathered, and that now exists, were it melted into one lump, would go into a very small barn. The total amount produced every year is not of greater value than our own wheat crop, and that is only a very small portion of the annual produce of the labour of this one community. The quantity of gold in the world, or annually produced, is, therefore, a mere trifle in proportion to the vast amount of wealth to be exchanged, and it is much more the activity of trade than the quantity of gold found, which decides whether it shall be considered scarce or abundant. We buy clothes to wear and food to consume it, and land to make a profit by it. We use these things in possessing them. But we use money only when we part with it. Persons labour for money, or borrow it, or steal it, only to buy other things with it. It is exclusively wanted as an instrument of exchange; and while gold, as a commodity, is abundant or scarce, as a few pounds' weight are obtained; as money, it is abundant or scarce, as the quantities of other things to be exchanged are great or small, and as exchanges are numerous or few. The scarcity of money, therefore, indicated by the present high rate of interest, is not caused by a small supply of gold, but a wonderful activity of business.

Now let us direct our attention to the influence of the gold discoveries in increasing the business of Europe. They gave a sudden and an unexpected addition of a new commodity to the value of £30,000,000 to the wealth of the world. It was not before known, nor possessed by any one, nor could it be produced like a web of cloth or a crop of oats, by regular and fore-planned labour. The new gold was an addition to all the commodities that before existed to be exchanged. The fortunate finders were eager to buy other things with it. Its uses and value are well known; it is much coveted, and easily exchangeable for all other things; and other men were as eager to get it as the finders were to part with it for other things. Hence, as is well known, the gold discoveries have increased trade very much, and have excited great activity throughout the manufacturing world. More wine, and brandy, and clothing, and implements were required in California and Australia than before; goods of all kinds were sent thither. More food, and more commodities of all kinds were required by the persons who produced these goods. More ships were needed; more labourers and more productions of all descriptions were required. Except the electrical suddenness of the consequence of the discoveries, results precisely similar ensued from setting trade free. The wheat of America or Poland suddenly acquired a value it did not before possess in Manchester and Birmingham: there were actually more commodities to exchange, and more exchanges took place—there was increased trade, and increased exertion.

The great point, therefore, now to be ascertained—the great problem which is doubtful and to be solved—is whether this increase of business be less or more, or precisely equal, to that increase in the instrument of exchange which ensued from the new gold discoveries. At first it was supposed that the increase of business would be far less, and that the instrument for effecting exchanges would be increased beyond the exchanges to be effected. Experience hitherto shows us that this is not so, that the instrument in fact is less increased than the amount of business, and hence it is really more required than before. Notwithstanding the large imports of gold mentioned, money is more than 2 per cent dearer, or the rate of interest more than 2 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year.

In such an increase of activity as that arising from the gold discoveries, all the industrious classes desire to share. The manufacturer wants more raw materials to work up, more machinery, and more labourers. The merchant wants more goods to import and export, and more ships to carry them. More food is required by the additional hands employed; more of everything men use or consume is in demand. The increased competition makes all willing to give more for what they want, including more money; and hence money, as the means of obtaining other things, is very much sought after. The increase of price which ensues is already operating to make men produce more of all the things that are required; and the supply of such as can be augmented by art and industry will soon be commensurate to the demand. Food and clothing will probably, ere long—though at present the former, from an inauspicious season, is rising—fall in price, as they have fallen successively in former years; but land—which cannot be augmented—and cattle, and commodities which require long periods to increase them, will for some time rise in price; but we may not with certainty calculate from the increase in the supply of gold on a universal rise in price. So many elements enter into into this question of relation between the precious metals used as instruments of exchange, and all other commodities which are bought and sold, that it is very difficult to form a judgment on the subject, and very hazardous to express an opinion. We shall content ourselves by saying, in conclusion, that such a vast increase of business has ensued, and is likely to continue, from the increase in the annual supply of gold; and the new-born activity pervades so completely the whole commercial world, that it seems likely to require, absorb, and use all the gold that can be procured. It is so plain that the appetite or the activity of trade grows with what it feeds on, that in the end, probably, there will be no gold too much.

GIBSON'S STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

In the midst of the painful excitement which the lamented death of England's Free-trade statesman occasioned, and the enthusiasm of the country at large to do honour to his memory, Government came forward and procured a vote of £5000 for a statue to be erected in Westminster Abbey. It was, perhaps, a pity that the commission for executing the national order was not thrown open to competition, as has recently become the fashion in regard to public works of this character, and as was the case with the numerous testimonials to the lamented statesman spontaneously undertaken in all parts of the country. The public taste may not always be right in "working men" every day of his useful and glorious life) to have studied the various conceptions of artists of so great a subject, and to have united their suffrages in favour of him who came nearest the simple truth of the original. This course, however, has not been taken; the public money having been voted, the commission was at once given by the Government to Mr Gibson, R.A., an artist who has long been residing at Rome; and who, however great his talent in his profession generally, can certainly have had few opportunities of studying the simple, earnest oratory of the British Senate, and more especially the peculiarly simple but manly bearing of our great social reformer. The consequence, we fear, is, that the public will be disappointed when they come to view the statue which has just been set up against a pillar in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, nearly opposite Flaxman's fine sculptured tribute to Lord Mansfield, and not very far from the statue of Pitt.

The artist has intended to represent the statesman in the act of addressing the Senate; and marking the emphasis by striking the palm of his left hand with a roll of paper which he holds in his right hand; the right foot and leg being slightly elevated, as in the act of advancing, or springing forward. The face is certainly a failure; it could not be mistaken by any one who had seen the original, or even good portraits of him; and an expression of considerable earnestness is realized in the compressed lips and the watchful piercing eye. But, at the same time, the likeness and the expression are not flattering—not worthy of Peel in those moments of enthusiasm when, warmed with his subject and the plaudits of the Commons of England, he propounded some grand point of national policy. The aspect and expression are more those of an advocate arguing a point of special pleading; and therefore unworthy of Peel who, even when discussing a small matter, did it in a grand and confident manner. Neither can we approve of the propriety of draping such a man as Peel the very ideal of an eminently practical statesman—in the conventional flowing robes of the Roman forum. It adds to the unrealness of the whole production; whilst it must be added that the manner in which the cloak or robe is made to hang upon the shoulders is uncomfortable, and not very graceful.

With all these faults as a portrait-statue, which candour obliges us to point out, the production is one which, viewed abstractly as a work of art, is of great merit, and will find many admirers. There is great life and energy about the pose of the figure and the action of the limbs; and admirable executive finish throughout, which shows the hand of an accomplished master in his art.

The statue, which is carved out of a block of marble of the purest white, measures 7 feet 6 inches in height; and the pedestal is 5 feet 6 inches high.

LORD PALMERSTON AT PERTH AND GLASGOW.

Lord Palmerston was on Monday morning presented with the freedom of the city of Perth, in the presence of two thousand people assembled in the City Hall. His speech in reply was very discreet—his topics being the political progress of the country, the diffusion of the principles of constitutional freedom throughout Europe, and the suppression of the slave-trade. The following is the only quotable passage in his address:—

Gentlemen,—It ought to be satisfactory to every Englishman to know that the conduct of our foreign relations is now in able hands; that Lord Clarendon—my noble friend Lord Clarendon, who is now at the head of that department, has penetration to see where the interests, and the honour, and the safety of the country are to be sought: that he has sagacity to discover the proper means for preserving and maintaining those interests, and that he has firmness and energy and perseverance to pursue the right course to arrive at a successful and perfect result. (Cheers). If my noble friend Lord Clarendon receives as I am sure he will the cordial, the generous support of the country, you may depend upon it that he will not disappoint the just expectations of his country men (Loud cheering).

His Lordship was afterwards made a burgess of guild at the Guildhall, in the presence of a large number of brethren. The honour was conferred in consideration of his "manly, firm, and independent spirit and conduct" in the management of the public affairs of the country to which he had been called. He received "stone and lime" of the city, according to ancient usage; and, having become "solemnly bound" to discharge every civil and religious duty which the office legally implies, said:—

My Lord Dean of Guild, I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for having thus completed my creation (Applause and laughter). Imperfection is the lot of human nature; but, to be an imperfect citizen of Perth, would indeed be a great mortification to me, or anybody else who esteems as highly as I do the people who inhabit this most distinguished city (Cheers).

Lord Palmerston addressed the remainder of his speech to the subject of Free-trade.

On Tuesday the freedom of the city of Glasgow was conferred on the noble Lord. The ceremony took place in the City-hall, in the presence of 3000 ladies and gentlemen. His Lordship was accompanied on the platform by the Lord Provost and magistrates; Sir Hastie, M.P. for Glasgow; Sir James Anderson, M.P. for Paisley. His reception was most enthusiastic.

The Lord Provost, after a brief speech, presented the burgess-ticket, which was contained in a valuable gold box, bearing the city arms.

Lord Palmerston returned thanks in pleasing terms. In regard to the course of his own public life, he would merely say that he had simply endeavoured to do his duty as Foreign Secretary; he had endeavoured to extend to all our fellow-men as every inmate of the globe the protecting arm which their country was enabled to extend. His Lordship did not make the slightest allusion to the present state of our foreign relations.

Lord Palmerston has since arrived in London.

THE WEATHER IN THE HIGHLANDS.—In the last ten days there has not been a shower of rain in the Highlands of Scotland. At Balmoral—which is the highest table land in the north—the temperature at noon has ranged from 76 degrees to 90 degrees in the sun. The Court has thus enjoyed a delightful season; and, should the present fine weather continue, it is expected that the Royal Family will remain as long as they did last year—viz., till the second week of October.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The journals of the Government teem with the most rapturous accounts of the reception of their Imperial Majesties at the different stations on their northern tour. Making due allowances for the source whence these florid descriptions are drawn, the journey seems to be, in the main, highly satisfactory.

On the 23rd Louis Napoleon and the Empress arrived at Lille, where they were greeted with considerable enthusiasm; and, despite the torrents of rain which fell with little intermission, the streets—most of which were illuminated—continued to be crowded till a late hour of the night. In the evening the Imperial guests, with their suite, attired in full dress and brilliant uniforms, attended the theatre. The Imperial box, constructed in the centre of the principal gallery, was surrounded with a dais of ruby velvet, lined with white satin, and permitted the audience on all sides a view of its occupants. The performance selected was "La Fille du Régiment;" but as, unfortunately, the company was but ill got up in the piece, the execution *laissée à désirer* to a painful degree. The will, however, was taken for the deed; and *leurs Majestés* did what they could to encourage the performers, by staying to the end of the representation.

On the following day the Emperor, accompanied by the *Préfet*, the *Maire*, and a considerable suite, visited the hospitals, where he left various sums for the relief of their occupants, and several of the most important *fabriques* of the different articles of commerce for which this city—the Manchester of France—is celebrated. From thence he proceeded to inspect the admirable establishment of Marquette, instituted by MM. Scrive frères for the amelioration of the condition of the workmen; and, finally, to the Bourse, where preparations are being made for the erection of a statue of the Emperor Napoleon I. On entering, Louis Napoleon received the Prince de Comany, Lord Lucan, the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Bingham, and Colonel Dupuis; who accompanied him to the review, to which he proceeded on horseback, the Empress and her suite following in open carriages.

From Lille, the Imperial cortège went by rail to Roubaix, where they visited various manufactories of the beautiful stuffs for which the town is remarkable; and where a handsome tent, containing an exhibition of the best specimens of these materials for their inspection was erected.

At Tourcoing they performed a similar tour, and were particularly pleased with the magnificent specimens of carpets, the produce of the place.

At ten o'clock, after the celebration of mass by the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Emperor and Empress proceeded to St. Omer; and thence to the Camp at Helfaut; where they were received by the Prince Napoleon, who had arrived the previous night, and under whose directions preparations had been made to greet them. The violent rain and wind, which continued almost without intermission the whole day, greatly incommoded both the troops and the guests. The review was, however, passed by Louis Napoleon; after which the party returned to St. Omer, where a grand ball was offered them by the town. Prince Napoleon returned to Paris on Tuesday morning.

It now seems to be certain that the generally accredited report stating that the Ulémas had given the Sultan the option of declaring war or abdicating, is a fiction; though no doubt exists of the inflammatory nature of their discourses and sentiments. It may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to be told that the Ulémas are not, properly speaking, a class of the clergy; as, according to the doctrines of Mahomet, every Musulman is capable of performing the ceremonies of his religion; but, as the Koran is in Arabic, and as it is forbidden that it shall be translated—that being considered a profanation—it is necessary, as that language is not generally known, that the Faithful should have some guide in the execution of their duties. The Ulémas, therefore, are instructed in the mysteries of this tongue, and recite the prayers aloud in the Mosques. As they, also, are the interpreters of the Koran, and as this forms not only the religious, but the civil, code of the Mahometans, they thus become the depositories of the law in general; and their chiefs (of whom the head is named the Scheik-ul-Islam—have, as may be imagined, an influence among all classes as difficult to combat as to limit.

The camp at Satory was broken up on the 24th, by the General Levasseur, who delivered a speech expressive of the satisfaction the general conduct of the troops has excited. A part of the body composing the camp has returned to the garrison of Paris. Other portions are gone into the provinces; but, previous to their departure, they were employed in levelling the works erected for their accommodation, and restoring the plain of Satory to its former state. Nothing remains but the circus, which is to stand.

The *Courrier de Marseille* and the *Moniteur du Loiret* have received official *avertissemens*—the former for an article on the part de la Joliette, calculated, says the document, to depreciate the said port, and the ground surrounding it; the latter for publishing false intelligence respecting certain insulting manifestations said to have occurred at Paris and at Satory, towards the busts of the Emperor and Empress.

The works of the new wing of the Louvre advance with the utmost rapidity. A new street is to be opened on the sites of the Hôtels du Timbre and the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, communicating between the rues Neuve des Capucines and Neuve St. Augustin; and the fountain of the Porte St. Denis is to be placed in the Marché St. Martin, which will tend immensely to improve the entrance of the Faubourg St. Denis, at present encumbered with this and other erections, which are also to be removed.

The autumnal meeting for the races of Chantilly is fixed to take place on the 8th and 9th of October. Eight prizes are to be distributed—four each day.

At the Odéon, "Guzman le Brave," a drama in verse, from the well-known pen of M. Méry, has a great and merited success. The subject, as the name expresses, is taken from the old Spanish chronicles of chivalry, and is full of stirring interest. The verse of M. Méry is of first-rate excellence: rich, flowing, heroic, full of vigour, and of fine and high qualities; though at times a certain diffuseness, and tendency to digression and descriptiveness, tends, it must be confessed, to mar the effect, by introducing *longueurs*, which, in some degree, weaken the action of the piece. This defect apart, the work is one of high and sterling merit. At the Théâtre Lyrique is being represented a charming little operetta, in one act, entitled "Bonsoir Voisin," in which but two personages, M. and Madame Meillet, appear. Nothing can be lighter, more sprightly, more amusing, or more effective than this little piece; the music, by M. Poise, is original, harmonious, and sparkling; the dialogue *spirituel* and entertaining; and the execution all that could be desired. It is not improbable that the Théâtre Lyrique may engage Mdlle. Nathalie Fitzjames—who possesses, in a high degree, the double talent of singing and dancing—for the representation of a series of opera ballets, a style of performance which can hardly fail of proving most attractive. The Grand Opéra are giving a new ballet-pantomime by MM Mazilier and Henri Potier, entitled "Elia and Mysis." The ground selected is nothing less than that of classic Rome.

The approaching reception of M. Berryer, as member of the French Academy, is creating quite a sensation in the Legitimist circles in Paris. Yielding to some scruples of conscience, the Legitimist orator hesitated

to make the usual speech in which it is the custom to pronounce a eulogium on the head of the Government. On the other hand, the dignitaries of the Academy remarked that the hesitation lasted rather too long, and that a delay of two years is sufficient to reconcile him to his task. The friends of M. Berryer are pressing him to get rid of the obligation; and remark that M. Chateaubrind did not hesitate to present himself during the Empire, although blaming that form of Government. M. Berryer has, it is said, consented to present himself in December.

At the season of the year, the shopkeepers in the provinces usually commence the purchase of their winter stock. Few orders, however, have as yet been received in Paris from them. Money is still abundant in the trading circles, but the repeated alarms produced by the Eastern question induce them to limit their transactions and to confine their purchases to what is strictly necessary for present purposes. All trade connected with building are in a state of more than ordinary prosperity. The contractors find some difficulty in procuring sufficient hands, and they have been compelled to submit to a considerable rise in the price of all descriptions of building materials, such as timber, stone, and iron. The ironmasters have such extensive orders on hand that they refuse to accept any new ones, and their prices are generally from 25 to 30 per cent higher than they were last year. Fears are consequently entertained that the new lines of railway lately conceded cannot be completed within a reasonable time, unless the Government authorise the companies to import rails and locomotives from England to France on payment of a moderate duty.

The prevailing opinion at the corn-market is that the highest prices have been reached. The immense arrival of foreign wheat begins now to produce an effect. In Paris the price of wheat is from 40f. to 42f. the 100 kilogrammes. The prices of rye, oats, and barley are well maintained, with a slight advance. The price of butchers' meat in Paris has not been so well maintained since the publication of the Imperial decree, reducing the duty payable on the importation of cattle in France. There has not been much business transacted at the wine-market of Bercy during the last week. Dealers are waiting the result of the approaching vintage, of which the accounts vary.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrd, proceeding from persons not unfavourable to the new Cabinet, do not express any confidence in its stability. At their meeting on the 28th September the first act of a Ministry, whose president is a member of the press, and who has often carried his opposition to the most violent pitch, was to order the seizure of two journals—the *Diario Espanol* and the *Tribuno*. There is a rumour of the probability of a reconciliation between M Sartorius, the head of the new cabinet, and Marshal Narvaez. The latter is said to be not indisposed to such a step. It is not considered probable that the Marquis of Vilmna will remain at his post as Ambassador in Paris. Should that be the case, and the reconciliation alluded to be effected, Marshal Narvaez would in all probability be the new Ambassador. If the Marquis of Vilumna remain, Narvaez would be offered the Vienna Embassy. The fears of the long-rumoured *coup d'état* appear to have subsided for the present. The stability of the Cabinet may depend a good deal on the favour it may find with the Court "favourite.'

The *Gazette* of the 22nd September published an organic decree relative to admission into the administrative functions. In virtue of the decree, which was well received by the public, the Government officers are hereafter to be chosen from among men of real capacity. The Cabinet intended also to enact several other equally wise measures, such as the suppression of the Transatlantic Council, the regulation of military accounts, the augmentation of the pay of the troops, &c.

ITALY.

Under the provisions of the new Tuscan criminal code, a young Scottish lady has been arrested, and conveyed to the Penitentiary at Lucca, on the charge of disseminating Protestant tracts in a village near the Baths of Lucca. The lady in question is Miss Margaret Cunninghame, of Thornton, near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, who, with her mother and sister, were to have left Tuscany on the 14th of September, for the purpose of continuing their travels towards Rome and Naples. A friend of the family, Sir William Miller, of Barskimming, made an immediate but ineffectual effort to have the whole matter quashed by going directly to the Grand Duke, who, however, would not record him an interview. Sir William, with his friend the Rev. Mr. Gordon, then proceeded directly to Florence, and laid all the circumstances of the case before the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, now acting as Chargé d'Affaires, in the temporary absence of Sir Henry Buller Mr Scarlett was seconded in his representations by the American Chargé d'Affaires; but the Grand Duke was inexorable, and declared that justice must take its course. The Grand Duchess expresses regret for the situation of Miss Cunninghame, but refuses to interfere The individual dispositions of the members of the Ministry are, however, said to be more favourable. Miss Cunninghame will be tried on the charge of having infringed the 127th article of the new criminal code, which declares that "whoever shall circulate works hostile to the Roman Catholic faith, with the view of seducing any member from that communion, shall be condemned to the hou-e of correction, and subjected to hard labour, for a period of not less than five, or greater than ten years." She is charged with having given to some peasants an Italian Bible and an Italian translation of the "Pilgrim's Progress ;" and both these books fall under the criminal category. The young lady is said to be a lineal descendant of John Knox.

The Florence correspondent of the *Christian Times* states that the persecution rages with unabated fury in that city against the Tuscans:—

On Sunday fortnight the gendarmes broke into the house of Natale Lippi, a baker, in the Palazzuolo and there arrested him, and Piero Cieri, also a baker, and Alessandro Barli, a tailor, on a charge of meeting and reading the Scriptures in the version of Diodati. The house was searched, and the Bibles found in a press. All three were then committed to prison. Barli and Cieri have since been released; but Natale Lippi will either have to stand his trial for offences against the religion of the State, or, more probably, be condemned without trial, by the Council of Prefecture, to such a term of imprisonment as they may choose to award. Meanwhile, upwards of fifty Italians have been summoned before the delegates of the different quarters and cross-examined, in the hope of eliciting some connexion between Italian Protestantism and English Propagandism.

HOLLAND.

The first chamber of the States-General, on the 23rd September, adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. On the following day the Minister of Finance presented to the Second Chamber of the States-General the budget for 1854. The expenditure is estimated at 70,216,837fl. 71g., and the receipts to 71,789,702fl. 51½g.; leaving a balance of 1,572,814fl. 80½g. Compared with 1853, this is an increase in the expenditure of 131,268fl. 32½g., without, however, including the expenses for the Roman Catholic Church for 1853, and which are estimated at 470,546fl 18½g. The various measures adopted since 1850, with a view to the reduction of the National Debt have effected an annual saving of 850,000fl. Further measures, having the same object in view, are computed to increase this saving to 1,100,000fl.

AMERICA.

By the *Atlantic*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, we have advices from New York to the 17th of September.

The first turf of the European and North American Railroad was turned at St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 14th, by Lady Head, assisted by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the presence of a vast assemblage.

The yellow fever was still on the increase at Mobile, and on the decrease at New Orleans.

The latest accounts from Washington state that the missions to France and China still remain open.

Mr G. M Dallas was at Washington, and it was rumoured that he would get either the mission to China or France.

The rumour that Jefferson Davis was going to leave the Cabinet was considered to be unfounded

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says, all the rumours of a rupture between Secretary Marcy and the President are false. Marcy has the entire confidence of President Pierce. The Cabinet had a long sitting on the 12th at which foreign affairs were discussed, and it was determined that Captain Ingraham should be sustained in the Koszta affair. After it was ascertained that the President not only justified but applauded the course of Captain Ingraham, the Republican Committee from the various associations in New York assembled for the purpose of preparing some testimonial of admiration for this officer

The Austrian manifesto is regarded as a very feeble affair. It is thought that neither by the law of nations, nor by the usages of civilised life, could Au tria under any pretext deprive Koszta of his liberty The tendency of the American mind at the present moment to intervention in European affairs is no longer a matter of doubt. It is reported in New York, "on the best authority," that when the Emperor of Russia heard an account of the Koszta affair from the Austrian Ambassador, who asked his opinion about it, he said, "Tell the Emperor of Austria that the sooner he drops the matter the better for him; the Americans will get over here fast enough without being invited."

The accounts from Albany, Buffalo, and Oswego, state that the Western dealers were bringing forward immense quantities of breadstuffs to the sea-board markets. The *New York Herald* says, "The supply of the staff of life appears to be abundant, and unless there should either be a dearer or some prospect of a partial famine in Europe, it is hardly probable that the price of flour will go beyond the present rate for some time to come."

CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

San Francisco, August 15, 1853.

There is no foreign subject of more paramount interest to the citizens of California, at the present time, and no topic engaging more earnest consideration by thinking men in this city, than the progress of the revolution in China. Its Christian character; its influence upon commerce—and the probability of its breaking down the restrictions upon intercourse with the interior of that country, render it, without doubt, the greatest political event of the century, and pregnant with vital results to England, the United States, and to California especially. By recent advices we learn that the rebels seem invincible: they number 80,000; are well equipped and disciplined; they have never yet failed to carry a point they attempted—city after city, province after province, has fallen into their hands: Nankin is theirs; and we now learn that Amoy, Woosung, Suchow, are captured; and, by last accounts, they were threatening Canton itself, which apparently must fall, as it is cut off from all succour from the Emperor. The Imperialists appear paralysed, and retire before their victorious opponents without striking a blow. Tien-Teh, the representative of the Ming dynasty, and the ostensible head of the rebellion, has been set aside by another leader, who aspires to the Imperial throne.

Europeans are kindly treated in the captured cities, and promises are held out that free and unrestrained intercourse with the interior will be allowed. The United States sloops-of-war the *Portsmouth* and the *St. Laurence* have arrived here from the Sandwich Islands, and bring the disastrous intelligence that the unhappy natives are being cut down like grain before the reaper by that dreadful scourge the small-pox. As was anticipated, it has spread like wildfire all through the Islands. The districts in which it has thus far made its appearance do not, probably, contain more than 50,000 inhabitants; and yet 735 cases of the disease were officially reported up to July 1st. During the past twenty-five years vaccine virus has been introduced several times, and many were vaccinated; still, large numbers remained unprotected, and the disease found them predisposed for its attack. It cannot be concealed that the native population, from this and other causes, is fast fading away; and but a few years will elapse before the white race has undisputed control of the islands.

The ships of war above mentioned also report that a French fleet, consisting of eleven vessels of war, is on this coast, and probably destined for the islands. This seems to confirm the report that the sudden departure of the American fleet from the coast of South America was in consequence of orders from head quarters to protect the Hawaiian Government against the aggressions of the French. If the latter power should make any hostile demonstration, the Government of the United States, we imagine, would desire nothing better, as it would serve as a pretext to run up the American flag over all the islands. The Hawaiian Government is at present in a very helpless and exposed condition—its finances are low, and the expenses of the current year will exceed the revenue full one half; yet agriculture is greatly prospering, and new vigour is constantly being imparted to it by the demand for this market. The grape, rice, wheat, barley, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and corn of the finest quality, can all be raised.

We have still to report favourably of the mines of this country—remunerative returns reward the miner both north and south, and occasionally new and important discoveries of rich deposits are made. The placer that was discovered at Santa Cruz, which we spoke of in our last, has not realised the expectations that at the time were formed of it; but the discoveries in Oregon, near Crescent City, are most fully confirmed, and the richness of their yield recalls to remembrance the best days of California. Crescent City is rapidly increasing in size, from the immense flood of emigration that is setting in from all quarters, and bids fair to be one of the largest and most important in the territory of Oregon.

In this state the cities continue to augment in size in a really wonderful manner. Not only San Francisco, but Marysville, is adding most considerably to the number of its brick structures. The onward progress of San Francisco is unparalleled in the history of the world, and her future promises to be even more brilliant than her past. Within a single year her taxable property has increased from 19,000,000 dollars to 30,050,478 dollars, full sixty-four per cent. For the past two years and a half we have escaped those dreadful fires that have so often laid our city in ashes: this has arisen partly from the durable character of the buildings since that time erected; partly from the supply of water in the numerous cisterns scattered all over the city; and largely, from the admirable efficiency of the honorary fire department, of which we shall take an opportunity, in a future letter, of speaking more in detail. We may safely predict that we shall never have another fire of any extent in San Francisco. An ordinance is now in operation forbidding the construction of wooden buildings within very extensive fire limits, and the Mountain Lake Water Company will bring a perfect flood of water into our midst. This company will bring its water from a lake about four miles from the city, in the hills near the sea, and about 100 feet above our level; the supply is said to be without limitation. Along the line of route numerous workmen are engaged sinking shafts and tunnelling; and the work, it is said, will be completed in January next. The day, indeed, will be a glorious one when we have a rush of water in San Francisco.

The *strikes* that we spoke of in our last amongst some of the working men have extended to all, and all have been successful in obtaining their demands—carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, &c., &c.; in fact, all skilled working men are now getting from eight to ten dollars a day, and labourers—men who carry the hod, &c.—are getting six dollars. These rates will continue till winter, when numbers will leave the mines for the cities, and then, in spite of the associations now formed, the influx of competition must bring prices down a little. Still, for a long future, California must be a land of promise to the labourer; so much work requires to be done, and so much must and will be done: and the corn, in the shape of the "golden dust," is being every day in the year harvested to pay him—that to all sober, honest, and industrious working men, who are care-worn in the old world, who can come here, and who have a steady will and a strong determination, we say *come* and participate in these benefits.

In the theatrical world we go on as usual:—the Germans enjoy their tragedy, the Spanish their drama, the French their vaudeville, and the Americans enjoy a mixture of all, together with some excellent music from Philharmonic concerts, under the direction of Mr. George Loder. The orchestra is good, and the chorus surpassingly good. Mieka Hauser is still playing, and Mrs. Sinclair still acting. Lola Montes the notorious is in the mines. By a recent letter from Grass Valley we hear she has been rusticating amongst the quartz veins. M.

MEXICO.

The steamer *Texas* has arrived at New Orleans with advices from the city of Mexico to the 6th, and Vera Cruz to the 5th inst Santa Anna had already raised an army of 50,000, the finest ever seen in Mexico Large numbers of troops were being sent to the frontiers, ostensibly to repel the Indians. Santa Anna still continued his high-handed measures, and executed all persons against whom suspicion was entertained without warning. It was believed that another revolution would follow this tyrannical and arbitrary course.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By the Overland Mail we have dates from Calcutta to the 20th, from Bombay to the 30th, and Hong-Kong to the 6th, of August.

British India was quiet throughout. Famine still prevailed in Rangoon, and cholera was raging in many places. Much sickness prevailed among the British troops there. General Godwin had returned to Calcutta, and the second Burmese war may be considered at an end.

The north-west frontier is in a very disturbed state, and the Kobat Pass is still closed. It is said that a letter of Dost Mahomed has been intercepted, regretting that he is unable to assist the frontier tribes against the English this year, but promising to do so next year.

Cholera continues fearfully prevalent in the north-west provinces, and several British officers have died of it.

Notwithstanding Sir Charles Wood's assertion that an inquiry had been ordered into Mr. Lusrd's case, that gentleman continues to demand one in vain from the heads of the local Government of Bombay

The last fortnight's news from China is rather uninteresting. The Imperialists have made another unsuccessful attempt to re-capture Amoy, and from the accounts received of the spiritless behaviour of the Tartar troops, both on this occasion and also Chin-Keang-Foo, it is now evident that all is up with the Manchoo dynasty.

The movement of the insurgents into the Kiangsi province seems beyond a doubt, and they had taken possession of the principle city, causing alarm in the Mooning and Moyune neighbourhood, the seat of the tea districts. It was reported they had evacuated Nankin, for a time, for the rich province of Kiangsi, to provide supplies—being run short of rice and other food; and this had originated a report that the Imperialists were again in possession of Nankin.

The mercenary fleet blockading Chin-Kiang-Foo consists of eight English and American square rigged vessels, between thirty and forty Portuguese armed lorchas, and about twenty junks. With the single exception of the flag-ship, *Sir Herbert Compton*, all the European vessels are small. The English commander of the fleet is of opinion that nothing can be done against Chin-Kiang-Foo without the effectual co-operation of a land force; and there is no chance of any such being rendered by the Tartar troops now before the place.

Sir George Bonham has at last issued a proclamation, apprising all British subjects of the illegality of engaging in warlike operations in China without the Queen's license; and warning all such that he will strictly enforce the penalties provided in the Act 59 Geo. III., cap. 69, against such offences.

The Government at Pekin is in the greatest distress for money. On its having announced that a paper circulation was to be issued and forced into currency, all the bankers shut their shops, and though this project has been given up they have not again opened them. The Emperor had ordered that all should pay the next month's rent into his Treasury instead of to their landlords: but this measure would afford a trifling and very temporary relief.

A scarcity of grain was beginning to be felt in Pekin, owing to the districts by which the capital was principally supplied being now in the possession of the rebels. The circumstance of the left column of the rebels having been allowed to advance so quietly to the Yellow River may probably be attributed to the Tartar troops having been withdrawn from their front, and concentrated before Nankin. The establishment of a rebel force on the Yellow River ought of course to compel the Imperialists to retire from Yang-tse-Kiang to the more northerly line of the Yellow River, but as the Imperialists have not yet learnt to fight by rule, and have, moreover, a fleet to rest on, they will probably stand fast until it suits the insurgents to march out of their lines to slaughter them.

Abbas Pacha had issued an order prohibiting the exportation of grain from Egypt from the 26th of September; but, on the representation of the Consuls, the prohibition may be delayed until the 30th of November.

THE CAPE.

The *Indiana*, General Screw Company's Mail-Packet, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, with dates from Table Bay to the 20th August.

The 50-ton emigrant ship was lost at Carnouiers Point on the 12th of July: crew and passengers saved.

Affairs continue tranquil at the Cape. The Galkas and Kreli have fulfilled the stipulations imposed on them at the end of the war. Any sudden diminution of the troops would, in the opinion of the colonists, be followed by fresh outbreaks.

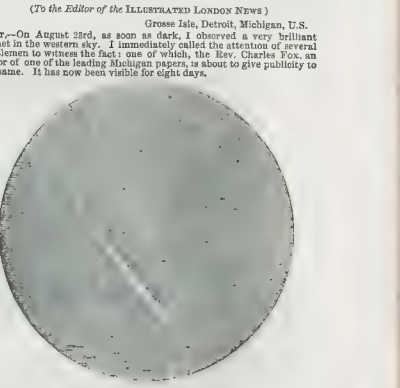
The commerce of the Cape is daily increasing, and the Constitution has given a full sense of security.

APPEARANCE OF THE COMET IN THE UNITED STATES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *)*

Grosse Isle, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.

Sir,—On August 23rd, as soon as dark, I observed a very brilliant Comet in the western sky. I immediately called the attention of several gentlemen to witness the fact: one of which, the Rev. Charles Fox, an editor of one of the leading Michigan papers, is about to give publicity to the same. It has now been visible for eight days.



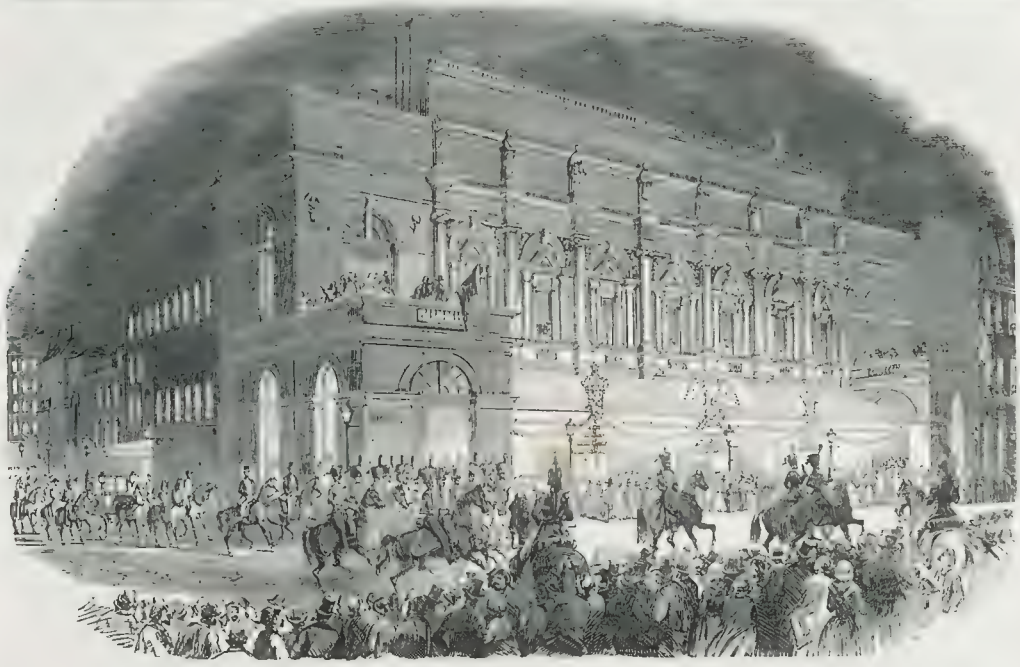
To describe its position, I must state it forms an inverted equilatern triangle, with Dubbe and Arcturus, the nucleus equalling the brilliancy of Sirius. I have enclosed a rough sketch of its position in the sky, should you deem it worth while entering it in your columns; and, although so far away, with pleasure subscribe myself your constant reader,

M. W. BIDWELL EDWARDES.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—From the drawing it seems that the Comet was seen with considerable splendour in America, with a tail extending to a length of 23 degrees nearly. In its general form, it is very accordant with its appearance as seen from this side of the Atlantic.]

A YACHT FOR AUSTRALIA.—Last week, the Duke of Marlborough's fine schooner yacht of 365 tons, the *Wyvern*, left for South Australia. She takes out a general cargo, consisting of sheet-lead, shot, nails, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, toys, wines, ale, cider, &c.; the whole valued at £5000. His Grace's second son, Lord Alfred Churchill, goes in her on a voyage of pleasure, and acts as supercargo. When the *Wyvern* arrives at Melbourne, the cargo will be sold, and also the vessel, if a suitable offer can be procured.

INCREASED VALUE OF SHIPS.—Some idea may be gathered of the increased value of this species of property from the fact that a gentleman from the south approached on Montrose the other day, and offered some of the shipbuilders an advance of 35 per cent [illegible] if he were furnished with an or[illegible] [illegible]. The offer, in consequence of pre-engagements [illegible] to those who advocate the cau[illegible] to know that [illegible] present the two most valuable fields of [illegible] ships and [illegible]



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH LEAVING THE GRAND OPERA, PARIS

THE GRAND OPERA AT PARIS.

THE Emperor and Empress attended the first representation of the new ballet of "Ælia et Mysis," at the Grand Opera, on Wednesday evening week. Queen Christina and the Duchess of Alba were also present, occupying a box opposite to that in which their Imperial Majesties were seated. The house was brilliantly attended, and the success of the ballet complete. It is difficult to trace the plot of chorographic compositions in general, and that of "Ælia et Mysis" forms no exception to the rule. *Ælia* appears to be the daughter of a Roman consul, *Massala*, who projects a marriage between her and an Armenian potentate, *Tigranes*. Undutiful daughters were, it seems, as common in Rome at the time depicted in the ballet, as in the present degenerate era; and *Ælia*, who has a *penchant* for a certain *Enolio*, entertains a strong objection to the match. This objection she communicates to her sire, who storms and rages as indignant stage fathers under such circumstances are wont to do. Hardly has he disappeared when *Enolio* enters—comes, as the printed analysis informs the spectator, "to rehearse with the fair *Ælia* her part in the Attellana," just about to be celebrated. Whether that grotesque festivity is one of the pastimes in which the daughters of patricians in ancient Rome were wont to indulge, is a question scarcely worth considering. Historical accuracy has never been a *belle* requisite, and the rehearsal affords the lovers an opportunity of expressing their mutual passion and lamenting their hard fate in expressive pantomime. At length *Ælia*, finding her father inflexible, yields to his entreaties, and consents to marry the Armenian Prince. As the auguries, however, prove unfavourable, the nuptials are postponed, and *Ælia* is sent to pass a few days with the Vestals in their sacred grove. *Enolio* accompanies introduces him into the sacred precincts and obtains an interview with the mistress, but is discovered by the Vestals, a proceeding which he has expiated in his worldly days. The vengeance on his head, and quits the sacred precincts. The troop of consecrated virgins is heard approaching, and his situation becomes critical, but, with his "fidus Achates" he is concealed by *Ælia* from their eyes. The goddess angered at the presence of men in her sanctuary, manifests her indignation by a series of prodigies; the waters of the "aquarium" are changed into liquid fire, the trees lose their verdure, a lurid glare overspreads the stage, and lastly, the sacred fire goes out. The culprits are discovered, and are about to be put to death by the enraged Corybantes, but at last their life is spared. As they depart, however, they are fatally inanimate, and the curtain drops. There is some excellent dancing in the ballet, particularly on the part of Mdlle. Priora and Mdlle. Guy Stephan, the *prima ballerina*. The scenery is admirable throughout, and nothing can be imagined more poetically beautiful than the grove of Vesta, with its electric (moon) light. The parties are MM. Desplechin, Cambon, and Thierry. The music is by M. Potier, and M. Mazilier is the chorographer.

Our Artist has depicted the above effective scene of the ballet; and has added a sketch of the exterior of the Opera-house at the moment when their Imperial Majesties are leaving, attended by the usual strong escort of Guides and Cuirassiers.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "ÆLIA ET MYSIS," AT THE GRAND OPERA, PARIS.

MONUMENT LATELY ERECTED UPON THE BATTLE FIELD OF CHILLIANWALLAH.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF CHILLIANWALLAH.

The scene of this "sanguinary battle" remains, after four years, almost exactly the same as on the 13th of January, 1849, and, from the nature of the ground, it will probably be long ere the peaceful plough softens down its sternness. Within a few miles of the small Goojur village of Chillianwallah, the river Jheylum cuts through a long low spur of the Salt Range, leaving the mass of hill standing boldly up on its right bank, and the severed spur lying on its left. This spur is crowned by the village of Russool, which, from a precipitately scarped cliff, overhangs the river on one side, and looks over the field of Chillianwallah on the other. From these heights, as far as the eye can follow the downward course of the Jheylum, the country is an undulating surface of jungle and ravines for many miles inland. In this jungle it was that the Sikh and British armies met. The Sikh position extended from Russool on the left to Moorg, another high village, on the right; but their line of battle was pushed forward far in advance of their camp, to the edge of a long, low hollow, which traverses the country. On the opposite side of the hollow runs a line of high villages, of which Chillianwallah is the centre; and behind these villages, towards Dingah, the country becomes clear and comparatively open. It was in this direction that the British army advanced towards Chillianwallah on one side, while the Sikh line lay in wait in the jungle below it on the other side—so that this village had every right to give its name to that memorable battle.

We leave the description of the fight itself to history; and only aim at presenting to our readers a faithful picture of the spot where it occurred. It is, indeed, a wild and striking one: its mournful interest has been added to by the erection, during the last year, of a noble monument to those who fell on the British side. It is an obelisk of red stone, from the adjacent hills, seventy feet high, which stands in a walled cemetery on the summit of the Chillianwallah mound, where the majority of the British killed were buried. The bodies were laid in long trenches, which have now been vaulted over with masonry; truly a "common grave" for the brave who died a common death. On the base of the obelisk the following inscription was being chiseled when our Sketch was taken:—

Around this Tomb was Fought the sanguinary Battle of Chillianwallah, 13th Jan., 1849; between the British forces, under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs, under Rajah Shir Singh; on both sides did immortale Warriors pass from this life, dying in mortal combat. Honoured be the graves of those heroic Soldiers! To the Memory of those who fell in the ranks of the Anglo-Indian Army, this Monument has been raised, by their surviving comrades, at whose sides they perished: comrades who glory in their glory, and lament their fall.

The Monument (of which the accompanying is a faithful representation) was designed and erected by Captain Harley Maxwell, of the Bengal Engineers; and the Inscription was written, it is said, by the late Sir Charles Napier. It is a fine thought, finely carried out—when we reflect that Sikh workmen quarried, squared, and carried every stone, and then piled them one by one over the graves of the conquering Saxons.

LAUNCH OF "THE CONTEST" CLIPPER-SHIP.

This fine specimen of naval architecture was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Barr and Shearer, at Ardrossan, on Friday, the 16th ult. The weather was beautiful, the day being one of unbroken sunshine. The vessels in the harbour displayed their colours in honour of the occasion; and a large concourse of people, many from a considerable distance, were present. On the platform were the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, the Earl and Countess of Buchan, E. H. J. Crawford, Esq., M.P.; besides a great number of ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding country.

The arrangements being completed, the vessel glided majestically into the water, amid the shouts of the spectators; the name of *The Contest* being given by Mrs. Captain Jennings as she broke a bottle of wine on the stem of the vessel. She is destined for the Australian goods and passenger trade, under the command of Captain Jennings. Her owners are Messrs Henry Moore and Co., of Liverpool.

After the launch, a large company of gentlemen, by the invitation of the builders and owners of *The Contest*, sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the Eglinton Arms Hotel. Provost Barr, of the firm of Barr and Shearer, occupied the chair; and Major Graham, of Glenny; Mr. Arthur Moore, of Liverpool (one of the owners); and Mr. Shearer, discharged the duties of croupiers.

The Contest is the largest ship which has yet been built in Scotland. Her measurements are—Length of keel and fore-rake, 184 ft; breadth of beam, 35 ft. 3 in.; depth of hold, 22 ft 8 in. Her registered tonnage is 1119 tons; and, from her fine model and complete equipments—which comprise the most recent improvements—*The Contest* bids fair to reflect the greatest credit on her enterprising builders.

THE CONTEST, CLIPPER SHIP, AT ARDROSSAN

THE CHOLERA, AND MEASURES OF COUNTERACTION.

The returns of the mortality in Newcastle and Gateshead show that the violence of the epidemic is rapidly abating. For Tuesday, in the former town, 37 deaths from cholera and diarrhœa are reported; for Sunday, 47. In Gateshead, on Tuesday: cholera, 20; diarrhœa, 1.

The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa in Newcastle during the present outbreak has been about 1200. In the same period (viz., the first 39 days) during the prevalence of epidemic cholera there in 1831-32, the number of deaths was 191.

The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa in Gateshead, up to the last return, has been about 320. During the like period (viz., 18 days) in 1831-32, the deaths amounted to 130.

The system of house to house visitation is becoming more complete. It has been found impossible to induce people in the worst districts to leave their filthy abodes for the tents which have been pitched.

In South Shields, Sunderland, Durham, Hull, and Manchester, there have been isolated cases.

On Friday week a case of Asiatic cholera occurred in White-street, Moor-street, Cork, and during the same day, and part of the next, three deaths occurred. The unfortunate woman, a widow of large size, was carried on Tuesday, Mr. Dyson, the medical man, thinks, from a severe vomiting of rice-water, but without success. The husband of the deceased had just recovered from a slight attack. The house in which they lived is very clean, but in the immediate neighbourhood there are several cesspools overflowing; and there is a great want of sanitary measures in the entire district.

On the same day the first fatal case of cholera which has occurred in Lambeth, took place in Yorkshire-road, Vauxhall. The deceased, whose name is Michael Fleming, resided, with his family, opposite the London Gas-works, and was attended by Mr. Arthur, the parish surgeon. All efforts to arrest the disease proved ineffectual, and the deceased died after a few hours' distressing suffering

The General Board of Health has issued special directions and regulations for the use of local bodies, officials, and the public in general. The document has been written in the circuitous official style; but its purport is briefly as follows:—

"Union and parish guardians are to make out, from medical and other information, lists of places where diseases lately prevailed, or at present prevail; and then to direct the medical officer to examine the health of the people in these places. The guardians are also to superintend the cleansing of public ways and places; to cleanse them themselves if the proper authorities fail; to direct individuals to cleanse particular nuisances near their respective dwellings; to visit dwellings in parishes or unions where there is no 'governing body;' to remove nuisances themselves where the occupiers are too poor to do so, or to do so slowly; to provide medical visitation, from house to house, wherever an epidemic is present or imminent; to provide hospitals for poor sick people; to provide general medical superintendence into the health of people in workshops, common lodging-houses, and schools, and to treat, by himself or others, all cases of diarrhœa in those places; to report to the guardians all nuisances; to report any unusual amount of diarrhœa, and any case of epidemic and contagious disease, to order the separation of the inmates, or other necessary measures in schools, workhouses, or lodging-houses, where any disease may break out; to cause the removal of patients from crowded rooms; and to speedily remove, from the rooms of the living, corpses of persons who die from contagious or epidemic disease. All medical men are desired to report cases of death from epidemic or contagious disease to the medical officer of the district."

The instructions for the general public are simple. Occupiers of houses shall, when directed by the guardians or medical officers, continuously cause the places adjoining their houses, and remove nuisance. Any person present at a death from epidemic disease, not attended by a medical man, is to notify the same to the registrar of the district.

The above directions relating to nuisance equal by apply to "any matter injurious to the health of any person." In the washing of streets, persons are directed to use substances for preventing the escape of noxious effluvia during the operation

Applications are made nearly daily to the police magistrates for directions as to how to proceed in the suppression of nuisances. The following is a useful summary of what should be done:—

When you have to complain of any particular nuisance, go to the Inspector of Nuisances for your district and obtain from him a proper form of notice, which, in addition to your own, must receive the signatures of two householders, or of the Union medical or relieving officer of your district. This notice you must deliver to the Board of Guardians. They have powers in ordinary cases on twenty-four hours' notice, and in extraordinary cases without notice at all, to inquire into the nuisance and lay a complaint before a justice of the peace. This justice will order the removal of the nuisance, and the offender will be fined 10s a day for disobedience. In case the nuisance continued, the guardians should themselves take the matter in hand, and cause the nuisance to be removed at the cost of the offender. In addition to all this, we find the sweeping clause that "the Local Board may make and enforce the regulations of the General Board of Health." The Board of Guardians, however, are entrusted solely with other powers. These are enumerated as follows:—1. Medical inspection of houses by house visitation. 2. Certifying unwholesome houses or nuisances. 3. Directing what is to be done where they find epidemic disease, or the premonitory symptoms of it. 4. Providing, where necessary, for house to house visitation. 5. Providing for the accommodation of necessitous cases. 6. Providing for the removal of the sick, or of other occupants of the same premises.

A report on interment in the City has been presented to a committee of the Common Council by their indefatigable medical inspector. Mr. Simon recommends a cemetery of a hundred acres of proper soil, not less than six miles from the City, near some railway, and, as far as possible, secured from the approach of habitations within two hundred years. Fifty-four acres would be quite sufficient for the entire mortality of the City, burying only one body in one grave, allowing it twenty eight square feet, and a tenure of twenty years. But space for non parishioners, for family vaults, and single graves in perpetuity, for carriage-drives, for grass-ornamental buildings and gardens, cannot be obtained without a hundred acres. Mr. Simon also recommends an additional fee of 5s. if the interment be postponed eighty hours after death.

Many remedies have been proposed. We append a few:—

A correspondent sends the following, which he received from a Baptist missionary in the West Indies:—

Two table-spoonfuls of salt and mustard, to produce vomiting; then, from ten to twenty grains of calomel, in an hour's time, followed by a dessert-spoonfuls of castor oil, and one of spirits of turpentine. Should symptoms of congestion of brain appear, apply a blister to the back of the neck. When symptoms of collapse first appear, administer turpentine, laudanum, and camphorated spirit

Another instance of the use of chloroform has been made public. Mr. A. J. Smith, surgeon, of Sheerness, was called to attend a child for paroxysms of cramp, fearful to witness, and quite uncontrollable by the usual remedies, put him (with the sanction of his neighbour, Dr. Reid) to inhaling under the influence of chloroform. At half-past twelve a.m. he awoke from a state of drowsiness, expressing himself greatly relieved, and desiring to have a fresh dose. From this period up to five a.m. the paroxysms of cramp became less severe in degree, and less frequent in their recurrence. On each return of the spasms, however, a pair ful dose of ch oroform was administered with beneficial effect. In the course of five hours, the chloroform was given six times, and two ounces of chloroform, by measure, were consumed. At three p.m. the first bilious evacuation was obtained from the bowels; and, from that time, with the exception of the usual visceral derangements, the case progressed favourably

Another medical gentleman has addressed the following to the papers:—"I was summoned to Shooter's-hill yesterday afternoon to see a patient who was suffering from nausea, intense cramps in the abdomen, and *his tongue was thickly coated*. I gave him an emetic, and when the vomiting ceased, ten grains of calomel, followed, in an hour's time, by a draught composed of twenty grains of rhubarb, thirty grains of sulphate of potash, a little tincture of ginger, and peppermint water. In the evening I was asked to visit a woman, a native of Bermuda, who was complaining of violent cramps, coldness of the extremities, retching, nausea, purging, &c.; and the tongue was much coated. She had taken "lots" of brandy to cure the complaint, and was consequently half drunk. I prescribed for her an emetic, ten grains of calomel, and a rhubarb draught. Both these patients are now well.—I challenge the General Board of Health to send me to the infected districts, and I will prove that—Epidemic diarrhœa and Asiatic cholera are perfectly curable diseases when treated on rational principles, founded on a sound knowledge of the," &c. &c. FRED. W. DICKINSON, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Kent Dispensary. High-street, Woolwich, Sept. 26, 1853."

PRAYERS FOR DELIVERANCE FROM THE CHOLERA.—On Sunday last, the 25th inst., in accordance with the threatened visitation of the cholera, services were held up in the [illegible] ...ioses of worship of the various Nonconformist Dissenters, and in the Roman Catholic chapels, throughout the metropolis. In the parish churches and chapels of the Established religion, the ordinary prayers for deliverance from sickness were read and fervently repeated. The congregations at morning and afternoon services were extremely numerous

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES NISBET COLQUHOUN.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS officer, whose death was recorded in our Journal of last week, leaves behind him a high reputation as a practical engineer. His achievements in chemistry, mechanics, and all the elementary sciences of artillery, have often been noticed by the press. But his eminent qualities as a soldier in the field do not seem to be so generally known. This may be accounted for by the circumstance of his having exhibited those qualities in a service which did not enlist the national sympathy, but, on the contrary, was the subject of more political controversy, hostile criticism, and misrepresentation than any warlike operations which have occurred in our time—I allude to the service in Spain in the years 1835—37, under Sir De Lacy Evans.

It is stated, in some notices of his life, that Colquhoun served in those years under Commodore Lord John Hay. This is not quite correct. He obtained leave of absence, like other able officers, from the British Army, and took a commission from the Queen of Spain. He continued in the legion of General Evans until the latter end of 1836, when he returned to England, and resumed his place in the Royal Artillery. He returned to Spain, in command of a detachment of artillery from Woolwich, and acted nominally under the orders of Lord John Hay; but, in fact, under the command of Lieutenant-General Evans, with the exception of the action at Bilboa, on the 22nd of December, 1836.

Some incidents relating to Colonel Colquhoun in the action of October 1st, 1836, were then recorded by the present writer at the time. The lines of General Evans had been attacked at daybreak, and the pickets driven in. There were cannon permanently stationed on the lines, but the field-pieces were at San Sebastian. To get these to the hills, over broken and wet ground, and under fire, was no light task. The horses which dragged the guns were up to their hocks, and plunging at every step more deeply into the clay—the drivers spurring and whipping—the gunners working with levers to move the sunken wheels. "There, now, my good fellows," Colquhoun would say, dismounting from his horse, and assisting with his own strength, "that's the way; don't mind soiling clothes now; down with your shoulders; this way—here goes!" An officer of artillery having been observed galloping from point to point somewhat undecidedly and hesitatingly, although his guns did little execution, and Evans having desired Colquhoun to ride across the enemy's fire to the ground where those guns were stationed, to ascertain why they were so ineffective—he did so. The position of the enemy's 1400 yards, heavy columns of the enemy were advancing between a wood and a house towards the line of engagement. Colquhoun examined the shells, measured the distance with his eye; and, turning to the gunners, called attention to the columns of the enemy. "You see you house?" "Yes, sir." "The enemy?" "Yes, sir." That shell should take effect within six yards of the north corner of the house about the height of the men's heads—fire!" A volume of smoke, a tremulous shaking of the air, and the shell, faithful to science, exploded about the spot to be observed, at six yards from the north corner of the house, at about the height of the men's heads. Colquhoun, when he saw the disaster and confusion it caused among the enemy, said, "There's no difficulty in doing that—now go on!" While he yet spoke, a lieutenant of artillery was mortally wounded from the fire of the Carlist Chapelchurris, and several private men were killed and disabled. Taking no notice of these incidents, except to chastise those who thus had him within their range of musketry, he proceeded to the other guns on that position, took his measurements and observations, and gave directions, amid the killing fire of enemy, as coolly as if he had been in the innocent campaign of Chobham Common

When Colquhoun returned to his own position, Evans, it was said, rode up to him and asked his opinion of the Carlist artillery, which was doing more mischief than it usually did. "They must have fresh gunners," said Evans; "I wish you would get into position to silence them." "I know who it is," rejoined Colquhoun, "I shall give him what he deserves for being there," or words to that effect. He alluded to a deserter from Woolwich, a clever gunner, who had joined the Carlist service. Colonel Colquhoun brought his heaviest metal to bear upon the ground road and shells so vigorously and pointedly at the battery, that it was silenced, the magazine blown up, the gunner slain, and the Carlists in its vicinity in confusion, in a shorter space of time than a civilian would readily believe—in not more, probably, than fifteen minutes.

On one occasion, during the temporary suspension of hostilities, when the lines of pickets and field works of the opposing armies were divided only by a river and the valley which it watered, the enemy came within range of the English artillery, and commenced a series of labours for the construction of a redoubt. "These people must not be allowed to work there," said Colquhoun. He quickly discharged a shell, by way of trying the range. It fell short upon which the enemy's workers shouted in derision. In such a case, the continued, they shouted as before, and gesticulated derisively, in a manner not to be described. "Let them have another for amusement," said the Colonel. Another was discharged purposely wide and short. They were more insolent than before; and were seen elevated on the parapet of the redoubt, repeating their gestures of contempt. "Now let them know that we have given them warning to go away, and are not to be trifled with longer." So saying, a shell fell in the midst of them; throwing some out, some into the redoubt; and sending all who were not disabled off in an inglorious scamper. After a time, some were seen carrying away the killed and wounded. Another shell would have dispersed them; but Colquhoun said, "Don't; they have had enough for the present. Let them take their wounded men; they don't let them resume their work."

It became necessary to fire from different points along those lines for similar purposes three or four times a day, or as often as once an hour on some days. An English soldier, when Colquhoun was present on one occasion, directed the ordnance into a certain ditch underneath the muzzle of the guns, where a working party were employed. Thinking the gun was not to be fired, from a delay which occurred in taking observation, he raised his head from his employment at the moment that it was blown to atoms. A superior officer present threatened every man of the party with "two dozen" if by disobedience another soldier lost his life in like manner. Having said this, he rode away. Colonel Colquhoun, addressing the working party, spoke thus: "You hear what the Brigadier-General says he will do; listen to what I have done. I have given orders to stop your extra allowance of wine for this day (when working at the batteries or on any engineering labour, they had an extra ration of half a pint of wine), because I saw that unfortunate man exposing his life and did not prevent him. If any one of you remains in danger, when ordered to retire, the whole shall lose the entire of your wine for three days." Some readers may smile and doubt; but it is a fact, and Colquhoun knew that the instant stoppage of wine, and threat of withholding it entirely for three days, was a punishment which the men paid more regard to than a threat of being served with two dozen lashes from the provost.

I could add many more columns of characteristic anecdotes of Colonel Colquhoun, but the foregoing are sufficient to prove what kind of soldier he was in the field. The following shows him engaged in that species of engineering which attracted so much attention at Chertsey and on Virginia Water, in the late Chobham exercises. An action had been fought on the 5th of May, 1836, when the Carlists were driven from their positions. The heights to which they retired were to be attacked on the 28th

Early in the morning all was in readiness. The Urimea was the line of division between the armies. It is from one to three hundred yards wide, has a strong current, and is fordable only where widest, and at low water. Its bridge had been destroyed by the Carlists before our arrival. Colonel Colquhoun was charged with the duty of throwing pontoons across for the transport of our cavalry and artillery. But first he had to clear the opposite banks of the enemy by opening a fire, under cover of which, the infantry of the Legion could cross in safety at the command to advance; the Lieutenant-General (Evans) in his plain uniform, the most simply-attired officer there, surrounded by the more showily dressed brigadier-generals, aides de-camp, and field-officers of regiments their red and white plumes waving—their burnished steel and brass, and gold, glittering in the sun, which is but ten minutes risen—their impatient chargers prancing ——

Stop! who is that General Evans has sent for?

It is Colonel Colquhoun. For a moment his charger feels the spur, the next, it has carried its rider to the General's side.

"Colonel, are you ready?"

"All ready, General."

"Now then, General Chichester, advance with your brigade. Colonel Colquhoun, open your fire."

He disappeared; and presently was seen riding, or darting, or flying—by his head you might not tell which among the moving, trotting, galloping, wheeling, whirling artillery carriages. They halted. The next moment the guns were dismounted; the gunners unlimbered; men stepped forward and backward—some handled ammunition, and some rammed it home; fuzees and matches were the care of others; and, at a signal known to all, the men, whose thumbs were on the touch-holes, gave place to the match-men, and a volley—thirty pieces of cannon at once—went off in a thunder-burst, which shook the coast of Spain from the sea to the hills.

Over the river, in mid air, the shells quivered in dun specks; then falling beyond with indiscernible velocity, they plunged, some deeply into the ground, to explode, and heave stones and earth around in a hundred death-blows; others—the greater number—exploded over the thickets of human heads, their fragments flying as if Death had gone mad. But we have watched the effects of that volley of thirty great guns, fired as one, the gunners had again charged; and now each cannon blazed and roared on its own account, all as fast as they could be served.

The columns of infantry advanced, wheeled; took the water, and splashed, knee-deep, hip-deep, breast-deep; the short men holding by the tall; the tallest, shortest, all floundering in the tide as the enemy's bullets played amongst them—they unable to do more than hold their ammunition-pouch and muskets above their head to keep them dry.

The units of the *Tweed* steamer, with engineers and artillerymen under direction of Colonel Colquhoun, now ran a strong cable across the Urimea. From this some carried anchors up the stream to sustain it at the time; others down, to sustain it when the tide rolled up. Others brought the pontoons (large wooden boats), laid them in hundreds alongside of each other, fastened by their head to the cables; while other detachments of men laid longitudinal planking on these, and above it transverse planks, to form the roadway for cavalry and artillery. The time in which this bridge was thus finished—at least, sufficiently constructed for the passage of cavalry, field guns, and stores, was something less than an hour—about half the time occupied at Virginia Water and Chertsey in 1853. But the credit of this difference, instead of being ascribed to soldiers, was earned chiefly by the crew of the *Tweed*. Where a strong tide runs, as in the Urimea, sailors are the best qualified to construct pontoon bridges.

Colonel Colquhoun, after the campaign, was employed on the coast of Syria with Admiral Stopford, and Sir Charles Napier.

A. S.

STRANGE VESSEL—STRANGE CAPTAIN—STRANGE CREW

(From the New York Herald).

At the end of Pier No. 5, North river, is moored rather a strange-looking vessel, which might excite curious conjectures in the minds of strangers unacquainted with her history or mission in our ports. One side of this vessel is painted jet black, reminding her visitor of those "long, low black schooners" so frequently spoken of in those bloody narratives of the ocean, with still blacker hulks of piracy, known as the "Pirate's Cave, or the Cruiser's Revenge," the "Dreaded Buccaneer," with another name, the very thought of which is enough to make—

Each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

The other side of the vessel, however, would puzzle the most astute clipper, even Jack Bunsby himself, with his "chunks of wisdom," to classify her. Jack would most probably come to the conclusion that there was a house afloat, for the hull is painted in imitation of the best Philadelphia brick. The whole history of this mysterious-looking craft lies in a nutshe.l.

Her captain and owner is a wealthy Englishman, who chooses to circumnavigate the globe, with a vessel built and manned, and painted, according to his own fancy. When he meets a traveller upon the boundless deep, he can turn aside and, in the shadow of a house upon the ocean is an object of wonder to the wayfarer. When cruising in the eastern Archipelago—where pirates most do congregate—he can put forward the false side of the vessel, and be safe on undoubted, as one of the fraternity.

Her name, *Euphrosyne*, is very appropriate, being indicative of her ways. In this vessel is at about sixty tons burthen, rigged, and was built in 1847, in England. She has just arrived in our port from a visit to New London, the first harbour entered on a cruise from the Sandwich islands. Captain Barris, a young man, who has in view only his own amusement; although, by way of giving employment to his crew, he takes cargoes from port to port, and thus pays the way of the vessel. He has been to New Zealand, to the Society and Sandwich islands, and is now loading for England with rice, oilcake, and rum. The *Euphrosyne* is strongly built, is a fast sailer, and an excellent sea-boat. Upon her arrival in port the captain gives the crew the sights, and leaves the vessel in charge of the crew, to unload and reload for the next port. Captain Barris spent four years of his time in sailing about the Eastern Archipelago, and in trading between Calcutta and Japan. He has been to Australia, to most of the islands of the Pacific, to the chief ports of India, and the other principal places of the world.

The most curious feature in the history of the *Euphrosyne* is the harmonious amalgamation of most of the nations of the earth, as manifested in her crew. Captain Barris has not only brought all sorts of human beings together on board, but a whole family "mounted upon rabbits, cats, dogs—all eating, and feasting, and eating together on terms of able easy, social, and democratic." The crew, numbering about thirty, of men, women, and children, are Japanese, Malays, Mozambiques, Chinese, Ballynese, Bengalese, Sandwich Islanders, English, Irish, &c. The Japanese, five in number, have their wives and families on board, and the whole crew of men, women, and children, harmonise, eat, drink, and sleep together with the utmost happiness and satisfaction. The captain and mate are the only two who occupy the cabin of the ship, and live in any way excluded from the general mess of the little isolated community within the bulwarks of the *Euphrosyne*. As a proof of the contentment of such "happy family," the captain mentioned that they have often been tempted to desert Captain Barris, but they have always been proof against every inducement offered. They have all lived for years together in the manner we have described, and nothing could induce them to forsake their ocean home. They are well paid, and well treated by the captain, who exercises a sort of patriarchal and parental rule over them while at sea, and visit to their families, some time ago, when they were left to their own inclinations, as usual; and although nearly all the ships in port were deserted by their crews, yet the *Euphrosyne* lost not a single man, notwithstanding many inducements were offered them to leave.

This is certainly something new in maritime history, and is deserving attention of nautical writers. Captain Barris has set an example to the world of more free and liberal ideas of a seaman's life. It is something uncommon for a Jack tar to lay a crew on board, and send his babies in a calm. The women are privileged on shipboard, and some of them help their husbands to take in sail, &c., when the gale, said the best seamen on board); some cook, others tend the children, and do the sewing, &c. The mate, Mr. Constantine D'Esouza, a native of Penang, India, has been with Captain Barris since their voyage began. A very intelligent and gentlemanly officer. We are under obligation to him for these facts in regard to this interesting visitor.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.—A good deal of inconvenience and loss of time is occasioned on the opening day of the Central Criminal Court, in consequence of the Westminster sessions being fixed for the same day. The circumstance was remarked upon by the Recorder last week, when the notorious Mr. Charles Hanbury Tracy swore the business of the Court. The learned Judge stated that he had caused the attention of the Middlesex magistrates to be directed to the subject, with a view to altering the present arrangement, but nothing had been done.

METROPOLITAN EVENING CLASSES.—The fifth year's report of the Metropolitan Committee for establishing Evening Classes for Young Men in London has just been issued from the press. It is cheering to find that these classes "are steadily increasing as well for their moral and religious influence as for their intellectual advantages—may at last consider themselves one of the permanent institutions of the metropolis. Most gratifying is it to find, that no fewer than 1,000 young men of London have availed themselves of the opportunities so offered.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—One of these excellent institutions has recently been established at the extreme western district of Paddington, called subject hereafter Hamilton Terrace. The building is extremely neat. Opportunities are also afforded for healthful recreation by the erection of gymnastic poles, &c., in the grounds attached to the premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH OF BRISTOL.—The public health of this city is in a satisfactory state, and the returns of even of simple diarrhœa are scarcely above the average. The local authorities, however, have not let themselves pushed in qui tly sitting down, but have taken, and are taking most energetic measures to remove all predisposing causes to cholera

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF FARM PRODUCE.—On Saturday afternoon last fourteen ricks of corn and other produce were destroyed by fire on Aldershott Court Farm, near Basingstoke, the result of childish thoughtlessness in making a bonfire in the road, from which the burning straw was blown into the farm yard. Although the proprietor was insured, he will be a great loser by this unfortunate conflagration.

Literature.

Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses By Agnes Strickland. Vol. IV. W. Blackwood and Sons.

This volume contains a portion of the history of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scotland, whose sad fate has been so frequently narrated by friend and foe. She has an earnest and eloquent defender in Miss Strickland, whose elaborate researches have thrown very much additional light on the protracted controversy; but, as we have only a fragment before us, it is not our purpose to enter upon the merits and demerits of this able vindication. Our fair authoress has penetrated deeply into what she terms "the black mysteries of the Scotch correspondence, preserved in the State Paper Office;" and observes "that neither M. Mignet nor M. Dargaud, the recent French biographers of Mary Stuart, has examined that mass of diplomatic wickedness," which she continues, "may well account for the hasty conclusions formed by the one, and the perplexities confessed by the other, in regard to her real conduct and character. A solution to all that appears enigmatical and inconsistent in her, may be found in the tangible proofs of the guilty confederacy between the members of her Cabinet and the English sovereign." It is on the evidence furnished by these documents and vouchers, that this version of the life of Mary is mainly founded; and the marginal reference on every page bear witness to Miss Strickland's industry. This very minuteness, however, renders the volume somewhat heavy reading, for it is as copious in details as the report of a modern trial. No doubt, fidelity is the first duty of an historian, but something more is required than a dry reprint of letters and papers from old archives. We want the summing up of a judge as well as his notes; and were we to venture any criticism on what, as a whole, has been so admirably executed, we should say that Miss Strickland would have succeeded even better than she has done, had she brought her reflective faculties into more extended action, and given us the philosophy of history as well as its facts.

This volume takes up the life of Mary Stuart, on her return to Scotland from France, at the moment she undertook the management of public affairs; and describes the struggles she had to encounter with her turbulent nobles, and the intrigues in which she was meshed by the hollow friends-hip of Queen Elizabeth. The characters of Randolph and Morey are strongly painted; and the implacable hatred of John Knox against his Sovereign. Mary's real love for Darnley is feelingly depicted, and his follies and ingratitude are justly reproved. The murder of Rizzio is described with tragic effect; and very strong evidence is given that the assassins intended to slay Mary on the very night the unfortunate Italian was so ruthlessly massacred. Miss Strickland has, we think taken a just view of the character of the ambitious and unprincipled Earl of Moray, but, as we have already remarked, we can form no general conclusion on a fragmentary volume, which is, of course and necessarily—confined to a limited portion of a most interesting epoch.

Les Œuvres de Rembrandt reproduit par la Photographie. Par M. Charles Blanc—Choix d'Ornements Arabes de l'Alhambra offrant dans leur ensemble une Synthèse de l'Ornementation Mauresque en Espagne. By MM. Bisson Frères.

There is a striking difference in the progress of Photography, as applied to ornamental and useful purposes, in this country and in France, which it is very difficult to explain. In England, Mr. Talbot, some years since, published some views, &c., under the title of the "Pencil of Nature," and last year "The Photographic Album" made its appearance; but, we believe, two or three numbers only have been issued. In France, in addition to the beautiful views of the remains of ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, there have been published photographs of the most interesting scenes in Europe, particularly artistic delineations of the more remarkable example of Middle-Age architecture. Beyond this, the sciences have been greatly aided by the application of photography to natural history; and the publication, at an exceedingly cheap rate, of copies of fossil remains, and specimens of existing animals. On these, M. Milne Edwards has lately made an elaborate report to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and their value as helps to the student cannot be too highly estimated. The exquisite delicacy of many of the plates published, which bear the application of high magnifying power with advantage, displaying the delicate texture of every surface, and the infinite minuteness of detail in every part, render these specimens amongst the finest examples of the photographic art. In the publications which we have named at the head of the present article, we have other examples of the zeal with which the French are availing themselves of the Photographic processes which are peculiarly English. The art of reproducing the choice and rare etchings and engravings of Rembrandt is a valuable one. These wonderful works have been open to but a select few; but now they are made available to all. There is no other system of reproduction in which we can be assured of the fidelity of every line; of the correctness of every light and shadow; and the delicate gradation of the middle tints. We hope to see the series of artistic photographs extended to the works of the other masters of art; and let us earnestly urge some of our professional friends, or rich photographers, to undertake in England some such publication which may do honour to that class of photographs which originated amongst ourselves. It must be be remembered that the original photographs of these etchings are obtained by mere superposition. As many negatives can thus be secured, and each one equally perfect, it becomes an easy matter to produce at a rapid rate the positives for publication.

Artists will greatly value the selections from the ornamental portions of the Alhambra, which will, when the work is complete, form a most valuable addition to Owen Jones's splendid work on the Moorish Palace in Spain.

The plates are disposed, with that feeling of strong nationality by which they have ever been distinguished, to embrace every photographic process under the general title of Daguerréotypes. Daguerre, be it remembered, was the discoverer of a beautiful photographic process on silvered plates. The principle of such drawing belongs to Mr. Wedgwood; and the first paper processes of any value, and the Calotype process in particular, are Mr. Henry Fox Talbot's. By these, and by the Collodion process, which is by consent divided between Mr. Archer and Mr. Fry, our Continental friends are now at work, to the almost entire abandonment of their own Daguerréotype. It now rests with our own photographers, by a zealous effort, to prove that they can produce results of as practical a character as those work to which we have alluded, which are executed by processes entirely English.

Constructive Greek Exercises, &c.; with Greek Reading lessons and copious Vocabularies. By John Robson, B.A., London, &c., Author of Constructive Latin Exercises. Walton and Maberley.

With but one exception, this valuable book is constructed on the same principles as the "Latin Exercises" previously framed by the same author. The exception consists in here omitting some of the more general and more elementary explanation of the terms and of the inherent laws of grammar, which would be proper in a work destined as a first introduction to that study. In this country a work on the Greek language cannot be so intended or so used; since Greek is hardly ever begun by the learner until some progress has been made in Latin. Much, then, of this rudimentary and fundamental knowledge is assumed to have been acquired; and in that point of view, this parallel, or pendent, or concomitant book of instruction is of a slightly more advanced character than its Latin counterpart. Of course, in the structure itself of the two cognate languages there is, notwithstanding their strong and pervading affinities, sufficient diversity to project some difference into the scholastic productions which undertake to impart them. But that is nearly the whole amount of the dissimilarity. For the rest, the present publication is designed to take the place of Allen's "Greek Exercises," the principles of the two works being in general identical; always reserving the immense advantage which those who follow in labours of th e kind have over those who precede.

We may add that, while the scheme of this book resembles that of the Latin Instructions, yet the arrangement is more commodious, the "Reading Lessons" being here printed each in its proper place, at the end of the respective exercises; while the vocabularies are furnished nearer to where they are really wanted. Such are those minutiæ, inestimably useful and practical, modifications which are due to the hints of progressive experience.

We need not enlarge on the advantages which Mr. Robson's system possesses in itself, or on the prodigious results which he attains by his constant combination of theory and practice. The method proves its own virtue, and standing—as it stands—up in the most solid merits, is sure of the daily-increasing esteem and encouragement of all who are interested in the cause of education. Mr. Robson is an able labourer in one truly important department of this great intellectual vineyard.

Oakfield; or, Fellowship in the East. By Punjabee. Longman and Co.

We may describe this book as a protest against modern conventualism. It is thoughtful, earnest, and pervaded by a religious spirit. Though it assumes the form of a novel, it is really an ethical treatise, the moral end at which it aims being conveyed in dialogues. Edward Oakfield, the hero of the tale, realising by his conduct and actions the doctrines he seeks to inculcate. Various characters are introduced, and each is sketched with a firm and discriminating hand. The style is easy and flowing, without any straining at effect, and we may predict a favourable reception for these two volumes, especially in pious circles.

Edward Oakfield is the eldest son of a clergyman, intended to follow his father's profession. While at Oxford, he certains doubts as to the orthodoxy of the thirty-nine articles, and ultimately determines to enter the military service of the East India Company. He is sent up to Hajeepoor to do duty with the 81st Regiment of Native Infantry, where he experience of India society begins. At the mess to an officer named Cade, coarse in his feelings, vulgar in his manners, offensive in his language; but the idol of his regiment, precisely on account of his excessive blackguardism. Oakfield is shocked at the depravity he witnesses, and quits the mess, for which he is shunned and ridiculed. Here the trial of his virtue commences; and, in a letter written by him to his friend Stanton, a cavalry officer, his senior in years, he thus expresses his sentiments:—"My ideas of a soldier is—and I think you will allow it is the true idea—a Christian, a man, and a gentleman—spreading downwards, but including all three. Society, unhappily, differs so far as to this idea as to insist upon the gentleman, be rather particular about the man, and consider the Christian a little superfluous; in fact, rather a force than otherwise. I cannot at all give into society." Oakfield is soon ordered to join the 90th Regiment at Allahabad, and starts in a steamer for his destination. Among the cabin passengers is a Mr. Middleton, of the civil service, who becomes a prominent character in the tale, and with whom our hero forms a close friendship. During the voyage, the subject of their conversation is the civilisation of India, on which Mr. Middleton proposes several problems for solution. "First and foremost to ascertain what is the point at which the European and native mind begin to diverge;" then, quoting the proverbial saying, "that an Englishman leaves his morals at the Cape," the question is raised, "why is English society in this country so woefully behind all European society elsewhere?" The woman of the Church of England on board the vessel, who insists that the panacea for all evils is the establishment of the church to which he belongs through the length and breadth of Hindoostan—"the church, the one true church of England as legally appointed in this country, with its three essential orders of bishops, priests, and deacons." To this Mr. Middleton strongly objects, as well as Oakfield. The former gentleman observes: "To preach Christianity to the natives of India, is to begin at the end. Physical improvement first, then intellectual, then spiritual—that seems the natural order of things; and if it is the natural order of things, that is to say the true one, fixed by the laws of the universe, then whole universities and missionaries will not alter it." The whole of the chapter from which we have made these short extracts is worthy of a careful perusal, but we can only indicate the tone and spirit in which the conversation is conducted.

Oakfield lands at Allahabad, and his regiment is ordered to march from Meerut to Ferozepore. The 90th is very different from the 81st, being a crack corps, and it is very humorously described, and leads to many moral comments. The mess here all is not as it should be, because they attempted to rival the Queen's regiments in expenditure and display. In spite of the climate, "red jackets in all seasons were compulsory at mess; they even went so far as to ignore the native languages, in imitation of the universal ignorance prevalent in the Royal army, considering it *infra dig.* to understand that damned black lingo." Attached to this regiment was a Lieutenant Stafford, a bully and a duellist. He purposely insulted Oakfield, calling him a hypocrite and a coward. Oakfield appealed to his commanding officer for protection. It was not accorded, and he left the room. An officer named Perkins went to Oakfield's lodging, and offered his services as second, in what he believed to be an inevitable duel; but Oakfield refused to fight; and here the martial of his principles is put to a severe test. Not challenging Stafford, Stafford challenges him; and Oakfield horsewhips the officer who delivered the message, because he executed the errand in an insulting manner. Then follows a court-martial, by which Stafford loses some steps in regimental rank, and Oakfield is reprimanded for the horsewhipping. The battle of Cullianwallah follows, in which our hero displays undoubted courage, and rescues the colours of his regiment from the enemy, thus removing himself from the suspicion of cowardice; and the moral aim of the book is accomplished.

We are told in the preface that "there is nothing throughout the book intended for personal allusion. Cade and Stafford have no more actual existence than the 81st and 90th Regiments of Native Infantry;" but it is added, "a class of men of whom Cade is a fair type, is found in Anglo-Indian society like the 81st Regiment, I have certainly seen too frequently; but nobody is meant by the one, no corps hunted at in the other."

Oakfield dies young, of consumption, and is buried in his native village in Cumberland, and in his last hours derives strength and hope from his principles.

Handbook for Travellers in Southern Italy. By Octavian Blewitt. John Murray.

This is an excellent guide both for the ordinary travellers and the classical scholar. It is the result of three visits to Naples, as the author informs us in his preface; and fully describes that city and its suburbs Pompeii, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, the islands of the Bay of Naples, and that portion of the Papal States which lies between the immediate Contorni of Rome and the Neapolitan frontier. The volume contains several maps, and there is also a detached map of Central and South Italy, of the island of Sicily, and of the States of Sardinia. This is an invaluable *vade mecum* to all who visit this interesting portion of Europe, and those who are unable to make the tour may read its instructive pages with delight by their own firesides. Every student of classical antiquity should add this book to his library.

Mabel Trevor, or the Pearl Necklace, a Sequel to "How to Spend a Week Happily." By Mrs. Burbury. Darton and Co.

This is a child's book by the author of "Florence Sackville," which is likely to be a favourite among the rising generation, as the story is interesting, and the style fresh, flowing, and natural. Mrs. Barbury particularly excels in dialogue. The boys talk like boys, and not like little old men; and her heroines are not paragons of perfection.

The story is of two cousins, their fortunes and misfortunes, their schooling and their pleasures. The heroine, Mabel, will certainly become a favourite with our young lady readers. But from so short a tale, it would not be fair to make extracts.

MUSIC.

The Universal School of Music. By Dr. Adolph Bernhard Marx, Professor of Music at the University of Berlin. Cocks and Co.

Two didactic writers on Music divide between them the palm of merit awarded them by the whole musical world of the present day. These are Gottfried Weber and Adolph Bernhard Marx. Their various works are adopted throughout Germany as the best and surest guides to a sound knowledge of the Art; and their unequalled value is already recognised both in England and in America. Gottfried Weber's "Theory of Musical Composition" first appeared in an English dress in the United States; an able translation of it, by Mr. Warner, having been published at Boston about ten years ago; and an edition of the same translation, with additions and improvements, has recently been produced in London. Dr. Marx's "School of Composition" was first published in English in the course of last year, translated and edited with much skill and judgment by Mr. A. H. Wehrhan.

These two great works really supersede all the previous productions of their class, and abundantly supply every want of the musical student. Both the authors are original and independent thinkers. They have departed from the old, exploded, and beaten track, and have opened a path to knowledge much more smooth, plain, and agreeable. There is no "Royal road" to music any more than to other branches of science or art. The best road demands toil and perseverance; but the modern student, with guides like these, is relieved from many obstacles and stumbling-blocks, many profitless deviations from the onward route, caused by the pedantic and operose systems of the older teachers. Both of them are useful, each in his several way. Weber is the richer in details and the more copious in illustrations; Marx lays down general principles with the greater breadth and simplicity: so that the work of Marx will be found an excellent preparation for the more minute and laborious study of Weber.

The book before us—the title of which is placed at the head of this notice—is a new treatise of Dr. Marx, designed as subsidiary to his greater work. Though recently published, it has already gone through five large editions in Germany; and it is now, like the greater work, clothed in an English dress by Mr. Wehrhan. Its design and objects are new, and it will be found highly interesting and valuable to every musical student.

"The Universal School of Music" is addressed to those who cultivate the Art either as a profession or as an accomplishment, and who, having acquired a certain degree of practical attainment, desire to enter more deeply into its study. The perusal of this work, therefore, ought to precede that of the author's "School of Composition," or Gottfried Weber's great work already mentioned. The author, in his preface, states his objects to be these:—

"Firstly, to give general information on all those elementary matters which every musical student ought to know, and to prepare the way for the special and highest branches of study; secondly, to awaken in the mind a consciousness of all that is sublime, eternally true, or morally and spiritually elevating, in art; thirdly, to incite all to the most earnest and general reflexion on the subject of musical instruction and the method of teaching." These objects are most ably and satisfactorily accomplished.

The first portion of the work consists of a general view of the elements of music; its notation, the principles of melody and harmony; the nature and properties of the voice and other organs or instruments of musical sound. In this portion, of course, there can be nothing positively new—its merit being in the clearness and precision with which everything is explained. Thence the author proceeds to the "artistic forms" of music, describing the *construction* of the various kinds of vocal and instrumental pieces—the recitative, air, chorus, cantata; the sonata, overture, symphony, concerto, &c.; and the different ways in which music is employed in connection with poetry and other arts—as in the oratorio, the opera, and the ballet—then he treats of the *performance*, and makes many admirable observations on the delicacies and refinements of musical execution, whether by a single performer or by an orchestra. What he says about the qualifications and duties of an orchestral *Conductor* is most important; for it is upon the competency of this functionary that the effect of all our great musical performances mainly depends:—

Every performance by a number of co-operating individuals, in order to be successful and satisfactory, requires previous collective rehearsals; and, if the number of performers be considerable (as in a full orchestra with chorus), a *conductor* or director.

With the conductor rests the selection of the compositions, and also their perfect performance. The distribution of the parts, the placing of the *personale*, the time, the mode of expression, everything depends upon his final decision. He must, therefore, possess a perfect knowledge of all these matters; he must have considered and prepared everything; and, lastly, he must be the man to carry out his plans and arrangements. But while he is neither fully acquainted with all the resources and requirements of the ensemble performances, nor has penetrated to a complete understanding of the work to be performed, nor carried in his mind a clear perception of the manner in which it is to be executed; he who is unable by word and action to communicate his ideas and intentions to the several parts to follow his directions; who is not quick in detecting, or even anticipating and preventing, or correcting their faults; he who has not that nerve and power of will, and that quickness of eye—one might almost say omnipresence—which can keep a number of performers steadily together; finally, he who is not also armed with unlimited authority to enforce his commands—such a one may be mentioned as a musician, but he cannot claim the honour of being an efficient conductor.

But it is to the last part of this work, entitled "Cultivation of Music and Musical Instruction," that the greatest amount of interesting matter is to be found. Every line of it, indeed, is worthy of the most earnest attention. We wish to give our readers some idea of our author's way of thinking on these subjects; but, where all is so excellent, the task of selection becomes difficult. The following fragments are taken almost at random.

The author is keenly alive to the abuses of music at the present day.

We have much music, but very little real enjoyment of it! We make it a means of diversion and entertainment, which it might serve to collect and ideas and elevate our minds. Thus our fashionable operas for a moment render their admirers giddy with delight, but to others leave them unsatisfied, and to be shortly forgotten by them; so in our concerts, whose highest pinnacle of success is that most barren of all emotions—astonishment at the skill of a virtuoso; so in our public performances and musical festivals, which merely serve to furnish a pleasing accompaniment to the conversation of the audience; so in our social circles, where unmeaning exercises, or badly-executed novelties of the day, form the staple articles of musical entertainment, and which, instead of real pleasure, produce more mental distress, envy, and ennui, than people are inclined to confess, even to themselves.

We have said enough, we trust, to show that this new work of Dr. Marx is a most valuable contribution to the musical literature of the day.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BALLYMENA AND PORTRUSH RAILWAY.

This interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., at Portrush, and came off with an amount of éclat which we have seldom witnessed upon any similar provincial occasion. All the buildings in the beautiful little village were gaily decorated with flags of different colours and designs: and similar decorations were to be seen floating in the breeze, along the entire range of headlands from the town to the spot in which the ceremony was to take place. For several hours before the time appointed, repeated discharges of cannon from the headlands proclaimed that that was no ordinary day for Portrush and for the North, and the grandeur of the scene became still more imposing, when, a short time before one o'clock, these discharges were answered in the distance from the deck of the *Maiden City* steamer, from Derry, which was soon after seen making her way into the harbour, splendidly ornamented with ensigns, and bearing a crowd of cheering visitants from the veritable Maiden City herself. Around the spot appointed for the ceremony, ensigns were floating, bearing various devices in keeping with the occasion. On one was conspicuously inscribed, "Success to the Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Portrush Junction Railway;" on another, in no less splendid characters, "Dargan and Irish Enterprise;" whilst another bore an Irish harp, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by two elegant sprays of shamrock, with the words "Long live the Queen." From an early hour carriages and conveyances of all sorts came pouring into the town; and by the hour appointed, hundreds of people had assembled on the ground. The weather was everything that could be desired for the occasion. Among those present we observed the Lord and Lady Antrim, and Lady Helen M'Donnell; Sir Edmund and Lady Macnaughten, Sir Hervey and Lady Bruce, Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.; Richard Dargan, Esq., M.P.; Wm Dargan, Esq.; T. M. B. Jones, R. S. S. Bruce, William Chains, Thomas H. Higgin, Thomas Bennett, Thos. Black, W. Wilson Campell, Esqrs., &c.

Shortly after one o'clock, all the arrangements for the raising of the first turf having been completed, the Earl of Antrim proceeded, amid loud applause, to divest himself of his coat and vest, and to make such other preparations as were necessary to give him the appearance of a regular "navvy;" and, having raised a few turfs and deposited them in a mahogany wheelbarrow, provided for the purpose, wheeled them up, and emptied them over the platform, amid deafening cheers and laughter. The example was then followed by the vice-chairman and director, and by C. Lanyon, Esq., the engineer, and William Dargan, Esq., contractor of the railway a loud discharge of cannon from the adjoining headlands proclaiming the completion of each gentleman's part of the labour. Mr. Dargan, in particular, was most enthusiastically cheered.

The Earl of Antrim then addressed the assembled crowd, expressing his gratification at the auspicious manner in which the work had been commenced, and concluded by inviting them to come and join the committee in partaking of some refreshment after their labours.

Acting on his Lordship's advice, the immense assembly then adjourned to the School-room, Portrush, in which the dejeuner had been prepared. Here at least half had been erected on the lawn outside the building; but, even with the additional accommodation thus obtained, a large number of those present were unable to obtain seats or even room to stand.

The Earl of Antrim, who occupied the chair, proceeded to propose the usual loyal toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which were received and drunk with enthusiasm. The noble chairman then gave as the first of the toasts of the day, "The landed proprietors who had dealt so

THE CLIPPER SHIP, "GUIDING STAR," CHARTERED FOR THE GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

liberally with them, and may they live long." This was responded to by Mr. W. Wilson Campbell. Sir Edmund W. Macnaughten then proposed "William Dargan, and success to the Railway enterprise," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm; and for which Mr. Dargan returned thanks; in the course of his address remarking, "A chance circumstance has, perhaps, occasionally thrown me into a position similar to the present; but upon this day's work I cannot look without more than usual satisfaction and pleasure (Cheers). As regards the present undertaking, I will only remark that I conceive that I may take to myself the credit for having a practised eye in such matters; and, unless that eye has now deceived me, this project has advantages which would give as great opportunity for enterprise and effort, and as productive results as any other in any part of the country (Cheers). And there is a peculiar source of pleasure in connexion with this undertaking—namely, that, if we place the proper means at their disposal, there is, among the population of this district, the energy requisite to carry them out to their proper and legitimate results."

Other toasts were drunk—such as the "Railway," the "Town and Trade of Belfast," "Derry," "Coleraine," "Ballymore," "Ballymena," the "Ladies," and the "Press;" the last one (given by Mr Dargan) being the "Town and Trade of Portrush;" for which Lord Antrim returned thanks. The company then separated, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

THE CLIPPER SHIP, "GUIDING STAR."

This noble vessel, which arrived at Liverpool about a month since, has been chartered by the owners of one of the Liverpool and Australian lines of packets, for the sum of £19,000—an unprecedented amount, even for the best kind of ships trading to the golden regions. The *Guiding Star*, seen from a distance, presents the appearance of a large yacht, with her tall tapering spars and square yards; and it is only by being on board and viewing her proportions that we can be satisfied that she is upwards of 2000 tons burden, carpenters' measurement. She has a very sharp entrance, which is carried well aft; though her extreme length gives her a long floor, and she again gracefully sharpens towards the stern. Her hull is strongly put together, her keel and sister kelsons being of the best material and great size. She is diagonally trussed with very heavy timber for some distance at the bow as a further support to her sharp stem; while her timbers, beams, and planking are all in accordance with Lloyd's regulations for the best ships. Her 'tween decks are laid with 3-inch planks; and as the ventilators admit a good light, her great length and fine proportions are seen to advantage, as also are her accommodations for passengers—the height between the decks being 7½ feet, and her breadth affording ample space. The chief and fore cabins are placed on the main deck; the former being as a poop, while the latter is joined as a deck-house, The chief cabin is fitted with berths for about twenty passengers, baths, and every requisite to ensure comfort and convenience; while the saloon is finished with rich paneling of satin-wood and mahogany, with handsome gilt cornices; and the tapestry, carpets, sofas, settees, and lounges are on an elegant and artistic scale. The fore-cabin is also fitted with a number of handsome berths, and a staircase leads from it to the poop-deck through a smoking-room. The poop affords a promenade of 80 feet, which is extended by platforms to the top of the deck-house forward, which is appropriated to the comforts of the crew, and fitted with cooking apparatus for them and the passengers. In connexion with this part of the vessel there is room for spacious hospitals. A roomy topgallant forecastle completes her deck fittings, and this is intended as an icehouse, stock-house, &c., instead of being converted, as is usual, into berths for the crew. Her dimensions are—length on deck, 251 feet; beam, 43 feet; depth 22½ feet. The whole of her fittings are on the best scale; and, whether as regards her superior model or faithful build, she reflects the greatest credit upon her builders, Messrs. W. and R. Wright, of St. John's, to whom we are indebted for some of the fastest sailing vessels trading between this country and the gold regions. She has been chartered by Messrs. Miller and Thompson, of Liverpool, in connexion with their Golden Line of Australian packets.

COMMENCEMENT OF BALLYMENA AND PORTRUSH RAILWAY.

ADRIANOPLE.

RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION.—VIEWS IN TURKEY.

We this week engrave three Views in European Turkey, of extreme interest upon historical grounds, and more especially at the present moment of threatened hostilities

Adrianople, in date the first, and in rank the second capital of European Turkey, is situated about twenty hours' journey from Constantinople, in Romania, on the west of the Balkan Range. It was built by the Emperor Adrian, and was taken by Amurat I., in 1360 It is advantageously situated at the confluence of the three rivers, which form the Hebron of the ancients and the Maritza of the moderns; and the facility of transport for merchandise thus afforded, renders it a place of considerable commercial importance. Amongst its productions are soap, sugar, rose-water, otto of roses, and carpets—all of which rival those of Egypt and Persia. There are several public edifices, of great beauty, amongst which the Mosque of Selim and the Bazaar of Ali Pacha are the principal. In the former are three spiral staircases, winding round each other separately, and conducting to three different galleries of the minarets. The number of the windows in this mosque is stated to be 999.

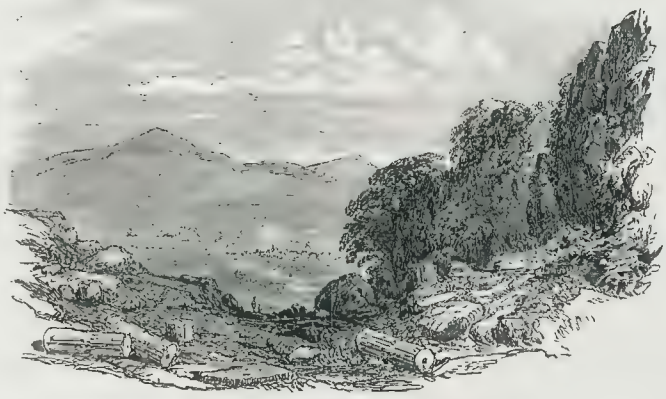
Adrianople was once a favourite residence with the Sultans, particularly Achmet III., Mahomed IV., and Mustapha; and the frequency of the visits to it of the two latter so exasperated the Janissaries of Constantinople as to lead to rebellions, in which they were deposed. It is now the chief town of an important Pachalic, and is the seat of a British Consulate. Yet, notwithstanding its trade, and the beauty of its situation, it has been of late years very much deserted as a place of residence, and the streets in many places are grass-grown.

The Russians, in the invasion of 1829, succeeded in reaching so far as Adrianople, which they occupied, and where they signed the treaty of peace with the Porte, which put an end to the war.

For this View of Adrianople we are indebted to the kindness of a gentleman who recently returned from a tour through the Balkan Range; and who also favoured us with the sketch of a Guard-house in the Balkan, given in our Supplement last week.

Shumla, in Bulgaria, called by the Turks "Ghazi* Shumla," is a strongly fortified position and intrenched camp. It is a place not only of historical interest as regards the contests between Christian and Moslem, but one of strategical importance, from its position at the head of the valley which debouches into the Bay of Varna, and its situation near the Great Pass of the Balkan, on the main road leading from Routschuk, or Silistria, to Constantinople, and, consequently, on the principal line of operations of the Russians.

The town—about two or three miles long, and one broad—is situate at the foot of a wooded mountain,



TRAJAN'S GATE, NEAR RHITIMAN, IN THE BALKAN.

NEAR SHUMLA—THE QUARTERS OF THE TURKISH TROOPS

* Ghazi—victorious.

800 or 700 feet high, forming a sort of counterfort or semicircle round it. It contains about 20 000 or 30,000 inhabitants, and has several mosques, some large barracks, magazines, and stores. The greater part of the old entrenchments no longer exist; but the mountain protecting the town, always in itself difficult of access, is now, together with the town, rendered doubly so by the construction, in every direction, of new works upon European principles, consisting of forts, redoubts, flanks, intrenchments, casemates, &c. The sites of these works have been judici usly selected, so as to cover all the ravines and approaches to the camp, and command the river and valley leading by it to the Great Pass of the Balkan, distant about thirty miles.

It was here that the Turks usually mustered their forces in their wars with their northern neighbours. At this moment it is the head-quarters of the Turkish army of Bulgaria, which appears in a high state of efficiency, and is commanded by Omer Pacha, whose experience and military reputation, together with his activity, zeal, and exertions, point him out as a fit commander for an army in the field at so important a period.

This View, for which we are indebted to Major-General Sir Charles O'Donnell—at present with the head-quarters of the Turkish forces—is taken from the Varna road, at about three miles distant from Shumla. To the left of the spectator is seen the Balkan, the principal range of which is in the extreme distance. The ground between the spot selected and the mountain is a succession of plateaus; upon one of which, nearest the town, the Russians established themselves in their former wars. Upon these are now seen the Turkish forts. Forts are likewise seen in several places, at the foot of the mountain, and on the heights to the right. The troops are encamped on various situations partly at the foot of the mountain in front, partly on the heights over the town, and sometimes in the vicinity of the forts on the plateau. These encampments are specimens of neatness and order. The mountain is beautifully clothed with wood, and, from its shape and inequalities, presents a picturesque appearance. The main road from the Danube to Constantinople passes the front of it from right to left.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A new but not unforeseen complication has arisen. The demonstrations of the Ulemas during the Fête of the Bairam gave rise to such serious apprehensions, that on the 14th September the Ambassadors of France and Great Britain repaired to under three French and three British steam-frigates from the fleets in Besika Bay, to proceed to Constantinople, for the security of the Christian population. The French Ambassador was the first to take the step. The state of excitement had been so great for many days previous at Constantinople, that the Government found it necessary to reinforce the garrison and augment the police force; and the crews of the Turkish vessels of war were *consigned* From 15,000 to 20,000 muskets had been withdrawn from the depôt of arms, and embarked on board a steamer for Varna.

The statement, which obtained partial credence last week, that a deputation of Ulemas had waited on the Sultan, requiring that he should either declare war with Russia or abdicate his throne, is unfounded. The fact seems to be that on the 10th September, a body of about forty Softas, or students of the Koran, presented themselves before the Council, which was then assembled, and claimed an audience. On being admitted into the Council Chamber, they produced a petition, signed by numerous Ulemas and Softas, praying for war. The petition, principally composed of numerous quotations from the Koran, enjoining war on the enemies of Islam, and contained covert threats of disturbance were it not listened to and complied with. The tone of the petition was exceedingly bold, and bordering on the insolent. Some of the principal Ministers endeavoured to reason with those who presented it, but the answers they obtained were short, and to the point. The spokesman observed, "You are the words of the Koran: if you are Musselmans you are bound to obey You are now listening to foreign and infidel ambassadors who are the enemies of the Faith; we are the children of the Prophet; we have an army, and that army cries out with us for war, to avenge the insults which the Giaours have heaped upon us." It is said that on each attempt to reason with these fanatics, the Ministers were met by the answer "These are the words of the Koran." It seems that three petitions have been presented by these Softas—one to the Sultan; one to Mehemet Ali, the Seraskier, or Commander-in Chief; and one to the Council. A deputation of Mederess, or theological students of a lower grade, have also waited on Rifaat Pacha, the President of the Council, and late Foreign Minister, and in the most energetic terms have told him that the peace party, of which he is an influential member, were betraying their country, and that there were thousands of good Mussulmans ready to defeat their machinations; that they were determined not to allow any further negotiations with infidels, but were prepared to march to battle. Having thus expressed their sentiments, and frightened the Pacha excessively, they quietly took their departure. Besides this, the police have discovered a monster petition going the rounds of the Mussulman quarters, and bearing the people of all classes, including several high officials. The petition was of precisely the same nature as that presented to the Council.

The secret of the petition for war were referred by the Council to the Sheikh-ul Islam, who endeavoured to reconcile the acts of the Ministry with the precepts of the Koran Convinced by his arguments, it was said, the Ulemas revoked their previous declarations; but his success in calming the popular fermentation seems to have been doubtful

Owing to the precautions taken, however, the Mus-ulman sacrificial feast of the Bairam passed off without disturbance. The *Niger* and the *Tiger*, with the French steamers *Alcacio*, *Mogador*, and *Moselian*, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th of September from Besika Bay. On the preceding day the feast was ushered in by salvos of artillery from every Turkish man-of-war, and from the different forts in the Bosphorus. At a very early hour in the morning the Sultan issued from his palace of Top Kapou, clothed in his Imperial costume, having on his head a tiara richly ornamented with diamonds, and surmounted by the white plumes of the egret He was surrounded by all the dignitaries of the Empire, and followed by every grade of officer, civil and military, in their official uniforms. The cortège passed between a line of soldiers to the sound of military music, and entered the mosque of Sultan Achmet. After certain religious ceremonies, the Sultan and his suite returned to the palace, where his Majesty took his seat on the throne. Each officer of the Empire then in turn approached him, prostrated himself to the earth and kissed the foot of his Sovereign, this homage being due to him as the Caliph and head of Islam. The feast of the Kourban Bairam continues four days, when the whole of the Mussulman population, in their gayest dresses, indulge in feasting and merry making. At the commencement of the feast the streets are choked with thousands of sheep, led by wild-looking armed Turcoman shepherds, who bring them to be sacrificed. Each head of a family is bound to sacrifice at least one, and thousands are distributed to the poor for this purpose.

Letters from the Principalities, dated the 17.h Sept., state that strong corps of Russians had moved up the Danube in the last few days, and it seemed to be intended to take up a more extended position more against Bulgaria. These movements seemed to be no secrets to the Turks on the opposite bank, and strong patrol parties had been sent out from Shumla in the direction of Widdin. The Russians, who had not quitted Bucharest until the 25th August, sent forward two detachments, one to Kalefat, a small fortress in Wallachia, situate on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Widdin; and the other to Giourgevo, likewise on the left bank of the Danube, opposite to Rustchuk. This town is of military importance, in consequence of the fortress by which it is defended, and which, situate in an island of the Danube, commands the river at this point. It was not easy to ascertain the intentions of the Russians, but they appeared to make Giourgevo the centre of their operations to the south of Wallachia. The Turks, on their side, were still erecting works of defence. All the exposed points on the right bank of the Danube, from Varna to Nicomedia, were fortified. The defile of Soumoudji cannot easily be approached, and is commanded by a corps of European officers, is well served. Omer Pacha is at Varna, and is well supported by his Generals. All appearances show that the Russians will find it a difficult task to cross the Danube and the Balkans. Fresh troops from Scutari have been continually pouring into Bucharest. Orders had been given for the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th *corps d'armée* to march into the provinces. This will make up about 250,000 men, and even more, with the Cossacks gendarmes, &c., which always accompany a corps. It would appear to be quite decided, that the Russians do not quit these Principalities fo the winter. Their contracts for provisions and forage are made for seven and n ne months, and it is not likely this would be so were they expected to be recalled before the spring. Many Russian officers have been heard to talk disparagingly of their own troops, and in Russia they were recruiting as fast as possible—every man they could get was immediately enlisted; and at Galatz, even, they talk of raising volunteers.

It will be remembered that the conduct of the Porte in refusing to accept the note of the Vienna Conference without modification was severely censured in Paris. Yet it now appears that the French Government which also blamed that proceeding, is now of a contrary opin on. Before the modified note reached St. Petersburg, the notes of M. de Nesselrode showed to the world what the real designs of Russia were from the beginning. "These notes (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) have, in the opinion of the French, and I am assured of the English Government, justified the modifications of the Porte, and it has been felt that no other conduct could have been adopted except that which it has followed. England and France are said to be united on this point, as well as on the more important one of supporting the Porte in case of need recently, and I am informed that a communication to that effect has been already made to St. Petersburg; and that the same will be, if it has not been already, notified to the Turkish Government; and though, as I have observed, intelligence of the entry of the entire fleet has not reached any official quarter here, yet there are few who do not regard it as a *fait accompli*."

THE FIRST CANNON SHOT.

I.

HARK! over Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun!
The fire has burst—the blow is struck—
A fatal deed is done!
From North to South it echoes:
From East to West afar,
Th' insulted nations join their hands,
And gather to the war.

II.

From restless slumber waking,
The thunder in her ear,
Unhappy Poland starts to life,
And grasps her broken spear.
Old Rome grows young to hear it—
There's mischief in her glance!
And Hungary mounts her battle steed,
And waves her fiery lance.

III.

Not long shall last the combat;—
Though Russia laugh to scorn,
The wrongful cause, if *up* to-day,
Is *down* to-morrow morn!
When France unites with England,
Beware defeat and shame,
Ye foes of right, who force the fight,
And fan the needless flame!

IV.

Hark! over Europe sounding
The first, the signal gun!
But when the last loud cannon peal
Shall tell of victory won,
Be sure, ye proud aggressors,
Your hour shall not be long!
They may not, shall not, cannot win,
Who battle in the wrong. M.

*** The above will be published, with Music, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of next week.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—When these gentry are again, perhaps, about to mingle among the people of other nations, whether in war or peace, it may not be amiss to recall something of their characteristics. Both are stolid and passive machines to an inconceivable extent; and, in masses, seem to be almost destitute of passions or feelings. Individually, they are not cruel; but the absence of active sympathies with their kind renders them regardless of sufferings, merciless, and inhuman. Their habits agree with these dispositions. They will stand like stocks to be mowed down by artillery, but they are inefficient for charges and attacks. Cunning is pre-eminently a trait of marked development, and yet they are nearly as great fatalists as the Turks themselves. In the French invasion (as mentioned in Jerdan's Auto-biography), their watering the gardens of their billets was regarded by their unwilling hosts as proof of a kindly nature; but they only resorted to the experiment in order to ascertain, by the ready sinking of the water, if the ground had been recently dug, and aught valuable concealed! In olden times, when a Russian squadron lay at Leith, the inhabitants of Edinburgh were surprised at the extinction of their lamps long before the usual time of the morning: a watch was set, and it was soon discovered that detachments of the sailors visited the city covertly by night, to enjoy the indulgence of drinking all the oil they could find in these luminaries, and sucking the wicks! Some whale blubber was found, and substituted for this nocturnal symposium. Such are the men on whom so much of the fate of Europe now hangs by a thread: they do not invite our love, admiration, or confidence.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.—PROPOSED METROPOLITAN MANIFESTATION IN SUPPORT OF TURKEY.—As a meeting of friends to the independence of Turkey, held at Anderton's Hotel-street, on Tuesday evening—Mr. J. A. Nicholay in the chair—the following resolution was unanimously adopted. "That a metropolitan aggregate meeting, for the purpose of electing an expression of public opinion with regard to the Russian invasion of Turkey, and the duty of this country in consequence thereof, be holden on the earliest possible day. That a sub-committee be appointed to forward the necessary arrangements, and to report to a general meeting of the committee on Saturday next, Oct. 1." The sub-committee having been appointed, the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening, at the above-named place.

IN the middle of the last century a campaign to the Crimea was regarded by the Russians with the same feelings that guided the English operations in India half a century since, as a field for conquest and plunder. That old Irish wag, Field-Marshal Lacy, was the first Russian General to make the campaign for the Empress Catherine; and his descendant, Cornet de Lacy Pierse, also an Irishman, served in the last campaign against the Turks, which closed at Adrianople in 1829. As an illustration of the horrors of warfare between the two countries, it is recorded in Cornet Pierse's Letters (published in the *United Service Magazine*) that when the Seraskier of the Turks sent to one of the commanding officers to send to him the Russian prisoners taken at Shumla, the Turkish General packed their heads into a waggon, and sent them, declaring it to be inconvenient to send so many alive!

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.—Some very interesting statistics concerning the cotton crop and the trade of New Orleans, have been received by the steamer *Europa*. From these it appears that the crop is the largest ever produced in the United States; while the active demand, nevertheless, caused prices to rule higher on the average than they did last year. The extreme fluctuation for middling qualities has, during the season, been 2¼ cents per lb. The weight of the bales has been on the average 455 lb. against 438 lb last year. The following table shows the product of low middling to good middling cotton for eight years, with the receipts at New Orleans, and the total crop of the United States:—

Years.	Total Crop. Bales.	Receipts at New Orleans Bales.
1845 6	2,100,537	1,041,293
1846-7	1,778,651	707,524
1847-8	2,347,634	1,163 733
1848-9	2,728,596	1,100,636
1849 50	2,096,706	797,587
1850-1	2,355,457	998,026
1851 2	3,015,029	1,429,133
1852-3 (estimated) ..	3,220,000	1,664,864

IRELAND.

VICE REGAL VISIT TO LIMERICK.—The Lord-Lieutenant and Lady St. Germans, accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Chief Secretary, and Lord Ernest Bruce, arrived in Limerick on Monday afternoon to be present at the opening of the new float ng docks recently erected there. In reply to the address of the Corporation, Lord St. Germans said: "I have listened with great pleasure to the address. The occasion on which I appear for the first time in this city as the representative of our gracious Queen is indeed an auspicious one. I have come to celebrate with you the completion of two undertakings, both of which are calculated to call into healthy action the energies of the people—the one, by promoting the commerce, the other, the agriculture of the country. I congratulate you on the local improvements which you describe. They afford, as you justly observe, gratifying evidence of the public spirit of the city of Limerick. The manufacture of lace at Limerick has already attained to a high degree of excellence. It will, I am persuaded, attain to a greater, when the taste and skill of the manufacturer shall have received all the cultivation which the schools of ornamental art and design are capable of giving them. The recent visit of the Queen to this country was assuredly a mark of the interest which her Majesty takes in all that concerns the welfare and prosperity of its people. I acknowledge with satisfaction the assurances which you give me of the cordial attachment felt by all classes in Limerick to her Majesty's crown and person, and I offer you my grateful thanks for the wishes that you express for my happiness and that of Lady St. Germans." The day was remarkably fine, and throughout the morning every description of vehicle might be seen bringing in the inhabitants of the surrounding districts to the scene of action; and when to these are added the numbers who came by the train from Dublin, Cork, and other places, we fear that it was with some difficulty all the parties arriving could be accommodated at the various hotels in the city. Everything passed off in the best manner.

THE MAYNOOTH COMMISSION.—The Commissioners held their first meeting last week, at their offices in Dublin Castle. There were present the Earl of Harrowby, chairman; the Chief Baron, Dr. Longfield, Dr. Lewis, and Mr. James O'Ferrall; together with the two secretaries, Mr Henry West and Mr. John O'Hagan.

THE EXHIBITION.—The Committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition have announced that the building will finally close on the 31st of October.

ACCIDENT TO SIR E. BLAKENEY.—The gallant commander of forces in Ireland met with a severe accident in Portrush on Saturday night. His servant awkwardly left some portmanteaus and boxes outside his door, and on coming out of his room the General fell over them, and received a severe shock and fall.

THE WELLESLEY ESTATES.—The whole of the estates of the Earl of Mornington, situate in six of the Irish midland counties, are advertised for sale in the Encumbered Estates Court The sale has been ordered on the petition of Lord Wellesley, son to the present Earl. The Dargan estate has long since passed out of the family

ADVANCE IN THE VALUE OF PROPERTY.—The remarkable rise in the value of Irish property is shown by the fact that Loughcooter Castle and demesne, the residence of the Gore family, bought last year for £17 000, is now held to be worth more than £30,0.0; that sum having been just refused for it

BEER FROM HEATHER.—Tradition asserts that the Danes, who en Ireland, possessed the secret of making beer from heather. Very recently, however, we were shown by Mr. Harper, of Galway, a large amount of bottled beer, manufactured by a metropolitan house from wild heath.

EQUINOCTIAL GALES.

The destructive storms known as the equinoctial gales, which are gene rally experienced at this period of the year, have set in with more than usual violence. They com menced from the south-west early on Sunday forenoon; and, by the telegraphic messages received at Lloyd's, it seems that the storm has visited almost all parts of the coast Towards evening the wind veered round to the north-west, and at midnight raged with great fury.

Many disasters are announced. In the vicinity of the Downs, between the North Foreland and Dungeness, most terrible weather was encountered. Outward bound ships, which had sailed from off Deal on Saturday, were caught by the gale while making their way down the Channel, they made short work of it in running back. Some, when brought up, were driven from their anchors, and lost cable and all, besides being exposed to great peril while drifting. Several distressed vessels were, after much difficulty, got into Ramsgate harbour. No fewer than fifteen ships were blown away from their anchors from under the Foreland

The Calais mail steamer, which left Dover on Wednesday, to do honour to the Emperor and Empress on their arrival at Calais, and brought up in the Downs on Friday afternoon, has not escaped damage. The fleet, which consists of three line-of-battle ships and three steamers, with difficulty rode out the gale. In the course of the night a Dutch schooner, called the *Pauline*, came in contact with the *Jean Bart*, line-of-battle ship, and both suffered much damage. Lower down the Channel the gale is described to have been equally if not more severe.

Under the Ness light off Folkestone there were on Sunday night from fifty to sixty vessels at anchor. They ran for the Downs, except a fine barx, bound for Quebec, and laden with 500 tons of coal, lying off Sandgate, which came to anchor about a mile from the beach. As the gale increased, her position became more critical. A signal was attended with the vessel, and the captain said his wife was on board and had just been confined. The dangerous position of the vessel being noticed at Folkestone, one of the coasting tug-boats left the harbour to offer assistance. The tug got sufficiently close to hold communication, but the commander declined to accept assistance, the steamer not being compelled to run back for shelter. The inhabitants of the quiet village of Sandgate were greatly excited at the painful position of the ship, and the beach was lined with anxious groups of spectators. Fortunately she rode out the gale, and sustained very little damage

The eastern coast is also reported to have suffered much from the storm; and Barnfield and neighbouring ports are filling with vessels which have lost anchors, cables, spars, &c The mid day tide of the Thames should have ebbed at London bridge, accord ng to the tables, until nearly two o'clock on Monday; instead of which the water suddenly began to flow shortly before twelve o'clock—nearly two hours before its time. This remarkable occurrence is attributed to the circu stance of the gale driving an immense body of water up the channel and up the numerous rivers.

At Liverpool, the wreck of chimney pots, tiles, &c., in nearly every street, gave evidence of the violence of the storm. The river was lashed into fury, and all the ferry-boats were kept from their ordinary plying to and from Woodside, ceased running after seven o'clock. The bark *Intrinsic* got ashore near the Sandon Dock, and sustained considerable damage, being severely strained in the quarter, having lost rudder, &c. She still remains there. During the height of the gale two small vessels, names unknown, were seen to founder off the north west lightship; all on board perished. Many other vessels went ashore, or were seriously damaged—chiefly Americans.

THE LATE FIRE AT BALMORAL.—We gave last week an account of a fire which had occurred near the new palace at Balmoral, and mentioned the loss which many of the workmen had sustained. Immediately after the fire was reported to Queen and Prince Albert gave orders for the erection of new cottages at their own expense, and issued schedules to the workmen with instructions that each might give a statement of what he had lost that the total amount of loss, including money, clothes, watches, &c, destroyed was £318 11s. 7½d., which sum was generously paid to the workmen from her Majesty's privy purse.

GLASS FOR RAILWAY STATIONS.—The economical cost of glass, occasioned by the removal of the duty, has induced the directors of the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, and other railways centring in Birmingham, to have the great station in that street constructed of fluted glass; and the same covering is to be generally adopted in the railway stations between Madrid and Barcelona

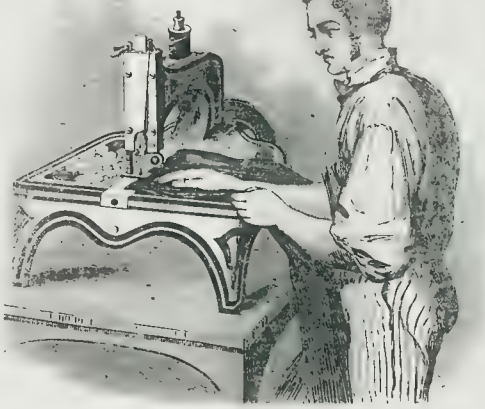
DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES NEAR KIRKALDY.—A number of stone coffins have been recently discovered in the grounds of Rosehead-house, near Kirkaldy. They are, no doubt old, but they do not seem to point to a period of very great antiquity. Similar remains have been discovered in different parts of the country, some large standing stones, some of them probably memorials of victory or defeat, gained or sustained by our rude ancestors in their conflicts with the Roman power, or other enemies.

THE PAINTED WINDOW IN WESTMINSTER-HALL.—The large window at the south end of Westminster-Hall has just been completed, and filled with stained glass. The compartments represent the Royal Arms of England, from the time of William the Conqueror up to and including her present Majesty's arms. This magnificent window is of immense size; and the colours in the stained glass are so arranged and blended as to produce a most imposing effect. From the lower portion of the Hall, near to the entrance from New Palace yard, the appearance of this additional ornament to the Hall has a very beautiful effect.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Several journals having mentioned that the Duke of Cambridge had arrived at Obmütz, we are enabled to state that his Royal Highness has for some days past been staying at Kew. Considering the political circumstances of the present conjuncture, we confess we are a little surprised that any of our contemporaries should have circulated so improbable a story as that of the Duke's visit to the reviews of Olmütz.—*Morning Post*.

PATENT SEWING-MACHINE.

THE production of a Sewing Machine, which for many years has been attempted wi hout success, has at length been accomplished by the Lancashire Sewing-Machine Company. The automaton may be seen in operation at either of their depôts—2, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London; or 35, Corporation-street, Manchester. Independently of the table upon which the machine rests, it is composed of a flat iron disc, about twelve inches square. From one side of this surface an arm rises erect, to the height of about ten inches, and then passes over to the opposi e side. From the extremity of this arm descends a moveable bar, to the bottom of which is fixed a needle, the eye being about half an inch from the point; and on the top of the arm is fixed a reel, or bobbin, filled with silk or



PATENT SEWING MACHINE.

other thread. Fixed to a main shaft is a wheel, turned by a handle (which also can be worked by a treadle or steam-engine), that gives motion to a lever within the arm, and which moves the vertical needle up and down. Beneath the vanible surface or base is a second reel of thread, supplying an other needle, which, in place of being straight, is circular, and works horizontally; and, consequently, at right angles to its stitching companion which descends from the arm. Supposing the threads to be passed through the eye of each needle, and the apparatus set to work, the process is thus performed.—The vertical needle descends, and pierces the two pieces of cloth to be united, carrying both it the thread to perhaps half-an-inch below the under side of the cloth. As the needle rises, the thread is left behind in the form of a noose or loop, through which the horizontal needle passes; the horizontal needle instantly reversing its motion, leaves a loop, into which the vertical needle descends. Both needles thus progress, forming a series of stitches; each stitch being quite fast, even should one neighbour be severed. The apparatus is stated to produce as much work as twenty skilful hand-sewers. The tightness of the thread is regulated by a screw, and as each stitch is of equal tension, a great advantage is secured in the regular appearance of the work. The length of the stitch, by turning a small nut, can be increased or diminished to any degree of fineness, and perfect uniformity secured. By a simple contrivance, which it would require too much space intelligibly to explain, the cloth is moved forward at every stitch; and the operator, by directing its approach to the needle, can cause the sewing to be straight, angular, or circular. We have stated that each stitch is independent of the one on each side of it. In this respect it differs from a French invention introduced a few years ago, in which only one thread was employed. In that case, when the thread broke, the rent extended.

We understand that a considerable number of these machines are already at work in various houses, and that their operation is entirely satisfactory.

Some early specimens of the clothing made by the Sewing Machine may now be seen in the Dublin Exhibition, where they are exhibited in the space allotted to the agents of Messrs. Nicoll, of Regent-street, London; but the sleeved cape, a new garment invented by the above firm, is the first properly completed sample of the workmanship of the machine. The material of this garment is an improvement on the blue cloth, which obtained an Exhibition Prize in 1851, and is richly lined with silk, which, with the borders, cuffs, collars, seams, &c., of the cloth, are simply but elegantly ornamented and secured by wonderfully exact and fine sewing, in which respect its chief merit is professed to exist. On a carefully-made calculation, it appears that, although the garment is free from unnecessary seams, &c., yet the extraordinary number of 300,000 stitches have been made in its construction.

It has been purposely prepared for the inspection of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as being the first perfect result of machinery so applied; and which will, without doubt, tend to diminish, if not entirely remove the unhealthy nature of the employment of the mechanic. At the same time, it seems to be clear that, as the sewing machine will do much in the way of increased strength and appearance, at present quite out of the reach of hand-power, it will in no interfere with the numbers or immediate interests of the workmen, as Messrs. Nicoll, the employers of many hundreds, distinctly assert that they will not, in consequence of its introduction, discharge a single hand; but on the contrary, they believe it will be the medium for increasing the demand already existing in the export trade—the supply for first-class goods not meeting present demand. They expect, therefore, by the machine, to add to the numbers and comfort of their workpeople; who will, by its use, avoid the numerous ill effects of a constant sitting posture.

THE FALL OF THE HOUSE No. 184, STRAND.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances which caused the fall of a house, No. 184, Strand, and resulted in the death of four persons, was resumed, after two adjournments, on Monday. Several witnesses were examined. Mr. Abraham, a builder and surveyor, employed on behalf of Messrs. Smith, was under examination nearly five hours. A report was read from the surveyors, who expressed their opinion that the shores which sustained the house were insufficient, more especially as the whole area on the east side had been excavated to a considerable depth below the kitchen floor of No. 184, and was also stated in some places to be below the footing of the party wall.

"With reference to the question, 'Whether any means might have been resorted to which would have had the effect of preventing the falling of the house in question,' we are of opinion, that provided the floors of No. 184 had been shored up on the west side of the party-wall, to take off the downward pressure, and provided also additional shores had been placed under that sustained the house were insufficient, more especially as the whole area on the east side had been excavated to a considerable depth below the kitchen floor of No. 184, and was also stated in some places to be below the footing of the party wall.

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The Coroner, in summing up, said it was clear that the accident arose from one of two causes; either the shoring was not ample, or the underpinning was not amply executed. It was for the jury, upon the evidence before them, to say whether in this case there had been gross criminal neglect. It was not sufficient that there should have been an error of judgment, but there must have been actual culpable negligence proved in order to justify a verdict of "Manslaughter." The jury then retired, and, after an absence of two hours, brought in the following verdict:

"We unanimously find that Robert Thompson, Sarah Thompson, George Dunne, and George Rowe, came to their respective deaths by the falling of the house No. 184, Strand; and that the falling of such house is to be attributed to the gross negligence of Mr. Abraham, the surveyor employed by the Duke of Norfolk and the Messrs Smith, in not causing the party wall to be sufficiently shored up and under-pinned before the excavations for the new building were commenced. Before we separate we are anxious to express our approbation of the conduct of the Messrs. Smith in volunteering at the expense of employing the three independent surveyors to ascertain the cause of the accident."

The Coroner said the verdict was equivalent to one of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Abraham. Some of the jurors said they did not mean any thing as strong as that—only that there was a want of care.

The jury again consulted together for a few minutes, at the expiration of which time the foreman said: "We cannot retract our verdict, whatever the consequences, although we did not intend to bring in a verdict of 'Manslaughter' against Mr. Abraham." A verdict of "Manslaughter against Henry Robert Abraham" was then recorded. The Coroner at once issued his warrant to Inspector Dodd for the apprehension of Mr. Abraham, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

REGISTRY OF MEDICAL MEN.—The Registrar-General has given directions to the superintendent registrars of districts to make a return of all legally-qualified medical men residing in their districts, with the nature of their qualifications, including those retired as well as in practice; where there are partners the names are to be bracketed; and assistants, if qualified, are also to be returned. The object of the preceding is in order fully to carry out the Compulsory Vaccination Act of last session, and, if necessary, other matters relative to the public health. The persons to whom the duty is deputed, however, are greatly dissatisfied with having the labour placed upon them, as they will receive no remuneration for so doing.

EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR.—The Pennsylvanian Railway Company own 49 locomotives, of which 12 are of a capacity equal to a speed of 80 miles an hour. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had 154 locomotives, some of which are of equal speed. This immense velocity has been attained through the active competition of the railroad companies, who have spared no expense in rewarding the constructors for costly experiments.—*Ohio State Journal.*

STRIKE OF THE LONDON POLICEMEN IN MELBOURNE.—The fifty London policemen who arrived here for the purpose of doing duty in Melbourne were subjected to a severe drill, &c., before the Melbourne chief, Captain M'Mahon. The rules and regulations were read to them, with which they would have to comply in future. But, the entire body, headed by their Inspector, who spoke out boldly and bravely, one and all refused to submit to the Melbourne regulations, so far as the hours of duty were concerned. They avowed their willingness of doing duty according to London time and hours, but gave the chief to understand that they never would submit to Melbourne time, and to such hours for duty as they were subjected to. Captain M'Mahon could do nothing singly with the men, and so informed them. He would have to consult the powers that be on the subject, and so for the present the matter rests.—*Australian and New Zealand.*

CHANGE OF NAME.

(To the Editor of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Some friends of mine would be very glad of your advice under the following circumstances. They are a married couple with four children, but have, unfortunately, a very ugly name; in short, though not a common name, a vulgar name, and the wife, more particularly, does not like the children to bear this name.

Now, the name originally, and many, many years ago, was German, and not at all ugly, at least that is what the family say. Would it be lawful to alter the spelling and pronunciation of the name back to the original German? and, supposing this was merely a tradition, and the family never had been German, would this alteration be likely to cause any difficulties to the children hereafter?

My friends have heard that it is a married man changes his name, his wife is no longer, legally, his wife, which, of course is a very appalling idea. Is this so? One question more I would ask, is it necessary, in altering a name, to apply to any particular office, and is it expensive? or would it be sufficient to make the alteration for themselves without putting it to anybody?

The husband, though the youngest but one of a large family, is quite at the head of it, and as some of his relatives are no credit to him, it is highly desirable that the *odious* name should be got rid of

Your obedient servant, MARTHA STRUGGLES.

[The friends of our fair correspondent have an undoubted commonlaw right to change their name, and to change it as much or as little as they please. When they are commonly known by their adopted name, it becomes their legal designation and description as much as if they had registered the change of name in the College of Arms. The Royal leave and license cannot always be obtained, and is, besides, expensive; its use is in supplying legal evidence of the change, which, after the lapse of years and the death of contemporaries, cannot always be easily and satisfactorily obtained.]

FESTIVITIES AT SALTAIRE.

THE opening of the stupendous Model Mill of Mr. Titus Salt, alpaca manufacturer, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, was commemorated on the 20th ult., by a festival upon a vast scale—perhaps the largest dinner-party that ever sat down under one roof at one time.

Mr. Salt is one of the most eminent of the Bradford worsted manufacturers, employing a vast number of handloom worsted weavers, and is more particularly known for the extent of his workings in alpaca and mohair, a branch of business carried on almost exclusively in England. Twenty years ago, alpaca was chiefly known by the living specimens of the animal in our "Zoological Gardens;" now the manufacture of its wool employs thousands of hands. Mr. Salt was one of the first to introduce the wool into the Bradford trade, and brought it into general use about eighteen years ago. Nearly contemporaneous with its introduction was the bringing into general use in Yorkshire of an article similar in many of its properties—mohair, or goat's wool; and, from the success of the combined manufactures, has risen the vast establishment opened on Tuesday week

SALTAIRE MODEL MILL AND TOWN.

"Saltaire" is a combination of the name of the owner of the property and of that of the river on which it is situated. The estate is about four miles from Bradford, about half a mile to the west of the large manufacturing village of Shipley, and in the beautiful valley of the Aire. It stretches from the lower road leading from Shipley to Bingley to the confines of Baildon-green, and is inter-sected by the river Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the Leeds and Bradford Extension Railway. The part of the estate devoted to the works lies between the railway and the canal, both of which will be able to convey goods to and from the premises without either cartage or porterage; it is computed at six acres; while the several floors in the mill, if one stood on the other, would form a superficies of 55,000 yards, or eleven acres and a half.

The great building of Saltaire itself is of light-coloured stone, in the Italian style of architecture. The main front of the mill—which is 545 feet in length (exactly that of St. Paul's), and 72 feet above the level of the rails—has a very commanding and beautiful appearance. It is six stories high. The engine-houses are situated in the centre of the building, on either side of the principal entrance. The four first floors are thus subject; but the top room, which runs the whole length of the building, is one of the largest and longest (if not the very longest) in the world. The floors are based upon arches of hollow brick, supported by long rows of highly-ornamented cast iron columns and massive cast iron beams. The roof is of iron, and the windows are large and formed of immense squares of plate glass. The warehouses, which run northward from the centre of the e... at line, and terminate at the ... are 545 feet in length. The ground slopes downwards in the ... so that that end of the warehouses rises 90 feet from the ... of the water, or 18 feet higher than the principal front. On either side of the warehouses the ground is occupied by extensive sheds, roofed with sloping skylights. In the western side are also rooms for sorting, washing, and drying wools, and for reeling and packing. Beneath it is an enormous tank or reservoir, and floor, with 30,000 gallons of water; into which, through a number of conduits, the rain is carried, and, when filtered, applied to the processes of the manufacture. On the top of the warehouses a large iron tank is placed, capable of holding 70,000 gallons of water, drawn by engine-pumps from the river, and intended to supply the town when built, and also available in case of fire. At the western boundary of the works, a number of offices, storerooms, &c., are now being built, facing the new road made by Mr. Salt, which commences close by the Bingley turnpike-road, crosses the railway, the river, and canal by two iron bridges.

The two pairs of engines on either side of the principal entrance, though nominally of 400-horse power each, are capable of working to the extent of 1200-horse power. In the construction of the engine-beds alone, no less than 2400 tons of solid stone have been used. The boilers, eight in number, are constructed chiefly on the tubular principle, and occupy an excavation at the south of the mill, and about fifty yards from the chimney. The engines are supplied with water from the river by tunnels passing under the whole buildings and the bed of the canal; and when used, is again, by another series of tunnels, carried back to the river.

The grand exterior feature of the work is the chimney, which rises to the height of 250 feet—nearly fifty feet loftier than the London Monument. It is eighteen feet square at the base, and in design resembles a bell tower or Italian campanile. In like the greater number of stacks now built, it is square, and, from the great elevation of the works, appears less lofty than it really is. About the centre of the flue, between the boilers and the chimney, one of Green's fuel economisers is placed. It is formed of a number of tubes about four inches in diameter, along which the water passes to the boilers. This being also the passage for the smoke from the furnaces, the tubes are always kept at a great heat, and the temperature of the water given to the boilers is consequently high.

The gas works at the north-east of the premises are of great magnitude. The gasometer is 80 feet in diameter, and 18 feet in depth. It will yield 100,000 feet per day, for 4000 lights in the establishment: and the town which is about to be built. The works are constructed upon White's hydro-carbon system.

A branch from the Midland Railway, at the south front, will pass under the central arches, where there will be hoists for loading and unloading. The architects of these stupendous buildings are Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford, also the architects of St. George's Hall. The engineer is Mr. W. Fairbairn, of Manchester.

Messrs. George Hogg and William Chesterton are the clerks of the works, charged with the constant supervision of the buildings—a duty which they discharge in a very efficient manner.

When the works are finished, 4500 hands will be required to keep them going. The vast extent of the Saltaire works may be to some measure realised by reflecting upon the capabilities of one department. The weaving shed will contain 1200 looms; the length of the shafting will be 9870 feet, or nearly two miles, and weighing between 600 and 700 tons; the steam-engines to work these shafts are equal to 1250-horse power, at a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch; and the looms in this one weaving shed will be capable of producing 300,000 yards, or nearly eighteen miles, of alpaca cloth per day, and an aggregate length of 5668 miles of cloth annually.

The erection of Saltaire (says the *Leeds Times*) will involve an increase in the population of the immediate vicinity of scarcely less than 10,000 souls. Mr. Salt feels the responsibility which is thus imposed upon him, and he proceeds, with cheerful alacrity, to discharge it. Already have the architects of Saltaire instructions to erect 700 dwelling-houses for the operatives to be employed, and they are specially enjoined to make those dwellings replete with every convenience conducive to the health, comfort, and well-being of the inhabitants. On no account are they to suffer the air to be polluted by smoke, or the water to be injured or deteriorated by any impurity. Every improvement that modern art and science have brought to light is to be put in requisition in the erection of the model town of Saltaire. Healthy dwellings and gardens, in wide streets and spacious squares—ample ground for recreation—a large dining-hall and kitchens—baths and washhouses—a covered market—schools—a reading-room institution—a church: these are some of the characteristics of the future town of Saltaire.

THE OPENING FESTIVAL.

The magnificent entertainment at Saltaire on Tuesday week was given by Mr. Salt, in commemoration of three events—the jubilee day of his own birth, the majority of his eldest son (Mr. W. H. Salt), and the completion of the works to a certain extent. No time has been lost in bringing the enormous buildings at Saltaire to their present state, and none will be lost in fitting them up with all proper machinery, and making them a united hive of human industry. Flags floated from the roof of the mill—an arch of laurel and flowers spanned the west entrance of the spacious premises—the bells of the picturesque church of Shipley poured forth cheering sounds—pieces of ordnance were fired—and all gave token of proceedings of no ordinary importance.

The guests, on their arrival, were conducted through the principal rooms of the establishment, and thence into the shed intended for "combing," but which, on this occasion, served as a banqueting-room. In length this room is 210 feet, and in breadth 112 feet. It is covered with a boiler girder roof, or rather two roofs, the sides of which are unequal: the north being of slates; the north (which is erected at a more acute angle than the other) of glass. The whole is supported by fifty light cast-iron columns, which, for the festival, were wreathed with laurel. The walls were also decorated with pink and white draperies, flags, evergreens, and flowers. The entire room was occupied by the long table of the chairman (Mr. Salt) and the principal guests. The other table traversed the hall from east to west. The seven centre tables were upon a dais, and at these 644 ladies and gentlemen were seated. Right and left of this dais were 20 tables (10 on each side) for Mr. Salt's workpeople, male and female, amounting to 2430 in number, who were brought by railway from his works at Bradford and the neighbourhood. The tables were about 80 guests. At the west end of the room was an orchestra, in which were stationed the fine band of the 26th Regiment. Altogether 3274 persons sat down to a well-provided banquet; and subsequently the band, the police, and some other persons were feasted: so that altogether the guests of Mr. Salt, that day, amounted to about 3500; but the order was given for 3750.

The provisions (viands, wines, &c.) were satisfactorily supplied by Mr. Wilkes, of the White Horse Hotel, Leeds. The provisions included four hind quarters of beef, forty chines of beef, 320 veal and ham pies, 110 legs of mutton, 100 dishes of tongue, forty sausages, fifty pigeon-pies, fifty dishes of roast chickens and turkey-pouts, twenty dishes of roast ducks, thirty brace grouse, thirty brace partridges, fifty dishes of pickled pouts of various kinds, oysters and fish sauces, galantine of turkey and veal, 320 plum-puddings, 100 dishes of tartlets and lemon cheesecakes, 100 dishes of jellies, bancmange, pastry, Stilton cheese, &c.; altogether, no less than 4 tons of meat and 1 ton of confectionery. The dessert consisted of pines, grapes, melons, peaches, nectarines, apricots, filberts, walnuts, apples pears, biscuits, sponge cakes, &c. There were 7000 tarts and fancy cakes, 4000 custard glasses, and 2500 champagne-glasses. Mr. Wilkes slaughtered for the occasion three fine beasts, and in the centre of the dining-hall was a magnificent baron of beef, weighing 30 lb., surmounted "The roast beef of Old England;" and above floated a union jack.

Titus Salt, Esq., occupied the chair. On the right of the Chairman were the Earl of Harewood, Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., Mrs. Eardley, H. W. Wickham, Esq., M.P.; Mrs. H. W. Ripley; Wm. Fairburn, Esq. On the left of the Chairman were Mrs. Smith (the Mayoress of Bradford), the Right Hon. Lord Leeds (John Edgar Stanley), Mrs. Lister Ellis, Mrs. Adams, the Mayor of Bradford (Samuel Smith, Esq.), Mrs. W. Willans; Geo. Sandars, Esq., M.P., &c.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock, Mr. Titus Salt, the Earl of Harewood, with Mrs. Salt, and the other guests of the chief table, entered the hall and took their seats, and were received with hearty cheers. The repast being over, and the customary loyal toasts having been given with great applause, the Chairman proposed "The Health of the Earl of Harewood, the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, and the Magistrates," drunk with vociferous cheers

The Earl of Harewood, in returning thanks, observed that he had never been at a larger dinner, and he had never been more amply repaid. He should go back impressed with a high notion of the orderly conduct of the manufacturing classes (Hear, hear). He hoped that the agriculturists would meet more together with their brethren in this field of labour than they had hitherto done; for it was a great mistake to suppose that there was any difference in their interests (Applause). The prosperity of the manufacturing operatives of the West-Riding was held as much at heart by the aristocracy and agriculturists as they could possibly be by any other class (Loud cheers). It rejoiced him to see so large and universal prosperity in the West Riding at the present time, and he wished the shade of the late Sir Robt. Peel were there to see the progress and happiness which reigned amongst them (Hear, hear). As to the price of yarns, whether that might be, the cause of keeping that price up was not on them [the agriculturists] (Hear, hear). He [the Earl of Harewood] had now the pleasure of proposing the health of Titus Salt, Esq. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering). When he saw the enormous premises which Mr. Salt had erected and he good architectural taste which was displayed in the building, he could not but say that the will he was greatly to be congratulated (Hear, hear). But he (the Earl of Harewood) would draw the attention to what Mr. Salt was doing for the good of the working classes by building them commodious, well-ventilated cottages, perfect in a sanitary point of view, so that his workpeople might be conveniently and comfortably lodged. This was an example of building good mills and providing well at the same time for those who worked in them (Applause). After a passing allusion to the fearful ravages of typhus fever in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which he said was attributable to the overcrowding of cottages, bad drainage, and the want of attention on the part of those who employed the working classes in their town, the noble Earl said that no such sources of diseases would exist at Saltaire (Hear, hear). He

MR. SALT'S MODEL MILL, AT SALTAIRE, SHIPLEY, NEAR BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

…sounded much to the credit of Mr. Salt, whose health, and prosperity to Saltaire, he had great pleasure in proposing (Cheers)

The toast was drunk with enthusiastic applause

The Chairman then thanked the company in an appropriate address assuring them that he felt greatly honoured by the presence of the nobleman (the Earl of Harewood) by his side (Hear, hear), and he (Mr. Salt) had still further pleasure in seeing that vast assemblage of his Mr. Salt's) own workpeople around him (Cheers). Ten or twelve years ago he had looked for this day, on which he completed his fiftieth year (Loud applause). He had looked forward to this day, when he thought to retire from business and to enjoy himself in agricultural pursuits (Hear! Hear as the time drew near, and looking to his large family, five of them being sons, he reversed that decision and determined to proceed a little longer, and to remain at the head of the firm (Hear, hear). Having thus determined, he at once made up his mind to leave Bradford. He did not like to be a party to increasing that already overcrowded borough; but he looked around them for a site suitable for a large manufacturing establishment, and he pitched upon that whereon they were then assembled (Applause).

In conclusion, the Chairman stated that he would to all he could to avoid evils so great as those resulting from polluted air and water, and he hoped to draw around him a population that would enjoy the benefits of the neighbourhood, and who would be a well-fed, contented, and happy body of operatives (Applause). He had given instructions to his architect, who was quite competent to carry them out, that nothing should be spared to render the dwellings of the operatives a pattern to the country. If his life should be spared by Providence, he hoped to see satisfaction, happiness, and comfort around him (Protracted cheering).

The Chairman then gave "The Mayor and Corporation of Bradford, and Prosperity to the Trade of the District."

The Mayor of Bradford (Samuel Smith, Esq.), in responding to the toast, drew an interesting picture of the progress of the manufactures of Bradford, observing that, within the memory of persons present in that building, the whole process of the stuff trade was carried on by hand labour, and in the cottages of the poor. Then the cheerful hum of the spinning-wheel was heard in the cottage of the humble worker, and the good old English wool was the only raw material of which they knew (Hear, hear). The products were, no doubt, very comfortable wear and very substantial, but low insignificant in amount. The man was still living, he believed was present in that room, who carried the first gross of machine-spun yarn to Bradford market. What had been the result? What had been their progress? Instead of the manufacture being confined to the cottages, they had built palaces of industry equal to the palaces of the Cæsars (Applause), instead of hand labour, they had, to the utmost, availed themselves of the almost miraculous resources of mechanical science, instead of a master manufacturer carrying a week's production upon his own back, he harnessed the iron horse to the railway train, and daily conveyed away their goods by the ton; instead of being content with old English wool only, they now ransacked the whole globe for materials to work up; and there was no place under heaven where the Bradford manufacturer did not find something suitable—

SKETCH FROM THE PRINCIPAL TABLE AT THE OPENING FESTIVAL.

…there was no wool so coarse but he found a corner for it, and none so fine but he could discover a use for it (Applause). The Mayor then proposed, "The health of the West Riding and Borough Members of Parliament, and their own Borough Member, H. W. Wickham, Esq." (Loud cheering).

Mr Wickham responded to the toast, and concluded by proposing "The Magistrates of the Borough of Bradford."

Mr Forbes acknowledged the toast on behalf of the magistrates; and, in a eulogistic address, proposed the health of the son of Mr. Titus Salt." Mr. William Salt, on attaining his majority." The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr W. H Salt returned thanks.

The Chairman then proposed "The healths of Mr Fairbairn, the engineer, and Messrs. Lockwood, the architects of the building."

Mr Fairbairn, in replying to the toast, gave some interesting details of the capabilities of the vast building. He found that the nominal power of the steam-engines was equal to 40, but working them up to a pressure of 40 lbs. on the square inch, they would give a force of upwards of 1200 horse power. The length of shafting to be put in motion before all the machines could be turned, was 2670 feet, or nearly two miles, and it weighed between 600 and 700 tons. (Hear, hear). All that immense mass of matter must be put and kept in motion before they could give power or force to the various machines which would be fixed in the different departments of the building. He had also ascertained that it would contain 1200 looms, capable of producing 30,000 yards of alpaca cloth per diem, or nearly eighteen miles each day (Hear, hear, and applause). This would give a length of 3000 miles of cloth per annum, which, as the crow flies, would almost reach to the native mountains of the alpaca.

Mr Lockwood also responded; and, after referring to Mr. Salt's anxiety to secure in Saltaire the health, intellectual culture, and rational recreation of the operatives, concluded by proposing "Prosperity, health, and happiness to the working-classes." The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

Mr. French, on the part of the operatives, expressed his thanks for the honour conferred on the class to which he belonged. He said he might look with pride and satisfaction upon the working classes when he saw such a mass of people before him, and considered that they were then assembled in a place which might perhaps become a future city (Hear, hear). He could reflect upon the conduct of the working classes hitherto with satisfaction, and he hoped that at the close of that day it would be found that not one single act had taken place amongst them calculated to mar the general harmony (Hear, hear, and applause). He concluded by reading a few verses composed for the occasion by Mr. Robert Storey, the "Craven poet," entitled the "Peerage of Industry."

Sir George Goodman, M.P., then, in an appropriate address, proposed "Mrs Salt and the Ladies." Mr W. Rand responded, and the proceedings terminated.

After leaving the dinner-tables, the company adjourned to the open air, and, in the adjacent meadows, a quadrille band being in attendance, dancing commenced with spirit. From six o'clock, successive trains drew up at the Saltaire platform; the carriages were filled, and the guests conveyed to Bradford, for the concert at St. George's Hall; but the

THE SALTAIRE CONCERT IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, BRADFORD.

shades of evening had gathered around ere the last of the merry out-door groups was broken up.

THE CONCERT AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL, BRADFORD.

appropriately terminated the festivities. (We quote the *Leeds Times'* report.) At half-past seven o'clock, the Hall was crowded in every part; the stalls were filled with the principal guests, who appeared in full dress; and the area and galleries were crowded with workpeople of Mr. Salt. The appearance of Mr. Salt and party was hailed with several rounds of cheering. The entrance of Mr. Forbes, as well as that of the Mayor, were also signals for loud applause. The vocalists consisted of Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Freeman, Mr. Perring, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Delavanti. The orchestra presented an efficient choir, under the leadership of Mr. Jackson; and the fine band of the 28th (North Gloucester) Regiment. The piano accompaniments were performed by Mr. Winn and Mr. Jackson. Under the excellent leadership of Mr. W. Wallace, the instrumental music was well performed by the distinguished band, and elicited loud plaudits. The programme was rich in fine old English music—the madrigal and the glee.

Mrs. Sunderland was loudly encored in the Scotch song, "Sandy and Jenny," and the air, "On the cold shores." Miss Freeman was well received. Mr. Perring and Mr Winn sustained their parts with their usual ability. "The Gipsy Laughing Song," given by Mr. Delavanti, excited a loud encore; and that gentleman gave "The Low Back Car," with great acceptableness. The Irish song of "Katty Moyle" also met with an encore; and Mr. Delavanti then sung "Dame Margery" with much approbation. In the extravaganza, "Singing for the Million," he created quite a furore by the dramatic and comic effect with which he gave it; and he was required, amidst boisterous applause, to repeat it. The National Anthem then having been sung, the chorus-master, Mr. Jackson, called for three cheers for Mr. Salt, and three hearty cheers were given by the orchestra and audience.

Mr. W. Horsfall rose, and in a brief address proposed that they should embody their thanks in one loud cheer. (One loud cheer was accordingly given by the vast company, Mr. Horsfall leading.)

Mr. Salt, with evidently deep emotion, rose and acknowledged the compliment by a low bow.

Thus ended this memorable and gratifying day of festivity and rejoicing.

We are happy to add that the conduct of the workpeople was unexceptionably good; not a single instance of intoxication or other misconduct occurring throughout the day.

The Illustration in page 288 is sketched from the principal table at the Festival, and portrays the chairman, Titus Salt, Esq., before whom is the characteristic alpaca ornament.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CROMWELL HOUSE, OLD BROMPTON.

THIS small suburban villa, more interesting from its historical associations than from any architectural pretension, was situated upon the estate lately purchased for the site of the proposed new National Gallery, at Old Brompton, and has lately been taken down. Faulkner, in his "History of Chelsea," relates the tradition that this cottage was once occupied by Cromwell as a place of concealment; but the veteran topographer rather imagines the story to have arisen from the fact that Henry Cromwell lived in the parish, and probably resided here.

In this retreat died the only son of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; and the affliction is thus touchingly narrated in Mr. Peter Burke's recently-published "Public and Domestic Life" of the distinguished statesman, p. 277:—

> The district of Old Brompton, the fairest and healthiest rural suburb of the great metropolis, has ever been a customary resort, and in many instances a saving refuge, for those threatened with death from consumption. Here, at a villa called Cromwell House, lodgings were taken for Richard Burke. His father himself selected the residence, because he thought its nearness to town would the more readily enable the new secretary to depart for Ireland as soon as his health returned. Cromwell House, like many other localities nigh to it, acquired the name of "that great bad man"—as Burke termed him—the Protector, either from his having lodged, or having had his head-quarters there or in the vicinity, at some eventful period of the Civil War. The tenement and its gardens must at one time have presented a pleasing countrified appearance. Latterly the place had been suffered to fall into decay, until its aspect became truly desolate and forlorn—a fit memorial of the statesman's perished hopes. The ruined abode has just been entirely removed, making way for new improvements. To this Cromwell House, Burke's son was accordingly brought. The fatal symptoms pressed swiftly on, and death was evidently close at hand. A few days before it came, Dr. Brocklesby felt he must no longer delay disclosing the truth in its full terrors. From the moment he heard it, Edmund Burke abandoned himself to the desperation of despair: "His," he exclaimed, "was a grief which would not be comforted."
>
> Richard Burke expired on the 2nd Aug., 1794, aged 36.

CROMWELL HOUSE, OLD BROMPTON.

TESTIMONIAL TO R. K. ROTHERHAM, ESQ.

UPON the opposite page to the Illustration of a vast "Mill and Town"—wherein the wants and comforts of the workpeople are provided for with all the advantages that capital and scientific economy can ensure—it is doubly interesting to record an expression of gratitude of the employed; and such is the handsome Testimonial of Plate presented to Mr R. K. Rotherham, of Coventry, watch-manufacturer, by the workmen in his employ; the gift being commemorative of his having been in the trade the jubilee period of fifty years.

The Plate was presented at a dinner given to the workmen, on the 16th of May last, in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry.

The company was 235 in number, and, with few exceptions, they were

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. R. K. ROTHERHAM, OF COVENTRY WATCH MANUFACTURER, BY WORKMEN IN HIS EMPLOY.

all journeymen, or such as had been formerly employed by the firm of "The Old Factory,"—a term by which this firm is known, not only throughout the United Kingdom, but in many foreign countries. Some of the guests, were old men, who had continued their connection with the establishment from the day when they were bound apprentices; or as long as they had been able to work at the bench, a period of from sixty to seventy years.

Mr. Rotherham presided; and early in the evening proposed "The healths of the senior workmen," which toast was drunk with loud cheers. Mr. Mechie returned thanks; and in compliment to Mr. Rotherham, the song of "The old English gentleman" was sung, the company spontaneously in chorus repeating the last line of every verse; "and (says the *Coventry Standard*), the effect of so many voices resounding beneath the old oaken and figured roof of the old hall, with its stained glass windows, and its garnishings of ancient tapestry, old armour, and old paintings, was truly romantic."

A congratulatory address from the senior members was next presented to Mr Rotherham; to whom the plate was then handed in due form by four of the oldest workmen—Joseph Haynes, William Hill, James Carvell, and John Seddons—whose united ages amounted to 277.

The Testimonial consists of three very handsome pieces of plate. The centre is an arch-chased tripod épergne, with oak stem, around which are three allegorical figures—Flora, Pomona, and Ceres—on base, supporting an open-work silver basket, with chased vine border, and cut-glass dish. The other pieces are two large chased silver dessert stands, to match the épergne, with cut-glass dishes. The inscription on the plate is as follows:—

Presented to Richard Kevitt Rotherham, Esq., by the workmen employed by him, as a token of their respect, for the urbanity and good feeling manifested towards them during a period of fifty years. May 16th, 1853.

The weight of silver in the above is 144 ozs. 6 dwts., and its value about £108. It was manufactured by Hayne and Cator, of London; and is tastefully executed.

The health of Mr. Rotherham was drunk with enthusiasm; followed by other toasts; and the proceedings were throughout characterised by "the loud sincerity of mirth."

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY-LANE.

The engagement of Mr. Brooke continues prosperous to the lessee. On Saturday, the former supported the character of *Virginius*, and was so effective in the early portions of the play that he was summoned at the end of the third act to receive the acknowledgments of the audience. The paternal character was especially illustrated; and indicted with so much con-ious care as well as apparent impulse, that critics have formed from it a higher estimation of the actor as an artist than they had received on previous occasions On Tuesday Mr. Brooke acted *Claude Melnotte*; and on Wednesday was honoured with a morning performance of *Othello*, which was well and fashionably attended.

LINWOOD GALLERY, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

"The Tour of Europe" is the name of a vast picture just opened at this Gallery, by Mr. J. R. Smith, to whom the public was indebted for that of the Mississippi, in the year 1849 The artist tells us that it occurred to him, that "having brought a river 3000 miles long across the Atlantic, he should endeavour to take back the principal part of Europe in return." Hence the present exhibition of an European Tour, extending from Dover to Naples. Very early in the series he is treated with the beautiful effects of sunset, a storm at sea, and a wreck and total loss of the ship *La Republique*, on the coast of France. The scenes in Rouen are highly picturesque: the church of St. Omer, the Porte Massacre, the Place de Pucelle, the Rue Tabac, and the Cathedral are all interesting. We have then Paris exhibited by day and night, in its general aspects and in its special details; followed by those of Versailles. Pictures of Belgium succeed—also of Brussels, the Rhine, Hamburg, Berlin, Heidelberg Castle, Switzerland, the Castle of Chillon, Lake of Thun, the Bernese Alps, the Jung Frau, Via Mala, Grindenwald, and an Alpine sunset. Among the subjects treated are those of Napoleon crossing the Mount St. Bernard, a storm after the massacre of Culaine, the Prison and Guardhouse of Pompeii Besides the places we have mentioned, Milan, Venice, Florence, Civita Vecchia, Rome, the Falls of Tivoli, and of Terni, the island of Ischia, Naples, Vesuvius, with the near view of an eruption, and other scenes about Naples, until the spectator arrives at the Grotto of Antiparos. Of the entire route, Vienna is the only city omitted, the incomplete state of the railways making the attempt too expensive. This panorama cannot fail to ensure a large share of public support; the paintings being for the most part magnificently executed.

EARLY USE OF TIN.—Mr. Layard, in his work upon Nineveh and Babylon, in reference to the articles of bronze from Assyria, now in the British Museum, mentions that in the compositions he has probably obtained from Phœnicia; and, consequently, that that used in the Assyrian bronze may actually have been exported nearly 3000 years ago from the British Isles.—*From Notes and Queries.*

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE MANUFACTORY, AT BIRKENHEAD.—The buildings for carrying on the manufacture of locomotive engines, and other machinery, by Messrs. Peto and Co., on the south side of Wallasey Pool, are fast approaching completion. The works will occupy an area of upwards of 22,000 square yards. The range of sheds, workshops, &c., forms a crescent, running from the edge of the pool along the whole length of the canal on the west side. A branch line of railway from the Birkenhead and Chester Railway is now being laid down to run along the front of the works. The machinery manufactured at these works will be for mighty locomotive engines, for the Canadian Railway, the contracts for constructing which have recently been entered upon. It is anticipated that the works will be in operation in a few weeks.

THE LAST OF THE WESTMINSTER ANNOYS.—A number of workmen are now actively engaged demolishing the last portion of that once notorious locality, the Westminster Almonry. The part now in course of demolition was called Jeffries-buildin... The ground is required for the formation of Victoria -street, a direct approach from Buckingham Palace to the New Palace of Westminster.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR AUSTRALIA.—On Tuesday notice was issued at the General Post-office, that a ship letter bag for Melbourne would be made up and forwarded by the *Abeona Palo*, to leave Liverpool on the 20th instant. Ship letter-bags will also be made up for Port Phillip and Sydney, to be conveyed by the *Harbinger* steamer, to leave Southampton the 21st instant. The *Australian* steamer, delayed from the 23rd ult., is to leave Gravesend on the 15th inst. She will take out ship letter-bags for St. Vincent, Port Phillip, Adelaide, and Sydney.

PLATE LICENSES.—On Tuesday the Stamp office commenced the issue of licenses to dealers to remain in force until the 31st of July, 1854. Tobacconists, walking-stick and umbrella manufacturers, whip-makers, and all other trades making or selling wares mounted with the precious metals, are considered dealers in plate; and, as the new stamp-duties are to be rigorously enforced, such parties vending articles into which silver and gold are worked, unless licensed, will be liable to a penalty.

MRS. CHISHOLM AT PLYMOUTH.—Prior to the departure of this lady, last week, she was waited upon, at the residence of Mr. Wilcocks, at Stoke, by a deputation from the committee of the Devonport Mechanics' Institute, who presented her with an address, gratefully acknowledgment of her noble and disinterested services for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes of England.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—Eight emigrant vessels left the Liverpool docks last week for New York, one for Melbourne, one for New Orleans, and one for Boston taking out 3324 passengers for New York, 338 for Melbourne, 191 for New Orleans, and 369 for Boston Owing to the adverse state of the wind, several of these vessels are yet at anchor in the Mersey.

THE HERRING FISHERY IN THE NORTH.—The herring fishery is now over for the season, and the average returns shew that the take has been good. It is calculated that the total number of barrels cured on the whole of the coast of Scotland, from Dunbar to John O'Groat's, is 800,000, which, at an average price of £1 each, gives a total of £800,000 as the product, of two months' fishing of this deep.

MIDDLESEX REGISTRATION.—The revision for Middlesex will commence on the 3rd of October. Lancelot Shadwell, Esq., will hold his first court at the White Horse, Uxbridge; and the following day at the Albion Hall, Hammersmith. It is important to notice an Act framing the polling in counties to one day only passed during last session. The Registration of Voters' Act gives power to alter the polling-place. The elector will thus be enabled to poll at the district polling place where he resides This is to be accomplished personally, or by some one giving a notice to the revising barrister at the holding of his court, stating a desire to have the polling-place altered. So that if the freehold be at Uxbridge, and the residence of the elector be in the City, he will be able to vote in the City, instead of travelling to Uxbridge.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T F L.—You may procure copies of Jaenisch's excellent work on Chess openings, of Messrs. Williams and Norgate the Foreign Booksellers

G S, STRALSUND, LEIPZIG.—A glance may have two Queens on the board at once. For the Rules, s e the "Chess Player's Handbook."

H. L ALBERT The "Staunton" chessmen are undoubtedly superior, both in form and workmanship to any other pattern, and now that the proprietors have adopted the prudent course of reducing the price, these favourite pieces will, in time, we hope, be completely superseded the ugly and "skittle" ones in general request.

D. D, Shrewsbury. The best translations of Greek is that by Lewis; the most complete treatise on the opening is the "Handbuc of Berlin-al and Bi gier.

AMATEUR. It would have received more space than we can afford, if it was thereafter transferred to the *Chess Player's Chronicle*—a monthly at eighteen pence, and, we believe, published, every month, by Kent and Co., of Paternoster-row.

"HOROLOGIUS."—In the match about to begin between Messrs. Horwitz and Lowenthal, the players are limited to twenty minutes consideration on each move, and no attempt is to be prolonged beyond twelve hours. The game of cor.ect is not yet settled, we believe

SUSSEX BEE.—We know of no portrait of the lamented M Donnell There is a bust of La Bourdonais from a cast taken after death, and there is one, also, of Lewis; and we have recently been favoured with a lithograph portrait of the eccentric Russian master, Petroff, as a member of the equally distinguished author and player, Mr Van Heydebrand of Prussia

M U.—It shall appear in the autumn of the present year, although the arrears of correspondence accumulated during the past few weeks.

EDIS. SEC.—Your suggestion is a good one; but of the Staunton Ivory Chessmen, club size, will form an elegant prize at the proposed match in your club

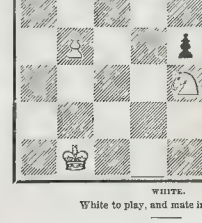
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 501.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 6th (dis. ch)	K to his 2nd
2. R to K 6th (ch)	K takes R
3. Q to K 7th (ch)	K takes Q
4. R to K 3rd (double check and mate)	

PROBLEM No. 502.

From the *Schachzeitung*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

A well-contested Game between Mr. PETROFF and Prince OUROUSSOFF of the Elder.

(*Giuoco Piano*)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Prince O.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Prince O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	36. P takes P	R takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	37. R to K 8 5th	P to Q R 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	38. K to h s 3rd	R to Q Kt 4th
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd	39. R to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q B 5th
b P to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	40. K to Q Kt 6th	R to Q Kt 4th
6. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	41. R takes P	R to Q Kt 6th (ch)
7. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt takes B	42. K to Q 2nd	R takes P (ch)
8. R to K Kt sq	B to K R 3rd	43. K to Q 3rd	R to Q Kt 4th
9. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	44. K to Q B 2nd	P to Q R 5th
10. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	45. K to Q B 1st	R to Q Kt 6th
11. B to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 5th	46. K to Q Kt 2nd	R to Q R 6th
12. P takes P	B takes P	47. R to Q 8 6th	P to Q R 6th (ch)
13. B to K R 4th	Q to K 2nd	48. K to Q R 2nd	R to Q B 4th
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 3rd	49. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	R to Q B 6th
15. P to Q Kt 4th (*d*)	B to Q Kt 3rd	50. R to Q 6th	R to Q Kt 4th (*d*)
16. B takes Kt	Q takes B	51. R to Q 8 sq	K to Q Kt 5th
17. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 2nd	52. R to Q 3rd	R to Q B 4th
18. P to Q B 3rd	R to K Kt sq	53. R to Q 8th	R to Q B 7th (ch)
19. P to K Kt 3rd	B takes Kt	54. K to Q B 3rd	R to Q R 7th (ch)
20. Q takes B	Q takes P (ch)	55. K to Q B sq	R to Q B 8th (*e*)
21. Q takes Q	P takes Q (ch)	56. K takes P	R takes P
22. R to K 2nd	R takes P	57. K to Q Kt 2nd	R to K 7th (ch)
23. R to K Kt sq	Castles	58. K to Q B sq	R to Q B 6th
24. R to K Kt 7th	B to Q B 6th	59. K to Q sq	R to K 5th
25. R to K B sq	R takes K B P (ch)	60. R to K 2 8th	R to K 6th
26. R takes R	B takes R	61. R to Q R 3rd (ch)	K to Q 7th
27. Kt takes P (*b*)	K takes Kt	62. R to Q R 4th (ch)	K to Q 6th
28. R takes P (ch)	Kt to Q 2nd	63. R to Q R 5th (ch)	K to Q 7th
29. R takes B	K to Q B 3rd	64. R to K 8th	P to K 5th
30. R to K B 6th	R to K R 2nd	65. R to Q R 4th	R to K B 6th
31. R to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	66. K to his sq	R to his 5th
32. K to Kt 2nd	R to K Kt 2nd (ch)	66. R to Q R 8th	R to K R 2nd
33. K to Q 3rd	R to K 2nd	67. R to Q R 3rd (ch)	K to B 5th
34. R takes K R P	R to Q B 8th	68. K to B 2nd	R to Q B 2nd
35. P to Q B 5th	Q Kt P takes P	69. R to Q R 2nd	R to K R 2nd
		70. K to Kt 2nd	

The game was protracted to 80 moves, and then dismissed as drawn.

(*a*) Threatening, evidently, if the Pawn be taken, to take the Kt with his Bishop, and if the queen then take the Bishop, to play Kt to Q 5th, winning a piece

(*b*) These moves are very well played

(*c*) R to K 7th would have decided the game in Black's favour

(*d*) R to Q 8th is still seen a better move.

(*e*) Kt R 7th would have gained Black time.

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.

This long-expected match commenced on Monday, at the Ship Tavern, Charing-cross, the hostelry which for the old Westminster Cross-club used to hold its meetings. Up to the time of our going to press, two games have been played, both of which have been gained by Mr. Harrwitz. In the first game Mr. Lowenthal made a strange oversight, but the second was an arduous contest of eighty-eight moves.

NEW ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF PARISH VESTRIES.—It is enacted by an act recently issued, that from and after its passing (on the 20th ult.) no person shall be required, in order to be entitled to vote or to be present at any vestry paid any rate to the relief of the poor of the parish in which such meeting shall be held, which shall have been made or become due within three calendar months preceding such meeting. Before the day of this act persons could be required to pay the rates demanded, to attend vestry meetings

THE NEW PENNY RECEIPT STAMP.—The new uniform penny receipt stamp comes into use on the 10th of October. The Stamp office has already issued a notice that it is prepared to supply them, or to stamp paper and envelopes, for any party who may require it, and that bankers will, sell to their customers, at the cost of the stamps, cheques having the penny stamp, and made payable to order, instead of to bearer—not the least of the advantages that will result from the new Penny receipt stamps will now be as convenient a small coin for transmitting small payments as penny postage stamps. We have no doubt that the revenue will gain by the change, for every receipt will now be stamped, whereas at present not one receipt in fifty is stamped. Remember that the payer of money, providing he stamps, is empowered by the act to demand it from the payee.—*Law Review.*

SIX WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES sailed last week for Melbourne, but the funds for their outfit and passage have been provided for by voluntary contributions from the above colony. We are informed that the extensive missions of the society in Australia and Van Diemen's Land are about to be organised into a separate conference, with a Conference of their own, after the example of the missionaries in Western Canada and in France.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Henry Maxwell Lefroy is appointed deputy overseer of convicts at Western Australia, Mr John Work is appointed a member of Council, Vancouver's Island.

A daily newspaper has been started in Liverpool, under the name of the *Northern Daily Times*.

The number of persons belonging to the order of the Legion of Honour on the 1st of January last was:—The Emperor and Princes of the Imperial family, 31; grand crosses, 87; grand officers, 214; commanders, 972; officers, 4635; and knights, 45,356: total, 52,709.

The number of persons who left Liverpool during last week, under the regulations of the Government Commissioners, was 4912; all of whom, with the exception of 338 for Melbourne, by the *Birmingham*, were bound for various ports of the United States.

The various banking establishments in Scotland have announced that after the 1st of October the rate of interest on money deposited with them will be 2½ per cent per annum.

The Marquis of Angleses has closed his aquatic trips for the season, in the *Pearl* yacht, and arrived at Scandesert.

The long-talked of caloric ship the *Ericsson* is said to be a failure. The caloric engine has been removed from the New York Crystal Palace because it was to have been openly tested there, and the proprietor did not like such exposure.

Captain Chapman, late of the *Magdalena*, on retiring from the service of the West India Mail Company, has been presented with 100 guineas, as an appreciation of his character and services during the twelve years he had been in their employ.

The total of railway calls falling due in October, as yet advertised, amounts to £816,665. In October, 1852, the calls were £809,360. The total calls for the ten months of 1853 are £8,799,501, against £8,737,427 in the corresponding period of last year: showing an increase of £2,062 074.

The decree of 1814, published in the German provinces of Austria, declaring every document written in the Hebrew language null and void, has just been extended to Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, Servia, and the Banat.

Lord Brougham left town by the afternoon Dover express, on Saturday last, *en route* for his chateau in the south of France.

Winter has already set in with severity in Scotland. The Grampian hills are covered with snow of considerable depth, and there is every appearance of an early and sharp season.

The imports of sugar last week were very limited, the total amount being only about £206,000 sterling. The shipments, however, still continued heavy, representing an aggregate value of about £697,275.

Two specimens of that extremely rare bird the Great Skua have recently been shot in the Shetland Isles, by Mr. Saxby, of Calus College, Cambridge

M. Scribe, the author, says the *Journal de Paisne*, has just purchased the domain of Courbeim, in the arrondissement of Château-Thierry, for 280,000fr., with the intention of taking up his residence there.

According to the price of wheat in the Edinburgh market, the 4lb. loaf will be sold at 8½d. ready money, or if paid within a month; and 9d. credit.

The sum total of Burmah batta is £49,836 14s. It is divided as follows:—Colonel, £456 19s. 10d.; lieut.-colonel, £365 5s; major, £273 18s. 8d.; captain, £169 13s 6d.; lieutenant, £73 16s.; second lieutenant and ensign, £54 16s., surgeon, £109 11s.; assistant surgeon, £73 16s

A church is about to be built at Liverpool on a novel plan. The accommodation will be, not for sitting, but for *kneeling*. There will be no galleries, or pews. The expenses are to be defrayed by the weekly offertory.

Azimullah Khan, the envoy of the family of the late Paishwa of the Mahratta empire to England, on a mission to the East India Company, has just arrived from London at Paris, to make a short stay.

According to the Brussels *Nation*, the owners of private houses were forbidden to let lodgings to any persons during the visit of Louis Napoleon to that city, or to offer seats at their windows to any persons not previous y inscribed on the police sheets.

The wages question at Manchester, on Monday last, remained in precisely the same position as on Tuesday week. The dyers are no nearer a settlement, and the factory operatives are still permitting their 3000 looms to stand idle.

As a proof of the extent of the smuggling trade at Posen, between Germany and Russia, it is stated that at a late sale at Kalisch of confiscated goods, the sum received amounted to upwards of 42,000f.

At a meeting of the Lord Provost's committee at Edinburgh, held on Friday week, it was resolved to offer the freedom of the city to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat at the General Board of Health on Monday, for the first time since his return from the Continent.

It is understood that the Revenue returns for the quarter ending the 10th October next, will show a comparative increase much beyond anything recently attained

M. le Docteur Mener, on a mission from the French Government, to watch the progress and mode of treatment of cholera in this country, had an interview on Monday with the General Board of Health, at their offices, Whitehall.

The Duke and Duchess d'Alba (relatives to the Empress of the French) have just passed through Bayonne, on their way to Spain.

From a return just published, it appears that 225 towns have asked for the advantage of the Public Health Act, and that 186 of them have had the Act adopted.

Previous to the commencement of the winter session of the Court, it is said one of the Inner House Judges in Scotland, who is a delicate state of health, will tender his resignation, and that the Lord Advocate will be elevated to the Bench

The African Steam Company have resolved to establish a steam line between London and Morocco. The vessels will touch at Gibraltar, Tangiers, Mazagan, and Mogador. No Government subsidy appears to have been sought or deemed requisite.

George Young, Esq, advocate, has been appointed Sheriff of the shire, Inverness, in the room of William Fraser Tytler, Esq., deceased.

Advices from Canada state that the news of the advance in the price of wheat in this country had caused much activity in the markets, and that it was expected from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 would be shipped from the colony before the closing of the navigation.

The learned and distinguished Professor of Logic in Edinburgh, Sir William Hamilton, Bart., received a fracture of his arm last week, from a fall at Largo. He, however, is progressing favourably.

Since the year 1839, £2,253,859 has been expended in England and Wales in constructing and altering prisons, houses of correction, and lock-ups; and £1,982,376 in constructing lunatic asylums, making a total of £4,536,235 paid out of the county rates

Letters from Ticino, the Cantons, St. Gall, and Appenzell, in Switzerland, state that the decision of the Grand Council of Ticino in favour of the Lackmanier railway, has been received with universal joy.

The Post-office authorities have, in reply to a special application, stated that "the hunt of seven days from date of publication for the posting of newspapers does not apply to those forwarded from one part of the United Kingdom to another."

A telegraphic despatch from Niagara Falls, dated the 9th ult., states that, on the morning of that day, the remainder of the Table Rock fell, with a tremendous crash.

The new bridges for the new Westminster-bridge, designed to correspond in character and proportions with the New Palace, have been commenced in the bed of the river.

The Earl of Carlisle, who has arrived at Begdad from Constantinople, intended to make a brief tour in the Persian States previous to his return to Europe

The marriage of Viscount de Larochefoucauld with Mdlle. F. de Colbert took place on Friday week, at the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin. The ceremony was strictly private, at the *hôtel* of Paris.

A farmer near Navan, in Ireland, has died of hydrophobia. He was bitten by his own terrier on the 12th of July, and the dog went mad almost ately afterwards

Madame Sontag is on her return to Europe. She cleared about fifty thousand dollars (£10,000) by her concerts in America.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Orleans and her two sons arrived at Bruges, last week, from Ostend, on their way to Eisenach, in Germany.

A few drops of creosote on brown paper put into the holes of rats, it is said, will drive them away.

The furniture and other confiscated property in the Schloss of M. Francis Palsky was advertised for sale, on the part of the Austrian Government, on the 18th inst.

A letter from Surinam (Dutch Guiana) states, that African slavery is soon to be abolished in that colony, and Chinese Coolies are to be introduced.

The exports of linen manufactures from Ireland have increased during the last seven months at the rate of 7,000,000 yards per annum.

Mr. William Rathbone, of Liverpool, has received instructions from the Hon. East India Company to forward to Mr. Hugh Fleming, the secretary to the Manchester Commercial Association, to be disposed of by him in Manchester, 550 bales of cotton from the Dharwar collectorate, received from Bombay

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE TWIN SISTERS: A Novel.—By LUCY FIELD, Authoress of "The Two Friends." 3 vols, post 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d
London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 142, Strand. [Now ready.

Second Edition, Revised, of
A RETROSPECT of the RELIGIOUS LIFE of England; or, the Church Parliament and Her Inquiry. By ISAAC TAYLER, M.A. Large post 8vo, cloth.
London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 142, Strand. [Now ready.

THE RELIGION of the HEART.—A Manual of Faith and Duty. By LEIGH HUNT. Fcap 8vo, cloth.
London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 142, Strand. [Now ready.

Four coloured Maps, price 5s., post-free 5s. 6d.; or stamped, THE THREATENED WAR the Turkish [illegible]
London: GEORGE COX, King-street, Covent-garden.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for OCTOBER. Price 2s. 6d.; or by post, 3s., contains:

More's of Queen Elizabeth.	The Courts of the House of Brunswick.
The Naturalist in Devonshire.	Alexander Smith and Alexander Dyce.
Eng. Oxford. Chapters XXIV.–XXIX.	Pike, Salmon, Sturion, Herring, and Company.
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I. [illegible]
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IV. The Bank of Jos
V. School Class of Language: Ancient and Modern.
VI. German Mysticism in the 17th Century
VII. [illegible]
VIII. [illegible]
IX., X., XI. XII. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PARIS FASHIONS
FOR OCTOBER.

Paris at present wears not its usual aspect; and the people who throng it are not at all Parisians. They are strangers—principally English, who arrive there after passing the season at the German watering-places, and remain for some days in Paris before crossing the Channel.

The *modistes* profit considerably by the passage of these strangers; and the following are the principal points of taste for the influx of the present season:—The colour dark chesnut, but suitable to the advancing season, seems to be the fashion; as was green in the spring. Bonnets especially, of this colour, are in great demand, and suit nearly all toilettes or dresses; for instance, a bonnet chestnut colour and straw, or chestnut and black lace, harmonises with dresses of green, blue, deep pink, and lilac; and a black mantilla, either in lace or in silk taffetas, braided and embroidered, or having a trimming of lace or fringe, completes a lady's dress appropriate to the season.

Petticoats, which can be detached from the bodies of dresses, make up the ensemble of the dress in a very convenient manner. Thus, persons reluctantly leave off petticoats of light colour and material, which belong rather to summer wear; but the bodies of similar materials are found too light and cold for the present month, consequently, petticoats of muslin, barège, and grenadine, are retained; and with these are worn bodies of a warmer material—taffetas of a light colour, as pink, pearl grey, mauve, or light blue, &c., according to the colour of the petticoat. In this manner dresses may be made up appropriate to the season, but not having the sombre appearance and other characteristics of a winter costume. If warmer dresses are required, they may be made in poplin — the colour preferred is French blue—or in Scotch plaid, which is worn either with a body of the same stuff, or of black taffetas *à basque*, embroidered all round *au plumetis*, as also upon the exterior and interior seams of the sleeve. This is a novelty which has just made its appearance experimentally. It is certainly an additional ornament or trimming, which does not encumber nor overcharge a dress.

This is also the season when cashmere shawls make their re-appearance: always rich in effect, they give a *distingué* appearance to the wearer. The fabric and patterns of these shawls have reached a degree of perfection almost incredible; we speak only, let it be well understood, of Indian real cashmeres; for those which are made in Europe are not here for a moment to be taken into account. Square shawls are now most worn; the patterns are of round shape, large size, and very rich. The long shawls for winter are also much covered with pattern; and the ground is of the colour of the China rose

The trimmings of dresses are now exceedingly varied. We may mention a dress of black taffetas, with five volants, lined with a volant of blue taffetas, which reaches beyond the black two fingers depth; each volant is moderately indented, and bordered with narrow velvet; the body is high and close, and trimmed with bands, bordered or edged in the same manner as above; as are also the sleeves. Dresses are also worn of taffetas, with black and violet stripes of about two inches width, or in large squares; the petticoats are without volants; the bodies high and closed and covered with lace.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

The Illustration.—Riding habit, of cloth—mostly black or chestnut, or blue and green. Hat, low-crowned, with rather large brim, and raised on the side. The body *à basque*, moderate size, with bows of watered ribbon; the sleeve terminated by a facing, with under-sleeves in jaconet muslin, very little open. Gloves, doeskin, very thin. Body of pique blanc, *à basque*, trimmed with white galoon, with buttons in front, white, or rather of metal—gold, and ornamented with stones of fancy colours. Dress, in Scotch poplin; colours, French blue and black. Body, *à basque*, of black taffetas, slit behind, with a bow of ribbon. Sleeves, with double volant. Petticoat, with five volants; and on the coloured band, a black velvet is put on flat. The colour of the pattern or design on the dress is the same as that of the trimming placed on the basque of the body. The patterns most in favour for volants are plain; they are no longer worn in various squares.

RURAL FETE AT HALSWELL, SOMERSET.

The country round Bridgwater is replete with sites of traditional and historic interest. It was near here that Alfred defeated the Danes; and here the Duke of Monmouth lost all prospect of a throne in the battle of King's Sedgemoor. But the country is no less celebrated for natural beauty than for its historic associations; and the Quantock hills, with their wide prospect over the moorland, dotted with village towers, as well as far over the Holmes, that stud the distant Bristol Channel, to the Welsh Mountains, attracts many a visitor. Few spots, however, in the county offer such varied beauty as Halswell Park, the seat of Colonel Charles Kemeys Tynte, of Halswell house, and Cefn Mubly, in Glamorganshire.

Colonel Tynte is the worthy representative of a family who have for centuries maintained a leading position in the West of England. The early ancestors of the Colonel were the Halswells, or De Halswells—a family of great antiquity, who possessed the Halswell and other property immediately after the Conquest; and, through this family, Colonel Tynte traces his descent lineally from the Empress Maude and the House of Plantagenet. Colonel Tynte has been declared, by a Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, senior co-heir of the whole blood to the Barony of Wharton. He is also co-heir to the Barony of Grey-de-Willton. Colonel Tynte has been the representative of Bridgwater in six successive Parliaments

The park scenery of Halswell is remarkably fine; and on Friday, the 16th ult., the picturesque domain was, by the liberality of Col. Tynte, thrown open to the members and friends of the Bridgwater Literary and Scientific Institution, when between 2000 and 3000 persons enjoyed the rural treat.

A very attractive programme was issued by the Committee of the Institution: and the visitors from the neighbouring towns crowded the park in an early hour in the morning. Passing up the noble avenue from the lodge gate, beneath banners waving from the lofty trees, the first attraction was a spacious tent, for the Exhibition of the Floral and Horticultural Society. The show of the exhibitors, the greater number of whom were cottage gardeners. Here vigorous youths enjoyed roundders, foot-ball, and other athletic sports. The committee had offered four silver arrows to be contended for; and archery still finds favour among the ladies of Somersetshire, if we are to judge by the numbers who contended for the prizes.

The successful competitors for the silver arrows were:—

1st prize—Miss Board, Cannington.
2nd prize—Miss Follett, Taunton.
3rd prize—Miss Priest, Bridgwater.

Near the archers the band of the West Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry was stationed, and enlivened the sports by their excellent execution of various marches, polkas, &c. There was, also, a well-stocked refreshment tent; and grounds were set apart for swings, pole-climbing

RURAL FETE IN HALSWELL PARK, SOMERSET.

feats, &c.; and beyond the "Meadow Wood" a match of cricket was played between the gentlemen from Taunton, Bridgwater, and neighbourhood, resulting in the victory of Taunton. Towards five o'clock the rustic sports began; and bobbing at treacle-rolls, leaping in sacks, foot races, and climbing a well-greased pole, for various prizes, were enjoyed until evening was fast closing in. Then followed many a merry dance upon the green. The visitors gave three hearty cheers for their kind friend Colonel Tynte before departing. Although more than 3000 persons of all classes were assembled in the grounds, nothing but order and good humour prevailed; not a single incident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. On Monday the committee of the Bridgwater Institution gave thanks to Colonel Tynte for his liberality.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—M. KOSSUTH'S LETTER.

On Monday night a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Stafford, convened by public requisition to the Mayor, was held in the Lyceum, for the purpose of memorialising the Queen on the Russian invasion of the Turkish provinces. Amongst those present on the platform were Mr. J. Turner, mayor of Stafford, Mr. David Urquhart, Mr. Peplow, Mr. Owen, Mr. Martin, Mr. Flint, &c. The Mayor having been called to the chair, Mr. Owen moved—"That the actual events in the East have shown that the process at present adopted for managing the intercourse of nations is injurious to England and beneficial to Russia. That by means of it the physicial power of Great Britain ceases to exist for the maintenance of our interests and the protection of our honour, and that, on the contrary, it comes to be used for ends injurious and fatal to the one and the other. That such a state of things is not endurable, and must be altered; and while it endures freedom is an empty word, government a mockery, and peace or war alike dangerous.. That this borough shall employ every means within its reach to induce its representatives to put an end to permanent embassies, to secrecy in diplomatic business, and to compel a return to the legal practice of the constitution, so as to prevent intercourse between the servant of the Crown and the representative of a foreign state, save under the warrant of the great seal, issued for that special purpose. That it will adhere to no projects of reform in which this restoration is not included. And that it will use its best endeavours to induce the other constituencies of the kingdom to act in like manner. Mr. Peplow briefly seconded the resolutions, which were then put and carried unanimously.

M. Kossuth, having been invited to attend this meeting, addressed a long letter to Mr. Peplow, giving his reasons for declining to attend. From his epistle we take a few of the principal points:

Had I been called upon to address the citizens of Stafford on the subject, it would have been, from my position, impossible not to dwell upon the intimate connexion of the Turkish question with the prospects of my own dear fatherland, and upon the advantage which the cause of freedom might derive from Turkey being effectively supported in her resistance to the Czar of Russia and his confederate.

Now, sir, I know, on one side, that any particular explanation of that nature would certainly have been but an additional claim to the sympathies of the men of Stafford; but, unfortunately, I have also reason to apprehend on the other hand, that the more successful I might have been in forwarding that cause, and in carrying that point, the stronger stimulus I should have given to the present English Government for pressing affairs to an issue such as the friends of justice, freedom, and humanity must deplore.

Sir, by analysing the conduct of the English Government, during the present crisis, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that it is not so much either by fear from, or by a particular predilection for, Russia, that the English Government has until now either served or favoured the Russian ambitious designs; but that is rather for fear lest, by encouraging Turkey to legitimate resistance, an opportunity might be offered to some energetic popular risings in the countries.

I have, indeed, no hesitation to say, that the policy of England has long since been Russian in its results; though not Russian in its motives—it has been worse, it has been anti-European in principle.

Speaking of the invasion of Hungary and the intervention in Moldo-Wallachia in 1848, M. Kossuth adds:

I knew, sir, and can prove it if needed, that all the exertions of English diplomacy in the East have been not so much prompted by the wish to do what is advantageous to Turkey, as by the considerations what might be let embarrassing to Austria. There are some who suppose that this ungracious task might have been inspired by considerations which, however due to some private relations, are certainly of no importance to the people of England. But it is likewise founded upon a prejudice, blindly without investigation accepted by existing diplomacy, and that is, that Austria is necessary to Europe precisely as a barrier for Turkey against Russian encroachments. Now, sir, I proclaim this to be a false supposition in the past, and impossible for the future.

The Hungarian concludes his letter by saying

That it is with deep sorrow and intense anxiety that I see the British Government taking a principal share in a line of policy which the course of events has already condemned, and which impartial history will undoubtedly pronounce to have been unbecoming the position of England, adverse to the interests of Great Britain and of humanity; ineffacious to achieve its declared design, inconsistent in its bearing, compromising those it intended to help, and helping those it professed to oppose.—I am, sir, with particular regards, yours respectfully, L. KOSSUTH.

LEICESTER.—A requisition to the Mayor is in course of signature in that town, requesting him to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to express their feeling upon the stern course pursued.

In addition to the meetings about to take place in London and in Leicester, it is stated that public meetings to discuss the Eastern question are about to be called in Manchester and Wolverhampton.

THE CASE OF MISS CUNNINGHAME.

A deputation from the Protestant Alliance had an interview on Wednesday with Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign-office, in reference to the case of Miss M. Cunninghame, a Scotch lady, who was recently arrested at Lucca, and who is now confined in the prison of that city, upon a charge of distributing the Bible and the "Pilgrim's Progress." The deputation consisted of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Colonel Alexander, Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Beecham, Mr. J. Cook Evans, the Rev. W. H. Rule, Mr. J. Hamilton, and Captain Gibborne, and was received in the most courteous manner by the Foreign Secretary.

The Earl of Shaftesbury briefly explained that the object of the deputation was to lay before his Lordship the case of Miss M. Cunninghame, and to solicit the intervention of her Majesty's Government to procure that lady's liberation from prison. His Lordship, after entering briefly upon the case itself, proceeded to express himself in the strongest manner upon the barbarous nature of the law under which Miss Cunninghame was arrested, and indulged a hope that the most strenuous efforts of the Government would be used to rescue a British subject from the indignity thus offered to her.

The Earl of Clarendon said he entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by Lord Shaftesbury as to the character of the law in question, which was not only contrary to the principles of the Gospel, but to the spirit of the age. His Lordship said he was quite familiar with the facts of the case, having received a despatch from Mr. Scarlett on the subject; and that he had lost no time in forwarding his directions to that gentleman, which he did the same evening by post. Mr. Scarlett had acted with the greatest zeal in the matter, and in a manner to secure his (Lord Clarendon's) entire approbation. All the members of the Cabinet with whom (Lord Clarendon) had had an opportunity of communicating entirely agreed with him in the view he took of the case, and he felt that it was one in which no exertion should be spared on his part to secure Miss Cunninghame's release. His Lordship concluded by thanking the deputation for urging this subject upon his attention, adding, that their so doing afforded a strong indication of the interest felt in the case by all classes. The deputation, after thanking his Lordship for his courtesy and the prompt manner in which he had taken up the case, withdrew.

We append that portion of the penal code of Tuscany which applies to the case of Miss Cunninghame:

"HEAD II.—REGARDING OFFENCES AGAINST THE RELIGION OF THE STATE

"Art. 184.—Any person exciting a sedition, or even taking advantage of a tumult proceeding from another object, or having put himself at the head of the same to destroy or to alter the religion of the State in Tuscany, is punished with death.

"Art. 187, Sec. 1.—Any person attacking the religion of the State by means of public addresses, or of writings in manuscript, or printed, or of pictorial illustrations, distributed, placarded, exhibited, or otherwise brought to public notice, is punished—

"(A)—With the House of Correction for five to ten years, if his purpose have been to propagate impious doctrines, or to separate from the Catholic Church persons who have belonged to the same; and

"(B)—With from one to five years' imprisonment if his intention were only to scandalise religion.

"Sec. 2. Any person employing private instruction, or proselytising (*seduzione*), for the object contemplated under letter A of the preceding section, is subject to from three to seven years of the House of Correction

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S PROGRESS IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of the French appear to have been well received during their progress through the northern departments. At Lille the preparations made to receive them were on the most splendid scale. A feast of colour was presented in the long line of streets leading right and left from the Grande Place, from the extraordinary number of flags and banners displayed by the inhabitants. Festoons of richly-coloured drapery stretched along the principal thoroughfares beneath the first floors of the houses on each side of the way; and at intervals along the route taken by their Imperial Majesties were triumphal arches, tastefully decorated with flowers, flags, and evergreens, the oriflamme, and the silken banners of the various trading corporations, with gigantic imperial crowns in gold and colours.

Saturday morning was devoted by the Emperor to an inspection of the principal mills and manufactures of the city. Among the immense establishments thus visited was that of Messrs. Wallaert, Frères, where the Emperor was shown threads of extraordinary fineness, spun from cotton grown in Algiers. The Emperor gave M. Wallaert the Order of the Legion of Honour—a compliment also conferred upon the principals of other large manufacturing firms.

At one o'clock there was a review of the troops upon the esplanade, just within the fortifications—the *chef d'œuvre* of the renowned Vauban. The Emperor arrived upon the field on horseback, accompanied by the Minister of War and a brilliant staff; among whom, in addition to the English officers, were several officers of high rank in the Prussian, Dutch, and Belgian armies. The Empress followed in a calèche drawn by four horses. The troops displayed a good deal of enthusiasm, and cries of "Vive l'Empereur" and "Vive l'Impératrice" resounded from the ranks.

After the review, the Emperor and Empress inspected the great industrial establishments at Roubaix and Tourcoing, manufacturing suburbs of Lille. In the evening a ball was given at the Hôtel de Ville, at which between 4000 and 5000 persons were present. A magnificent *salle* of gigantic proportions, constructed specially for the occasion, covered the entire courtyard of the Hôtel de Ville. The vast galleries of this ancient palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, which was once inhabited by Charles V., were artistically fitted up as corridors and refreshment-rooms, and the whole arrangements were of the most admirable character. Their Majesties, who arrived about ten o'clock, were attended by the Minister of War, the Grand Chamberlain of the Empire, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, and other high officers of State. The most lively curiosity was manifested to see the Empress. During the evening, their Majesties made the circuit of the *salle*. The ladies being placed upon raised tiers of seats against the walls, their Majesties proceeded by the Grand Chamberlain, followed by their suite, proceeded along the front row of benches, quite close to the ladies, while the male portion of the assembly were drawn up on the other side. The Emperor and Empress continually acknowledged the plaudits of the assembly, and appeared extremely anxious to make a favourable impression. After partaking of some refreshment, their Majesties returned to the Prefecture. The illuminations upon the esplanade of the Hôtel de Ville and other public buildings, and many of the private houses, were rich and tasteful, and the streets were filled with the inhabitants of the town, and the population of the surrounding districts.

The presence of several English officers of rank at the festivities afforded the Emperor opportunities, of which he skilfully availed himself, to testify his respect for the English nation, and the value which he attaches to the English alliance. At the grand State dinner at the Prefecture at Lille, Major-General the Hon. Augustus Liddell, the English officer of the highest rank, was placed upon the left of the Empress, the Emperor being seated on her right, and was treated with marked attention by both illustrious personages. At the Hôtel de Ville at Lille an aide-de-camp was sent to the Earl of Lucan and the renowned Worcester, who were in full military uniform, to desire that they would come and take their places upon the Imperial dais. The noble and gallant officers thereupon passed before the Emperor and Empress, who testified in the most marked manner, and apparently to the satisfaction of the immense assemblage, the value which they attached to the presence of their English visitors. The Earl of Lucan afterwards danced in the first quadrille, in which the Emperor and Empress took part.

On Sunday morning, after hearing an early mass at the church of St. Maurice, the Imperial party left Lille for St. Omer. At all the stations along the line triumphal arches were erected, and at most of them canopies of velvet and gold were erected, under which, if the rain had been favourable, the Emperor and Empress would have received the addresses of the inhabitants. But the rain fell in torrents all the morning, and only cleared up for a short time when the Royal party reached St. Omer. At the railway station their Majesties were met by the Mayor and authorities, who presented an address; and they then proceeded in a covered carriage to the camp at Helfaut, where the Emperor reviewed the troops. The rain fell in torrents during the whole of the review, which was much abridged in consequence.

On Monday morning the Emperor and Empress left St. Omer for Dunkirk. They were escorted to the station by a procession of the authorities, and attended by a detachment of cuirassiers. The weather was beautiful. The railway station was richly decorated for the occasion, and the whole population thronged to see the Imperial cortége.

After making a short stay of three or four hours in Dunkirk, their Majesties made a public entry into Calais at five o'clock. Great preparations were made here for their reception. The railway station exhibited the usual triumphal arches, festoons, flowers, and emblems; and the streets through which the cortége passed were profusely decorated with tri-coloured flags. The Emperor, on his arrival in the Grand Marché-place, was conducted to the Hôtel de Ville, where the functionaries were presented to him. At night their Majesties honoured with their presence a ball given by the city of Calais at the Salle des Concerts.

Before the Emperor left Calais he was shown over the port, and granted a considerable sum of money towards the amelioration of the condition of the Gourgan fishermen, who are in a deplorably pauperised condition. His Majesty held out hopes to the Mayor that a credit should be opened for the improvement of the port and harbour. While the Emperor was on this visit, the Empress remained at the Hôtel Dessin; where, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, she was waited on by a deputation of young ladies, chosen from the most respectable families of the town, who were clad in white, with violet flowers in their hair. Her Majesty addressed them with great kindness and affability.

Their Majesties soon after set out for Boulogne, accompanied for some distance on their way, by the Mayor and principal authorities of the town, and followed by a procession of the inhabitants. Triumphal arches, flags, and festoons were displayed in every village and hamlet between Calais and Boulogne. When the Emperor arrived at Boulogne, the enthusiasm of the people assumed the highest character. The coast batteries fired a salute of 101 guns, and the bells of all the churches in the town burst forth in peals. At the Porte de Calais, where the Mayor and the public functionaries awaited the arrival of the authorities, a splendid arch was prepared, to which their Majesties were conducted. The Imperial cortége then proceeded through the principal streets to the hotel of the Sous Prefecture, where about an hour afterwards the public reception took place; and the bishop and clergy, the army, the magistracy, and the English residents were presented to their Majesties. At four o'clock the Emperor and Empress left the Sous Prefecture in an open carriage, followed by their staff, to visit the Column of the Grand Army. A body of veterans of the Empire were drawn up here, some of whom had formed part of the camp of 1804, when the first Emperor contemplated the invasion of England. The view from the Grand Column, comprehending, as it does, the white cliffs of England, a fine expanse of sea, the cathedral, and the handsome edifices and houses of the upper town, were by turns pointed out by the Emperor to his consort. A new object of interest was supplied by the French steam flotilla, which could be descried on its way down the Channel to Boulogne.

At seven o'clock their Majesties entertained at dinner from fifty to sixty of the most distinguished inhabitants; and at ten they honoured with their presence a grand ball given by the town to their Majesties at the theatre. Their Majesties, who were warmly received, took part in the first dances, and afterwards walked round the *salle*. The English visitors attended in great force, and comprised many names eminent in politics, literature, and art. Among them were the Mayors of Dover, Folkestone, Hastings, Margate, and Ramsgate, and the artillery officers of Dover. An interesting feature of the ball was the presence of a deputation of the fishermowen of the port in their picturesque costume, who participated in the festivities.

On Wednesday morning the Emperor and suite proceeded in open carriages, preceded only by about a score of soldiers as a guard of honour, to view the docks and the new sluice bridge. His Majesty, who was received at the docks by the municipal authorities, was received throughout the whole route with the greatest enthusiasm; whilst the ladies in the windows of the various hotels and private houses were waving their handkerchiefs and bouquets. His Majesty returned to the sous-prefecture shortly before twelve o'clock; and about a quarter to one a discharge of artillery announced that their Majesties were about to take their departure. The train left at one o'clock, amid loud acclamations.

This has been one of the most, if not the most, enthusiastic receptions which their Majesties have received throughout their tour; and, previous to his departure, the Emperor expressed to the authorities the great gratification both himself and the Empress had derived from their visit to Boulogne.

At every town and station on the line between Boulogne and Abbeville the bells of the churches rang out their liveliest peals; flags were exhibited; and the rural population were assembled. The Emperor and Empress, on their arrival at Abbeville, were received by the authorities, who conducted them into the town. The Emperor and Empress have seen, during the last week, triumphal arches enough to span the Channel—tricoloured flags sufficient to cover the prairies of the Western States—and festoons of evergreens enough to extend from Havre to New York. Abbeville did its part in these exhibitions of loyalty, well diversified by French taste; and, after visiting the principal streets and the cathedral, their Majesties returned to the railway station, and the special train proceeded to Amiens, where it arrived about five o'clock.

The railway station at Amiens was decorated with exquisite taste. The Mayor made an address to their Majesties, and presented the Emperor with the keys of the city. The Emperor and Empress then proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, where the Treaty of the Peace of Amiens was signed in 1802. The reception of their Majesties was hearty and enthusiastic. In the evening their Majesties attended a grand ball, given by the municipality. The public edifices and many private houses were brilliantly illuminated, and the streets were densely crowded. On Thursday the Emperor and Empress attended mass at the cathedral, admitted to be one of the finest Gothic edifices in Europe; and soon after, the Emperor and Empress set out for Paris, where they arrived safe on Thursday evening, highly gratified and delighted with their northern tour.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

OLMUTZ, Sept. 25

The Emperor of Russia arrived here last night at six o'clock (the Emperor of Austria having gone to meet him), and at that hour the whole of the two Courts, with all the higher officers of the Austrian army, were assembled, and followed the Imperial cortège into Olmütz, and to the residence of the Archbishop, where the quarters of the Sovereigns are, being illuminated and decorated with garlands and devices. In front of the Palace stood the guard of honour, composed of medal-bearing veterans of the Austrian regiment of the Emperor Nicholas, and here took place one of those acts of fraternisation which the Emperor of Russia employs with such consummate tact, with a view to producing a favourable impression on the Austrians.

When the first bars of the serenade were got through, the Emperor Nicholas placed himself at the head of the guard of honour, and as he marched passed saluted the Emperor of Austria in the capacity of a comrade of the veterans and a holder of a regimental command under the Sovereign of Austria. Loud applause followed from the spectators as the Emperors publicly kissed each other, and then the Court dinner followed, the two Emperors spending the evening together in undisturbed privacy, the Prince of Prussia and most of the generals having gone to the theatre.

This was the grand field-day, and all the camp was early afoot. 45,700 men, with 126 guns, being encamped on the great plain of Olmütz, a couple of miles from the town, were disposed for divine service, and parade afterwards. At midday the whole mass of troops formed a long parallelogram, in three ranks, under the command of General Wratislaw, and under him were General Count Clam Gallas, General Count Schlick, the General Count Schaffgotsche, General Hauslap, and General Prince Lichtenstein.

The staffs of the Emperors were splendidly brilliant, comprising a great many Imperial and Royal personages, and upwards of sixty generals, headed by the hoary and respected Marshal Nugent. The Emperor of Austria wore a white factory, with the light blue ribband of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, and looked quite in the prime of youth. The Emperor Nicholas, who is gradually getting stouter as years roll over him, wore the Cuirassier uniform of his Austrian regiment; but, with his usual breastful of stars and orders, gigantic stature, has lost none of that imposing appearance which most know him to possess.

The imperial cortége, in which the scarlet uniform of Lord Westmorland was prominent, then rode along the camp and down the columns to the right flank, when a salute was fired covered with a tent, where priests stood to perform the functions of mass. Opposite to this, the Emperor of Austria heard mass, the Emperor of Russia being on his right hand kneeling, making the sign of the cross, and apparently joining in the divine service. The Emperor Nicholas stood behind, as a spectator, but did not kneel. The elevation of the host was telegraphed to the most distant battalions, so that the whole army might simultaneously join in this rite of the Roman Catholic Church, and, instead of an organ, the anthem was played with astonishing precision and unity by the 30 bands united, so as to be one of the most pompous religious solemnities of the Roman Catholic church that can be conceived.

Divine service was followed by *Kirchen parade*, when the whole army defiled before the two Sovereigns. Each general led his own *corps d'armée*, and each colonel his own regiment.

Prince Windischgratz and the Ban Jellachich also figured as colonels, and in the Imperial cortège the brother of the Emperor, his Bavarian brother-in-law, and several Archdukes.

When the Prince of Prussia, as colonel of his Austrian regiment, rode past, and then joined the cortège, the two Emperors rode a little forward to do courtesy. The veteran Paskewitch, as colonel, also led his regiment, and appeared to be complimented by the Austrian Emperor.

The *defilé* lasted full three hours, the Emperor Francis-Joseph acting as nomenclator to his Imperial ally, who sat his horse and enjoyed his favourite spectacle with manifest gusto. The scene was highly interesting as the old tattered flags that had stood the battle and the breeze from Leipsic and Gemappe to Temeswar were carried past, and, as the sound of one flag was dying away in the distance, the trumpet tones of another coming on awoke the echoes.

The town of Olmutz is greatly crowded.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. F. Barclay, to Bideford, Devon; the Rev. R. H. K. Buck, to Dowlish, Cornwall; the Rev. G. P. Casserat, to Drinkstone, Suffolk; the Rev. T. Jones, to White Roding, near Chipping Ongar, Essex; the Rev. A. J. Ryspon, to Ryndon, near Basildon, Essex; the Rev. J. Blackburn, to Newport, Isle of Wight: the Rev. W. S. Austin, to Bentley, near Colchester; the Rev. T. G. Onslow, to Catmore, near Wantage; the Rev. J. Ford, to Somerton, Suffolk; the Rev. F. C. Twemlow, to Forton, near Newport, Staffordshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. E. S. T. Daunt, to St. Stephen's, by Launceston, Cornwall; the Rev. T. F. Salmon, to Waldershare, with Whitfield or Bennenden annexed, Kent; the Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington, to Cotterstock, with Glapthorn annexed, near Oundle; the Rev. J. Chapman, to Arnesby, near Leicester. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. Seaton, to Christ Church, Leigh, Lancashire; the Rev. H. Gale, to the new church at Studley, Salisbury.—The Rev. J. Russell, to the stipendiary curacy of St. Stephen's, Willenhall, Staffordshire.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SYDNEY.—The Duke of Newcastle has offered this valuable appointment (which has been vacant since last February) to the Rev. T. H. Davies, Archdeacon of Melbourne, who is at present in England. The rev. gentleman has declined it.

NEW BISHOPRIC IN AUSTRALIA.—Dr. Short, Bishop of Adelaide, who is at present in England, has obtained the sanction of her Majesty's Government to the sub-division of his diocese; and to the creation of a bishopric of Perth, Western Australia. Miss Burdett Coutts has promised a large sum of money towards the creation and endowment of the new see.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER IN THE NORTH.—On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone was presented with the freedom of the ancient burgh of Dingwall—by the Provost, Sir James Matheson, Bart.—as "the supporter of liberal economical principles, and as one of the most enlightened statesmen and financiers who has ever taken part in the public affairs of this great empire." The right hon. gentleman returned his thanks for the honour done him.—The Chancellor arrived at Inverness at five o'clock, and at once went to the Court-house, when he was admitted a burgess of that corporation. He again returned thanks for the honour: and, among other remarks, said, with reference to the present crisis—"You well know that causes are in operation that threaten the peace of Europe. I trust you also know, and are well persuaded, that the most anxious efforts of the British Government have been directed towards the maintenance of general peace, and the protection of those who want strength to protect themselves. (Cheers).

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 2.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 3.—Old St. Matthew. King's College opened, 1831.
TUESDAY, 4.—Sir John Rennie died, 1821.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Horace Walpole born, 1717.
THURSDAY, 6.—Louis Philippe, late King of the French, born, 1773.
FRIDAY, 7. Christophe King of Hayti, died, 1820.
SATURDAY, 8.—Eddystone Lighthouse finished, 1755.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday
M. A. h. m. / h. m.	M. A. h. m. / h. m.	M. A. h. m. / h. m.	M. A. h. m. / h. m.	M. A. h. m. / h. m.	M. A. h. m. / h. m.	M. A. h. m. / h. m.
1 52 / 2 16	2 26 / 2 55	3 01 / 3 30	3 37 / 4 06	4 16 / 4 50	5 01 / 5 39	5 45 / 6 34

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GLASS WALLS.—Mr. Ewing, who requests us to reprint the description of his patent Glass Walls, which has appeared in most of the London journals within the last ten days, is referred to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 28, 1852, where he will find the above account, verbatim, with the advantage of an illustrative engraving. Had the source been acknowledged by our contemporaries, we should have received the quotation as an unnecessary compliment.

W. BROWN.—The charge for an advertisement of four lines is 2s.

J. C. T.—We understand the dropping keel of the *Sirdr*, to be a centre-board in two pieces, one falling from the other like a telescope.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Hartlip.—We are unable to give the exact number of surface feet of canvas in the sails of the respective yachts, *Julia*, *Sirdr*, and *Aurora Borealis*, nor the minute measurements he wishes, of the hull, &c., but the dimension of the spars, which we have published, will with a little calculation afford pretty nearly the information he requires about the sails.

HYPO-SULPHITE. The questions asked relative to Mr. Talbot's reserved patent, involve some very nice legal points, which we cannot venture to discuss. It is doubtful if Mr. Talbot's patent embraces the collodion process at all.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT had better consult a dealer in pictures. We cannot answer for the originality of his "Parmegianino."

PHILIP AUGUSTUS, Liverpool.—We cannot inform you.

T. F.—We have not room for the Sylvie sketches.

E. D. A. N.—A letter addressed to the principal officer of the University of France, in Paris, will obtain the desired information.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—An illegitimate child can adopt any name, either that of the father or the mother.

Z. K. G.—We do not think that the privilege is ever accorded by the Horse Guards.

HENRI DE H.—John Webb, Esq., was sometimes designated "Kellowe."

F. N. S., Wisbeach. Definitions of the terms in question will be found in "Webster's English Dictionary." See "Short Short-hand," lately published.

A CONSTANT READER.—The wife of a nobleman's son is equally entitled, with her husband, to the prefix of "Honourable."

J. N. S.—Arms of Lynch: "Az. a chev. between three trefoils slipped or. Crest: A fox passant as collared or."

C. K. P., Rose.—1. Before registering a pedigree in the College Books, the Heralds require positive evidence of each descent. Of late years nothing can be more correct or conscientiously done than these registrations. When a pedigree is prepared, with all the necessary evidence, the documents are referred by the Chapter of Heralds to two of their body, who minutely investigate each point, and finally report their opinion, which, if favourable, enables the party to have the pedigree entered on the college books. 2. A pedigree may be registered without reference to the arms. 3. The official charge for registering is not heavy, but the expenses attending the acquisition of proof are often very great. 4. M. L, "Monumental Inscription."

C. W. L.—Adam de Welles was summoned to Parliament, as a Baron, *temp.* Edward I.; and the Peerage remained with the family of Welles until 1461, when Sir Leo Welles, sixth Lord, was slain at Towton Field and attainted. His sons were Richard Welles Lord Willoughby, beheaded in 1469; and John Welles, created Viscount Welles *temp.* Henry VII.

ALPHA.—We cannot trace the right of the name of Sargood to arms.

R. P.—A Marquis's proper designation is "Most Honourable."

T. W.—It is not in good taste to add the husband's military rank to the name of his wife. "Mrs. General Smith," "Mrs. Colonel Brown," though commonly adopted designations, are not correct.

Z. Z.—The intrusion of hens and chickens damaging your ground, as well as the hideous noise of Cochin-China cocks destroying the sleep of the neighbours, are actionable as nuisances.

DELTA.—It would be no easy task to ascertain and identify the arms of Smith! Our correspondent must give more particular data. The Smyths of Heath, near Wakefield, in the West Riding, an ancient family there, bear "Arg. on a bend between two unicorns' heads, couped az., three lozenges or." Their crest is a "unicorn's head erased az.;" and their motto, "Nec timeo nec sperno."

G. G.—The arms of Heyes, granted August 2nd, 1683, are "Arg. on a chev. az. between three snakes heads erect and erased vert, as many besants." "*Crest:* A snake's head erect and erased vert, ducally gorged or."

CURIOSITY.—The motto is "Inebranlable."

THE ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES, by CHARLES MACKAY and SIR H. R. BISHOP.—In answer to "C. T. A.," and numerous Correspondents, we beg to state that this series is not completed, and that the publication will be resumed at an early period.

Next week we shall illustrate, with several Engravings (from Sketches by our own Artists) the Visit of the Emperor and Empress to the North of France.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1853.

EVENTS march forward in the East just as we have long been prepared to expect they would. The features of the impending crisis become day by day more strongly defined, more terribly real. Those who, in the interests of humanity, have long clung to the hope of some fortunate change in the symptoms of the case occurring, which might avert the dire calamities of war, at length begin to feel that it is but hoping against hope; and that the ambitious pretensions of Russia, and the attitude which she has assumed in supporting them, make up a position which all the arts and resources of diplomacy are insufficient to meet. When we assert this, we do not mean to say that war is now actually imminent; nor, indeed, that it is much nearer than it was thought to be three months ago. On the contrary, we may succeed in staving off the difficulty for months—perhaps till next spring, as we have dallied with it ever since last spring; but if we do, it will simply be because it suits the views of Russia to permit it. Russia has done enough for a first campaign, and done it cleverly and cheaply. She began by taking up a position in the Principalities; and, whilst the Porte and the Governments of Europe have been exchanging useless notes with her upon all the sundry matters in dispute, which were the pretended ground for that proceeding, she has been daily sending in additional troops, until her army of occupation now amounts to 250,000 men. This fact speaks for itself, and plainly shows that, however Count Nesselrode may amuse himself and the world by criticising the terms of this note or the other, the sword, and not the pen, is the weapon which his Imperial master is determined ultimately to resort to for the settlement of the question.

On the other hand, the Turkish people are becoming daily more enthusiastic in their cause (more "fanatical" is the term applied by some of the press, to a whole nation preparing to defend their country against the attacks and inroads of an insolent and unscrupulous neighbour); and the Ulemas, or head law authorities of the empire, have presented a strong memorial to the Sultan, calling upon him, without further delay, to declare war, or to conclude an honourable peace—with the third alternative, according to some accounts, of abdicating the throne. Half a century ago, in the time of the janissaries, and the thousand intriguing factions which they wielded, such a demonstration would have been tantamount to a sentence of death, and the signal for a sanguinary revolution; as it is, thanks to the improved order of things established within the last two reigns, and the firmness of the Turkish Government, sustained by the moral influence of the representatives of France and England, this terrible result has not taken place. Still, however, the Divan has deemed it right, upon the representations of the British and French Ambassadors, to issue a firman for the advance of four vessels of the line from the combined fleets at Besika Bay to the waters of the Bosphorus; and it is not improbable that the whole of the ships composing those fleets may speedily follow—if, indeed, they have not already done so. The motive with which this step has been taken is a point upon which the politicians of Paris and London are not at all agreed—some looking upon it as a measure of prudence to guard against popular outbreak in Constantinople itself; others denying the existence of any occasion for such a precaution, and asserting that it is intended as a demonstration against Russia, and an indication of the policy which the two Governments are now prepared to carry out, should all their efforts towards an amicable adjustment of the long-pending difficulty fail. Perhaps the real truth may partake of both versions; but, whichever way it be, there can be no doubt of the significance of the event itself, which virtually is an act in violation of the treaty of 1841—just as much so as the Russian invasion of the Principalities was in violation of the treaty of Adrianople—both being acts of war. Thus, if nothing else result from this movement, a "similarity" will have been established by it between the two parties, which Lord Clarendon stated, and stated very truly, did not exist before; and upon equal ground the rest of this difficult problem will have to be worked out.

We quite agree with Lord Palmerston that there is no portion of the people of this great Empire, whose approbation a statesman has more reason to be proud of than the approbation of the people of Glasgow and the other towns of Scotland. Education is there more diffused than in any other part of the empire, and the people are habitually cautious in forming and expressing a judgment. It must, therefore, as he said, be highly gratifying to the noble Lord, and it does honour to the Cabinet to which he belongs, that the citizens of Perth and Glasgow have received him with great applause, and have conferred on him the freedom of both cities. A similar honour was a few days ago conferred on Lord John Russell, at Greenock. A similar honour, too, has been conferred on Mr. Gladstone, at Edinburgh. The members of the present Cabinet, therefore, stand high in the good opinion of the people of Scotland. At Perth, Lord Palmerston, who is the very highest authority on questions of foreign policy, and who is now particularly acceptable to the nation, on account of the independent spirit he always exhibited in the Foreign Office, bore a testimony to Lord Clarendon's abilities which will be very satisfactory to the country. Lord Palmerston, we trust, would not remain in a Cabinet which sacrificed the national honour; and we derive pleasure from his assurance that the present Foreign Secretary "now ably performs his duties." He has penetration to see where the interests, and the honour, and the safety of the country are to be sought—sagacity to discover the proper means for maintaining those interests—and firmness, and energy, and perseverance to pursue the right course, and to arrive at a successful result."

But that is not all the instruction and satisfaction we derive from the noble Viscount's speeches at Perth and Glasgow. Being at present Secretary for the Home Department, he requires information from all parts of the country. As Foreign Secretary, his own agents supplied him with information he required; but now, with a modesty quite unexpected in him, he throws himself on the people, to increase his knowledge, and to suggest the course which would benefit them. "A minister of state has no better eyes, and can see no further, than his neighbours," he said at Perth. "His ears are not like those of Dionysius, the Sicilian, and they can hear very little of what comes from a distance; but his countrymen have eyes to see, and ears to hear, and tongues to speak, and pens to write; and if those who see and hear things that are going wrong will have the goodness to communicate to that officer whose duty it is, and who may have the power of setting these things right, they will be conferring a great favour on the man in office, and will be doing a great benefit to the country at large." He repeated the declaration at Glasgow. "I can only say, in regard to the department which is now committed to my charge, that I shall always be thankful to any one who may suggest improvements, pointing out what may in their opinion be wrong, and enabling me to set that which is wrong right." When a Minister throws himself so cordially on the people, and professes—as almost all Ministers now profess—a deference to them, it will be their own fault if Government does not act in accordance with the views which they take of the public interest. Lord Palmerston's appeal to the people for information, marks a great change in society, and a great improvement in public men. We remember when the height of ministerial wisdom consisted in disregarding the "swinish multitude," and treating the people as if they required to be continually coerced into unresisting submission. In his speech, too, the noble Lord marked another great improvement in public men. "There was a time," he said, "when it was the fashion for public men to say, 'show me a proved abuse, and I will do my best to correct it.' Man now say, 'show me a practical improvement, and I will do my best to realise it.'" The Minister who first professed the former opinion was the lamented Sir Robert Peel; and before his time it was the fashion for all Tories and most public men to deny the existence of abuses, and maintain that every part of the Constitution and of the public Administration was perfect. The first change was to admit of the existence of abuses, and propose to remedy them when pointed out. Now we have gone a step further; and statesmen propose not only to get rid of abuses, but proclaim that it is their duty to introduce every needful improvement. It was in this spirit that Lord Palmerston threw himself on the people for information and assistance. They are asked to inform the Government. They are called on to point out the political changes which will benefit the country, and Lord Palmerston will endeavour to give effect to them. If he invites suggestions, he also throws on the people great responsibility in making them. By common consent, Government, including legislation, is considered the most difficult of arts; the Parliament, and our successive Ministries, though animated, we believe, by the best intention, have not been eminently successful in practising it, and therefore it becomes the people to be very cautious in proposing new laws. Some of the enactments of modern times—even some of those which have been longest considered and most approved of—have in the end turned out failures. Nor is this when we consider the vast extent and the complicated nature of society, and how intimately every part is connected with every other, at all surprising; but it is well calculated to increase our caution in urging recommendations that will influence the mind of a Cabinet Minister. Lord Palmerston, like a true representative of the people, in a popular constitution such as ours, professes to administer the public affairs by the help of the people, and for their benefit; and on them, accordingly, is thrown the great responsibility of ensuring good government at present, and also of securing to posterity the means of commanding good government. Lord Palmerston declares that knowledge and power rest with the people; and if the public affairs be not well administered, the fault will be theirs.

THE COURT.

There has been nothing to diversify the ordinary routine of Court life at Balmoral, during the past week. The Prince Consort has enjoyed his sport of deer-stalking almost daily, generally accompanied by Count Alexander Mensdorff; and her Majesty has taken carriage and walking exercise as frequently as the weather would permit. The young Princes Arthur and Leopold are in the enjoyment of the best health at Osborne, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, and one of our Majesty's Grooms in Waiting, and will join their illustrious parents on the return of the Sovereign from her Highland palace.

On Thursday, the 22nd ult., the Queen and the Prince proceed to the shiel of Ault na Guibach, where they remained for the night, returning to Balmoral on Friday; on the evening of which day Sir and Lady Augustus Dutton had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday her Majesty drove to the Balloch Buie, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice. In the evening the Duchess of Kent and Count Alexander Mensdorff joined the Royal dinner party.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lee, of Greyfriars, Edinburgh. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness dined at Abergeldie in the evening, with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

On Monday the woods of Balmoral were driven for deer. The shooting party consisted of his Royal Highness the Prince, Count Alexander Mensdorff, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, were present during the drive.

Lord John Russell has relieved Viscount Palmerston as the Minister of State in attendance upon her Majesty.

It is now understood that the Court will return to Windsor Castle on the 18th of October.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, has deferred her departure from England for a few weeks.

The Countess de Neuilly, who, with the Prince and Princess de Joinville, left England on Saturday last, for Lisbon, has returned to Claremont. The stormy weather in the Channel had so serious an effect on the ex-Queen's health, that it was deemed advisable to put into Plymouth, where the Countess and suite landed on Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Athol have been entertaining a large party at Blair Castle, near Dunkeld, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. A grand stag-hunt took place in the Forest of Glentilt, on Thursday.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough and Lady Sophia Pelham arrived in town, on Wednesday, from a Continental tour.

The funeral of the late lamented Earl Brownlow took place at Belton, near Grantham, on Tuesday last. The remains lay in state on the previous day at Belton Hall.

Lord and Lady Bloomfield have arrived at Patterson's Hotel, from the Embassy, Berlin.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH.—Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert* is still being dismantled; but it is now discovered that, even if lengthened the sixty-three feet ordered, the requisite accommodation will not be obtained. This was found on a consultation over the plans for alteration, which were inspected on Tuesday morning at the master shipwright's office, by a committee of officers, &c. The order has since been given to go on with the intended improvements.

PLYMOUTH.—The *Leander*, 50, Captain G. St. Vincent King, is making every preparation for immediate departure. About fifty of her crew are yet on leave of absence. Forty first-class boys have been drafted from the *Impregnable* to the *Leander* for service in the Mediterranean.

PEMBROKE.—The Lords of the Admiralty, during their recent visit, minutely inspected the *Conway*, which was unbolted and moored off the yard. Her sheer and lines are quite perfect, and no less than 300 men made. She will immediately be moved from the Pembroke Dock. The *Pique* frigate has been almost re-built, she will be classed as a 36-gun frigate, in lieu of her former rating of 38 guns, and will be put into the service complete. The following new ships are now in various of building, here, viz.: the *Victoria*, 116 guns; *Royals*, 91 guns; *Ascension*, 91 guns; *Impregnable*, of 60 guns; *Magnificent*, of 60 guns; *Nile*, of 50 guns; *Aurora*, of 26 guns; *Curacoa*, of 26 guns; *Falcon*, of 16 guns; *Harrier*, *Ariel*, of 8 guns; and *Swallow*, of 8 guns. This force comprises 3 sail of the line, 5 frigates, and 4 sloops, &c.; of which seven will receive auxiliary power. Some of these are in a very advanced state, and could be launched in a short space of time.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 25.—The *Hogue*, 58, Captain Ramsay, joined the fleet in this harbour to-day from Kingstown, making the force assembled here eighteen sail of men-of-war. Courts-martials are ordered for to-morrow and Tuesday on board the *Queen*; and on Wednesday the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the whole fleet to sea with their Lordships on board, who propose witnessing some trials of sailing, weather permitting. It is reported the fleet will remain out three weeks, and then return to a general rendezvous at Spithead. Such, at present, are the Admiralty orders.

GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The Earl of Aberdeen, in a highly complimentary note, has conferred the appointment of Governor of Greenwich Hospital, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Charles Adam, upon Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B., the present Lieutenant-Governor of that establishment. The gallant officer will therefore be forthwith gazetted as Governor, taking, at the same time, his proper rank of Vice-Admiral of the Red.

THE BREVET.—We have authority to state that a brevet upon the 9th of November (Prince of Wales's birthday), is positively certain, but the precise extent of the promotion is kept a strict secret at the Horse Guards and War-office. *Limerick Chronicle.*

THE STATE PRISON OF THE TOWER.—Amongst other alterations now going on at the Tower is that of this ancient keep for prisoners. It has for many years been used as a mess-house for the officers of the garrison, but in about three weeks it will be thrown open to the public, and cannot fail of being a great object of interest. The walls still retain upon them the names written by many of its former occupants among whom were Wallace, the Scottish hero, also the unfortunate Anne Boleyne.

FORTIFICATIONS OF DOVER.—The works at the citadel, western heights, will soon be commenced, the Board of Ordnance having accepted the tender of a gentleman from Woolwich. There are extensive works going on also at the castle, which, with those in progress at Hythe and Deal, will give employment to a great number of our artizans and labourers throughout the ensuing winter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Letters from Constantinople of the 16th ult. announce that a Cabinet Council, at which the Sultan presided in person, was held after the Fête of the Bairam. At that Council there were only four personages, exclusive of the Sultan, namely, the Grand Vizier, Redschid Pacha, Mehemet Ali Pacha, and the Chief of the Religion, Scheik ul-Islam. The object of their deliberations, or the resolutions, if any, which they adopted, were not known, though the meeting of these great dignitaries was regarded as of considerable importance. The most trustworthy accounts from Constantinople concur in stating that the city was never more tranquil; that the Christian population mingled as freely as ever in the crowds which thronged the streets on the Fête of the Bairam; and that, so far from experiencing any molestation from the Musulmans, they were treated with unusual deference.

It is expected in Paris that, however the present difficulties may terminate, a Convention will be the result, which will have for its object to put a stop to the aggressive violence of Russia. It seems to be admitted very generally that the term of patience and confidence in her good faith is at an end, and that the moment has at last come for energetic action.

The Turkish Government is believed to have received fresh assurances of support from both England and France, and to be convinced that its conduct in accepting the Vienna note with modifications, is now, since the last note of M. de Nesselrode, fully justified and approved by her allies.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes:—Intelligence has arrived in Paris from Constantinople, to the 10th ult., *viâ* Trieste. It states that the war party and the peace party in the Divan had become reconciled—the former apparently having succeeded in getting their views adopted. The refusal of Russia was generally known, and the Porte still persisted in its modifications in the Vienna note. The armaments, which for a short period had seemed to slacken, when there appeared a probability of an amicable arrangement, had recommenced with redoubled activity. A quarantine has been established against all vessels arriving from Odessa, under pretext that the cholera might be introduced from that quarter; but this step was considered by the public as a measure of precaution against Russian vessels. Further, a sanitary cordon had been established in the direction of Widdin. This measure being intended, it was supposed, as a precaution against the Russian troops, who seemed of late to have been advancing towards the point. This intelligence of the 10th says nothing of the entrance, up to that date, of the rest of the combined squadrons.

A letter from Erzeroum, of the 27th ult., announces the arrival in that city of an extraordinary courier from Teheran, with despatches for Constantinople. It was stated as certain that Persia had placed at the disposal of the Sultan a corps of 6000 of her best troops. This step is the more important, as the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has employed every means to isolate Persia from Turkey.

Accounts from Odessa state that, owing to the incessant arrivals of wheat in immense quantities from the interior, prices have gone down very considerably. The magazines do not suffice to contain the supplies. Prince Menschikoff held a grand review of the fleet a few days ago. It numbers fifty vessels, reckoning all above the size of a gun-boat. A number of Greek sailors have been enrolled. The army corps of General Luders has received considerable reinforcements. Very many regiments are cantoned on the Dniester, and Bessarabia swarms with troops. The cholera has broken out in a very decided manner, and makes numerous victims. A five days' quarantine has been established. Several armed schooners and gun-boats are coming from Sebastopol to take up a position on the Danube, and a new levy of the Don Cossacks is announced. The recruiting which is in course of execution in the southern provinces of Russia was never carried out so rigorously as at present. Instead of seven, the rate is now ten men in a thousand. Parents are held responsible for the flight of their sons.

In the Danubian Principalities, the Russian soldiers are deserting in great numbers, but most of the fugitives are captured, as the line of the Danube is strongly guarded. Most of them expiate the offence by death. Some of the officers have been shot as a measure of discipline. The arrests, and the intercessions of the most influential persons prove of no avail.

Complaints of certain losses of property, which Austrian subjects have suffered on Turkish soil, are still pouring in upon the Austrian Embassy at Constantinople. The indemnities demanded by Austrian subjects represent a very large sum. M. de Bruck has the most energetic instructions on this subject, and the Divan may expect peremptory demands on his part, which will be even more exorbitant than the demands preferred by Count Leiningen.

The Turks are concentrating an army of 100,000 men on the frontiers of Persia. The Persian and Ottoman soldiers fraternize, and large numbers of refugees, Hungarians and Italians, have joined the army.

FRANCE

It is announced that Prince Napoleon is indisposed. It is said that the Prince was indisposed on leaving Paris for the camp of Helfaut. During the review on Sunday, he suffered severely from the heavy rain; and, on his return to Paris, he was attacked with inflammatory fever. As yet, however, his position causes no uneasiness to his friends.

The French Government has requested that of Austria to furnish it with all the documents relative to the mode of supply of provisions at Vienna.

The Bourse was more than ordinarily agitated on Wednesday, and there were numerous fluctuations, according as favourable or unfavourable reports prevailed. The Three per Cents opened at 75f. and rose to 75f. 15c. on a report that the Northern powers had made no objection to the passage of a portion of the English and French fleets through the Dardanelles. A species of panic subsequently arose, in consequence of various alarming reports, among which the most serious was that M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Minister in Paris, had demanded his passports. There was no foundation for this rumour. The Three per Cents, however, fell to 74f. 10c., at which they closed for the end of the month; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 100f. 10c.

The *Siècle* states that more than 800 Poles have inscribed their names at the Turkish Embassy in Paris, with the offer of their services in the event of a war between the Porte and Russia.

It was rumoured at the Bourse on Thursday that the French Government had received intelligence from Olmutz of the Emperor of Russia having retracted the interpretation which he had put upon the note of the Conference of Vienna, and that the King of Prussia had expressed strong disapprobation of the note of Count Nesselrode on the modifications proposed by the Porte. No authority was given for these statements; but they appear to have produced some effect. The Three per Cents rose about ½ per cent.

SPAIN

A despatch from Madrid says:—

The Madrid *Gazette* announces that the question of Marshal Narvaez has been solved; the Marshal may return to Spain when he thinks proper. The new military organization will comprise, it is said, the nomination of several Generals who had formed part of the moderate Opposition.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Marlborough* has arrived with 72,000 ounces of gold, valued at £288,000. Her dates from Port Phillip reach to the 4th of July, this vessel having arrived off the Lizard in 82 days, and thus she was a month later than those previously to hand. She brings advices of an important character, and increases the serious anticipations entertained regarding the probable fate of the consignments lately made from this country to the colony. The import market for goods was already overstocked, and a vast proportion of those which consisted of unsuitable articles were apparently being sacrificed at auction at little more than nominal prices. With respect to provisions, a similar state of affairs seems to have approached. Sales that had been made of malt liquors to arrive had been disowned by the purchasers on various pretexts; while, as regards flour, it is said there were 50,000 barrels in the port, a great portion of which, according to some accounts, would be shipped to England. The *Fayle*, which was to sail about the beginning of July, is said to be bringing over 6000 barrels, at a freight of about 8s. per barrel. Three hundred ships, with cargoes on board, were lying in the harbour, and meanwhile the charge for lighterage was becoming more extortionate—56s. per ton being demanded for free, and 40s. to 45s. for bonded goods.

The revenue of Victoria for the quarter just ended again showed an extraordinary augmentation, and the amount of gold shipped from Port Phill p alone from the 1st of January to the 27th of June, valued at £4 per ounce, was £5,400,000. The price of gold was 77s. 6d. per ounce, and the rate of exchange on London was 2 premium, with an expectation that it might advance to 4 premium. Just before the departure of the *Marlborough*, the Union Bank of Australia had given notice of a robbery, which had caused great excitement. It appears that a case of notes forms belonging to the bank had been stolen from a vessel in Hobson's Bay, and put into circulation with false signatures. The forms comprised 13,000 of £1 each, 4000 of £5, 1000 of £50, and an unspecified number of £10 and £20 each. The *Cleopatra* steamer was to leave Port Phillip for Liverpool on the 27th of July, and the *Great Britain* some time during the same month. The *Marlborough* has brought sixty passengers and a heavy mail.

Rents are very high. A moderate-sized store lets readily at £2000 per annum, a respectable family house at £700, a four-roomed cottage at £100 to £200.

The cry is still for emigrants, but only for such as will work. Carpenters earn easily 20s. to 28s. per day, and bricklayers nearly as much; and any man may make 10s. per day on the road.

INAUGURATION OF THE SHERIFFS.—On Friday morning, according to annual custom, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Recorder and the Court of Aldermen, proceeded in state to Westminster-hall, for the purpose of presenting the new Sheriffs to the Cursitor Baron (the Right Hon. Mr. George Bramley, M.P., for the city of Bristol, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Court of Exchequer, the Cursitor Baron took his seat on the Bench. The Recorder then presented the Sheriffs. The Cursitor Baron signified the approval of her Majesty of the choice of the gentlemen presented by the citizens of London to fill the important offices of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. The usual ceremonies having been gone through, the Recorder invited the learned Baron to a dinner to be given by them in the evening at the London Tavern; after which the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and civic cortège retired.

RECEIPT AND POSTAGE-STAMPS.—Some misapprehension existing as regards the receipts for the payment of money over 40s. the Inland Board of Revenue has issued the following:—"Notice is therefore given, that postage-stamps (the produce of which is part of the revenue of the Post-office) cannot be used for receipts, nor duties which are part of the revenue of stamps. Stamps on paper, similar to those now in use, and adhesive stamps are provided, the latter differing in design and colour from the postage stamps, and these must be used for receipts. If a postage-stamp were affixed to a receipt, the document would be in point of law wholly unstamped, and would expose the person giving it to a penalty. Under the same erroneous view of the matter it might be supposed that an adhesive receipt-stamp could be used for letters in payment of postage, but any such letter would be charged, or would not be forwarded. It should, therefore, be distinctly understood that stamps will be wholly inapplicable to receipts, and receipt stamps to the purpose of letters.—By order of the Board, THOMAS KEOGH, Secretary, Inland Revenue, Somerset-house, September 19, 1853."

DISTANCE-TABLES FOR HACKNEY-CARRIAGES.—On Thursday the distance-tables, compiled by the Commissioners of Police from actual admeasurement of the metropolis, were struck out of the hackney-carriage standings. Each table gives the exact distance in miles, furlongs, and yards from the particular standing to all parts of the metropolis and suburbs within the four miles radius from charing-cross, and the amount to be paid. To day (Saturday) the police attendants on hackney-carriages, &c. standings commence their duties.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY.—DOVER, Sept. 28.—Queen Amelie, with the Prince and Princess de Joinville, their family, and a numerous suite, arrived here, for Ostend. On the Queen's arrival, it was, and still is, blowing hard, the Royal party have, therefore, determined on sleeping at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel. The Prince Victor de Carignan, Grand Marshal of the Tyrol, has arrived, with his Princess, at the same hotel, from Germany.

BANQUET TO EARL DERBY.—The Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. S. Holme, will entertain the Earl of Derby and a distinguished party at a grand (private) banquet, in the Town-hall, Liverpool, on Wednesday next.

JOHN MITCHEL, THE EXILE.—Letters from Adelaide state that this exile has effected his escape from the island, being the fourth prisoner that has escaped. It is said that he is on his way to America, to join his companions already there.

COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—According to the *Imperial Chronicle*, the Duke of Cambridge is to succeed to the command in Ireland, and the Earl of Cardigan is to be the Inspector-General of Cavalry. "This implies that the brevet will take in more colonels to be major-generals than was at first surmised."

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.—DESTRUCTION OF MESSRS. SAVILLE AND EDWARDS'S PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT.—On Friday, about four a.m., one of the most extensive fires, involving the loss of thousands of pounds' worth of property, and a serious damage to many dwelling houses broke out on the premises of Messrs. Saville and Edwards, Chandos-street, Strand. These extensive premises were situated at the back of the Strand, Bedford-street, Chandos-street, and Adam-street, and it appears that the flame were first seen to be spreading forth from the fourth floor, used as composing rooms. Not a moment was lost by the police in sending to the Chandos-street Fire Station, when the engines were quickly in a few minutes were on the spot. The New River turncock opened the water-mains, and the engines were set to work by the police and bystanders. This assistance was not equal to what was required, and speedily the horizon was illuminated for miles round the metropolis, which brought about ten engines from the fire-brigade stations. As these powerful engines arrived, Mr. Superintendent Pearce with Inspectors Dodd and Mackenzie, of the F division of police, sent every available officer to assist till auxiliaries arrived; and the engines being placed in the most commanding positions, torrents of water were thrown on the burning mass, but for nearly an hour the property of Messrs. Saville and Edwards was destroyed in flakes of fire and smoke. The neighbourhood; and the flames communicating to Chandos street, Bedford-street, and Harvey's-buildings, in the Strand, the destruction of those houses was considered inevitable. Meanwhile, the engines worked in full play, and by six o'clock the hope was realised of staying the progress of the flames. By this time, however, all the machines, presses, and back composing-rooms, with their contents, were entirely destroyed, including a quantity of [illegible] for the forthcoming number of several weekly [illegible] during out of employment about two hundred men. With [illegible] certain, however, by seven o'clock a [illegible] and [illegible], but a [illegible] was [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] a few [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] buildings presented sad spectacles, [illegible] and [illegible] saved, and great damage being done. As to the origin of the fire, in all [illegible], nothing could possibly be obtained. The prisoners had been at work all night; but as to the least idea of how or by what means the fire took place, none of them could afford the least information. The firm is, it is believed, insured. Every praise is due to the constabulary of the D division, who would allow no persons in any way to interrupt the firemen in their very arduous duties. The loss is roughly estimated at £8000 or £10,000.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—HONG-KONG, August 7.—The brig *Arratoon Apear*, Lovett, master, left this harbour yesterday for Singapore and Calcutta, the crew consisting of Bengalees, eight Chinese, and two Chinese carpenters. At midnight of the 29th ult. and the second mate, Mr. Woodburn, relieved the chief mate when the pilot left. Soon afterwards the Chinese part of the crew, assisted by two other Chinese, passengers, came aft, armed with spikes, chopping knives, and hatchets, despatched the second mate, and thrown him overboard, proceeded into the cabin, where were sleeping Captain Lovett, Mr. Thompson (late of the *Lady Mary Wood*), and Mr. Smith, late of the *Red Rover*, passengers. Mr. J. H. Skirving, chief mate, and a European lad, Charlie. Of the five, only Lovett's corpse remains, and it is supposed that, finding it useless to resist armed men, the poor fellows jumped overboard. There are a few dry blood smears on the sides of the cabins, but no pools by which it might be inferred that they were killed outright on board. At the time of the assault a Portuguese, by name Augustin, was at the wheel. They tried to kill him also, but he got up into the rigging, where also fled the Lascar seamen of the watch. The pirates now got the *Arratoon Apear* into harbour this morning, a little after eight o'clock, says he slept forward until he was awoke by the Lascars from aloft, and learnt what had occurred. On going aft, he found Captain Lovett, who said, "Give me a drink of water;" and, having taken it, he drew a long breath and expired, death having occurred from a severe cut in the abdomen. The gunner found both quartermasters gone, the boat's bladrds cut away, the guns spiked, and fire in the after-hold—the scoundrels having attempted to blow up the vessel. With the assistance of a pilot, the brig was brought to Hong Kong. As the vessel was not far from two islands, it is possible that the missing people were able to reach the shore. Mr. Smith, it is said, jumped overboard, unwounded; and, being a good swimmer, we entertain strong hopes for his safety. Capt. Lovett's build is cut severely across the nose and lip; and having, it is said, fastened his teeth deeply into the calves of the assailants' legs, it is hoped that, by aid of his marks, the wretches may be discovered. There was not much treasure on board to excite their cupidity. The eight seamen had been two voyages in the brig. It would appear that the Calcutta Lascars took to the fight, with the exception of two Bengalees, who made a determined resistance, but were killed, and thrown overboard. All the bodies, except that of Captain Lovett, were thrown overboard. *Friend of China.*

FATAL EXPLOSION AT GIBRALTAR.—On the 17th ult., a frightful accident occurred, by the explosion of a powder-magazine, used by the 30th regiment, situated at the south end of the rock at Windmill-hill. The disaster was not fully accounted for, but was to be properly investigated. We learn, however, that a tobacco-pipe was found near the spot, thus indicating that the accident may have arisen from smoking. Five of the six men, all belonging to the 30th, who were at work in the magazine, were killed; and the sixth, the corporal, was dangerously wounded, and was not able to utter a word. He was not expected to survive.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE LAWSON OBSERVATORY.—The following is a copy of a letter written by Colonel Phipps, to William Felkin, Esq., late Mayor of Nottingham, and who rendered much and valuable assistance in furtherance of the Great Exhibition of 1851: "Balmoral, Sept. 24, 1853.—Sir,—I have received the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., together with the documents which accompanied it. His Royal Highness has commanded me to assure you that you have not overestimated his Royal Highness's interest in the encouragement of all institutions that may be serviceable to science, or to the spread of useful knowledge. His Royal Highness will willingly contribute 100 guineas towards the sum which Mr. Lawson requires to be raised for the building and endowment of the observatory, to receive his magnificent gift. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant, C. B. PHIPPS.—William Felkin, Esq."

PEACE CONFERENCE AT EDINBURGH.—The preparations for this important Conference are proceeding most satisfactorily. Richard Cobden, M.P., John Bright, M.P., Edward Miall, M.P., George Wilson, Esq., of Manchester, and other eminent and influential individuals, have signified their intention of being present. A large number of the friends of peace from the south of England, and a still larger number from the north, are making arrangements with a view to attend. Public bodies in Scotland have commenced the appointment of their representatives, and so numerous is the attendance likely to prove, that it has become an object of official anxiety to procure places sufficiently large to accommodate the sittings of the Conference.

THE BIRMINGHAM GAOL CRUELTIES.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the Town-hall, to protest against the justices appointing another governor and surgeon to the gaol. Such a hall has not been seen for years. From seven until eleven every inch of space was crowded. A crowd surrounded the building. Mr. George Edmonds presided. Mr. Alderman Laroden, several town-councillors, and the local clergy were present. Amongst the resolutions passed unanimously were one to the effect, that the meeting viewed with feelings of indignation the horrible system of cruelty and oppression which has been carried on at Birmingham by the implied sanction of the visiting justices; and the meeting announced its strong disapprobation of such inhuman treatment; and also expressed a hope that the people of England would acquit the people of Birmingham of any participation in these barbarities. In a subsequent resolution, the visiting justices were declared to have entirely forfeited the confidence of the people of Birmingham, and the meeting accordingly protested against their further interference. A vote of thanks to Lord Palmerston was carried by acclamation; as was also the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate for the borough would greatly facilitate the proper, orderly, and impartial discharge of magisterial business, and would tend materially to the health and state of the prisoners confined in the borough gaols, and that a petition to that effect be presented to her Majesty in Council." A vote of confidence in the administration of the criminal and especially judicial decisions and summary convictions, which the borough justices now and at present possess." The immense crowd departed quietly at eleven o'clock.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Jack the Giant-Killer, 1. Ephesus, 2.
Match.—Oats received forfeit from Vivaro.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pebble, 1. F. by Cotherstone, 2.
Match. Beatrix, 1. Heathfield, :
Match.—Student received forfeit from Margaretta.
Hopeful Stakes.—Bay Celia, 1. Caliph, 2.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes. West Australian was last.
First Year of the Sixth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Ring Tom, 1. C. by Touchstone, 2
Match. Domino received forfeit from Adeline.
Buckenham Stakes.—Acrobat walked over.

WEDNESDAY

Match: 200.—Mississipi received 50 sovs. forfeit from Papageno
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Calliope, 1. Miss Bolton, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each. Epaminondas, 1. Weathercock, 2.
Second Year of the Fifth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Sittingbourne, 1. Tattersall, 2.
Produce Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each. Sortie walked over.
St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each.—Cobnut, 1. Nutpecker, 2.
Fifty Pounds. Little Harry, 1. Lamartine, 2.

THURSDAY

Match: 200.—Mississipi received 50 sovs. forfeit from Papageno
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Calliope, 1. Miss Bolton, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each. Epaminondas, 1. Weathercock, 2.
Second Year of the Fifth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Sittingbourne, 1. Tattersall, 2.
Produce Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each. Sortie walked over.
St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each.—Cobnut, 1. Nutpecker, 2.
Fifty Pounds. Little Harry, 1. Lamartine, 2

FRIDAY

Town Plate.—Nutpecker, 1.
Queen's Plate.—Hey, 1. Feverham, 2
Fourth Triennial Stakes.—Nabob, 1. Adine, 2
Match, £100.—Nathan beat Little Gerard easily.
Rutland Stakes.—Delia, 1. Mincemeat, 2

NORTHALLERTON RACES. THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Commodore Charley, 1. Red Lion, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Lucifer, 1. Ly by Cowl, 2.
North Riding Handicap.—Little Fawn, 1.

FRIDAY

All-Aged Stakes. Surveyor, 1 Red Lion, 2
Welter Handicap.—Italian, 1
Northallerton Handicap.—Donskoy, 1.
Speculative Stakes.—Lucifer, 1. Good Morning, 2.
Farewell Stakes.—Holyday, 1. Jujube, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

[illegible]
100 to 6 against Carbonite (c. Cowley)
TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday. [illegible] 100 to 6 against Carbonite (c. Cowley)
[illegible] 100 to 8 against Jo [illegible]

CRICKET.—The Eleven of England against Twenty-two of the Honingham Club, Yorkshire.—In the two innings the Honingham Club made 208; All England, 87, and 44 with six wickets to go down, when the game was drawn. The Earl of Uxbridge's Eleven v. Welwyn.—The Earl's side, first innings, 262; the Welwyn's two innings, 146—losing in one innings.

RACING CRACKS.—A very handsome coloured print has just been published by Mr Moore, of St. Martin's-lane, of the principal "Racing Cracks" which have distinguished themselves within the last few years, and which, we have no doubt, will be welcomed by the lovers of the turf as an admirable and interesting addition to their picture-galleries. Instead of the ordinary mode of representing particular horses and jockeys, such as standing for the portraits, the artist, Mr. A. F. Prades, has placed his "cracks" in the centre of a score in number, in full action, on the course, as engaged in an actual race, with the winning-post and the Grand Stand in the background. The result is a very spirited group, with a rich landscape background. Amongst the horses portrayed—and, we believe, with great fidelity—are Weathergage, Longsauce, Revel, Flounder, Newminster, Hamilton, Voltigeur, Flying Dutchman, Teddington, Chanticleer, Canezou, Knight of the Shire, Nancy, The Reaver, Orestes, Joe Miller, and Kingston, whose public performances have rendered them familiar. Amongst the jockeys, Butler, Templeman, A. Day, Flatman, Marlow, Marson, Charlton, Wells, Carroll—large and small, young and old—all admirable artists.

THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Cholera Committee of the Epidemiological Society, feeling the importance of obtaining authentic information from medical practitioners in all places where the disease may appear, especially with reference to the origin of early cases, invite communications, to be addressed to Dr. Bryson and Dr. M'William, 14, Trinity-square, Tower-hill.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—The *Nelson*, appointed to convey the next mails to Australia, will not leave Liverpool until the morning of the 5th October, (in consequence of the state of the tide,) so that letters arriving at Liverpool by the night mail from London of the 4th October, will be in time to be forwarded.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The railway suspension bridge over the St. Lawrence, near Quebec, is to be 2400 feet long between the abutments—as far as we can approximate magnitude. The plan proposed, is to construct a "wire" suspension bridge. The towers are to have a total height, from their base, of 320 feet, and 52 feet by 137 feet square at the base, and 40 feet square at the height of roadway above high-water mark, is to be 162 feet. The railway will be 22 feet in the clear inside the parapet, with room for two tracks 10½ feet apart.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The number of institutions in union with the Society of Arts amounts to 280. During the quarter just completed, the following have been added to the association:—Hielands, Aberdeen, Berkhenstead, Blairgowrie and Rattray, Brighton, Bury St. Edmund's, Combo, Coalclough, Colchester, Coventry, Hartlepool (West), Newhouse, Norwood, Odiham, Shaftesbury, Tamworth, and York. It is satisfactory to know that the usefulness of the union increases with the increase of members. Since the issue of the list of lecturers, the society has put in circulation among the institutions a small collection of photographs, numbering nearly 100 specimens, and illustrating the best results obtained by the most able photographers in each process, who have most kindly seconded the efforts of the Society of Arts to extend a knowledge of this art, by lending, and in some cases presenting, the specimens for the itinerating exhibition.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 29.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Sept.								Inches.
" 24								
" 25								
" 26	29·7	67·4	47·6	57·5	+ 1·2	79	S.W. & W.	0.14
" 27	29·888	61·8	48·0	54·9	— 6·2	87	W. & S.W.	0.13
" 28	29·886	64·1	41·0	52·5	— 2·9	92	W.	0.01
" 29	29·901	61·2	52·4	54·6	— 0·3	84	W.	0.13
" 30								
Oct. 1								
" 2								
" 3								
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Note.—The + or − denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the Barometer during the week has varied from 29·12 inches on the afternoon of the 24th to 29·29 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea, was 29·765 inches

The Temperature during the week was generally below its average, and ranged from 3° above, on the 28th, to 6° below, on the 24th

The mean Temperature of the week was 54·9°; being 1·8° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of Temperature in the week was 28·3°; being the difference between the lowest reading, on the 27th; and the highest, on the 26th.

The mean daily range of Temperature during the week was 15·8°.

Rain fell (on four days) during the week to the depth of rather more than four-tenths of an inch.

Thunder was heard on the 24th, 26th, 27th, and 28th.

The Wind during the week has been continually from the west and south-west, and blowing strongly. On the 26th the greatest pressure was 12 lb., and the least 4 lb. on the square foot. On the 26th and 28th the greatest pressure was 6 lb. on each day.

The Weather during the week has been changeable and cold, and the sky has been for the most part overcast; but only partially cloudy towards night, except on the last three days, when it was wholly overcast.

Lewisham, Sept. 30, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of births in the metropolitan districts in the week ending September 24, is stated to have been 1618. Of these, 824 were boys, and 795 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the right preceding years, the number was 1536, showing an increase of births above the average of 82. The number of deaths registered in the week was 969, being less in number than the births by 650. In the corresponding week of ten previous years the average, corrected for increase of population, is 1113. The deaths range from 808 in 1846, to 1611 in 1849; at which latter period the mortality was much increased by cholera, then on the decline. The deaths in the present return are therefore less than the average by 194. The deaths are distributed as follows:—To zymotic diseases 288 (their average is 315); of these are due to small-pox (its average is 15); 12 to measles (its average 27); 48 to scarlatina (its average is 55); and to typhus, 49 (its average is). Cholera was fatal to 29 persons, 15 males and 14 females—an increase of 15 deaths from this disease compared with the previous week. Twelve deaths from cholera occurred on the north (the same number as recorded in the previous week), and 17 on the south side of the Thames; where the number registered in the former week was only 5. Two children fell victims to this disease under the age of 15 years, and 27 adults at 15 years old and upwards. The deaths registered from cholera in the last six weeks have been 10, 18, 16, 7, 16, and 29. Diarrhœa was fatal to 89 persons, during the last six weeks the deaths from this disease have been 138, 137, 152, 131, 78, and 89. The present return of deaths from diarrhœa is 19 above the corrected average. Of the ten corresponding weeks of the last ten years. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 37 (their average is 43). To tubercular diseases, 161 (their average is 178); of these, 106 are due to consumption, being 15 above the average. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 93 (their average is 113); of these, 29 are due to convulsions (its average being 40). To diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 26 (their average is 36). To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 123 (their average is 100); of these, 46 are due to bronchitis (exceeding its average by 16), and 63 to pneumonia (exceeding its average by 15). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 54 (their average is 65). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 23 deaths are attributed (their average is 37); of these, 18 are due to violence, being 48 less than its average. The health of London must be considered good; the diseases of great interest at present are cholera and diarrhœa. Of the 29 fatal cases of cholera, 15 are described as Asiatic; in the preceding weeks these were described as Asiatic, but the distinction is not large. The point to be observed is the increase of fatal cases; and, therefore, it would seem that the causes, whatever they may be, are more powerful than they were. Still, the fatal cases have occurred in crowded neighbourhoods and in the worst streets.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN LAMBETH.—The Commissioners of Lambeth have at length commenced a most excellent mode of draining the various streets leading out of the principal thoroughfares. Many of the side streets leading, especially out of the Waterloo-road and the neighbourhood of the New Str—locralities where the cholera raged during the last year—although the drainage is perfect, are scarcely, if not being properly formed, allowed the surplus water after heavy showers to remain in front of the inhabitants' houses for several days. In hot weather the effluvia arising from the stagnant water was unpleasant and dangerous; and the commissioners have commenced paving the streets in a novel way, forming a small conduit in the centre of the roadway, and, the sides of the road being slightly raised, the water is now effectually carried off.

THE SOCIETY FOR CLEANSING AND PURIFYING THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—A meeting of the committee of the society has been held at the Bath and Washhouse establishment, George-street, Euston-square, for the purpose of considering the most effectual mode to be adopted by the agency of the department for purifying and ventilating the dwellings of the poor in the parish of St Thomas and neighbourhood, and, if possible, to mitigate the evils to be apprehended from the alarming advance of the cholera. After some general conversation on the following resolution was agreed to:—"It has been reported by the Rev. Mr Dale and Dr. Stebbing that the clergy have already in existence various committees who would at once ascertain all nuisances, whether arising from drains, water, or any other source, this society do respectfully request such committees to commence action at once, and report daily or weekly to the secretary of this institution." It was also agreed that the secretary be authorised to communicate with the proper authorities, pointing out existing nuisances, and requesting their co-operation in removing them. The committee was pos—empowering the secretary to write to the water companies, with a view to induce them to give a liberal supply of water—including Sundays—during the present season of drought." A sub-committee was appointed to carry the views of the society into effect

YOUNG MEN'S EVENING CLASSES.—The Society for Establishing Evening Classes for Young Men in the Metropolis, held a soiree in Crosby Hall, on Tuesday evening, which was numerously attended. The Lord Mayor presided; and many other patrons of education in the city testified by their presence the interest which they felt in the prosperity of this admirable institution. At the meeting a number of pictures, designs, models, and curiosities were exhibited; and various amusements were provided for the entertainment of the company who crowded Crosby Hall. The Mayor, immediately after he had joined the assemblage, was addressed in the name of the committee by the Rev. C. Mackenzie, who thanked him for the kindness which had induced him to preside over the proceedings. A number of interesting and meritorious tatives were given by pupils of the different classes; and the band of the Caledonian School enlivened the company by the performance of several musical pieces.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A court for the despatch of business was held on Tuesday; when it was agreed that the sum of £50,000 should be obtained of the London Life Assurance Company, for the period of seven years at £7 per cent. per annum, to be laid out in advancing the New Cattle Market in Copenhagen-fields.—On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Cotton, a petition was presented "That the master elected to be a minister of the Church of England," which was opposed by Mr. Gilpin, who thought the court, which represented persons of all creeds, should not tie itself to the selection of a person of a particular creed. The amendment was lost by a majority of eight; and Mr. Gilpin then gave notice of his intention, at the next sitting of the court, to move that this resolution be rescinded. An adjournment it took place.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—The revision of the lists of voters was held on Tuesday, by M. M'Christie, at Guildhall. The following statement was given as the result of the revision:—

CLAIMS—LIVERY LIST.		CLAIMS—HOUSEHOLDERS.	
Liberal—Allowed	1	Liberal—Allowed	1
Conservative—Nil.		Disallowed	2
OBJECTIONS—LIVERY LIST.		Conservative—Allowed	2
Liberal—Sustained	241	Date lowed	
Disallowed or withdrawn	2	OBJECTIONS—HOUSEHOLDERS.	
Conservative—Sustained		Liberal—Sustained	476
Disallowed or withdrawn	10	Disallowed or withdrawn	49
Double objections sustained	240	Conservative—Sustained	559
Failed	6	Failed or withdrawn	172

THE ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

On Thursday the election of Lord Mayor took place in Guildhall. After attending St. Lawrence's Church to hear the sermon, a few minutes after one o'clock the Lord Mayor and other civic functionaries returned from church, and proceeded to the Council Chamber.

The usual formal proceedings having been gone through, the Town Clerk mentioned the names of those Aldermen who had not passed the chair, and were eligible to election.

The name of Alderman Sidney was first put, and his name was received with great enthusiasm. Alderman Moon was next proposed, and several hands were held up in his favour. Alderman Salomans's name was next put, when there were numerous cries of "No, no."

The Sheriffs decided that the choice of the Livery had fallen on Alderman Sidney and Alderman Moon.

Mr. Potter, a Liveryman, came forward, and said that Alderman Sidney did not respect the privileges of the citizens of London; for he had made an attack on those persons with his own partner was ordered to be summoned for his dues as a freeman (Cheers and hisses). Under such circumstances, he thought Alderman Sidney would not be appointed, as he did not respect the privileges of the city of London

Mr. Bennoch then addressed the Livery in favour of Mr. Alderman Sidney. The city of London had never had a more independent magistrate

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 648.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1853. [PRICE, WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The disputes that have for the last six months kept Europe in suspense, if not in fear, have produced their natural result. Led away by the impetuosity of his people, and by the counsels of all that is most eminent in Turkey for position and influence, the Sultan has declared war against Russia. Such a catastrophe has long been expected. The great Powers of Europe, who have done so much to avert it, may be alarmed and grieved; but they cannot be surprised. They have made but light of Turkey, throughout the whole course of the negotiations. They have considered the quarrel between her and her unrighteous neighbour, more as it affected their own interests, than as it imperilled those of Turkey herself. They had, no doubt, a regard for the rights of nations, involved in the wanton assault made upon her by the Czar; but they had a higher regard for themselves. They cannot wonder that the wronged and insulted party should have grown weary of the secondary position she was made to assume; and that she should have endeavoured to vindicate her own independence, and to assert her own dignity, by an appeal to the last logic of nations. At any moment since the first Russian soldier crossed the Pruth, the Turkish Government would have been justified in the course it has now taken. The provocation has been as great as the patience with which it has been encountered. However much the public opinion of Europe may deplore the resolution of the Porte, the world will do it the justice to confess that its decision was neither hasty in fact nor erroneous in principle; and that it endangered the success of no pending negotiation, until negotiation became alike inconsistent with safety and with honour.

The whole Christian and Mussulman world will look with intense anxiety for the next movement. Portentous as the circumstances appear, it is not imperative that immediate hostilities should follow the declaration of war. There has, in point of fact, been war between the two nations ever since the day when the Danubian Principalities were occupied by the forces of Prince Gortschakoff. The season and the elements may prolong this passive warfare until the spring—giving Turkey, in the meantime, the advantage of a protest, that may tend in some degree to satisfy the irritated public spirit of the Mussulmans. The last act of the Sultan is but a formal declaration of a state of things which was already in existence. It has, however, the additional merit of narrowing the dispute, and of notifying, what was apparent enough to everybody except to Ambassadors, that no negotiation was valid with the Emperor of Russia. The irresponsible Autocrat acted upon a foregone conclusion, and had made up his mind to plunder or destroy his neighbour, unless prevented by superior force. The allies of Turkey ought to have done three or four months ago what Turkey has now done for herself. There might then have been fewer despatches, but there would have been more despatch; and a European war, instead of being imminent, would, in all probability, have been averted.

We take it for granted that the remainder of the British and French Mediterranean fleets has, ere this, proceeded to Constantinople. As a matter of mere precaution, this step is necessary.

GATEWAY TO THE SULTAN'S NEW PALACE OF DOLMABAGHDSCHE, ON THE BOSPHORUS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Whether for war or for negotiation, the place of the combined fleets is before Constantinople. In either alternative their presence is the best check upon Russia. If the world may judge of the Emperor's intentions by the visits which he pays and receives, there seems every reason to believe that he is so entirely bent upon war that no concession would at any period of the dispute have satisfied him, or will satisfy him now. He has just played his part at a military spectacle, at Olmütz, to ingratiate himself with the Austrian army; he has been closeted for hours, in the strictest privacy, with the inexperienced and dependent Emperor of Austria; and he has departed from Olmütz to Warsaw, to be followed thither by the King of Prussia. All these things betoken mischief. It looks as if the three representatives of those who were accomplices in the partition of Poland were taking council upon a new deed of similar atrocity; as if the Czar—so able, so accomplished, and so daring—were exercising the high influence of his genius over the juvenile Sovereign of Austria, to lead him into evil courses; and over the irresolute and mediocre King of Prussia, to pervert him from the paths of interest and duty. Should the Czar succeed in the effort, the consequences will, no doubt, be disastrous in every part of Europe; but it would be to doubt the justice of Providence not to believe that they will be most disastrous to the originator and abettors of the wrong. Such a war would be the one predicted by Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena. It would be the war of brute force against intelligence—of Cossackism against Freedom—and of arbitrary power against the rights and the civilisation of mankind. It might be a long and a sanguinary struggle. The result would, in all probability, be the re-organisation of Europe into new states and kingdoms; but, in that re-organisation, it is more than probable that Russia would not be so large nor mighty as she now is; that Poland, Hungary, and Italy would be raised to the rank of independent nations; and that a great Germanic Empire, or a free Confederation of German States, would supersede the mushroom kingdom of Prussia, and the effete and heterogeneous empire of Austria. These are the eventualities which the Czar either does not see or expects to control; but which will excite the hopes and passions of millions of the bravest and most intelligent people in every part of Europe.

But the statesmen of Prussia and Austria are not, perhaps, so blinded or so reckless as the Czar. If there is any common sense among them, they must be aware of the extreme peril to themselves of having so bad an ally in so bad a cause. On this supposition, they will exert themselves to prevent a war that in its progress might be so ruinous, and in its results so fatal to themselves; and Great Britain and France will have them for cooperators in the work of pacification. The Czar, thus left without support, either moral or material, will discover that a State is not necessarily strong because it is large. The great Goliath of nations may thus find a little David to overthrow it.

It would be a consummation highly desirable and salutary that the war, if it cannot be averted, should, for the present, be left to the two principals to fight it out. Russia is a more unwieldy empire than Turkey, and Turkey has resources which have never been sufficiently estimated. In the conflict of fanaticism which Russia has excited, the bigotry and ferocity of the Turks, and of the Mussulmans of Asia and Africa, who will flock to the standard of the "Father of the Faithful," will more than equal the bigotry of the Greek followers of the "orthodox" Lord Emperor. It will be a war *à outrance*, imbittered by the worst of all bitterness;—that which springs from religious animosity. On the part of the Turks it will be waged with a fierceness surpassing that of ambition. Revenge and desperation are more powerful incentives than cupidity and love of conquest. The two opponents may thus prove to be more equally matched than the world supposes. In such a case, Europe will only have to look on and pray for the discomfiture of the aggressor; reserving to itself the right of interfering if the just cause should prove to be the weaker. It would be a righteous punishment if Russia were checked by the unaided armies of the Porte: it would be a spectacle that all men would approve; and would administer a severer rebuke and a more wholesome chastisement to the Emperor, than any defeat which he might suffer from the combined armies or fleets of Europe. But, at whatever cost, and by whatever agency, the fate of the wrong-doer must be made to overtake the Czar. An immediate peace, or peace as the result of a war, will alike be detrimental to his influence. His character is lost; his selfishness is apparent; his guilty ambition is unmasked; his desire to domineer and lord it over Europe is patent even to the slowest-minded diplomatists of Vienna and Berlin; and that he and his armies may be well and speedily beaten is the ardent wish of every honest man in Christendom.

THE SULTAN'S NEW PALACE,

AT DOLMABAGHDSCHE, ON THE BOSPHORUS.

The Sultan has many palaces in and about Constantinople, the Bosphorus being the favourite site for them. The reason for their great numbers—and they will probably go on increasing in number—is that every Sultan, on his accession to the throne, builds one at least, and always tries to outdo in splendour the palaces of his predecessors. It is curious to remark in them the changes in decorative taste which have taken place from time to time; more especially the gradual advance made towards the adoption of European and classic art. The Summer Palace of Beschiktash, built by the late Sultan Mahmoud, is a gaudy mixture of Orientalism and Classicism: the material being wood, is, of course, wholly inappropriate to Grecian pillars and entablatures. In the new Palace of Dolmabaghdsche, now building for the present Sultan, the materials made use of are marble and stone; and the architecture is more strictly European than anything hitherto attempted in Constantinople; being in the florid Italian Classic style. The building consists of a magnificent centre and double wings. It is approached by a stately triumphal gateway, of which we give an Engraving, made after a Photograph. This magnificent structure is in course of building, though near completion. It stands on the European shore of the Bosphorus, near Tophana, and facing the entrance to the Sea of Marmora. The view from this point, taking in Scutari, the Seraglio point, and old Stamboul on the right, is one of the finest in all Constantinople.

THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.—The cedars have diminished from a forest to a single grove, guarded by a priest and protected by a superstition. The prophecy of Isaiah has long since been fulfilled, and "Lebanon is turned into a fruitful field," "the rest of the trees of his forest are few, that a child may write them." The cedars of Lebanon scarcely occupy a space equal to two acres of ground; but Lebanon is a fruitful field; the mulberry tree yields its luscious fruit, and its more useful leaves, with graceful luxuriancy; and in its valleys the harvests wave spontaneously in autumn.—*New Quarterly Review.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The return of the Emperor and Empress from their Northern Tour, took place without any particular incident. Along the Boulevards immense crowds were collected to witness their arrival, but no sensation was otherwise manifested; and the Imperial cortège, in the centre of which was the carriage of their Majesties, closely surrounded by cavalry, passed amid in almost total silence. They proceeded direct to St. Cloud without stopping in Paris.

At Rouen a number of magnificent blocks of marble, destined to form a monument for Monseigneur Affre, the late Archbishop of Paris, arrived from Italy, are being unshipped. One mass, from which the statue of the Archbishop is to be carved, weighs 21,000 kilogrammes, and is of remarkable beauty.

An undertaking, which cannot fail to produce no common degree of interest in the world of literature—not only here, but throughout that of Europe and America—is being organised with the utmost activity, and with every prospect of success. It is to make the French literature of the day take its place in the Great Exhibition to be held here in 1855. The plan contemplated is as follows. A commission is to elect a hundred writers, who are to compose a book as large as an ordinary-sized journal, and containing one thousand pages, ten for each writer. The subjects are confined to such as spring from the Exhibition itself. Here a picture or a statue inspires a poem; a piece of tapestry forms the groundwork of a legend; the produce of some distant land leads to the description of a voyage; silks and jewels—alas! we fear female vanity will generally be selected as the theme when *they* are brought on the *tapis!*—instruments of labour and husbandry will suggest a pastoral in prose or verse. In short, with so rich a mine to work upon, the difficulty will be, not to find, but to select, a subject. The form and execution of every article, a first-rate artist is to make an illustration of the subject, representing the portion or object in the Exhibition suggestive of the piece; and a portrait of the writer, taken from a photograph, is to be appended, with a specimen of his writing and signature. The characters for the printing are to be cast expressly; and, instead of paper, parchment or vellum is to be employed; the binding is to be magnificent; and, in all points, nothing that can contribute to render the volume perfect is to be spared. Already a number of well-known and esteemed literary names are appended to the project, which seems to afford the first guarantee of success.

The *Assemblée Nationale* has been condemned to pay £20 on the following grounds:—The law desires that articles copied or translated from other journals shall acknowledge the fact. The paper in question produced a passage from the *Times* without the necessary declaration; and though it was proved and admitted that the phrase "We read in the *Times*" was written at the commencement of the extract, and that it was by the negligence of the printer that it was omitted in the paper, the condemnation was pronounced, and the fine enforced.

Reports continue to arrive from various parts in the provinces of troubles occasioned by the dearness of provisions—grain and bread more especially. Hitherto they have been repressed with little difficulty; but it is to be feared that, as the severe season advances, greater discontents will arrive, and be found less easy of termination.

A marriage, about to take place in a Royal family, excites considerable attention in the diplomatic circles. One of the daughters of the Queen Marie-Christine, of Spain, is about to be united to the son of the Senator d'André, des Princes Corsini, Duc de Casigliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Tuscany. The Queen Marie-Christine, with her daughter, attended by the *jeunes*, appeared in the Imperial box at the Opera, where they excited universal attention.

It is stated that Louis Napoleon and the Empress intend going to Compiègne on the 8th, and proceeding from thence to Fontainebleau on the 15th, where they purpose remaining till their return to the Tuileries for the winter.

We learn, on what we believe to be good authority that M. Ragani, the new *entrepreneur* of the Italian Opera, has completed an engagement with Mario for the approaching season. This intelligence causes as much pleasure as surprise in Paris, it having been positively asserted that America had secured the first tenor of the day. It is said that M. Ragani has already partly succeeded in getting together an excellent troupe, and that the opening of the house will take place with the utmost éclat, on the 15th November. The great *féerie*, on the preparation of which the Porte St. Martin has been occupied for a year—"Les Sept Merveilles du Monde," has a great success, both on the stage and in the press; having stated this fact, it may seem presumption on our part to criticise, but we confess we were considerably disappointed. The *mise en scène* is very fine, and the costumes singularly varied, magnificent, and fantastic; but the piece seems to us not to be amusing; certain scenes, particularly that of the dancing in the gardens of Babylon, tediously long (especially when the dancers are extremely mediocre, as in the present instance); and altogether we find a want of *esprit*, of originality, and of amusement, in the thing, which renders the five hours of its duration a period more tiresome than interesting. The Théâtre Lyrique is rehearsing "La Jardinière," an opéra-comique of M. Adolphe Adam. The Vaudeville has considerable success with a very agreeable little piece, entitled "Les Moustaches Grises." The "Pressoir," at the Gymnase, continues to attract such crowds that it is difficult to obtain places.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY TURKEY.

Great sensation was caused in the metropolis on Tuesday by the publication of the following telegraphic despatch, announcing that the Sultan had at length declared war against Russia. The despatch is dated "Vienna, Monday":—

Advices from Constantinople, of the 27th ult., contain most important news. . . . The Divan, at the Grand Council held that day, resolved upon a declaration of war against Russia. . . . Report says that hostilities have already begun. . . . Last night the Emperor of Austria left suddenly, with the Prince of Prussia, for Warsaw, where the King of Prussia will meet them. . . . A league against the arms of the four powers the Sultan has signed the declaration of war. . . . Other accounts inform us that at the Grand Council, despatches from Omer Pacha were read, urgently counselling war before the winter should set in. . . . It is also stated that Prince Gortschakoff was moving troops as if he intended to cross the Danube, for the purpose of attacking the Turkish position at Roustchouk.

It appears that on the 26th ult. the Ottoman Grand Council was summoned, and advised the Sultan to declare war against Russia, considering that the armies of the Northern Power had not only entered upon the trans-Danubian Principalities, but that the Czar had rejected the modifications which the Sultan required to be made in the Vienna note, as the needful limitation to the concessions therein granted, and as precluding an interpretation which Turkey could not with safety or honour allow. The further report that the Sultan forthwith acted upon the recommendation of the Grand Council, and that, against the advice of the Ambassadors of the Four Powers, he signed the declaration of war, received very general credence, since it has long been considered impossible for the Sultan to resist the demands of his subjects and soldiers. The people of Turkey have raised their unanimous voice for war, and the peace and war party alike concur in the necessity of making a last stand for national independence against the insolent aggression of Russia.

As soon as the English Government were informed of the decision of the Grand Council for war, the members of the Cabinet then in town immediately met for deliberation, and summonses were issued to the rest to hasten their return to the metropolis. There is some reason to believe that within the last three weeks Lord Aberdeen has surrendered his pacific views in deference to a majority of his colleagues, and that, as the result, explicit orders have been despatched for the passage of the Dardanelles by the whole of the fleet in Beïka Bay. The French Government have pursued the same course; and both Governments are fully agreed that Turkey is justified in taking the course which the Sultan is believed to have at length adopted.

Meanwhile Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, our Ambassador at the Porte, is said to have signified his disapproval of the Grand Council's decision, and is exerting himself to delay action upon it. Happily, a broad river flows between the two contestants, and the season is already unfavourable for warlike operations; so that it is hoped by the more sanguine that hostilities may still be deferred. But war is imminent; if hostilities have not already commenced.

No doubt a last attempt will be made to avert the final appeal. If the Turks have not precipitated a hostile encounter with the Russian forces since we hear from Olmütz of peaceful assurances and signs of retreating on the part of the Czar. Austria has resolved to remain neuter in the event of war; but her peasantry, should war break out so near the frontiers of Hungary, and her precarious tenure of Italy, if France should make the smallest demonstration in Lombardy, cannot fail to have been forcibly brought under the notice of the Czar and his Minister, Count Nesselrode. By the time the young Emperor of Austria and his advisers. The Emperors took care to have two members of the Rothschild family in attendance upon them at Olmütz, in order to impart confidence to the monied world: and possibly, also, that they might be better able to discuss the practicability of a loan, under the mutual guarantee of both Powers; but the financial difficulties of Russia herself, and the notoriously bankrupt condition of Austria, would render it extremely difficult to raise money for the purpose of carrying on a Turkish war, if, as appears probable, Great Britain and France should take part with the Porte against the Czar.

These considerations will stimulate the activity of the resuscitated Vienna Conference, which will, no doubt, make a vigorous attempt to induce the two Governments now at war to suspend hostilities until another diplomatic note can be framed, that may effectually test the peaceful declarations of Olmütz.

The latest advices from Constantinople concur in stating that pollticians of all shades were unanimous in refusing any further concessions, and that the Sultan was warmly animated by the same feelings as his Ministers and his subjects. The armaments, which for a short period had appeared to slacken when there appeared a probability of an amicable arrangement, had recommenced with redoubled activity. The strength and defensive preparations of the Turkish army are thus described:—

The marching army now numbers upwards of 80,000 men of regular infantry (troops of the line), and 19,000 irregular foot soldiers, about 10,000 cavalry, and upwards of 180 pieces of field artillery, of different sizes. Three lines have been fortified—the Danube, the line strecching from Varna to Shumla; and another line situated further back, commencing at the river Kamscick, which is prolonged towards the east, and embraces every pass of the Balkan to beyond the city of Sofia. Upwards of 44 points are fortified, and altogether 130 different fortified works have been constructed. Works of colossal proportions have been undertaken and executed, and the greatest energy has been displayed. From Varna to Nicomedia all the vulnerable points on the right bank of the Danube are fortified and bristle with cannon. The defile of Soumondji is impregnable; and the artillery, commanded by European officers and non-commissioned officers, is well served.

The Moslem population desire war ardently, and doubtless the disbanding of the troops would be accompanied by serious difficulties, the dread of which has, no doubt, interfered to prevent further concession being made on the side of Turkey. The Turks loudly avow that they will not yield in anything, unless forced to do so by France and England.

Fresh troops from Southern Russia are pouring into the Danubian Provinces, and concentrating around Bucharest. In case of war, it is conjectured that the Danube will be crossed at Widin. The Russians have made all arrangements for winter quarters in the provinces, where, with the reinforcements now on the march, their army is estimated at upwards of 200,000 men, exclusive of Cossacks and gendarmes.

The Russian cavalry (Corps du Danube) has been withdrawn to a distance of two marches from the banks of the Danube, and has been replaced by Cossacks and by infantry. This change has been induced by the desertion taking place from the former corps. Up to the present time four corps have passed the Pruth. These corps are respectively commanded by the Generals Danenburg, Pantuzin, Osten Saken, and Luders.

Letters from Jassy announce that Prince Gortschakoff had apprized the commanding officers of the corps under his orders, that he had received instructions from the Minister of War at St. Petersburg, to take measures for establishing the army in winter quarters in Wallachia and Moldavia.

Now that the sword is about to cut the Gordian knot of the Eastern difficulty, a recapitulation of the diplomatic proceedings may enable our readers to follow the successive stages of the dispute. After the original differences respecting the Holy Places had been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties, Prince Menschikoff presented a note to the Turkish Government containing certain demands on the part of the Czar respecting a spiritual protectorate. These demands the Divan considered inadmissible, and in this opinion it was confirmed by the concurrence of the Four Powers, who approved its refusal, and charged themselves with the substitution of some terms which the Porte might accept in place of the objectionable Note of the Russian Ambassador. These terms they embodied in a Note of their own, which has been styled the Vienna Note; and this Note, which they thought the Porte might safely admit, the Emperor of Russia at once agreed to admit also. But at this, which seemed the concluding point of the proceedings, arose an extraordinary difficulty. The Turkish Government alleged that the Vienna Note did not exclude the objectionable features of the Menschikoff Note, and it suggested, therefore, certain modifications, which the Four Powers approved. The Russian Government, on the other hand, not only rejected these modifications, but took occasion to declare explicitly that it had understood the Vienna Note as including substantially the terms of the Menschikoff Note. All the Four Powers must necessarily incline to Turkish interests, for all concurred in disapproving the Menschikoff Note, and in approving the Turkish modifications. All, however, were not acting with equal freedom, perhaps not with equal sincerity, and Austria has modified her adhesion to the policy of the Conference since it has become necessary to close more effectively with Russian pretensions. Nevertheless, the duties of the interposing Powers remain the same. They are called upon to maintain, if possible, the peace of Europe by adjusting the differences between Russia and the Porte; but it is plain, from what has already been said, that their conclusions, though apparently so favourable to the Russians as to be accepted at St. Petersburg, and so unfavourable to the Ottomans as to be refused at Constantinople, were, in reality, framed in the interests of Turkey.

The last accounts from Circassia state that the Russians have assembled a considerable force, and are preparing to make a general attack, with, according to some 40,000, according to others 60,000 men. Two envoys from Schamyl had arrived at Constantinople to demand further assistance from the Porte against the Russians.

Advices from Brails, on the Danube, not far from Galatz, are to the effect that all trade had been suspended for some time in consequence of a want of shipping, which could not ascend the river, the water at the mouth of the Sulina not being more than 6½ feet deep.

THE MILITARY CONGRESS OF OLMÜTZ.

The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria arrived at Olmütz on Saturday the 24th ult., and on Sunday the first conference was held, at which also the Prince of Prussia was present. Both on Sunday and Monday conferences took place between Count Nesselrode, Count Buol, and Baron Meyendorf, which were followed by meetings with the other Ministers present. Lord Westmoreland (the English Ambassador at Vienna), was received by the Emperor on Sunday, after which Count Buol had interviews with Count Nesselrode and Baron Meyendorf. Count Nesselrode and Buol had an interview of four hours long with the Emperor of Russia on Monday. On the 28th the Emperor of Russia left Olmütz for Warsaw, to be joined by the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia.

The result of the Olmütz Conferences is thus described by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*:—

The Emperor Nicholas and Count Nesselrode have given to the Emperor of Austria and Count Buol Schauenstein the most positive assurances that they have no intention whatever to the sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire, and that the object of the Emperor is to terminate the whole affair with honour, and to put an end to all suspense in the European money-market as soon as possible. For this purpose it is the unanimous joint desire of the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg that, with the concurrence of the Governments of England, France, and Prussia, the collective action of the Vienna Conference should be renewed, and that its result should be a formula of assurance so perfectly satisfactory to the Porte as to hold forth every prospect of acceptance. I therefore regard

the question as substantially terminated, and henceforth involving only a few forms which we may safely leave to the tact of the diplomatic men, unless the Moslem fanaticism which Russia has so incautiously evoked should interpose a barrier.

These assurances will take place with a view to enable Russia to accomplish, without humiliation, the grand wished-for point of the evacuation of the Principalities, but will involve, on the part of the five Powers, no technical guarantee to Turkey beyond what already exists in the Treaty of 1841, and which, in fact, would be perfectly superfluous.

With all this it cannot be denied that there is a strong shade of difference between the Eastern and Western Powers, even allowing each to stand upon the strength of the jointly-acknowledged treaties and those principles of international right recognised by both. The Western public asks satisfaction for an affront to an independent Power; but the Eastern Powers point out the pentarchical protection of this independence as not entailing a right to refuse to listen to the united voices of the five Powers; and the claim to that full measure of dignity which would be accorded to an unprotected military Power, able from its own independent resources to preserve respect, is gruffly, even rudely refused, to Turkey, with antecedents so little savouring of virtual or technical equality with the five Powers that do the police of Europe. Thus is the head ease of every state that has declined. England would, therefore, be sorry if any metaphysical theory of an equality that does not exist should interfere with that speedy and permanent evacuation of the Principalities which all the Western Powers have so sincerely at heart. From what I hear, the present attitude of the Emperor Nicholas is more the honest retracement of a hasty step by a man who stands in fear of the judgment of the soundly-thinking part of Europe, than from apprehension of the physical forces arrayed against him.

The semi-official *Austrian Correspondence* states that "a new scheme of adjustment has been agreed on at Olmütz, and will be forthwith offered for acceptance to the Porte. When the Conferences proper, to which Russia and Austria were parties, had terminated, a Council of Ministers was held, to which the Ambassadors were invited. It is said to have been here that Lord Westmoreland made his proposition of a Collective Declaration, which has been accepted."

The following sketch from Olmütz has been published:—

This little congress of two Courts, with so many greyheaded veterans, unavoidably carr es back the mind to the still more moving period of 1813-14-15; and Prince Radziwiłł and Count Nesselrode, having been less seen in the west of Europe than our current French, English, and German soldiers and statesmen, have been objects of considerable interest, from the association of their names with the political and military development of the Russian power during nearly two generations; and I give you an anecdote connecting the two epochs that may be relied on. Lord Westmoreland was relating to Prince Paskiewitsch that in January, 1814, at the advance on Paris, after the heights of Belleville had been stormed, Paris appeared, being then attached to the corps of the gallant Duke of General Miloradowitsch, this energetic officer called out, "Up with the artillery: let us at length have a shot at Paris." The artillery was brought up, and when the last shot was fired, Miloradowitsch said, "What a singular coincidence! This was the very art llery officer who opened the first fire at the beginning of the retreat from Moscow." When Prince Paskiewitsch had listened to this anecdote of the alpha and omega of the decline and fall of the Empire of Napoleon I., he added, "Allow me to conclude the series of coincidences, and inform you that the name of this young artillery officer was Paskiewitsch, and that hence has the pleasure of renewing in Olmütz, in 1853, the *anamnesis* of 1814 on the heights of Belleville." Unlike the tall and brawny Emperor, Count Nesselrode is brief in every proportion of length and breadth; but with refined and intellectual features; and, although one of the very few statesmen who preceded the Congress of Vienna, and politically survived the tempests of 1848, he still fresh and active, except having no longer the youthful strength of eyesight. He is still here, not having left with the Emperor last night. From all that I can hear, his counsels are of great value, not only to the peace of Europe, but to the interests of Russia herself; as he believes that a pacific development of the Empire will carry it further than a more ambitious and warlike policy.

The Emperor of Russia, on going to attend Divine worship at a chapel of the Greek-united Greek confession, near Olmütz, is represented to have uncovered his head even before getting out of his carriage when it drew up in front of the building, and to have walked thence to the altar with his figure bent in an attitude of reverence; and to have knelt down on the bare stone steps, rejecting the velvet cushion that was prepared for him.

SPAIN.

The new Sartorius Cabinet, most of whom figured in the period from 1843 to 1846, has inaugurated its accession to power by several administrative reforms; one of which relates to the examination of candidates for Government appointments; and it is reported there is to be a free trade in salt and tobacco, that the Cortes will soon be called together, and that the law on the press will be modified. The first act of the new Cabinet was, however, to order the seizure of two journals, the *Diario Español* and the *Tribuno*. The *Madrid Gazette* announces that General Narvaez is at liberty to return to Spain. General Juan de la Pezuela has been appointed to the Government of Cuba. The election of General Pezuela as Captain-General of Cuba, may be considered a very good one in an important point of view, viz., that he is not likely to give way to the temptations held out to indnce the authorities to connive at slave-trading practices. His opinions are Absolutist, and his temper violent; but he is universally regarded as an honourable man, If the Captain-General of Cuba really resolved to prevent slave-trading, the infamous traffic would soon be suppressed.

AMERICA.

A disgraceful occurrence has been witnessed in Norfolk, Virginia. The house of the G. P. R. James, the novelist, and now British Consul, has been set on fire for the fifth time; and it is feared that, in spite of the increased and anxious vigilance of the municipal authorities, the dwelling may be finally destroyed. The reason why this gentleman has become so pinnacled to the Virginians is that, some years ago, he wrote a poetical squib against American slavery, which a friend published without his permission.

A contract has just been signed between the Tehuantepec Railway Company and Messrs. James Sykes and Co., of England, for the construction of a plankroad and a railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The former begins at Suchil, the head of navigation on the Coatzacoalcos River, and terminates at Ventosa Bay, on the Pacific,—a distance of ninety-six miles—and is to be completed in November of next year. The railway is to begin at Minatulla, only twenty miles from the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos, and terminates also at Ventosa Bay. It is to be completed within four years, and will be 166 miles in length. It is confidently alleged by English and American engineers that the transit from England to Australia by the inland railway route from Halifax to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence by steam to the isthmus, and across it by railroad, can never be exceeded or equalled by any other route, owing to the conformation of seas and continents.

The American fishery squadron had been disbanded, the fishing season being considered over.

Mr John Y Mason has been appointed Minister to France.

The steamer *Asia* brought news from New York that the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Ministers had given in a protest at Washington against the conduct of Captain Ingraham, the captain of the *St. Louis*, United States frigate, who so energetically took the part of Mr. Koszta, at Smyrna, a few months ago, when that gentleman had been violently seized by the Austrians. Letters from Constantinople have since brought intelligence that Mr. Koszta had been released from the interim custody of the French Consul, with the concurrence of the Austrian Government. Mr. Kossta was put on board an American merchantman, which was to sail for New York from Smyrna.

Mr. James C. Forsyth had absconded from New York in the steamer *Atlantic*, for Liverpool, and taken with him between 100,000 dols. and 150,000 dols. in cash, the property of his father and father-in-law.

Frightful accounts were reaching New Orleans of the ravages of the yellow fever in the plantations and in the small villages along the lakes and river coasts. The fever in New Orleans was on the decrease, only twenty-four persons having died of that disease on the 17th ult. The deaths for the week, ending on that day, were 241. At Mobile the deaths were upwards of 20 a day.

We have a most gloomy picture of the state of affairs on the island of Cuba An epidemic of a choleraic nature, assisted by the pernicious fever, was sweeping off sailors, soldiers, negroes, and others with frightful rapidity. Some estates, numbering from 200 to 300 slaves, had been so reduced in the space of a week that there were scarcely men enough left to bury the dead.

There has been oppressive heat at Lisbon, and slight symptoms of earthquake have been experienced at Cintra of late.

"A PUT TO THE WHALE."—I observe that a querist, Pimlico, asks the origin of the phrase to "throw a tub to the whale." I think an explanation of this will be found in the introduction to Swift's "Tale of a Tub." I cannot lay my hand on the passage; but it is to the effect that sailors engaged in the Greenland fisheries make it a practice to throw overboard a tub to a wounded whale, to divert his attention from the boat which contains the harpooners.—*Notes and Queries.*

TRADE.—RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

WHEN we contrast the three little vessels, containing in all ninety men, with which Columbus set out 361 years ago to discover America, with the 339,206 vessels which came into and went out of our ports in 1852, the growth of the shipping of England—only a part of the shipping of the world—seems one of the marvels of society. At the same time, that single heroic event—a new starting point for the human race—is indelibly fixed on memory, while the daily and hourly labours, the buffetings and struggles of which the entrance and the departure of so many ships are indications, pass unknown and unchronicled—so little importance do we attach to the toils of millions, and so much to the brave achievement of one great head and great heart. From the voyage of those three little vessels, and those ninety men, has sprung—to say nothing of the many other consequences to the world—for England alone, a trade with one part only of the continent which Columbus discovered, of the enormous amount of £30,000,000 a year. Last year, the declared value of our exports to the United States was £16,134,397; and, as the exports were met by imports of corresponding or greater value, the whole trade was of more worth than the enormous sum mentioned. To give our readers a more complete idea of our trade at present, and formerly, let us state that the value of the imports and exports was in 1800 about £54,000,000, while last year the value of our exports alone was £78,000,000; which being doubled—for if the imports were not of more value than the exports the trade would be a losing one—makes the stupendous sum of £156,000,000 as the annual value of the foreign trade of this Empire. In that immense and growing mass of wealth which implies subsistence and employment for millions of people lies the secret of England's material grandeur. Within the last twenty-five years it has more than doubled: the exports in 1827 were £37,181,335; in 1852, £78,076,854.

It is useful to know which, of all the countries of the world, contributes the most to this increasing traffic; and they stand in the following order, according to the declared value of exports:—

United States	..	..	£16,134,397
Continental India and Islands	..	..	7,052,807
Hanseatic Towns (Germany)	..	..	6,872,5.5
British Settlements in Australia		..	4,222,266
Holland	..	..	4,103,0.0
Brazil	..	..	3,464,494
British North America	..	..	3,0.5,564
Turkish Dominions, in all		..	2,80.,541
France	..	..	2,7.1,286
China	..	..	1,914,944
British West Indies	..	..	1,908,559
Spain	..	..	1,222,857
Portugal	..	..	1,209,617
Chili	..	..	1,167,491
Russia	..	..	1,099,971

Having reached the great Northern Empire, which stands fifteenth on the list, we stop, because our more especial purpose is—now that war is declared between Russia and Turkey—to show, as far as trade is concerned, the relations of these two States to us. Turkey is the eighth on the list; and our trade with Turkey, it will be seen, is now nearly three-fold as great in value as our trade with Russia. Our trade with the United States is sixteen-fold greater than our trade with Russia, though our vessels went to the latter before the States were discovered. Such is, after all that is said of its growth, the slow progress of that barbarian empire. In modern times its trade with us has rather decreased than increased. In 1827, the value of our exports to Russia were £1,408,970; in 1852, £1,099,917. With Turkey, on the contrary, our trade has, in the same period, much increased. In 1827 it was £531,704; in 1852, £2,860,542; having increased more than five-fold. To Mr. Laurie, of Billiter-square, we are indebted for calling our attention again to this subject, and for some very elaborate tables and calculations concerning it, a summary of which we present to our readers nearly in his own words:—

Total Declared Value of Exports to the following Countries, from 1827 to 1852 inclusive (twenty-six years).

Russia amounting to	£42,843,645	..	Net decrease, nearly 1 per cent
Turkey	47,139,072	..	Net increase, nearly 30½ per cent
Egypt	8,1.5,0.0	..	5,278
Australia	33,278,087	..	349
India	129,714,995	..	105½
United States	218,014,273	..	286
All Countries	1,327,511,294	..	86

These accounts show that our exports to Russia decreased last year nearly 15 per cent (£14,716); whereas to Turkey they increased nearly 11 per cent (£10,821).

Of our total exports last year Russia took under 1½ per cent (£1,409); Turkey nearly 3½ per cent (£3,664).

Our exports to Egypt last year amounted to £255,701, which was at the rate of 1¼ per cent (£1,224)—nearly equal to Russia.

Mr. Laurie's valuable tables suggest one or two other important remarks. They begin with 1827, and end with 1852; and they are divided into periods of five years. The value of the total exports increased per cent in the first five years (1827-1831), 0.258; in the second (1832-36), 37.309; in the third (1837-41), 1.172; in the fourth (1842-46), 14.699; in the fifth (1847-51), 28.714. The fluctuations before 1842, when Sir Robert Peel began his Free-trade measures, is remarkable. In the two periods of five years prior to 1842—from 1827 to 1831, and from 1837 to 1841—which preceded and followed the Reform agitation, there was a very small increase of 0.258 in the first, and of 1.172 per cent in the last; while in the period of the Reform agitation, when the consequences of the reduction of taxation then made were manifest, the increase was no less than 37.369 per cent. This increase is greater than at any other period, but it was preceded and followed almost by stagnation and its horrible consequences. If we compare the first fifteen years of the series with the last eleven, we find that in the former, including the progress during the first Whig Administration, the increase was 38.739 per cent, and in the latter—the whole period since Sir Robert Peel's commercial reforms began—the increase has been 48.060 per cent, or 9.321 per cent greater in the eleven years ending 1852, than in the fifteen years ending 1841. We know that in the present year the increase is greater than it was last year, probably it will be as great as either of the years 1836, 1836—those years of cheapness and prosperity—and certainly it will much exceed in the actual quantity and value of our exports any previous year. The trade of which the growth from 1826 to 1852 excites our wonder, is still growing; nor can the mind foresee any bounds to its increase.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

M. ARAGO.

FRANCIS DOMINICK ARAGO, a native of the south of France, and the scion and representative of a family long distinguished in literature, arts, and arms, was born on the 20th February, 1786. Arago received his first education at Toulouse, and afterwards obtained ready and honourable admittance at the Parisian Polytechnic School, to enter which, under any circumstances, is an honour in itself; since each applicant has to undergo one of the severest mathematical examinations possible before he can become a member of an establishment which Napoleon called his school for heroes. Arago's course in the Polytechnic Institution was marked with such brilliant ability, that, immediately on leaving it, Arago was attached to the Observatory of Paris; and he was shortly after selected to join M. Biot in his operation of measuring an arc of the meridian in Spain. Arago's adventures consequent upon this expedition would form a romance. They are thus narrated in that interesting annual, "Men of the Time:"—

While M. Arago was at Galazo, in Majorca, war broke out between France and Spain: and, under pretence that the fires which he made to aid his scientific measurements were intended to enlighten the march of the French troops, an attempt was made by the populace to seize Arago. He fled to the coast in disguise, and, after a series of hair-breadth escapes he embarked afresh, and arrived within view of Marseilles; but there the ship was attacked by a Spanish corsair, and Arago was taken prisoner to Rosas. Here all the preparations for a military execution were made before his eyes, with a view to frighten Arago, who was unknown, into the confession that he was an emigrant Spaniard, and to gain a pretence for confiscating the coveted vessel. In the end he was placed in the cellar of a prison, where he lived without light, overrun with vermin, and was often left for two days together without food. It happened that the Algerian vessel by which Arago had sailed had carried two lions, intended by the Dey as a present to the Emperor. One of these died on the passage, and Arago contrived to send a letter to the Dey, informing him that his lion had been starved to death, as it probably was, by the Spaniards. The Dey, enraged at the loss of the animal, addressed an angry letter to the Spanish Government, demanded recompense for the arbitrary seizure of the vessel, and threatened war if it were not immediately restored. A permission to set sail for Marseilles soon after reached Arago, just as he thought his affairs were at the worst; but the incompetent pilot conducted the ship at a venture about the Mediterranean for several days, and at last made a landing at Bougie. As the ship was no longer seaworthy, Arago resolved to proceed to Algiers by land, disguised as an Arab, and conducted by a Marabout a feat which long lacked credence among the French officers. The Dey had just died; a revolution, of which Arago was a witness, immediately destroyed his successor; the new ruler demanded of the French Government payment of a pretended debt; and as a categoric refusal arrived from Paris, Arago, with every Frenchman in Algiers, was inscribed on the list of slaves, expecting every day to be conducted to the galleys. At length, in 1809, after enduring many hardships, Arago obtained permission to leave Africa with a convoy of Algerian vessels, and a corsair of the same nation; but, just as they were in sight of Algiers, the convoy was stopped by two English frigates, and brought to Lord Collingwood. The corsair in which Arago sailed managed to escape, and after being chased once or twice, safely landed him in France.

On his arrival in France, the gallant adventurer was elected a member of the Institute, and, as such, he showed himself one of the greatest labourers in the cause of science that the world has seen. His endless discoveries among them—his determination of the diameters of planets, and his discovery of coloured polarisation, and of magnetism by rotation—will immortalize his name. M Arago's scientific essays are almost without number; they have for years continually illumined the pages of the "Transactions de l'Académie des Sciences," the "Memoires d'Arcueil," and the "Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes. Arago was a member of every scientific society in Europe. In politics he was a democrat. He publicly endeavoured to dissuade Marmont from attacking the citizens in the Revolution of July, 1830; and he was Minister of Marine in the Provisional Government of the Revolution of 1848. M. Arago had also achieved a literary reputation; and his works deservedly renowned as an orator. One speech of his remains on memorable record—that where, opposed to Lamartine, he boldly contended for the superiority of the learned men and philosophers of modern times over those of classic antiquity. Arago was in everything a dauntless and unbending spirit. The energy of his nature, which impelled his victorious advance into regions of knowledge hitherto unknown and unconquered, carried him far away into political extremes. "I am," he used to say, "a sworn enemy of all privileges, a hater of every monopoly, a friend to free-trade, and a devoted defender of the rights of the people." Those principles he was ever ready to maintain to the utmost. Science throughout the world has experienced a loss in the present death of this great philosopher and genius of the nineteenth century.

A fine Portrait of M. Arago, from a Daguerréotype, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 560.

LORD ANDERSON.

ADAM ANDERSON, a senator of the College of Justice, in Scotland, under the title of Lord Anderson, was born in 1797, and was called to the Scotch bar in 1818, where he soon got into full practice, and acquired the reputation of being a sound and hard-working lawyer. He was a Conservative, but was far more attached to his profession, and to the amenities of literature and art, than to politics. In 1833, Mr. Anderson was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire, and held that office until 1842, when he became Solicitor-General for Scotland. He filled this situation until the fall of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, in the summer of 1846. In the year following he was made Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, succeeding the present Lord Justice-General in that office; he had previously succeeded his Lordship in the Solicitor-Generalship, and in the Sheriffship of Perthshire. In February, 1852, Lord Derby came into power, and Mr. Anderson was made Lord Advocate of Scotland. He then resigned the office of Dean of Faculty—thus following an example set by Lord Jeffrey in 1830. Soon after becoming Lord Advocate, Mr. Anderson addressed the electors of Lymington; and he had every chance of being returned to Parliament for that borough, at the general election in the summer of 1852; when a vacancy presented itself on the Scotch Bench; and he was promoted to be a Judge of the Court of Session, with the unanimous approbation alike of the public and of the profession. He took the title of Lord Anderson.

His Lordship's death happened unexpectedly. He had been making a short tour on the Continent, when, on his arrival at Folkestone, he was seized with illness, which, on his reaching London, alarmingly increased; and he expired there on the morning of the 24th ult. The news of the demise of a man so able in public, and so amiable in private life, has caused very general regret.

THE COUNTESS OF CARNWATH.

MARY ANNE, Countess of Carnwath, was the eldest daughter of the celebrated orator, the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan, and was married, first, to John Blachford, Esq., of Altadore, in the county Wicklow; and, secondly, after that gentleman's demise, to Thomas Henry Dalzell, eighth and present Earl of Carnwath, whose wife she became on the 9th of September, 1834. Her Ladyship departed this life on the 22nd ult.

Mdme. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, the widow of the late illustrious composer, died a few days ago at Frankfort, at the age of thirty-five. She has left four orphans, all of tender years. She was of delicate health; and the shock caused by her husband's untimely death brought on the consumptive malady which has brought her to the grave. She was Mdlle. Renaud, and belonged to one of the first families of Frankfort. They were married in 1837; and a most happy union of ten years' duration was dissolved by Mendelssohn's death, on November 4, 1847, before he had completed his thirty-ninth year. Soon after her marriage, Madame Mendelssohn accompanied her husband in one of his visits to England, and gained the esteem and affection of all his friends in this country by her virtues and amiable qualities.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN "ANT-EATER."
AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE subject of our present Illustration is by far the most remarkable addition which the Zoological Society have acquired since the arrival of the hippopotamus; and, for singularity of form and habit, can scarcely be considered as in any respect inferior to him.

The Edentate animals of South America possess a peculiar interest on account of the vast development of that order which characterises its fossil Fauna; the Society are, therefore, particularly fortunate in having obtained the largest of the existing forms, up to [illegible] state, and in much more vigorous health than could have been expected, considering the great difficulties of treatment which [illegible] before its transport to England could be successfully [illegible].

The Ant-eater is of very considerable size, measuring about [illegible] in extreme length; has extraordinarily robust limbs; and its clothing of rough and shaggy hair, which, at first sight, would almost suggest a

GREAT ANT-EATER, JUST ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MENAGERIE, REGENT'S-PARK.

colder climate than the Brazils, as the place of its origin. Our Artist has seized in his Sketch a very characteristic attitude of the Ant-eater. The tongue, which is very flexible, is protruded as if in search of food; one bear-like arm is raised, and the inside of the other fore foot exhibits the folded claws on which the animal walks. Their immensely proportionate size, and the manner in which they are articulated, bear upon their primary object as instruments for scratching down the ant-hills, from which the animal habitually obtains its food; but these conditions, if fulfilled in the ordinary manner, would almost incapacitate it from walking; the almost solitary instance of this peculiar deviation from the formula of nature then provides an adaptation which leaves the common progressive action of the Ant-eater as free and as unembarrassed as that of any other animal of ordinary swiftness.

The Ant-eater is entirely devoid of teeth, while several of the so-called Edentates have teeth in one jaw. Its mouth is extremely small—so small, in fact, that nothing except extremely minute objects can enter it; and the long, attenuated form of the head gives it an expression which is quite apart from any other form of Mammal.

When in a state of repose, the use of the immense tail becomes obvious; for, being bent abruptly forward from its base, it entirely covers the whole body and head, and thatches them, as it were, with an impervious roof of pendent hair. In this state the Ant-eater is as difficult to understand as the Apteryx, and a drawing would convey no idea beyond that of a shapeless dusky mass, as little suggestive as possible of the excessively singular modifications of the quadruped type which lies hid beneath.

The continuous supply of novelties at the Gardens, as well as the uniform attention which is paid by the managers to the order of the Collection generally, has rendered the present season one of the most successful which the Zoological Society has experienced; and on Monday last, notwithstanding the waning period of the year, upwards of 5000 visitors enjoyed the intellectual amusement which the Menagerie affords. And there is now so large a portion of the most interesting objects placed under cover, that throughout the whole of the winter more than sufficient occupation for a morning's visit may be found, without suffering the slightest inconvenience from the weather, however inclement it may be. The Marine Vivarium alone will, we imagine, attract a stream of winter visitors; for we observed on Monday that the multitude of beautiful creatures which are contained in it exhibited themselves to far greater advantage, from the increased purity of the water, than when seen in the high temperature of a summer day.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "QUITO."

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer *Quito* was totally lost, on the night of the 10th July, by striking on a rock, near Huasco, South America. An extract from the *Valparaiso Reporter* of the 30th of the same month thus describes the catastrophe:—

Many who had friends and relations on board were naturally in a state of uncertainty and fear, and Valparaiso appeared very dull without the arrival of the mail. The Government intended to despatch the war-steamer *Ancud*, but she could not be got ready for sailing so soon. So things remained until the 29th, when a telegraphic despatch came from Santiago, stating that the *Quito* had got upon a rock near Huasco; passengers and part of the silver saved. Next morning, Mr. Lambert's small screw steamer, *Firefly*, arrived with the mail-bags in a wet state, and brought particulars of the wreck; and we, in consequence, deferred the publication of our paper to the present date, there being no other steamer to take the mail. The *Quito* was sailing on the night of the 10th inst., twelve miles from Huasco, when she struck unexpectedly on a rock, and the shock drove her 100 yards further, striking from one rock to another with such force as to open her bottom immediately. The letter-bags and specie were then discharged with regularity. Of the first all were saved; but of the barrel of silver shipped at Coquimbo, 16 were missing, only 24 bars of silver and one of gold being saved. The following day the accident was known at Huasco, and the authorities and the English Consul went to the place, and the shipwrecked were conducted to the town, from whence the *Firefly* brought them to Coquimbo. The captain of the *Quito* wrote to the agency that only one person—Don Cruz Tobar—was drowned; and he had brought with him about 700 doubloons.

NEW CHURCH AT HOLYHEAD.

The population of the flourishing port of Holyhead has considerably more than doubled in the last six years, owing to the extensive works for the formation of a Harbour of Refuge. It now numbers upwards of one thousand souls; and, as the old church offers room only to five hundred persons, the spiritual destitution has been an object of serious concern to the Christian public. The immigrant population consists almost exclusively of the humblest class of labourers, from whom material assistance in providing additional church accommodation could not reasonably be expected. However, the good work was commenced in earnest; but, ere long, the Building Committee ascertained there was a deficiency of more than £1000 in the funds raised for the undertaking; whilst the necessity for a *second* church became increased by the difficulty of having morning and evening services in *two* languages in the same Church at hours convenient to both congregations, or, indeed, to either. Accordingly, an urgent appeal was made to the public, and the result has been the commencement of the building of the Church, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 30th of August, at Holyhead, by the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, of Penrhos, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Bangor, and a great number of his clergy, and of the laity. After the ceremony, a large company was hospitably entertained at the mansion of the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P.; who, together with his estimable lady, have devoted time and money to aid the worthy incumbent, the Rev. Charles Williams, B.D., in forwarding the good work. Mr. Stanley has headed the subscription list with the noble gift of £500.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. SEIRIOL, HOLYHEAD.

The new Church, designed by Mr. C. Verelst, of Liverpool, is dedicated to St. Seiriol, a saint of great local celebrity, and an intimate friend of St. Cybi, to whom the ancient parish church in the same place is dedicated. The ground for St. Seiriol's was presented by the Marquis of Anglesey, and the site is admirable and easily accessible. The sacred edifice will be surmounted with a spire, 181 feet high, and will be in the Early Decorated style; the plan consisting of a chancel and nave, with north and south aisles. The roof will be open, and the woodwork of it, as well as the open seats, will be stained and varnished. The great ornament of the whole edifice will be a glorious eastern window, which will be of four lights, surmounted with flamboyant tracery, and filled, it is hoped, with stained glass in memory of the dead. The church is designed to accommodate 753 persons: half the sittings to be free. The collection, on August 30, after an excellent sermon in English, in the morning, by the Rev. P. Constable Fillis, M.A., Llanfaes; and the Rev. Thomas Davies, in Welsh, in the evening, amounted to £57.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP, "QUITO," ON A ROCK, NEAR HUASCO.

RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, AT CALAIS.

TOUR OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

When Louis Napoleon started on his first tour, the general conviction throughout France (for his first election to the Presidency may be safely attributed to other than personal reasons), was that he was a wild-brained man, lost in a monomania; and that was the conviction which he succeeded in overcoming; substituting among all the official, military, and generally bureaucratic classes with whom he came in contact, a belief that he was a man with an intellect and character upon whom, in a given crisis, the utmost political reliance could be placed. At the moment he was rivalling half a dozen other men for the first place in France; and he passed his competitors simply because none of those competitors were in a position to do what he did—canvass the governing classes in France, and make the personal acquaintance of the people. Other causes undoubtedly contributed to the astonishing result consummated in his election as Emperor; but it would be folly to overlook the influences which were brought to bear by the machinery the provincial tours. And precisely the same influences Louis Napoleon attempted to sustain and intensify in his grand tour, the other day, between the 22nd and 29th of September, in the great northern towns and ports of France. It was his first tour, since his marriage; and, as a clever functionary well expressed it, he, by this means, sought to introduce his bride to his people. A beautiful Empress would naturally affect and modify extensively the political calculations of such a people as the French, and more especially of such a people as the French of the provinces—where pretty women, let it be said with regret, are very seldom seen; and, unfortunately, for French art,

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO BOULOGNE.—THE SOUS PREFECTURE, FROM THE RAMPARTS.

the popular so-called portraits of her Imperial Majesty, are such dismal misrepresentations, that until the original showed herself, it was out of the question to hope that her loving subjects (to order) could compliment the taste of their Emperor. We know from English history, that historical women are expected to be pretty; a celebrated writer has observed that Charles the Second was allowed to die at Whitehall, and his brother James was driven out of the country, simply because the one king had pretty, and the other had ugly mistresses: and in France it is nasty was in the department of the North ten times stronger and safer on the 29th than on the 21st of September. It is also to be remarked, that such an impression in the North was very desirable for Louis Napoleon's purposes. It was his first visit there; and it was supposed that the Emperor would have had no chance in this town, if unaccompanied by the Empress. The North was to him, what La Vendee was to his uncle—decidedly opposed to him. The vote of the department was doubtful, when he was candidate for the Presidency; and it is said by those of the inhabitants, who talk freely, that the vote was distinctly against him when he commenced his election as Emperor. Various causes may account for this state of feeling; and in the towns these two causes may be stated as being actively at work—the manufacturers (and the department is the Lancashire of France) fear Louis Napoleon would be a Free-trader to secure the English alliance; and the workmen, who naturally disseminate their opinions among the rural population, are Republicans, and something more. Then for Louis Napoleon the North has unpleasant traditions. Damiens was born in Arras: and so was Robespierre. Lille was the place which distinguished itself in 1848, by the fervour with which it sent up General Negrier to fight for a Republic. Then, Boulogne! But, with a beautiful Empress by his side, and a superb state and military machinery to surround him with grandeur, Louis Napoleon could do much, even in Arras, Lille, and Boulogne; and the result shows considerable success. Complete success—certainly not; for the greetings of the population massed in the streets and along the roads were conspicuously one-sided—to the Empress and not to the Emperor. And for the partial failure of his plan in the tour, the Emperor is himself to blame; he very naively (taking his point of view of French interests) abstained from those lofty, but, from circumstances, necessarily familiar, speeches at banquets and presentations, which would have established, as in the other provinces they did red carpets of connection between him and the auditories established, close bonds of connection between him and the auditories whom he, as it were, took into his confidence. The absence of such speeches imparted to the whole tour the character of a procession passing silently across a stage.

Let us now record the different aspects of this procession, stating as briefly as possible those facts which illustrate the illustrations of our Artists. In the first place it may be mentioned, that, throughout the "progress," there was very little evidence of that voluntary welcoming to which we are accustomed with our own Queen travels in the British provinces. Wanting municipal machinery, and destitute, in consequence, of what local papers in England call "local spirit," the French towns depend altogether on such occasions on the dictation of an over-centralized system; and, in regard to this Imperial visit to the North, the fact would appear to be that the order to the different authorities to prepare hospitality came from Paris.

In such place, the cost of the preparations, banners, balls, &c., &c., was defrayed by a tax or contribution levied on the town, and indiscriminately on all classes. For instance, Arras had to pay 80,000 francs: Lille, 120,000 francs; Douai, 30,000 francs, and so on. Boulogne, in consequence of a false alarm early in the month, having to prepare twice over, and therefore paying twice over. And the cost was not confined to the mere payment of the tax; troops were moving about in large masses from place to place during this tour, and each house in France is liable at any time to receive and entertain the military. A fête in Paris, which costs the Parisians so much so often, is endured with equanimity because, in Paris, a fête attracts strangers—foreigners. But Lille's 120,000f. were sunk for ever; Arras was clearly 80,000f. poorer. And what the Imperial journey cost indirectly to the Emperor and to the general revenue, is beyond calculation. His Majesty travelled with forty or fifty horses, and from a hundred to two hundred and fifty servants; and, as he never takes a holiday, but is always governing, special couriers and special messengers and special telegraphs were perpetually on their way between him and Paris.

ARRAS.

Their Majesties left St. Cloud about noon on the 22nd of September, and travelled by the northern railway (the Company having provided a magnificent state carriage for them, on the model of that built by the North-Western for Queen Victoria) to Arras. The journey was accomplished in about four hours, good travelling; but still the tram was late. Here it may be observed his Majesty was late during the whole of his tour. He never kept his time, and he never observed the pre-arranged routes in the towns; neglecting that politeness of sovereigns, punctuality, and breaking through the programmes of scrupulous functionaries with such assiduity as to suggest a motive in his constant series of surprises—the motive of keeping clear of possible prepared dangers. At Arras the crowds were kept waiting two hours beyond the appointed time at the station; and, crushed into a small space, and suffering from an occasional drizzling, raw shower, their good humour slackened; and their greetings, in the end, were probably less warm (for even uniformed officials drilled into condition to lead cries of loyalty get damp) than they would have been had the train arrived at the promised hour. At the station those Majesties were received by the "authorities"—a term which is to be understood as including a marvellous variety of civil and military uniforms, and plain and badly-made black coats, with red scarves round their waists: these were deputations: and, after an infinity of bowing, screaming, scuffling, and plunging, the Royal pair got into the carriage, and escaped through the crowds into the Prefecture. The town had put on the holiday suit requested; and that it may not be supposed we are exaggerating, we give the proclamation of the Prefect to the inhabitants, in which he dictates the required loyalty. The document may be taken as a sample of a series:—

Inhabitants of Arras, Last year, in his triumphant march of the journey to the south, we saw an enthusiastic people cast themselves down with countless acclamations upon the steps of the saviour of France. The dangers which his hand then averted are further removed from us to day, but our gratitude ought neither to grow old nor suffer itself to be silent. Upon the occasion of their first visit to the towns of the north, Arras is about shortly to have the honour of receiving their Majesties. Upon this occasion a Princess will accompany the Emperor, already dear to France, and still more attached to our province, where Spain has left so many *souvenirs*: We have concluded all our efforts for preparing for his Majesties a reception worthy of their dignity; to you now belongs the task of giving it brilliant success. In larger and richer cities, the Emperor will find, without doubt, fêtes of greater magnificence; let him meet nowhere with a more enthusiastic welcome. The expression of our gratitude is that which will make the best impression on his heart. Decorate, then, your windows with flags and banners; ornament your corals, then, your windows with flags and banners; ornament your houses with hangings and foliage; and, above all, upon the passage of our France, let us hear the cry of "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice!"

The Mayor of Arras,
Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, M. PLICHON.

As the cortége passed from the station to the Prefecture, guns were fired, and the bells of the modernized and handsome cathedral showered down upon the bannered streets incessant peals. Bouquets fell from the balconies on the Royal carriage (an open one); or, if they missed it, fell on the other carriages. And the blouses gave shouts for the familiar faces of the Mayor and the other functionaries, or for the grand airs of the officers in the Imperial suite; among whom were prominently, and attracting that attention due to the Hero of the Second of December, the Marshal St. Arnaud, Minister of War; Le Grand Marechal du Palais, a superbly uniformed personage, who acted principal part in all the balls, where his duty seamed to be to give signals to the musicians; le Comte de Montebello, and le Colonel Fleury, Imperial Aides-de-Camp; Le Marquis de Belmont, Chamberlain; and the two Ladies-in-Waiting on the Empress—viz., the well-known Princess d'Essling, who is "grande maitresse," and la Comtesse Tascher de la Pagerie, whose title is "Dame du Palais." To these must be added, among a crowd, Dr. Conneau, whom, we presume, was travelling physician; and M. Mocquart, "Chef du Cabinet." At the Prefecture the Royal party dined. The dinner like all the other dinners on the tour being attended exclusively by functionaries. After dinner, on the 23rd, course, a ball. Early on the morning of the 23rd, their Majesties left Arras, the people being again collected to see them go, and the functionaries being again everywhere to lead off cries for "l'Empéreur;" speeding off for Douai, Valenciennes, and Lille. Arras, at noon, was restored to that repose which would seem to become its gloomy, half French half Flemish streets. But we must not omit one significant circumstance, in connection with the Imperial stay at Arras. Arras has a Bishop; and there would appear to be in that neighbourhood an enormous number of priests: and in the cathedral—whither, before leaving, the Emperor went to do homage to that Church which in the provinces is so powerful and so useful to him—the Bishop and the priests collected round his Majesty, and the Bishop (Monseigneur Parisel) delivered an address. M. Parisel, be it observed, is an eminent man; and his unreserved proffer of allegiance to the dynasty of the Emperor is to be received as a sign of the times. We take the following passage:—

Other men will not be wanting, Sire, to laud the supereminent qualifications which adorn the august person of your Majesty; that serenity of soul which nothing shakes, that power of will which triumphs over all, that sound view of things which seizes always the truth, finally, that sometimes superiority where which all the obstacles yield, and all pretensions vanish. We, whose thoughts should be above this world, because our kingdom is not of it—we have other homage to offer you. There is something in your Majesty superior to all the gifts of nature; *it is the mission which you have received from heaven.* The more the inward thought of faith reflects upon all you have done with so much promptitude and facility, the more convinced it becomes that you have not acted singly. *God is with you, Sire, and that is your chief glory.*

To this the Emperor returned a "suitable reply," but too curt for courtesy, not to say, piety.

It is further to be chronicled in connexion with Arras, than an address was delivered there to the Empress. The *Moniteur* did not state the terms of the document; but we may guess at its import from the circumstance that the deputation consisted of forty pretty young ladies dressed in a delicious uniform of white tarlatane robes, with violets (Napoleon violets) in their hair.

DOUAI

On the 23rd, Friday evening, Douai was the first place reached. Douai is one of the most important sous-prefectures in France; and is, altogether, a well occupied town. What with its Jesuit college, where O'Connell was educated, its Cour Royale, its Tribunal of the First Instance, its numerous literary societies (Douai is great in science), and its military employments—the arsenal being of consequence, and the place being well garrisoned—Douai, on an Imperial visit, should have done wonders; but Douai did very little, except turn its 20,000 inhabitants into the streets to look at, now and then—not often—shout. The Emperor was not to sleep there, he was only paying a flying visit; and the loving subjects there did not choose, apparently, to go out of their way, as the Arrasians had done—the Arras line having been the Imperial route the whole night. The station was very shabbily fitted up, even with functionaries; and the town had evidently been lazy, or illoyal, the military being the only class who had exerted themselves, and their exertions being confined to making a sort of garlanded and flowered avenue between the station and the arsenal. But Douai has associations which doubtless interested Louis Napoleon. Here, once, for six months, starved, as a sous-lieutenant, the great Emperor; and to the house in which he had a wretched room, has never been a visit *in memoriam*; but did not, probably from want of time. But his Majesty stayed long enough to receive a Mayor's address, and to bow to a collection of functionaries, and to compliment some colonels. Before going away, his Majesty distributed some few of the eternal crosses of the Legion of Honour. As was the custom of his uncle, his Majesty frequently in a fit of arranged enthusiasm, takes the cross from his own breast to transfer it to some suddenly-discovered hero; and thus, in fact, he does so often, as to suggest that he keeps a few crosses in his pocket for emergencies.

VALENCIENNES.

The roar of cannon announced the arrival of the illustrious visitors at Valenciennes. There were great arrangements at this station than at Douai; and the ceremony of presenting the keys—which the Mayor bore on a sort of tea-tray—was imposing. As at Douai, the Emperor and Empress were driven through the town—here in a delightable shower of rain—to the Hôtel de Ville; and there addresses of the stereotyped order were received; being presented to the Emperor by the usual constituted authorities; and to the Empress by a well-selected band of young ladies.

At one point in the passage through the streets the cortége was stopped, in order that the Emperor should hear the Valenciennes Harmonic Society sing, from a balcony, one of the songs of Queen Hortense ("Marchons à la Victoire"); and then the Empress was called a ("Chœur de Circonstance." Unhappily, the Royal pair could not appreciate the devotion of the Valenciennese which detained them in a shower. It was remarked that the Empress Eugénie, whose heart looks called forth unbounding applause, had the proffers made by the authorities of umbrellas; and, perhaps, in this century that is as good a test as another of the latent heroicism of a French Empress.

LILLE.

What with artificial and real spontaneity—and there was, to a great extent, among the shopkeepers, real honesty of intention to give a hearty welcome to the visitors—Lille, on the 23rd, did its duty. It is a fine town, and could afford it. It has been called the Manchester of France; but a town of not 70,000 inhabitants suggests very little of Cottonopolis, and the comparison can give very little idea of Lille. It is rather the Leicester or Birmingham of France; but it is utterly unlike any English town, inasmuch as it is not only a busy hive of industry, but that it conjoins with that aspect all the circumstances of a strong garrison town, capital of the department of the North, and the 3000 soldiers which constitute a remarkable feature in the surrounding landscape), one of the principal manufacturing places in France of such articles as cloth, cassimeres, blankets, velvet, and linen wares. Lille has also its military significance, as containing that renowned citadel which is regarded as the *chef-d'œuvre* of Vauban. This double phase of the town is illustrated on the Grand Place; on one side of which is the handsome medieval Bourse—always a scene of mercantile bustle—and directly in front, on the other side, is the grandiose cast (a gorgeous imitation of the Trois Frères of the Palais Royal), which from morning to night is full of the officers, to the number of several hundreds, of the garrison. And, of course, such a conjunction of "interests" contributes effectually to appearances on a fête day; civic and military personages competing for gala splendours; and variety in costume enhancing eminently the pleasantness of that picture which Princes—and none more than the present French Emperor—love to see. There are several picturesque points in Lille; and the Grand Place is one of the most picturesque of Paris; and these streets were draped and flowered into superb outlines; opposite houses were connected by silken and coloured cords; central ornaments were suspended, crowning garlands, banners, and all the military and civic accessories of Gala fête days; and from end to end of the principal streets, over the shop windows, were continuous lines of artistically hung red and white drapery. Then absolute holiday reigned in Lille—all the shops and workshops, the whole town, was closed; and the population were in the streets at mid-day; forming, for the Imperial path, double walls, lined—as is usual in France—with blue-coated little soldiery, armed to the teeth, loaded for a campaign, and collectively exposing a considerable aspect and awe upon the paige, and collectively exposing a considerable aspect and awe upon the blouses—who, at Lille, and on public occasions, have distinctly satirical tendencies. Then, of course, the windows—let out along the route at high prices—were filled with pretty and neatly-dressed people, whose inhabitants proper of the shops finding lower, but perhaps better, places at their own shop-doors; where, half inside and half in the street, were constructed (of chairs, stools, and counters) improvised stages and balconies. Lastly, the streets were sanded with pretty fine sand, as at Arras. And when the booms of artillery and the clash of clarions announced the excitements to the picture, it must be admitted that Lille was to have flashed in a very grand way on the Imperial eyes.

But, alas! the shower which was piercing the pink parasol and wetting the fair shoulders of the Empress at Valenciennes, was, at the same time, falling at Lille; so that the streets were plashy, oily—so that the blouses were damp and exhalative—so that the colours were limp, the garlands heavy with wet, the crowns teeming with rain-water—so that the pretty faces in the balconies had red noses, and the physiognomies of the bourgeoisie at the shop-doors a dreary conviction impressed upon them that the enthusiasm would, as a speculation, after all not pay. And the Emperor diminished Lille's further his chance of a hearty reception: he was due on the Grand Place, in and about which the mightiest of the crowds were waiting, about half-past three; and he did not arrive till five. It cannot, however, be said that the people did lose their good humour to the end: they managed to amuse themselves to the last by ironical recognitions of strutting functionaries moving about to their posts, by repeated (the joke at last became stale) cries for the Empress as to the Emperor's arrival, and by that laughing excitement with which we are familiar on British race-courses, whenever a stray dog gets within the lines and flees from the hootings of the multitude, who forbid all lateral escape. But when the Emperor did arrive, the rain still pouring down, he brought no reward with him—neither he nor the Empress was seen. They were in a covered travelling carriage, the windows up, both lying back in their seats, and only the most dreary pointing glimpses were got of the augus. countenances, for the carriages went at a sharp trot. Whether because of the rain, or disaffection—but we believe because of the rain—there was no cheering from the people, no cheering of handkerchiefs from the balconies. We state this as a positive fact. The functionaries cheered: and the officers waved their swords, and roared, and gesticulated, and incited their men, and indirectly incited the blouses; but it was a failure, there were no cries from the democratic dispersion: the cortége passed through the town, between the people, in a chilly silence. But it was, nevertheless, a very fine cortége. The gendarmerie and cuirassers galloped first, a dragoon band followed, then came a regiment of hussars, followed by cuirassers; and after the carriages galloped again more chasseurs, more cuirassers, more gendarmerie closing band. Only for the rain, the passage of the royal carriages to the place being then full of the following soldiery, visible but a mass of massed heads of the multitude—under the great arch, would have been a splendid piece of spectacle; and even with the rain, it was not without some striking characteristics of grandeur.

We are, however, anticipating. The Royal train, arriving from Valenciennes, had stopped at a sort of temporary station, at some distance from the regular one, beyond the town, and this was for the purpose of passing their Majesties through the old great "Porte" of Lille, the gate through which many great armies of the Grand Monarch, and the great Marlborough, and later of the great Emperor, had marched to victory, or in retreat—the Porte de Paris, a splendid old structure, an ornate Temple Bar, dear to Lille, as having been erected "in memory of the conquest of 1667." Here a great tent, really magnificent, had been fitted up: beneath the canopy at this place was performed, as through the ceremony of presenting to the refusing hand the impracticable keys of Vauban's impregnable city, which, nevertheless, has so often been taken. And here, of course, there was an address, mildly bowed with that stern expression—less small which so terribly bewilders provincial functionaries. Farther on, under a tasteful but dripping arch of triumph, which accidentally possessed the advantage of offering some cover from the shower, appeared a bevy of young ladies, who, on a question it was to cursey at a given signal, and to present flowers—to drill. The flowers would have been better had there been more sun; but the address, for a young ladies' address, was perfect; and that the perfume of this elocutionary bouquet may not be lost in a mere transmission, it is worth while giving the document entire, and in the original:

Sire,—Votre avénement providentiel a fait renaître la joie au sein de nos familles en rendant à la France le calme et la sécurité. Aux bienfaits répandus par nos mères sur le nom de Votre Majesté, nous avons compris la sainte reconnaissance que nous vous devons.

Les mêmes sentiments, sire, remplissent aujourd'hui nos coeurs, daignez en accueillir la sincère expression, dont ces fleurs sont le symbole.

Madame,—Depuis que Sa Majesté a placé sur votre front un diadème dont l'éclat est rehaussé en vous par la grâce et la vertu, chaque jour a apporté de nouvelles preuves de votre inépuisable bienfaisance et de votre sollicitude pour la gloire et le bonheur de notre bien-aimé souverain. Qu'il nous soit permis, Madame, de déposer à vos pieds, avec notre humble hommage, les voeux ardents que nous formons pour sa Majesté, l'Empereur ainsi que pour l'Ange de bonté qui a associé à ses destinées devenues désormais celles de la France

This pretty ceremony being concluded, the carriages passed on pretty nearly along the prescribed route (there was some sight alteration), and amid the circumstances we have stated; and of course the shelter of the Prefecture was sought with all speed. We heard marvels about the sleeping apartments, and of the gorgeous boudoir of the Empress; the functionaries neglecting no particular to enhance the comfort of the Royal and beautiful lady. At six there was a grand dinner, after which there was a reception; and it should be understood that the Prefecture had been newly painted, and newly furnished and arranged for this occasion; at which were presented the Archbishop and the clergy, several senators, members of the Corps Législatif, representatives of the army, of the magistracy, the sub-prefects, the Conseil de Prefecture, the Conseil-General, the Corps Municipal, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and numerous other civic and military functionaries. Then, at about eight o'clock in the evening, the dresses and jewels drove to the theatre; where there was a most loyal reception; and, but that the wet clothes and the soaking umbrellas gave out the odours peculiar to wet coats, the scene would have been splendid. Of course, this time, those who were present, got an excellent view of the Imperial couple; and there was, of course, a Babel of criticism, to the complete destruction of all effects intended by the laborious performers on the stage. As to these criticisms, the occupants of the Royal box must themselves have been fearful. "Belle, belle!" being the prominent word, and having only, of course, one reference. The Empress was very gracious, and has that sort of smile which wins upon a crowd; and she was probably pleased with the unreserved admiration she could read on all countenances, those of the ecstatic ones in particular. But it required Imperial courage to sustain the stares. We hear and see a good deal of the irksome vulgarity of English mobs of ladies and gentlemen when most profoundly impressed by royalty among them; anything like that kind we have never seen was exceeded at every point in the Northern Tour by the gaping curiosity, with which, in long sustained stares, French provincial eyes were fastened upon the young Empress.

Next day there were compliments at Lille. Their Majesties were to stay all day, and it was very fine. Of this the Emperor took advantage; and he and his Empress may be said to have been in the streets all day. He first visited all the great manufactories, then the Bourse, where he received the addresses of the merchants, and took off his hat to a statue erected in the centre, by "the industry of the north," to his great uncle, and in the afternoon he reviewed the garrison, numbering 2000 or 2500 men, horse and foot. Lille, like Manchester, has its big great project about cotton; as Manchester holds that India can grow enough cotton for Lancashire, so Lille, with parallel patriotism, contends that Algiers could produce cotton crops enough for France. There are some great establishments in Lille—notably that of Messrs. Wellaert and Cox (the latter we consider to be an Englishman); and with this the Emperor was so delighted that he gave M. Wellaert the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The scene is thus described in a Lille journal

M. Edmond Cox a mis sous les yeux de S. M. une collection de coton simples et retors du numéro 140 à 400 provenant des cotons d'Algérie, lorsque S. M. a eu remis entre mains le No. 360, elle a dit: "Comment ce produit sort des cotons d'Algérie?" et sur la réponse affirmative de M. Cox, elle a exprimé son contentement et a témoigné une satisfaction qui a été remarquée par tous. Puis pour notre industrie et pour notre colonie Algerienne. En sortant du bureau, l'Empereur a été sa croix et l'a placée à la boutonnière de M. Wallaert ainé. Cette recompense a provoqué une sympatique générale.

Subsequently, after the tour of the manufactories within the town, the Emperor paid a visit (by rail) to Roubaix—the Stockport of this Manchester—which is a few miles from Lille, and where a most extensive exhibition of the industry of the region had been prepared. To all the details connected with the various products, the Emperor paid that attention which was clearly unforced; for he is no gala sight-seer of such sights, being thoroughly conversant, both from the scientific and the commercial point of view, with all the topics arising out of questions of commercial and manufactures; and it is to be remembered that in the visit to Lille, such a knowledge, and the display of it, was of the highest importance to his interests, as enabling him to suggest (he was not likely to speak out) that he was not the man to sacrifice lightly such interests for political reasons in connection with the dreaded possibility of too intimate English alliance. After these complimentary concessions to commercial Lille, came the obeisance to the eagles of military Lille, the review, the inspection of the arsenal, &c.—occupations which took time. Several English officers were present at the review; among others, the Earl of Lucan, his son Lord Bingham, and the Marquis of Worcester, who had a go-official commission given them by the Government similar to that of the Duke of Cambridge at Olmütz—to accompany the French Emperor to the reviews held in the course of the Northern Tour. The red coats of the British, conspicuous among the blues and blacks and greens of the French staff, attracted great attention; and fortunately for the first impressions of the British army on the present generation of Lille, the Horse Guards had selected officers taller and finer than the tallest and finest Frenchmen on the ground that day.

Both at the review and in his numerous sudden and unexpected appearances in the streets—now in a carriage, now on horseback—the Emperor was well received.

At night there was a magnificent ball. The room, which contained 4000 people, was built at a cost of 20,000f., over the courtyard of the Hôtel de Ville; and was superbly fitted up, grandly lighted, exquisitely curtained, and wonderfully flowered. It was worthy of Lille; and the ball went off with great eclat. We heard next day that the Emperor and the "authorities" had had terrible fears—even before the dancing had commenced—that the room was not safe—that it was giving way; and the way in which the chandeliers swayed to and fro, giving way; and the way in which the chandeliers swayed to and fro, and in which the flooring yielded to the feet, may naturally have suggested such a terror. But the worst was raked, as, undoubtedly, had any shrinking been shown, the place would have come down under the rush of an illoyal and irreverent *canaille qui peut*. The Emperor and Empress

[illegible] minutes' staring on a raised throne, behind which [illegible] the brilliant suite—brilliant at least, if not for rank or [illegible] a ball in a quadrille—the Empress [illegible] and on, and his Majesty honouring his Worship's [illegible] as at Arras, the Emperor did not conceal the [illegible] good), or even a sympathetic demur; but the Empress, who smiles [illegible] to the music, no fervent opinions; and immense admir[illegible] so expressed for the Earl of Lucan, who, despite the [illegible] ish becomes a reputation, Peer, danced with the stiffness [illegible] country, and thus relieved the dance from an excess [illegible] matory appearance. After the dance, there was another ten[illegible] spired by staring at the Royal party, resented in their chairs [illegible] to, and it must be confessed that the patience of the crowd that [illegible] be gone through at all the balls) was not passed with the dignity which is graceful. The Emperor does not seem to enjoy the affair; and his sad face is contagious. He does not speak to the Empress; and the Empress, speaking to no one either, but smiling vaguely straightforward, [illegible] Imperial image of Patience with painful force. The suite [illegible] are as silent; the functionaries on either side are holding their breath; conversation is suspended in the ball-room; and every one's eyes are on the throne. The picture, at such a moment, is splendid; but the silence of the scene is oppressive; and, altogether, the constraint and the loyalty are, together, presented in rather an offensive, because too theatrical, an aspect. At Lille, as at all the other balls, it was an immense relief when, having communicated his wishes, the Emperor rose, took the Empress's hand, and stepped from the throne. This was the signal that he was about to walk through the rooms; and, instantly, the functionaries plunged into the crowd to make a passage—a passage which, in a few seconds, was as full as it had to be made; and it was not easy. The functionaries vociferated, trod on toes, pushed, tore [illegible] risked, in short, a little revolution; and they did, in the end, make a gangway round the room; but it was barely capacious enough for the succession of two abreast, headed by the Imperial couple; and the [illegible] ely march was such a continuous souffle, that not all the Empress's smiles could make it as successfully courteous and graceful as it should have been. After this circuit the Royal party retired, apparently from the room, all the uniforms crying "Vive l'Empereur!" all the black coats crying "Vive l'Impératrice!" Even those who had corns, and had threatened to call out the functionaries, felt chivalrous towards the Empress, who, among some 7000 women, the prettiest of the province, had proved her right to the first place—the right of supreme beauty.

Next day was Sunday. The Emperor and Empress, with their plus suite and staff, therefore, heard mass in the Lille Cathedral—a fine building, not fit for Royal prayers; and, after another visit for the distribution of crosses to the Hôtel de Ville—a splendid old edifice, with rich historical associations, Charles the Fifth having lived in it—Lille was bidden farewell, and Napoleon the Third and his Empress were on their way to St. Omer.

ST. OMER.

The visit to St. Omer was a visit to the camp of Helfaut, situated five miles outside St. Omer. The pretty little town had made proper preparations—put arches and colours in the streets, painted the Hôtel de Ville, sanded the pavements, and turned the wretched little theatre inside out to convert it into a miserable ball-room; and, as it was Sunday, every one had dressed in their best, had crowded into the streets and along the roads, and got wet (for it was another wet day) with loyal equanimity. But the visit was merely a passage, and the business of the day was clearly with the camp. Saying, therefore, nothing of the ceremony of offering the keys, which, of course, was not omitted in the rapid progress, and saying nothing of the dinner at the Hôtel de Ville, and nothing of the ball in the evening at the theatre (except that the Earl of Lucan danced with the Empress), we proceed to an account of the review—a review, be it remarked, of a larger number of troops than were assembled at Compiègne. The Emperor arrived at St. Omer soon after one o'clock; and he and the Empress having taken their places in a closed carriage, they were driven rapidly through St. Omer, and on the road to Helfaut. The streets were lined with thousands of people, and with country people collected from the department chiefly; and our Artist has depicted the scene at the gate, leading out of Calais, across the walls and across the moat, to the Helfaut-road. This scene was, at one moment, such that the cortége passed along the streets, the people closed behind it, and poured on a torrent after it; and just at this gate, as the soldiers, following the carriages, passed through, the rush, stopped by the narrow egress, became dangerous. Vast columns of men and women were seen from the town, and, ignorant of the cause of the stoppage in front, they only pressed the more as they encountered the unknown obstacle, and as only about a dozen could pass the gate at one time, and as who could see the gate struggled to get at it as the only means of escape from the frightful crush, the confusion, the cries, the screams, the curses, can be conceived. And this scene lasted full a quarter of an hour; hundreds of soldiery not doing what these four policemen have done—keeping open a passage—and in the rear to debouch on the side streets. Of course there were children, and of course there were women, and in the worst places, jammed into the most horrible corners; and their cries—yells partly of fear, partly of pain—were dreadful. But it was ended in time with, it may be hoped, none of those fatal consequences which at one moment had seemed inevitable; and, without waiting to see whether the women who had stared were really dead, on pressed the peasants of the politest of nations after that Emperor who, with the most magnificent military machinery, is powerless to manage with any order a French crowd. That it ruined hard—that it would rain all day that under such circumstances the review could not be a very fine one, did not in the least deter the hurrying mob. Up the hills and muddy roads, across stubble and ploughed clay, the mass rushed with the most marvellous speed; vehicles of all sorts, from the swell English travelling barouche to a square box of deal on broken wheels, supported to be a St. Omer agricultural cart—horses of all kinds, for miles round, having been hired, borrowed, or stolen for this occasion—mixing with the pedestrians; and the groupings of peasantry, townspeople, soldiers, and priests, being—on that fine road offering mountain views—picturesque and pretty in spite of the weather. When a crowd, on a bad day, has made up its mind to endure a heavy wetting, it recovers its good humour: knowing the worst is the next best thing to knowing the best; and on this Sunday there was no want of liveliness and fun to shorten the road, and light up the *spectacle*. The St. Omerians are used to grand reviews; there is always a vast camp there; but they never had an Emperor and Empress among them since the first Napoleon's time; and they were not going to lose their chance for the price of a Sunday suit. In short, the people they ought to have been put to no unnecessary trouble; but they were: for, consequent upon that want of police-machinery which keeps an English crowd en *rapport* with every fête—they did not know and could not find out, on what ground the review was to take place; the consequence of which was that they walked, in the rain and mud, an unnecessary two miles of steep hill—that is, they followed the Emperor up to the camp, which is on the heights of Helfaut; and the head of the columns of people had only just reached the camp when they were met by the first column of infantry, who were on their way to the ground which was to witness the manœuvres of the day. Hence new confusion, and a retrograde walk of a couple of miles for thousands of the poor people. The Emperor reached the camp about two, and was received by the troops on parade. He alighted at the hut (for the Helfaut camp is a camp of huts, some of them very comfortable, with pretty gardens in front) of that of the General in Command; and, after some conversation, he mounted on horseback, leaving the Empress covered up with cloaks, in the carriage. All the staff, and the foreign officers, were soon mounted too; and then there was a very brilliant cavalcade. The Emperor was on a fine bay charger, looked well; for he rides well, with an easy, English, certainly not French, seat. To the English party had been added Colonel Jones, of the Royal Engineers, and Colonel Fox Strangways,* a cavalry officer, and a fine soldierly man of the manner and aspect eminently qualifying him—for houses may be judged from bricks—for a representative of the British service. There were Prussian officers on the ground as well—and of course the Prussian being, the most ludicrous of head gear, was enjoyed by the assembled critical French army. Among other officers present was the Prince de Chimay, a Belgian Prince, and who had met the Emperor at Lille, commanded by King Leopold to pay his compliments to the French Monarch on his arrival so near the Belgian frontiers

* We are anxious to correct a passage in page 295 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, stating that Lieut.-Colonel Dupuis (who is now in Ireland) was the Artillery officer deputed to accompany the Earl of Lucan and his party, to assist in the receptions, at Lille and St. Omer, of the Emperor and Empress of the French. Lieut.-Colonel Fox Strangways a very distinguished old officer—a cousin of the Earl of Ilchester, now commanding the Royal Horse Artillery at Head-quarters, was the officer representing that Regiment in Lieut. Lucan's party; and he was received in a marked and flattering manner by the Imperial Court.

At Lille, the Emperor and the Prince had a long conference, and, as the Prince is both a member of the Belgian Chambers and renowned (in Belgium) as a diplomatist, the purport of this conference was supposed to be political, and to have had for its object the terms of a new commercial treaty between France and Belgium. The Prince was very conspicuous at the Lille ball, in virtue of his splendid height and figure; but still more conspicuous, in the complimentary sense, was the Princess de Chimay, in virtue of her diamonds, more resplendent even than those of the Empress—as was natural, seeing that the Princess is the daughter of a millionaire (the celebrated M. Pellapra), and that the Prince is the heir and the son of the M. de Chimay who made a colossal fortune—like our Duke of Bridgewater—by constructing a canal—that the Canal di Midi. The Prince was well received on his mission; and being as much French as Belgian, he was peculiarly fitted for the embassy entrusted to him on this occasion. As the Belgian Deputy, he has distinguished himself by a demand, more resplendent

RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, AT BOULOGNE.

almost every house, was illuminated after the most tasteful fashion; and it was greatly to be regretted that the elements had combined to mar, to a great extent, the admirable effect. At the corner of every street was an arch of triumph, decorated with green boughs, fern, and asparagus branches; and skirting every pavement were garlands of ivy and other evergreens, suspended from a series of poles which were festooned in the most fantastic manner.

At nine o'clock their Majesties attended a grand ball given by the public in the Theatre, which was fitted up for the occasion. The Emperor and Empress having danced respectively with the heads of the company, retired, after remaining about an hour.

On Wednesday, the 28th, at ten o'clock a.m., the Emperor visited the Port and the new Sinice Bridge. As on the previous day, the streets were densely crowded, and the enthusiasm great and general. The streets through which the Emperor passed were the Grande Rue and the Rue de la Lampe. These were lined with cavalry and infantry, which formed and followed as soon as the cavalcade had passed.

At half-past twelve the Emperor and Empress, attended to the Imperial carriage by all the authorities, took their departure for Abbeville by the railway. A salvo of 101 guns was fired from the batteries, and the bells of the town and parish churches rang each a peal. At mid-day there was a representation, gratis, at the theatre; and it was intended that a regatta and nautical fête should take place on the Laine; but the weather was such as to prevent these entertainments, and speedily clear the streets of those who had recently crowded them.

AMIENS.

The Emperor and Empress arrived in this busy, prosperous, and pleasant city about five o'clock p.m., on Wednesday. The mayor and the municipal authorities were assembled at the railway station, which was charmingly decorated with flags and evergreens.

In the evening, their Majesties attended a grand ball given at the theatre. The public edifices and many of the private residences of the town were illuminated a feeling of rivalry having been created by the promise of the municipality to award medals to those citizens whose illuminations and transparencies were of the most splendid description. The streets were crowded by the people, who manifested the utmost good-humour. A dense mob assembled in front of the theatre, who broke out into loud acclamations on the return of their Majesties from the ball.

On Thursday morning the Emperor and Empress went in procession to the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic edifices in Europe.

The Amiénoises were enraptured with the Empress's personal charms; but they must have had little discernment if they did not perceive that the Empress was heartily tired of the incessant demonstrations, addresses, receptions, balls, and reviews, in which, during the last fortnight, she had played so distinguished a part. Their Majesties were accompanied to the train by the Mayor and municipal authorities, and amid a salute of 101 guns, left Amiens for Paris, where they arrived about seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

FISHERWOMEN OF BOULOGNE WITH BOUQUETS FOR THE [illegible] EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO BOULOGNE—GRAND BALL IN THE THEATRE.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. VI.

COUNTRY THEATRICALS.

After a long and anxious struggle we have established a home, or rather summer-house for the Drama in our genteel little country town. Our principal magnate hereabouts is a gentleman of a polemical and literary turn—strongly opposed it both out of season and in season—which was very unkind, as ours don't last more than four months. But, having gone to Switzerland, where, report says, he is busy writing a bitter book against something or somebody, we took advantage of his absence, and made another application to the magistrates by whom a license has been granted for one year certain—its revival, depending, of course, upon the temper of our "magnate" when he has published his literary wormwood in 8vo (half calf), and our own good behaviour.

Our company, as well before as behind the curtain, is what may be called a "working one." We were rather surprised, the first night we happened to be present, to see so many of our hardy boatmen acting as supernumeraries, and representing the Hierarchy in the Peruvian drama of "Pizarro." Notwithstanding their white wigs, and the dignified composure with which they wrapt around them their sacerdotal vestments, we could not help recognising their old, familiar bluff faces; though it struck us they did not seem quite so much at ease in the "Temple of the Sun" as they would have done where we had often met them, in a lugger-rigged yawl. The chubby little boy—*Cora's* theatrical child—whom *Rolla* so gallantly supports on his shoulder, when he exclaims "He who moves one step to follow me dies upon the spot," we had repeatedly seen on the jetty, where his real mother sold shells, and edified the younger branches of families by gratuitous lectures on conchology. Whether the child was alarmed at the menacing attitude of the Spanish soldiery, by whom *Rolla* was pursued, or whether he thought to make a decided "hit" by a little extemporaneous performance of his own, we know not; but, on the occasion referred to, as *Rolla* was carrying him over the bridge, he began to cry out lustily, and commenced pommelling his preserver on the head with more than mimic violence, concluding by wantonly tearing off his peruke, which destroyed the solemnity of the affair altogether, and brought down the curtain amid thunder-peals of laughter.

Another amateur actor, whose sunburnt and honest-looking countenance had often won our regard, was a young man, who had charge of our favourite bathing-machine. In an Oriental spectacle, in which he made his début, his military duty was to march first, with a splendid emblazoned banner, but omitting to lower it in passing through the gateway of Somncoth, or some such place, it struck against the arch, and knocked down both the scene and himself, to the great discomfiture and a fierce Tartar behind, who was secretly nursing a baby, while his wife, in a plaid cloak was busy darning a pair of brick-coloured drawers. For this breach of histrionic decorum the offender was dismissed, as the audience could distinctly hear all over the house, by the stage-manager, then and there, with maledictions. We saw the unfortunate young man on the following morning, when we went down to the beach to bathe, and were affected by the change in his bearing and aspect. He told us, with tears in his eyes, that he had been cruelly treated. Mr. Wilbyforce, the manager, had promised him, it appeared, that he should have a speaking part, and had accordingly cast him for *Count St. Bris*, one of the gay nobles attached to the Court of Louis XIV., and who, like single-speech Hamilton, is famed for one oration only, which is, or ought to be, delivered in a tone of elegant raillery. "Just as it came to my turn to speak," proceeded our young tragedian, struggling to suppress his emotion, "Joe Mallett, who stood next me (he was one of the nobles same as me) gives me a dig in the ribs with his elbow; so, the consequence was, it went clean out of my head altogether, and I couldn't recollect not a single word, I couldn't." "How did you manage, then?" we demanded. "Why, Mr. Wilbyforce, who was prompting, spoke it for me in a loud voice, and so he did every night afterwards, only allowing me to open and shut my mouth, like Punch and Judy, that it might seem as if I was speaking when I warn't."

Being near the sea, and supported as we are, principally, by those who go down there in smacks, it is not to be wondered at that everything about our Thespian Academy has an "ancient and fish-like" appearance The box-keeper is a regular Ben Block, with a bald head and a wooden leg, and the manner in which he performs the duties of his delicate office, in conducting ladies to their seats, exhibits a nautical gallantry that is highly characteristic. All the time the performance is going on he is stumping up and down the lobby, or peeping in at the little windows in the box-doors, unless the piece happens to be "Black-eyed Susan," when he comes boldly in, and takes his seat like a paying spectator, and there he sits in stern wonder, as well he may, for, incredible as it may seem, Mr. X. Y. Gong, our leading man, will persist in representing the British seaman with a pair of moustachios and a tuft.

Our principal patron is that veteran friend of the drama, Captain Bressy, R.N., whom we meet every morning in a little round straw hat and flannel trousers, on the beach, where he bathes summer and winter, and looks as tough and salt as a piece of junk. He never comes to the theatre without his telescope, and we have often been amused to see him pointing it like a gun at our fair vocalist, Miss Fairyland, all the time she is singing "Charming May." The late *Count St. Bris* told us, while waiting for one of his vacant machines, that he heard Miss Fairyland tell the manager that she is positively afraid to raise her eyes from the foot-lamps while that funny old captain is surveying her, as if she was a strange ship. Ludicrous, however, as may be the conduct of Captain Bressy, it is, in our opinion, eclipsed by that of the aristocracy in the dress circle, who may be observed with their *lorgnettes*, regarding one another from opposite sides of the house, which may be a little wider than Temple bar, but is certainly nothing like so dark

Like all theatrical speculators, we have difficulties to contend with but some of ours are peculiar and almost unique. When the members of our *corps* came down from London, they were as nice, thin, pale consumptive looking people as a lover of the picturesque could desire to contemplate. Before, however, they had been amongst us a month, the salubrity of our air, the beauty of our marine views, and the genial hospitality of our townspeople, had wrought such a change in them, that they were all "O! ruddier than the cherry!" and as fat as turtle. The consequence was ruination to the heart-broken fathers, the misanthropic pirates and villains of all sorts, who are naturally expected to be hollow-eyed and wan; and as for poor Miss Mountedgcumbe, who, when we first knew her, was a perfect picture of misery, she is now so partridge-like, and so merry-looking, that even her most ardent admirers begin to despair of her ever realizing her characters again. In fact, we did hear from a highly-cultivated barber, to whom we lately sat for a facile shave, that Miss M. seriously thought of changing her "line," and representing the "pert chambermaids," instead of *Mrs. Heller*, and so on. Even our low comedy man, who, when he first came down here, was a confirmed hypochondriac, has left off drinking nervous herb-tea, and talks cheerfully of human progress.

We really believe there is not a better-conducted establishment in the kingdom than ours; no elves are more respected by the town than our players, or conduct themselves in a more gentlemanly and solvent manner. We can hardly give such high praise, however, to our audience. There are two fisher-boys—audacious, blue-eyed, and curly-headed young desperadoes—who, occupying front seats in the gallery, divert themselves, between the acts, by whistling—with their fingers between their lips—like a juvenile hurricane. Nor is this all. Some dangerous lunatic is everlastingly cooling his fevered brain by banging one of the hinged benches in the box slips up and down, producing a volley of claps that would silence the very copper-mills. Strange to say, no one interferes to stop these irregular proceedings, and, strange, still, no one seems affected by them; our nerves, perhaps, being so tightly braced by constant immersion in the briny waves, as not to be shattered under any circumstances, though they have been severely tried lately by the leading articles in our local journal, the *Alarmist*, upon the state of our national defences

Who the architect was that built our "house," we have not been able to learn; but we suspect that he must have been a wag in his way. There is only one entrance to the pit, and that is in a corner close to the orchestra, and so small that it looks like the door of a wine-cellar. At Miss Mountedgcumbe's benefit we had, of course, what is vulgarly called a "bumper," and a stout bonnet-man, who had rashly squeezed himself into the pit when it was already filled to repletion, against the remonstrance of his friends, was positively unable either to get out himself or to let others out. and the result was that all the pit audience, at the close of the performance, had to pass over the stage, the fat man going last, amid the derisive cheers of all the dwellers in Olympus

What our magnanimity will say when he returns from Switzerland, with his literary fulminations, powder under his arm, and finds we have taken a mean advantage of his absence, to get our license, only his most intimate friends can imagine. The best revenge he could take upon us, in which we should be delighted to encourage him, would be to establish an elementary school, expressly for some of the unhappy people who frequent the playhouse to read and write; for, much as we respect the piscatory inhabitants of this genteel little sea-side town, for their many excellent qualities, we must candidly confess that a more illiterate and gullible generation cannot be found in any part of her Majesty's Britannic dominions. Our playbills circulate in the boxes to a small extent, and there only—neither gallery nor pit "take them in," for the best of all reasons, that they could derive no information from them. Not long since, it was reported all over the town that a "star" from Drury-Lane would appear for one night only—the leave's benefit; and it is an historical fact, which our highly-intelligent barber can confirm, if necessary, that a body of fishermen gathered round the pit-door, and gravely asked those who came out whether it could be seen with the "naked eye?" A. A.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN.

Monsieur Jullien is creating a great stir in the United States—a thing not to be wondered at. Our American progeny, though they are apt to give themselves airs, and to talk about their great country "flogging all creation," still have at heart a becoming respect for "the old country," and a great English reputation is a sure passport to their good will Jullien's reputation is entirely English; in his own country he could have done nothing in ours he has done wonders. Of all the countries in the world, it is only in America that he could have obtained similar means wherewith to produce similar results. We cannot now enter into arguments in proof of this proposition; but we believe that most people acquainted with the present state of music in Europe and America will be inclined to admit it without much question

Jullien began his performances at New York, on the 23th of August. They are given at the Castle Gardens—a place to which London has no parallel; and which, indeed, for great popular entertainments, is, probably, unrivalled in the world, both in respect to magnitude and to picturesque beauty. Jullien's orchestra is numerically more powerful (being one hundred strong) than that which he assembled in Drury-Lane, and is described as not inferior in quality. He has not depended upon England for his resources—the great body of his troops being recruited in America, but strengthened by several distinguished solo performers whom he carried with him: among these are Mdlle. Anna Zerr, the brilliant prima donna from the Royal Italian Opera; Signor Bottesini, the unrivalled double-bass player; Lutzen, the violoncellist; and Koenig, Lavigne, Reichert, Collinet, Winterbottom, and other eminent performers on wind instruments, who gave so much eclat to his concerts in London. He himself, as generalissimo, of course, wields the bâton in his own inimitable style, and his concerts, similar in form and materials to those with which we have so long been familiar, have created in the public mind in New York no less the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He has wisely heightened the general feeling by a piece of well-timed generosity On Sunday evening, the 10th of September, he gave a concert for the benefit of the afflicted people of New Orleans, and handed the whole receipts of the night, amounting to 1500 dollars, to the committee for their charitable purpose, without any deduction whatever on account of expenses; a step which, very deservedly, has gained him "golden opinions from all sorts of people." An official letter, addressed by the committee to M. Jullien's agent, acknowledging the receipt of the money, and published in the New York papers, says:—"The princely donation from M. Jullien's private funds of these exigencies (say 600 dollars and 83 cents) is characteristic of the man. His heart is as full of charity as his soul is full of music. This noble act will ever be remembered by the members of the association and by the citizens of New Orleans, as well as by the poor widows and orphans who will be the recipients of his immediate benefits."

During the present suspension of musical performances in London, there is no want of music in the country.

In the first place, Grisi and Mario are giving, under the auspices of Mr. Beale, a series of "farewell concerts" in the provinces, which are attended with immense success; the interest attached to the names of these great artists being enhanced by the impression that the public are now enjoying their "most sweet voices" for the last time. They have we observe, to be at Edinburgh on the 15th of this month; and their concluding concert is to be at Brighton on the 29th. Their ulterior movements are not yet certainly known, and probably not yet determined on. As all events it appears that their intended visit to America has been postponed till next year.

Another musical party, including Mr. and Mrs Sims Reeves and Mr. Farquharson Smith, with Emile Prudent, the celebrated pianist, and Mr. Case, the eminent performer on the concertina, have been engaged by Messrs. Boosey to make a provincial tour during the present month and the next.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. Brooke took his benefit on Monday in *Virginius*, and was greeted by an enthusiastic and numerous audience. Indeed, the house was crowded. The patrons of the actor had taken especial care that his engagement should be recorded in theatrical annals as a triumph. In estimating this, we should bear in mind the important fact, that the success has been obtained without adventitious aid; it has not been assisted by spectacle; whatever the value of the acting, it has been solely conferred by that. The crown must be shared between the poet and the player: the scene painter and costumier have had no part in it. After the performance, Mr. Brooke delivered an address, which was certainly, as a composition, remarkably neat and pointed. He began with acknowledging that the welcome which he had been received, far outstripped his expectations and his deserts; and that he valued them as furnishing a proof to his American friends that he was not without some small merit in the eyes of his countrymen; that the noble art to which he belongs is not dead; that "in spite of all seductions, the Bard of Avon still lives in the eternal admiration of his countrymen. and that the wonderful creations of his genius, however feebly portrayed, are still followed by congregated thousands. * * * I feel it," Mr. Brooke continued, "an honour and a privilege to interpret, however unskilfully, the inspirations of this mighty mind; and my vocation is not without its value, if it serve to perpetuate them in all their imperishable beauty."

On Thursday week, Mr. Brooke's triumph had been celebrated by his numerous admirers at a dejeûner, when it was arranged that the successful tragedian should be re-engaged for twelve extra nights. Accordingly, on Wednesday, he made his appearance again in *Hamlet*, and will probably repeat the characters he has already sustained. On his departure for California, Mr. Brooke will, we understand, be absent from England for four years.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

EFFECTS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

It is not [illegible] to expect that China, once [illegible] to civilization, will [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and canals will, [illegible] steam-boats, which will at once [illegible] natives, and will convey the [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Empire. Rails, for which the great [illegible] peculiarly adapted, will ultimately complete these facilities. [illegible] may [illegible] the intrepidity of a Fortune to visit the strangest nature and art displayed in the Sunny-Isle and Bohea hills. Thousands of tourists will annually trudge across the long bridge of Fu-chu fee, and the bridge of boats at Ningpo. The regattas of Chusan-chu will be open to all the world. Golden pheasants, mother-of-pearl pot-dridges, and gigantic edible bats, await the sportsman. *New Monthly Magazine.*

THE LOTTERY.

Before that national evil, the lottery, was abolished in France, a village curate thought it his duty to address to his flock a sermon against the dangerous infatuation for this privil-ged form of gambling. His auditory consisted of a crowd of miserable old women, ready to pawn or sell their last garment to secure the means of purchasing tickets. Nevertheless, the good man flattered himself that his eloquence was not thrown away, for his audience was singularly attentive. "You are not lazy," said he, addressing them, "that if one of you were to dream this night of lucky numbers—ten, twenty, fifty, or any matter what—instead of being remained by your duties towards yourselves, your families, your God, you would rush off to the lottery-office and purchase tickets." Satisfied that he had accomplished more than one conversion among his hearers, the good cleric stepped down from his pulpit; when on the last step, the hand of an old hag, who had appeared particularly attentive to his admonitions, was laid on his arm—"I beg your reverence's pardon," said she, "but *what* lucky numbers did you please to say we were likely to dream of?"—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE UNITED STATES IN 1953.

The present United States of America, after [illegible] been, perhaps, more than once split asunder and soldered together [illegible] or the whole, or a large portion voluntarily re-annexed to the mother country, and by-and-by again detached—after these and other possibly more or less sudden, violent, and bloody vicissitudes have become a great empire, under the stern, but salutary sway of the Emperor of America; his Majesty, a Jet black, who had shown consummate and unexpected high qualities for acquiring and retaining the fear and submission of millions of the stormiest tempers of mankind; but his lovely Empress a white. He has an immense army devoted to his person and will, composed of men of every complexion from black, through copper middle tints, down to white; and correspondingly diversified are his banners, but black, of course the predominant: a quadroon bearer commander in-chief. As for his Majesty's civil service, he has a coal black chancellor, equally at home in the profoundest mysteries of white and black letter; a mulatto minister of instruction, and a white secretary of state; black and white clergy, and a similarly mottled bar, here a big black face frowning out of a white wig; and there a little white face grinning out of a black wig; with black and white bands, and gowns varied *ad libitum*. And the laws which they are concerned in administering accord with these harmonious elements; being, for instance, enacted, under heavy penalties, that no black shall, by gesture, speech, or otherwise, presume to ridicule a white because of his colour; nor, *vice versâ*, shall a white affect to di-parage a black because of his complexion; that the Emperor and Empress shall always be of different colours, and that the succession to the throne shall alternate between black and white, or mulatto, members of the Imperial family. By this and other provisions have been secured a complete fusion between North and South—between black and white—intimately typified by intermingled gems in the Imperial crown; the central one being the identical black diamond that figured in the famous Exhibition in Great Britain in 1851 and presented to the Emperor by one of the descendants of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, then on the British throne! "To this *complexion*" shall it be that matters have "come at last."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A LORD CHANCELLOR IN FULL STATE.

Not many years since, we were standing at the door of the House of Lords, when the session was about to be opened by the Queen in person, and the Lord Chancellor of that day advanced, full robed, and in magnificent array. By his side, but out of the procession, moved two of his lordship's nearest relations and he was distinctly heard to be whispered into the ear of one of them some remark only heard by the lady. The reply, however, was distinctly audible to every bystander; it was, "Bah! comme tu es bête." Such a man, in such a robe, in such a way, and with such a mace, in all his pride and pomp of state, and a pretty woman can find it in her little feminine-instinctive soul to call him a fool, and he laughs good-humouredly, and seems to enjoy the epithet! What a conquest of human affections over pernicious and spangled dress! *New Quarterly Review.*

PARIS AND LONDON COMPARED.

The French metropolis is undoubtedly the finest monumental city in the world, with the advantage, that it can always be seen from an elevated point, while London is usually enveloped in smoke and mist, and presents a gigantic outline, dim and undefined. Ascend the column in the Place Vendôme, the towers of Notre Dame, the heights of Montmartre, or Belleville, or the artificial mound in the Jardin des Plantes. On every side you have a bright stereotyped view. Look down on London from the dome of St. Paul's, the Monument, the keep of the Tower, or Primrose-hill, and you can seldom distinguish anything beyond the circle inscribed within a radius of half a mile. Nay, even on a summer's day, you may post yourself on Waterloo-bridge, and Westminster or Blackfriars is scarcely distinguishable. This is less the effect of climate than of the dense, tangible vapour, engendered by an unlimited consumption of coal. Our public buildings of Portland stone turn dingy and black before the scaffoldings are removed. The new colonnade of the British Museum is already grievous to behold. As it is, the white gypseous freestone defies time and weather, and looks as brilliant and as clear to-day as it did two hundred years ago. The original Louvre is scarcely more discoloured than the recent additions, and the gates of St. Denis and St. Martin are as fresh as when they were erected. Let us do justice to the beauties of the French capital. We can show nothing to compete with the palaces of the Louvre and the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, the line of the Rue de Rivoli, the quays, the statues, the fountains, and the extended sunscircle of the Boulevards, even in the absence of the trees. But we can produce good specimens of architecture in our bridges, in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, in Somerset-house, in many churches, and in the new Houses of Parliament, supposing they are finished before they begin to decay.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

THE GIPSY SLAVES OF WALLACHIA.

The physical constitution of this unhappy people is strongly marked. The men are generally of lofty stature, robust, and sinewy. Their skin is black or copper-coloured; their hair thick and woolly; their lips are of negro heaviness, and their teeth as white as pearls; the nose is considerably flattened; and the whole countenance is illumined, as it were, by lively rolling eyes. All, without exception, wear beards. Their dress consists commonly of a piece of tattered cloth thrown carelessly around them: perhaps an old bed-curtain given by some master, or a blanket that has gone through every degree of fortune, until it has been rejected by the scullion. As is the case in the most squalid in many savage tribes, the women are extremely ugly or extremely handsome. Most of the Zigunara are beautiful up to the age of twenty; but, after that time, they suddenly shrink and shrivel, change colour, bend, and lose the lightness of their step, as if an enchanter's wand had changed them from youth, admired and wooed, to dishonoured old age. The dress of these women is peculiar, consisting generally of nothing but a light tunic or boddice made of sheepskin, and scarcely reaching to the knees. It leaves their legs, their arms, and their necks bare. Over this they throw the most coquettish throw a white veil, and some few indulge in leather sandals. As ornaments they wear earrings of brass filigree, necklaces of paras strung upon a slender thong, and a variety of metal bracelets. The children go naked up to the age of ten or twelve, and whole swarms of girls and boys may sometimes be seen rolling about together in the dust or mud in summer, in the water or snow in winter—like so many black worms. As you pass by, a dozen heads of matted hair and a dozen pairs of sharp eyes are raised towards you, and you are greeted with a mocking shout, which alone tells you that the hideous things are your fellow-creatures.—*Dickens's "Household Words."*

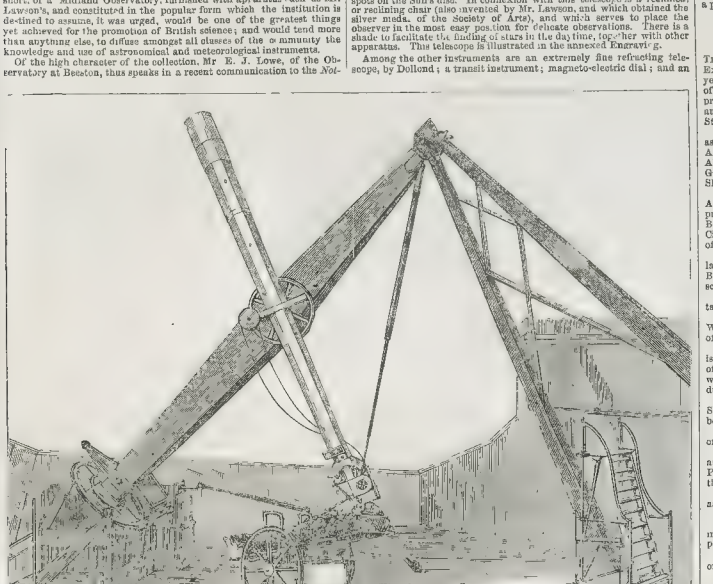
THE LAWSON MIDLAND OBSERVATORY.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Lawson, of Bath, to whom is due the merit of many remarkable improvements in astronomical and meteorological instruments, upwards of twelve months since, offered to present the whole of his valuable collection to the people of the Midland Counties, for the institution of an observatory at Nottingham in the immediate neighbourhood of Sherwood Forest, and the great blank in the English observatories at that particular point, justifying its selection. Mr. Lawson's offer, in point of intrinsic value, was a munificent gift, the worth of the instruments being stated at £10,000. Now, it was estimated that a corresponding sum of £10,000 would be required to meet the expense of the Observatory site and edifice, with the endowment for a resident astronomer. Towards this amount Mr. Lawson himself contributed one thousand guineas. A committee was rapidly formed at Nottingham, who succeeded in raising upwards of £4000, and memorialised the Lords of the Treasury for a grant of £2000, which being reasonably calculated on, the attainment of the grand object appeared almost within the grasp of its promoters. Meanwhile, Mr. Lawson, experiencing the approach of age and infirmities, and unable longer to leave the office he had made, as he expressed it, an open question, felt the necessity of limiting the time for the raising of the subscriptions to the 1st of October (Saturday last). Under these circumstances, the most strenuous exertions were made in the locality, as well as in scientific circles generally, to accomplish the object before the close of last month. It was strongly urged that important advantages to the country at large would accrue from the establishment of the Midland Observatory, as a central point for the regulation of British time; as an additional place of inter-communication of British and foreign astronomers; and as a contribution to the means of observation and discovery; but more especially as respects the meteorological apparatus of Mr Lawson's collection, which has not perhaps, any rival in the United Kingdom; and from the application of these several advantages the most important results were anticipated. The establishment, in short, of a Midland Observatory, furnished with apparatus such as Mr. Lawson's, and constituted in the popular form which the institution is destined to assume, it was urged, would be one of the greatest things yet achieved for the promotion of British science; and would tend more than anything else, to diffuse amongst all classes of the community the knowledge and use of astronomical and meteorological instruments.

Of the high character of the collection, Mr E. J. Lowe, of the Observatory at Besston, thus speaks in a recent communication to the *Nottinghamshire Guardian*—this gentleman having used the instruments repeatedly:—

1st. An extremely fine Refracting Telescope, with an object-glass of seven inches clear aperture and a focal length of 120 inches, having an achromatic middle lens. This telescope was manufactured by Dollond; and is of the same description, but superior to that used by Mr. Hind, in his discoveries. The telescope is equatorially mounted, having the right ascension and declination circles complete. This mode of mounting is the means of enabling the astronomer to find the heavenly bodies in the day time, and of at once detecting any faint object of which the right ascension and declination are known. A mercurial clock (invented by Mr. Lawson) is attached to the axis of the telescope, in order to move it at the same speed as the object under examination; consequently, the heavenly bodies never move out of the field of the telescope. It is well known that the Moon moves faster than the planets, the planets more rapidly the nearer they are situated to the Sun, and the stars slower than the planets. In order to keep objects moving at different speeds in the field of the telescope, an equalising motion is adopted: this is produced by dipping (more or less) vertical paddles in a large dish of quicksilver, these paddles moving slower the more deeply they are plunged, owing to the greater resistance offered by the quicksilver on the greater lengths of paddles. The collection of eye-pieces is numerous and very complete, one set made by Dollond, magnifying from 50 to 1400 times; another set of achromatic eye-pieces are of the celebrated German manufacture; and a third set are single lens, with convex and concave glasses of equivalent foci. There are solar eye-pieces (invented by Mr. Lawson), by which the Sun may be viewed with perfect safety to the eye, even when the whole area of the object glass is made use of. Also the contracting solar eye-piece, as arranged by the Rev. W. R. Dawes; lunar eye-pieces, by which the great cure of the Moon and Venus is done away with. The micrometers attached to the telescope are very good: the 1st, a valuable divided lens, known as the double image micrometer; 2nd, a large cobweb micrometer, with various eye pieces and lamp complete; 3rd, a four-glass eye-piece micrometer for taking the positions and distances of binary stars, provided with various magnifying powers; 4th, a rock-crystal micrometer, to measure the most minute angles or distances of double stars; and, 5th, various reticulated micrometers for measuring the areas of spots on the Sun's disc. In connexion with this telescope is a reclining, or reclining chair (also invented by Mr. Lawson, and which obtained the silver medal of the Society of Arts), and which serves to place the observer in the most easy position for delicate observations. There is a shade to facilitate the finding of stars in the day time, together with other apparatus. The telescope is illustrated in the annexed Engraving.

Among the other instruments are an extremely fine refracting telescope, by Dollond; a transit instrument; magneto-electric dial; and an



REFRACTING TELESCOPE, PRESENTED BY MR. LAWSON, FOR THE MIDLAND OBSERVATORY.

atmospheric recorder, invented by Mr. Lawson; a standard barometer; a Danish hygrometer; electrical apparatus; quadrants, levels, &c., indispensable in an observatory.

The appeal for securing Mr. Lawson's splendid gift, and its right appropriation, was liberally responded to; and the greater portion of the required sum has been raised. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we had the high gratification of recording his Royal Highness Prince Albert's hands me contribution of 100 guineas towards the fund for building and endowment of the Observatory; and we have now to add the welcome intelligence of the accomplishment of the great object being placed beyond doubt.

Saturday last was a day of anxious interest at Nottingham. In the morning a special meeting of the Town council was held in the Guildhall, when it was unanimously resolved that three acres of land on the forest, or six acres on Mapperley Plain, be presented to the Observatory Committee, as a site whereon to erect the proposed Midland Observatory, on condition that, should any other site be preferred, the corporation be allowed to purchase their land back again for the sum of £500. With this grant the amount raised reached almost within £1000 of the whole sum required; and the committee being prepared to guarantee the raising of the deficiency, Messrs. Lowe, Bradley, and Chapman had been deputed to wait upon Mr. Lawson, at Bath, and upon the Lords of the Treasury, for the purpose of making final arrangements. At the above meeting was read the reply of the Lords of the Treasury, stating their Lordships were prepared to grant their promised contribution of £2000, on these conditions:—

In considering the case, my Lords have had regard entirely to the advantages which such an establishment in the centre of England was likely to confer upon the public at large. My Lords are desirous that it should be understood that in such cases they cannot recognise the claims of institutions, however valuable in themselves, which are only of a local character and importance in their results, to be aided by public grants of money, and that to justify such grants their Lordships require to be satisfied of a more general advantage to the nation at large.

My Lords have also regard to the fact that the public already support the Royal observatories of Greenwich, Edinburgh, and Dublin, as national establishments. As a preliminary step, therefore, to coming to a decision upon this question, their Lordships thought it to be their duty to submit to Professor Airey and Sir John Herschel the following inquiries for their opinion and report:—

1. Whether there are any advantages of a public nature which would be obtained from an observatory at Nottingham, which are not capable of being obtained from the Royal observatories at present established, and, if so, what they are?

2. Whether the situation of Nottingham presents any special advantages for an observatory that would make it an exception to similar applications from other places?"

Upon these points my Lords have had before them the reports of Professor Airey and Sir John Herschel.

From these reports, my Lords have come to a conclusion that there is comparatively little public benefit likely to be derived from the establishment of an observatory at Nottingham, so far as regards astronomical observations, or at least that could not be, and is not now, supplied by the Royal observatories and existing private observatories; and if the course which their Lordships should pursue rested entirely on this department of the proposed observatory, they would not feel that such a case existed as would justify an expenditure of public money.

It is, however, strongly stated that, in regard to meteorological pursuits and inquiries, such an establishment might prove of the greatest value in a national point of view; and, moreover, it is shown by Sir John Herschel that Nottingham possesses some peculiar advantages for observations of this kind. It is represented that, important for the purposes of agriculture and other national objects as this branch of science is compared with astronomy, it is, nevertheless, much behind, and has been comparatively neglected. With regard to this branch of the subject, my Lords advert to the continued efforts which are about to be made by the Government of the United States, represented by Lieutenant Maury and by her Majesty's Government, under the sanction of this Board, in order to obtain meteorological observations at sea for maritime purposes; and although their Lordships cannot look for much aid to that particular object from observations made at Nottingham, yet they will not be wholly without value, even in relation thereto.

My Lords are, however, prepared to look for more important national advantages, as regards the interests of agriculture and other pursuits, which are much affected by climate and weather, from such an establishment at Nottingham, provided meteorology may be looked to as the main and most important object to be attained by the establishment.

My Lords are therefore prepared to ask Parliament to sanction a grant for this national object, to the extent of £200, in aid of the private subscriptions, provided the remaining £5000 can be raised elsewhere, and provided also that my Lords are satisfied that funds will be forthcoming to maintain the establishment, when once started, and that no application will be made to this board for such purpose.

It will thus be seen that great care has been exercised in considering the fitness of this grant; and the communication closes by repeating that it was chiefly with a view to the meteorological pursuits of the proposed establishment claiming an important part of its attention, that their Lordships have arrived at the above conclusion.

Mapperley Plain, the site which it is generally believed will be preferred for the Observatory, is situated at the northern extremity of Nottingham, about a mile and a half from the town. Being high, and remarkable for the dryness of its atmosphere, as well as for the surpassing beauty of the landscape, it will, no doubt, in a few years, be one of the most attractive places in the Midland Counties. The elevation is so great, and the air generally so clear, that Belvoir Castle, and even Lincoln Minster, may be seen thence with the naked eye.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—Dr. J. M. Warren (in January, 1851) read a paper containing some observations upon two remarkable Indian children, who had lately been exhibited in Boston, known as the "Aztec children." He had been led by his examination of them to the following conclusions:—"1. That the children are possessed of a very low degree of mental and physical organisation, but are not idiots of the lowest grade. 2. That they probably originated from parents belonging to some of the mixed Indian tribes. 3. That they do not belong to a race of dwarfs, because history teaches us the truth of the doctrine stated by Geoffrey St. Hilaire, that dwarfs cannot perpetuate their kind." At the conclusion of the paper, a letter was read by the secretary, containing the following statement:—"The Commissioner of the port of La Union, in the State of San Salvador, Central America, informs me that they were born somewhere near the town of Santa Ana, in that State, of parents, one of whom, certainly, if not both, was dwarfed or deformed and imbecile. The Indians residing in the vicinity of Santa Ana are civilised, and centuries ago adopted Spanish customs and the Spanish language. So far as I could discover from a few words of their ancient language which came into my possession, they belong to the Chontecosan or Chorotega stock, which, before the conquest, extended over a part of San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, but which was chiefly concentrated around the Gulf of Fonseca."—*Athenæum.*

THE DISCOVERER OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—The amount of the reward to Mr. Hargraves has been decided on by the Government. The Duke of Newcastle proposes to cause the sum of £3000 to be inserted on the Estimates for this purpose, and submitted to the Council in the usual way. In reply to the proposal, Mr. Hargraves demurs to the inadequacy of the amount. He says:—"The interest of £3000 would yield me £250 per annum, a sum altogether insufficient for the support and education of my children.

THE GREAT IRISH EXHIBITION.—The attendance during last week averaged about 3000 a day. The *Nation* thus refers to the subject:—"We are sorry to perceive that the Exhibition Committee have announced their intention of finally closing upon the 31st inst. We trust they may be induced to reconsider the decision. The fact is, that if it be closed upon that day there can be hardly a doubt that Mr. Dargan will be a loser by the undertaking. We calculate he would lose not less than £10,000, and perhaps much more. We have already said we believe there will be a highly remunerative attendance for the next two months. Any one may have observed that there have been more fêtes champêtres and rustic fêtes in the building for the last fortnight than at any previous period; and we are sure that up to the 1st of December, at least, it would not lack a prosperous attendance."

CIVIC TENURE CUSTOM IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

THE annual presentation of the recently-elected Sheriffs in the Court of Exchequer is followed by a curious tenure custom, of which we this year engrave an Illustration, accompanied by a few historical particulars of the ceremony; before detailing which we shall record the Sheriffs' presentation, which has nothing whatever to do with the tenure "suit and service," although it takes place on the same day, the morrow of St. Michael (September 30).

The Sheriffs—Alderman D. W. Wire and Mr. G. A. Willis—before assembling at the Guildhall, entertained the Master Wardens, Courts of Assistants, and a select circle of their private friends to breakfast. Alderman Wire entertaining the companies to which he belongs, the Girdlers and Innholders, at Girdler's-hall, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Sheriff Willis, his friends at the London Tavern.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by several members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and other corporate officers, then proceeded in state from Guildhall, via Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, and Bridge street, taking water at Blackfriars-bridge, and proceeding in the City barge to Westminster, where they were met by the High Constable of that important city

On their entering the court, which was much crowded, a number of ladies being present, the Curitor Baron took his seat on the bench. The Baron wore his scarlet robes, as did also the Sheriffs and Recorder their scarlet robes, as also the Lord Mayor, with his collar of SS.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and other civic functionaries having taken their position within the bar,

The Recorder addressing the Curitor Baron, then related Mr. Sheriff Wire's personal history, and civic position; together with the connection of Mr Willis with the City.

The Curitor Baron having referred to the ceremonial as having existed for several hundred years, concluded by signifying the approbation of her Majesty to the appointments the citizens had made; and by wishing health and strength to the Sheriffs to discharge their onerous duties.

The Recorder then read the warrant of attorney from the new Sheriffs to receive and execute all writs, &c., and prayed that it might be recorded.

The Queen's Remembrancer read the warrant, which the learned Baron ordered to be recorded.

The Recorder also read the warrant for the late Sheriffs to account, as also the Under Sheriffs, they having placed in their stead Mr. G. K. Potter and Mr. Thomas Cleobury; and thus terminated the ceremony of the Sheriffs' presentation.

Proclamation was then made by the Crier of the Court for the service, as follows:—

Oyes, Oyez! Oyez!

Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground, called "The Moors," in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service, upon pain and peril that shall fall thereon!

Alderman Moon, as the senior Alderman below the chair, then cut one faggot (small twigs) with a hatchet, and another with a bill-hook.

The Crier then made a proclamation:—

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!

Tenants and occupiers of a certain piece of waste called "The Forge," in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, come forth and do your service.

Alderman Moon then counted certain horse-shoes and hobnails, and was questioned by the Queen's Remembrancer thus:—"How many have you?" "Six Shoes." Then the Alderman counted the nails:—"How many have you?" "Sixty-one nails—just number."

The Recorder having invited the Curitor Baron to the dinner at the London Tavern, the civic cortège returned.

Mr. Nichols, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for October, 1804, vol. lxxv., p. 865, describes the custom as performed in that year, and adds this explanation:—"The ceremony on this occasion, in the Court of Exchequer, which vulgar error supposed to be an unmeaning farce, is solemn and impressive; nor have the sheriffs the least connection either with chopping of sticks or counting of hobnails. The tenants of a manor in Shropshire are directed to come forth and do their suit and service, on which the senior Alderman below the chair steps forward, and chops a single stick, in token of its having been customary for the tenants of that manor to supply their lord with fuel. The owner of a forge in the parish of St. Clement (which formerly belonged to the City, and stood in the high road from the Temple to Westminster, but now no longer exists), are required to come forth to their suit and service; when an officer of the court, in the presence of the senior Alderman, produces six horse shoes and sixty one hobnails, which he counts over in form before the Curitor Baron, who, on this particular occasion, is the immediate representative of the Sovereign."

Mr. Sheriff Hoare, in the journal of his Shrievalty, 1640-41, in his own handwriting, says:—"The senior alderman present cut one twig in two, and bent another, and the officers of the court counted six horseshoes and hobnails. This form they, it is said, is passed through each year, by way of suit and service for the citizens holding some tenements in St Clement Danes, as also some other lands; but *where they are situated no one knows, nor doth the City receive any rents or profits thereby.*"

The Court of Exchequer, be it observed, is the legal court of accounts; and, moreover, pursuant to the charter 32 Henry III., the high officers of the City are, on their appointment, to be presented to the Sovereign, or, in the absence of Majesty, to the Sovereign's Justices or Barons of the Royal Exchequer.

In the evening the friends of Mr. Sheriff Wire dined, on the invitation of that gentleman, at the London Tavern, where a sumptuous entertainment was served up. The numbers present amounted to about 200. Mr. Sheriff Wire in the chair, supported by Lord Dudley C. Stuart, M.P., Mr Baron Rolfe, the Curitor Baron, Hon and Rev. Mr. Legge, Lord Mayor Elect, Mr Masterman, M.P., Sir J. Duke, M.P., Mr. Chaplin, M.P., Sir Smith, M.P., Sir J. Musgrove, Dr. Bowring, &c.

The usual loyal toasts—the Lord Mayor, Lord Mayor Elect, Curitor Baron, the Sheriffs—and a variety of other healths, having been honoured and responded to, amid much cheering, the Sheriff then gave "Lord Dudley Stuart and the House of Commons," and paid a high compliment to the noble Lord for his exertions in behalf of foreign exiles and the cause of liberty all over the world.

Lord D. Stuart replied.

The Sheriff then proposed "The health of Dr. Bowring," who was distinguished as a poet, a statesman, a friend of education, and a promoter of commerce, and who had served his Sovereign in the important duty of endeavouring to open up to this country the trade of the vast empire of China (Cheers).

Dr. Bowring said, no words were so grateful as those that welcomed

ANCIENT CIVIC TENURE CUSTOM, ON THE MORROW OF ST MICHAEL, IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER, AT WESTMINSTER.

the wanderer who came back to see the country that gave him birth; and nothing was so pleasing to him as to see that country prosperous in all its departments (Cheers). He gave it as the result of his experience, that one year in ancient Europe was worth a cycle in Cathay (Hear, hear). But, speaking of China, he wished he could bring to the knowledge of England the great and wonderful provision by which every man in that empire was enabled to receive the blessings of education; and how, in the midst of calamities and convulsions, that education had been saving the people, and conducting them through the storms of a great revolution (Hear, hear). If he could do this with effect, he should feel that he had not visited China in vain. Not long ago it was his privilege to see a great struggle for official position in one of the provinces of that country, which could only be obtained by literary distinction (Hear, hear). He saw 9000 youths from village schools come together to be examined for literary honours; and it was the highest ambition of themselves and their relatives that they should attain what was called literary rank. They arrived at Canton attended by about 50,000 of their friends, and so earnest were they that some of them died in the struggle. Of those 9000 only 72 could be elected for literary distinction; and the 72 who were successful were sent to Pekin, there to be kept as the future rulers of the land (Hear). Such was the system which had placed the Chinese in a position of superiority to all the nations that surrounded them (Hear, hear). He trusted that the intercourse of England with China would increase year by year. In Canton the word of an English merchant was better than a bond; and it was for the interest of England and China alike that this feeling should be maintained. In China there were seven newspapers published in the English language; and he trusted that in all our intercourse with that country England would appear less in the character of a conqueror and more as a merchant (Cheers).

Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE VICTORIA PIER, QUEENSTOWN.

TUESDAY week being the day fixed for the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Pier building for the Lords of the Admiralty at Queenstown, a large and fashionable assembly was in attendance for that purpose. The scene of the ceremony was gaily decorated with flags of all descriptions, and the protecting railing was covered with green boughs. The addition of ladies' light dresses, and a sprinkling of naval and military uniforms, increased the gay appearance of the scene.

Exactly at two o'clock, the steamer yacht the *Black Eagle*, having on board the Lords of the Admiralty, followed closely by the *Banshee*, entered the harbour and fired a salute, which was immediately answered from the guard-ship; and soon after the two steamers took their places close by Haulbowline. About half-past two the *St. Jean d'Acre*, which had been seen off the harbour from an early hour in the morning, came in under topsails, and fired a salute announcing her arrival.

A deputation — consisting of Messrs. Fagan, M.P., B. Ve[illegible], and George Scott — waited upon their Lordships, to request that they would assist at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Pier — the ceremony which was about to be performed by Rear-Admiral Sir W. F. Carroll. Sir J. Graham, who received the deputation with the utmost courtesy, readily acceded to their request; and, at three o'clock, arrived at the pier. Sir James Graham was accompanied by Captain Milne and Rear-Admiral Dundas, both Lords of the Admiralty; and Sir Baldwin Walker; the Mayor; Messrs. E. B. Roche, M.P., Fagan, M.P., Beamish, M.P., and the Harbour Commissioners.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR W. F. CARROLL, K.C.B., LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE VICTORIA PIER, QUEENSTOWN.

At three o'clock the huge stone was lowered to its place, and Sir William Carroll descended to perform the interesting ceremony. As he stepped upon the stone, his appearance was greeted with a vociferous cheer from the gentlemen, and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies. A number of coins of every denomination of value were placed beneath the stone; and then a square plate of brass, containing the following inscription, which the Admiral read in a loud and distinct voice :—

The foundation-stone of the pier, built at the expense of the Government for the benefit of the public the inhabitants of Queenstown, was laid by Rear-Admiral Sir W. F. Carroll, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Port, on the 22nd day of Sept., 1853.

Colonel George T. Greene, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works of the Admiralty.
W. H. Churchward, Superintending Engineer.
John Edwards, Contractor.

Mr. Edwards, the Contractor, then presented to the Admiral a silver trowel of exquisite workmanship and design, with a carved ivory handle, from the establishment of Mr. Hawksworth, of the Grand Parade. The trowel bears the following inscription —

Presented to Sir W. F. Carroll, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Port, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the Victoria Pier at Queenstown, Sept., 1853.

Mr. John Edwards, Contractor.

The Admiral, taking the trowel, dipped it in mortar, and drew it round the stone; then, taking a large bottle of champagne, he broke it upon the stone, and said, "I declare this the Victoria Pier." This declaration was received with a deafening shout. The Admiral then waving his hat, called out, "Her Majesty, God bless her." And with three loud cheers the ceremony was concluded.

The Illustration represents Sir William Carroll reading the inscription-plate, accompanied by the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, the Hon. Capt. Milne, &c.

OPENING OF THE NEW FLOATING DOCKS, AT LIMERICK, BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

LIMERICK DOCKS AND RAILWAY.

LAST week was fraught with promise for the commercial prosperity of Limerick, in two of the leading incidents of the Viceregal visit: namely, the opening of the new Floating Docks at that port, by the Lord Lieutenant; and his Excellency's commencement of a Railway, intended to connect Limerick with the great existing lines, and the estuary of the Lower Shannon at Foynes Harbour, regarded by the highest official authority as the best station in Ireland for Transatlantic communication.

THE DOCKS.

The opening of the Docks took place on Wednesday, when the town presented a most animated appearance. The principal hotels, clubs, houses of business, &c., were decorated with flags and banners. At eight o'clock in the morning, on the firing of a signal gun, all the shipping in the port hoisted their colours, and were gaily decorated. At nine o'clock another gun announced low water, and a number of flags were immediately hoisted on the walls round the Docks.

The Docks themselves are well worthy of a place on the "king of Irish rivers." They are situated about half a mile below the Wellesley-bridge, adjoining Mount Kennett, and about sixty miles from the mouth of the river. They consist of one large dock, covering about eight acres in extent, and are built in the most substantial and solid manner of cut limestone. The walls are thirty feet in depth, and there will be twenty-five feet of water at spring, and twenty feet at neap tides. The entrance is seventy feet in width. It was originally intended to be fifty feet, but was widened to its present extent in order to admit the largest class of Transatlantic Steamers, should Limerick be chosen as the Western Packet Station.

The entrance gates are constructed according to Wilde and Mallet's new patent, being made on the tubular or cellular principle of boiler plate iron, riveted in the same manner as the boilers of steamers.

The total amount expended in the construction of the Docks was £54,000, of which £39,000 was for labour, and the remainder for the materials, &c. During the four years they were building, the average number of labourers employed was 300. The length of quayage inside the Dock is 3000 feet, and outside in the river about 1000 feet more. The depth of the river here at high water is 28 feet, quite sufficient to float the largest ships—that being the depth drawn by the *Duke of Wellington*, while the largest ocean steamers only draw 19½ feet.

About one o'clock, the different guilds of trades, with flags and banners, proceeded to the borough boundary, where they awaited the arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant, and from whence they were to walk in procession to the Wellesley-bridge. The Corporation also proceeded to the same place, attired in their robes of office. About half-past one the Viceregal party, in three carriages, arrived at the boundary. Their Excellencies were received by the Mayor, and were loudly cheered. The guilds of trades then marched past the carriages, after which they formed into procession, and walked two and-two into the city. The corporation, headed by the sword and mace-bearers, then formed into procession and preceded the carriages, which were flanked by a guard of honour of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The entire line of route through the Crescent, George's-street, Brunswick-street, &c., was crowded with people of all ranks, and the windows filled with fashionably-attired ladies.

ABORIGINES OF CAPE YORK, AUSTRALIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT COMMENCING THE LIMERICK AND FOYNES HARBOUR RAILWAY.

At a quarter before two o'clock the procession reached Wellesley-bridge, where the trades halted and filed off on either side of the bridge; the members of the corporation then passed through, and were followed to the wharf by the Viceregal party, her Excellency the Countess St. Germans leaning on the arm of the Mayor of Limerick. Their Excellencies were here met and received by the Harbour Commissioners—Lord Monteagle, Sir Matthew Barrington, &c.; the band of the 7th Dragoon Guards playing immediately "God save the Queen."

The Viceregal party then went on board the *Rose* steamer, accompanied by a great number of the nobility and gentry; and, at about half-past two o'clock the *Rose* steamed out, followed by the other vessels, and preceded by the harbour-master in his boat, and went slowly down the river. All the ships in the harbour were dressed out in their gayest bunting, and were crowded with people. The houses were also gaily decorated with flags, and thousands of persons were congregated in the windows and streets. A number of small cannon from the ships and houses kept up a series of firing while the vessels were steaming down the river. A few minutes before three o'clock the *Rose* passed into the dock, the entrance of which was lined by the foremen and workmen and a large crowd of civilians, who cheered their Excellencies most enthusiastically.

A troop of the Royal Horse Artillery were stationed on a rising ground to the south of the Dock, and fired a Royal salute as the *Rose* entered the Dock. She was followed by the several other steamers, and all sailed slowly round the entire circuit of the Dock, the various bands playing the National Anthem. Their Excellencies having landed on the east angle, they were conducted across the bridge, which his Excellency desired the engineer, Mr. Long, to open, and proceeded to the opposite side: where Sir. Spaight, President of the Chamber of Commerce, read an address to his Excellency.

His Excellency then declared the Dock opened for the trade and commerce of the world; after which, taking off his hat, he desired three cheers to be given for its success. The call was enthusiastically responded to.

Mr. Spaight then introduced Mr. Long, the engineer, to his Excellency, by whom he was congratulated on the creditable manner in which the work had been executed. The Viceregal party then left the Dock, and was loudly cheered.

In the evening his Excellency was entertained at a grand banquet in the theatre.

THE RAILWAY.

On Thursday, the Lord-Lieutenant commenced another of the great objects of his visit to Limerick, namely, the cutting the first turf of the Limerick and Foynes Railway. About twelve o'clock, a large party of the resident gentry, magistrates, and the distinguished visitors in Limerick, assembled by invitation on board the *Halyard* steam-tug. The splendid band of the 7th Dragoon Guards was also on board.

About half past twelve o'clock the *Holyrood* left the Dock, and steamed rapidly down the river, reaching Foynes about half-past two o'clock.

A Government Commissioner decided that Foynes, on the Shannon, was the most eligible, in every point of view, for a Transatlantic packet station. The Commissioner, however, suggested that, without a railway to Limerick, the chain of communication would be incomplete. Acting on this suggestion, a company was accordingly formed about a year since, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway between the two points; and the Act of Parliament for the construction of the line was obtained early in the present year.

Foynes is situated on the south bank of the Shannon, about twenty-

five English miles from Limerick, and about thirty-five from the mouth of the river; and the line of railway will run through the towns of Adare, Rathkeale, and Askeaton. The total amount of capital subscribed was £130,000; and the line has been contracted for by Mr. Dargan, who undertakes to have it finished in nine months from the time he gets possession of the land; and, judging from Mr. Dargan's punctuality and business habits, the railway will, no doubt, be running in the middle of next summer

To inaugurate this undertaking was the object of his Excellency's visit this day. His Excellency and Lady St. Germans started at an early hour in the morning, and proceeded by carriage to Adare Manor, the seat of the Earl of Dunraven. Several noblemen and gentlemen journeyed by land, and met their Excellencies at breakfast; amongst whom were the Protestant Bishop of Limerick, Lord Ernest Bruce, Sir Matthew Barrington, Major Ponsonby, Captain Elliott, Captain Dickson, Captain Vandeleur, Croker Barrington, and Mr. May.

In the absence of the Earl of Dunraven, the honours were done by his Lordship's brother-in-law, Wyndham Goold, Esq., M.P.

The Viceregal party proceeded by land to Foynes where they were met by Lord Monteagle, and awaited the *Holyrood*, immediately on the arrival of which the Company on board disembarked. The whole party immediately proceeded about 300 yards from the pier—and where their Excellencies, and the party who had come with them from Adare, were in waiting. Captain Dickson, Chairman of the Railway Company, presented to his Excellency a small mahogany barrow, and a beautiful silver spade, bearing a suitable inscription.

The ceremony of turning the first turf having been then performed in the usual manner, his Excellency, turning round, said, "I have now turned the first turf of the Limerick and Foynes Railway—an undertaking that has afforded me much pleasure in accomplishing; and I now hand over the ground to the Company, and these implements to the care of your energetic and spirited contractor, William Dargan (Cheers). This is not a day for making a long speech, and I will not therefore detain you."

Three hearty cheers were then given for his Excellency. His Excellency then, taking off his hat, said—"I call upon you now to give three cheers for Mr. Dargan" (Loud and enthusiastic cheering).

The Mayor of Limerick then called for three cheers for the Countess of St. Germans, which was heartily responded to; after which, three cheers for the success of the Limerick and Foynes Railway were given.

The whole party then proceeded to the *Holyrood*, where their Excellencies and a select party were entertained at a very elegant déjeûner given by the Directors of the London and Limerick Steam-ship Company. The remainder of the company were also entertained in a similar manner.

Their Excellencies, on landing, immediately drove to the residence of the Protestant Bishop. In the evening, their Excellencies attended a grand ball given in the Chentre, at which all the rank and fashion in Limerick were present.

CAPE YORK ABORIGINES.

These natives have lately arrived in England from Evens Bay, Cape York—lat. 10 deg. 42 min. 40 sec. S., long. 142 deg. 28 min. 30 sec. E.—upon the peninsula which forms the north-easternmost extremity of Australia, and is separated from Guinea by Torres Straits. Cape York for a day or two, and during the time a number of natives came on board. When she got under way, with a fresh breeze, to continue her voyage, these two natives were on board; and their canoe, which was fast alongside (or astern), broke adrift; and the ship being soon beyond reach of their own part of the coast, they objected, on account of the hostility of other tribes, to be left anywhere else. They were, therefore, taken on to India, and finally brought to this country, where the *Scotus* arrived about 11th May last.

The natives at Cape York show most of the physical characteristics observed amongst other Australian aborigines: they have the septum of the nose perforated, and some—as those at present in this country,—have one or more of the front teeth knocked out. They are marked with raised artificial scars of different patterns on the shoulders, chest, &c., for which they have particular names, according to their situation on the body; the women being marked in the same way as the men, but having somewhat different figures.

A number of tall men were observed among them, and in the greater size of their canoes, which have sails, and their management of them, they showed a degree of superiority to the coast tribes in other parts of Australia. These natives have at this time a degree of peculiar geographical and commercial interest. Since the establishment at Port Essington was abandoned, in 1849, there is no harbour of refuge to which, in the event of wrecks on Torres Straits, the boats of vessels may run for shelter; and the only part of the coast in that neighbourhood which might be approached with the chance of meeting friendly natives would be Cape York. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to know that the good disposition of the tribe there, to which these men belong, has been already tested. Some years ago, a small cutter, from Morton Bay to Port Essington, was wrecked upon the reefs of an island in the Straits, near Cape York, where the principal man of this tribe happened to be at the time, on a friendly visit; and who was the means, with his canoe, of saving the life of a white woman, who was on board (the few men composing its crew having been drowned during the storm, in their attempts to reach the shore): he afterwards assisted her to escape from the islanders to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, in 1849, when she was brought away, and restored to her parents, by Captain Owen Stanley, after five years' detention.

For this we already owe a debt of gratitude to the particular tribe to which these men belong, and we have in it a guarantee for future acts of succour; which, so long as the northern coasts of Australia remain without any port of shelter, may at any time be required at their hands.

Not the least important consideration connected with these people is, that, in the event of vessels being wrecked there, they might, as in the instance above mentioned, be instrumental in saving life, or bringing accounts of such disasters to vessels either calling at Cape York or on their passage through the Straits.

On the first visit of the *Rattlesnake* to Cape York, in 1848, when the jealousy of the islanders prevented the Cape York people aiding in the escape of the white woman, one of them endeavoured to learn from her by heart a message in English, with which he came on board, but could not make us understand; though, as we afterwards learned, he had made earnest and repeated attempts to do so.

A glance at the chart will show the geographical and commercial importance of the locality of this tribe, as the point of Australia nearest to a country so unknown to us as New Guinea, whose central cordillera, with its mountains rising in places to a height exceeding 13,000 feet—vast alluvial tracts of land, and numerous river openings along its shores—suggest ideas of mineral wealth, and a future field for all the richest products of the tropics; while an indirect aboriginal trade or barter for feathers, ornaments, and weapons, through the islands of the Straits across to Cape York, shows the existence here of a natural channel of communication of a distinctly different character from the trading of the Malays with the natives of Australia on the other side of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

We are gratified to learn that the Lords of the Treasury have acceded to the recommendations made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and have granted the sum requisite for the expedition of discovery proposed by M. Ernest Haug to Northern Australia. The growing importance of the region bordering by the northern shore of Australia, and [illegible] with India, China, and Australia, I have concurred in the [illegible] Treasury. This liberal act of [illegible] Australia will be hailed with satisfaction by all the country who have an interest in practical science, and it will be received by the people of Australia as a fresh earnest that their interests are diligently cared for. It is not often that an application of the kind meets with so speedy and satisfactory, and so prompt a response. It is scarcely [illegible] month since the deputation of the Geographical Society, introduced by Sir Roderick Murchison, waited upon the Duke of Newcastle to represent the merits of the project; and in this case promptitude of reply was an essential part of the favour, since it was necessary to obtain the means for the expedition before the time should become too short for the expedition to be landed upon the shores of Australia by the commencement of the dry season. We understand that M. Haug intends to start from this country at the beginning of November, for Singapore, where the expedition will be finally organised. This port also will be a convenient place at which to procure the beasts of burden—horses, bullocks, and camels—necessary for the expedition. An eminent geologist has already been attached to the expedition, as well as a competent photographer; both of whom tender their services gratuitously. There is, indeed, one thing which peculiarly marks this project the most unprecedented spirit of zeal and liberality has distinguished every person who has taken an active part, or has been invited to furnish assistance. The hopeful energy and enthusiasm of M. Haug have been admirably seconded by the scientific sagacity and practical vigour of Sir Roderick Murchison, with other members of the Geographical Society; the representatives of the Australian colonies in London have not been behindhand; and the Treasury has caught the spirit of enlightened liberality from the present Minister for the Colonies.—*Globe*

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

London and North-Western.—The directors of this company have, with the view of bringing local traffic upon their lines, issued a notice "to persons intending to build houses of a suitable character, and of the value of not less than £50 annual rent, within two miles of the following stations; viz., Harrow, Pinner, Bushey, Watford, King's Langley, Boxmoor, Berkhamp-stead, and Tring," that they will grant a free annual first-class pass to one resident on each of such houses for the following periods:—Harrow, 11 years; Pinner, 12 years; Bushey, 10 years; Watford, 17 years; and for the other stations mentioned, 21 years. We have also a table of the charges for periodical tickets to and from some of the London and North-Western stations within fifty miles of London. This table also shows the liberal policy of the London and North-Western board towards the public. Its liberality will be best understood by our giving the charges for the periodical tickets, and placing in juxta-position with such charges the amount which the passenger would have to pay supposing that he passed to and fro over the line daily in a first or second class carriage, and that he had a day-ticket with a reduction of one-third of the ordinary fare.

Between London and—	First-class Periodical Tickets Six Months.	First-class Ordinary Fare. Six Months.	Second-class Periodical Ticket. Six Months.	Second class Ordinary Fare. Six Months.
Willesden	£6 10 0	£12 3 5	£5 0 0	£9 2 6
Harrow	7 10 0	24 7 0	6 0 0	18 5 0
Watford	10 0 0	28 0 0	7 10 0	24 6 7
Tring	12 10 0	71 0 0	10 0 0	51 17 4
Leighton	15 0 0	86 0 0	12 0 0	65 10 0
Bletchley	17 10 0	105 0 0	14 0 0	74 10 0

These periodical tickets include also the stations of Sudbury, Pinner, Rusney, King's Langley, Boxmoor, Berkhampstead, Cheddington, Aylesbury, Dunstable, Winslow, and Amphill.

Great Western.—The vast works in progress at the metropolitan terminus of this line of railway at Paddington, are proceeding with very great rapidity, and a correct idea can now be formed of the improvements which are being effected in this locality, and the facility and convenience which they will afford to the public, when entirely finished, which, it is expected, will be the case at an early period of the ensuing year. The new shed for the outgoing trains being entirely roofed with glass, presents a light and handsome appearance, with separate entrance and reception-rooms for the Queen and the Royal Family, and all the other requisite accommodation for the general public, which are of the most appropriate and complete character, are finished, and the formation of the arrival sheds, with extensive offices, is now proceeding with great rapidity. When the whole is finished, the terminus of the Great Western Railway will be fully half a mile nearer the town than at the present, which will prove of material importance to the public.—The returns for this company show that for thirteen weeks, ending September 26, an increase of £6341 per week on the returns for the same period last year.

London and South-Western.—A meeting of shareholders in this company was held on Monday, at Morley's Hotel; Mr. Snell in the chair. A series of resolutions were passed in favour of the recommendations in Mr. Snell's circular against proceeding with the extension lines to Exeter, and for entering into a pacific arrangement with the Great Western Company.

New Palace at Balmoral.—Last week, the first stone of the new castle at Balmoral was laid by her Majesty. After a short prayer by the Rev. Archibald Anderson, of Crathie, for the welfare of its future inmates, a glass cylinder was placed by her Majesty in the centre of the foundation, containing specimens of the current coin of the realm, and a parchment document describing the nature and date of the commencement of the building, signed by all the members of the Royal family present, and the chief and gentlemen in attendance. A silver trowel was then presented to the Queen by the architect. Her Majesty, having spread the mortar, the stone was lowered under the superintendence of the architect for the works. Her Majesty then applied the square, level, plummet, and mallet, and having ascertained that the stone was correctly placed, poured over it some corn, wine, and oil. Immediately after the ceremony, the whole of the workmen employed on the new works, with their wives and families, sat down to a dinner, prepared for them by her Majesty's command, in the temporary iron ball-room, where they danced afterwards in the evening.

The New Penny Receipt Stamp.—During the few last weeks the *employés* in what is called the "Dry Stamping Department" of the Stamp-office, Somerset House, have been busily engaged, late and early hour in getting ready for the New Penny Receipt Act, which comes into operation on Monday next, the 10th inst., whereby every person paying or receiving money above 40s. is obliged to have every such receipt or receiving money above 40s. is obliged to have every such receipt duly stamped. The Commissioners have commenced delivering these new stamps to the public; but applications from parties licensed to sell stamps in the metropolis, and throughout the United Kingdom, have been so great that many have had some difficulty in getting their orders complete. An extra number of men are constantly at work so as to meet the emergency, for documents and deeds of every description are being sent in by hundreds to be stamped, as well as blank certificates. The new stamp is similar to the old receipt stamps (dry stamped), with with the only difference of its being marked "one penny," instead of 2d., 4d., 1s., &c. As a vast number of the licensed dealers in stamps have a considerable quantity of the old stamps on hand, the Commissioners have notified that they will be able to obtain a similar amount of new stamps in exchange, at a trifling discount.

City Children.—Fanny Fern pities city children thus:—"Here comes a group of pale-faced city children, on their way to school. God bless the little unfortunates! Their little feet should be brushing the strawberries, ripe and sweet, on some sunny hill-slope, where breath of new-mown hay and clover-blossoms would give roses to their cheeks, and strength and grace to their cramped and half developed limbs. Poor little creatures! they never saw a patch of blue sky bigger than their satchels, or a blade of grass that dared to grow without permission from the mayor, aldermen, and common council. Poor little skeletons! tricked out like the fashion-prints, and fed on diluted skim-milk and big dictionaries, I pity you."

THE STRAIT OF THE DARDANELLES.

The Strait of the Dardanelles, the ancient Hellespont, is the channel which separates Europe from Asia, and connects the Sea of Marmora with the Archipelago. The extreme length is upwards of fifty miles. The width varies, measuring about ten miles at the end near the Sea of Marmora, but gradually diminishing to about two miles, opposite Gallipoli; which may be considered the average width for the remainder of the passage southward; though in some places it becomes less than a mile. There is a current constantly running from the Sea of Marmora to the Archipelago, which in the narrow parts is so strong as to render the passage impassable for sailing vessels when the wind is from the north. Both sides of this narrow passage are strongly fortified, for the purpose of protecting the city of Constantinople from attack from the side of the Mediterranean.

The fortifications originally consisted of four castles—two on the European, and two on the Asiatic shore. Two others, called the New Castles, were built in 1659, at the mouth of the Strait opening into the Archipelago, by Sultan Mahmoud IV., to secure his fleet from the assault of the Venetians, who used to come and attack it in sight of the old castles. Major Keppel, however, who published an account of his journey across the Balkan some years ago, says:—

Strong as the Dardanelles are, where in every direction the eye rests upon guns bearing on a short and very narrow passage, the most dangerous part is the approach to the inner (old) castles. Their strength consists in the power of the Castle of Sestos, to which, from the nature of the current and from the banks running far out, a ship must come stem on, and inevitably be raked, without the power of returning more than her own guns until just abreast, by which time she would be dreadfully cut up, if the fire were at all well-directed.

The same author states that the batteries are well built, and placed in spots judiciously chosen; and that the greater number of the guns are *à fleur d'eau*; but that they have no carriages, and cannot be pointed, they fire only when a ship covers them. Among them are several immense guns, from which they discharge stone shot. The quantity of powder which these large guns require is enormous: the largest is charged with 320 lb.

We have been favoured, by Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, of H.M.S. *Retribution*, with the very interesting and careful drawings made by him of the Asiatic side of the narrow part of the Dardanelles—that comprehended between the Old Castles—from which the three Engravings upon page 312 are taken.

First on the right is the Castle of Chanak kalessi, or Sultanie kaniess, which faces the Castle of Chelit-bawri, on the European shore; and the two are called by the Turks Bogaz-hisenleri, and by Europeans the Old Castles of Anatolia and Roumelia. This fort mounts 100 guns, some of them firing very heavy stone shot. The town of Chanak-kalessi is the place properly called the Dardanelles; and the castle is the residence of the Governor of the Dardanelles. The town itself is a miserable-looking place—containing about 2000 houses—lying very flat at the foot of the hill range. It is the residence of a Pacha and of Consuls from various Governments. A ricketty-looking wooden pier projects into the water, and serves as the landing-place for steamers and other vessels. A little to the left, near the British Consulate, is the coal store of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company.

The Castles of Chanak-kalessi and Chelit-bawri were long supposed to be the ancient Sestos and Abydos; but this is now considered to be a mistake. North-east of Chanak-kalessi the Hellespont forms a long bay—or rather two bays, called the Capitan Pacha's Bay and Packet Bay—in all, three or four miles across, terminating in a point of land called Nagara Burnu, or Peagles Point. This is the point which has been fixed upon as having been the site of Abydos, and on the European shore opposite is supposed to have stood Sestos. Upon the point on the Asiatic side stands a strong fort, mounting 64 guns in two tiers.

About midway between these two old fortifications, and not far from the village of Tekct, is a new circular battery, called the Kiosk Battery, mounting 46 guns

The total number of guns mounted in all the fortifications of the Dardanelles, may be estimated at about 800.

The importance of this passage, as commanding the approach to Constantinople from the Mediterranean—as the Bosphorus does from the Black Sea—cannot be overrated. It has always been a rule with the Porte to prohibit the entrance of armed ships into it, except by special permission; and only once has that regulation been held at defiance. This happened in 1807, when the British Government being very desirous to induce, by threats, the Porte to make peace with Russia, in order to strengthen the combination of European powers against the French, commanded the British fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, to force the Dardanelles. In obedience to this order, eight vessels of the line entered the Dardanelles, and made their passage to Constantinople, before which city they anchored, to the great terror and scandal of the whole population. The Divan, however, being roused by the French, under General Sebastiani, to increased energy to meet the impending danger, preparations for defence on so formidable a scale were speedily set on foot, that the British Admiral deemed it prudent to withdraw his fleet from the scene.

In 1809, the Russian Government, working upon the terrors of the Porte, at the time of the insurrection of Mehemet Ali, obtained its signature to the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi; by which, in return for the promised armed assistance of Russia against all enemies, external and internal, it promised to close the Dardanelles against all vessels whenever Russia should be at war. This condition virtually gave the command of the Dardanelles to Russia—a pretension so monstrous, that immediately upon the nature of the transaction being known, it was firmly protested against by England and France. After an exchange of notes with the Russian Government—which, thanks to the slippery dealing of Count Nesselrode, led to no result—the British Government, resolved to brook no further trifling in so important a matter, and sent an Ambassador in a vessel of war, with orders to sail through the passage of the Dardanelles. The late Earl of Durham was appointed to this mission. He arrived at the entrance of the Dardanelles on the 1st September, 1838, and demanded a Firman, to enable him to enter—which was granted; and thus the British Minister bore out his threat to the Russian, that, if ever it should become a question of applying the obnoxious conditions of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, the British Government would act as if such treaty had never existed. Indeed, in 1841, a treaty to which Russia was a party, was signed, declaring that the Dardanelles should remain for ever closed against ships of war of all nations, except when Turkey itself should be at war. Under these circumstances, the recent passage of the combined fleets of England and France through the Strait, by permission of the Divan, was an event of great European significance; and the formal declaration of war on the part of the Porte against Russia, was afterwards to be expected as a matter of course.

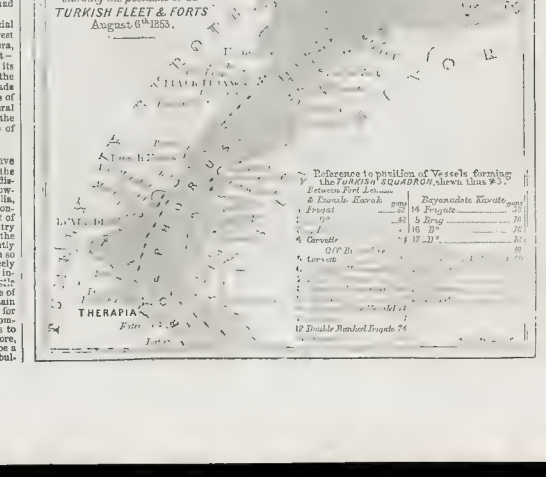


CHART OF THE POSITIONS OF THE SHIPS OF THE TURKISH FLEET IN THE BOSPHORUS.

In our Supplement of the 24th ult., we gave a View of part of the Turkish fleet in the Bosphorus; we now, in order to make the matter more clear, give a Plan of the Bosphorus, with stations of the several ships, their names, &c; for which we are indebted to the kindness of Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, of H.M.S. *Retribution*, at present with this fleet in the waters of Constantinople.

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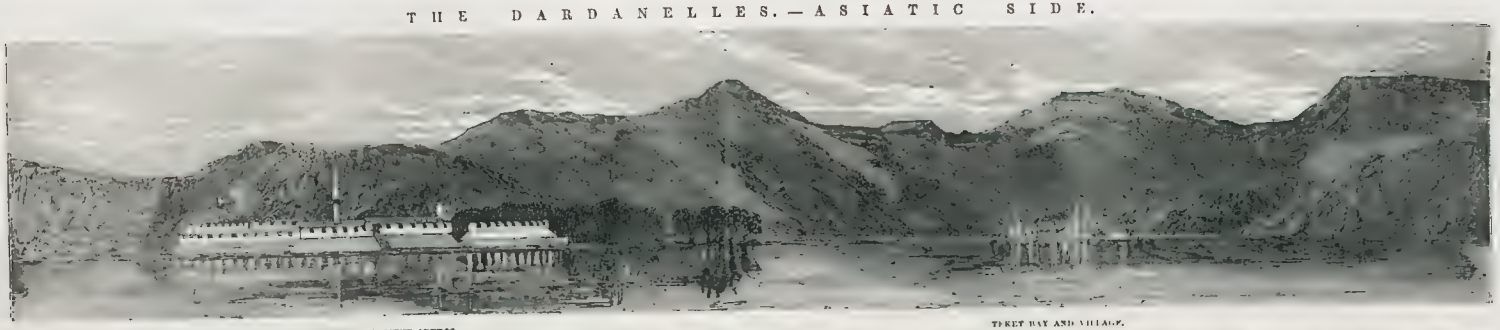

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

Month and Day	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept 30	29·925	60·7	48·0	51·8	— 1·7	85	W.	0.19
Oct. 1	29·604	58·7	41·8	50·2	— 3·3	93	S.W.	0.17
,, 2	29·767	55·9	38·1	46·1	— 7·0	72	W.S.W.	0.01
,, 3	30·050	55·1	32·4	44·1	— 8·7	71	W.S.W.	0.00
,, 4	29·820	59·8	34·9	48·4	— 4·8	78	S.W.	0.79
,, 5	29·374	59·4	49·8	53·6	+ 0·2	94	S.S.E.	0.24
,, 6	29·385	60·8	42·5	46·0	— 6·3	100	C.L.M.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the Barometer was nearly stationary at 30·02 inches on the 30th; then decreased to 29·63 inches by the afternoon of October 1; increased to 30·07 inches by noon on the 3rd; decreased to 29·30 inches by noon on the 5th; and increased slowly to 29·44 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week was 29·807 inches.

The temperature of the air has been below its average. Its mean value on October 2nd was 46·1°, and is the lowest recorded on that day since 1840, when it was 45·4°; that of the 4th was 46·8°, and is the lowest since the year 1836, on which day it was 46°; that of the 3rd was 44·1°, and is lower than any on record as occurring on this day. The mean of these three days is 45·7°, and is of lower temperature than that of the same three days in any year since 1836; in that year their average was 45°. The mean for the week was 48·2°, being 4·6° below the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature in the week was 27·8°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15·2°. The greatest was 23·5°, on the third; and the least, 6·4°, on the 5th.

Rain fell on five days to the depth of one inch.

The weather during the week has been dull and cold; the air, excepting on the 4th, has been the most part in gentle motion only, or it has been calm. Thick fog was prevalent on the morning of the 3rd, and throughout the 4th. The sky during the day has been mostly overcast, and was cloudless on three nights.

For the month of September the *mean reading of the barometer* at the level of the sea was 30·026 inches.

The highest temperature during the month was 73·8°, and the lowest was 38·0°.

The range of temperature in the month was 35·8°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 65·5°; and of all the lowest by night was 48·5°.

The mean daily range of temperature in the month was 17·0°.

The mean temperature for the month was 55.8°, being below the average of 18 Septembers by 1·0°.

The mean temperature of the dew point was 50.5° ; and the *mean degree of humidity of the air* was 85; complete saturation being represented by 100.

The fall of rain for the month was 2.4 inches.

Lewisham, Oct. 7, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, October 1, the births of 1024 children were registered: of these, 524 were boys; and 500 girls. The number of births exceeds the average of the same weeks in the eight preceding years by 206. The number of deaths from all causes in the week was 1212; but this number is increased by about 100 spread over the quarter, upon which coroners' inquests have been held, and returned only at the end of the quarter. The excess of births over deaths in the week was about 500. The deaths due to zymotic diseases were 308 in number: of these, 211 were under fifteen years, and 39 exceeded sixty years of age, principally distributed as follows: 1 in small-pox, 8 (being one-half its average) : 10 measles, 14 (being less than its average by 10); 5 scarlatina. 47 (its average is 60); 10 hoop-ng-cough, 20 (its average is 28); 10 croup, 8; 94 diarrhœa, 50 (its average is 24); 1 cholera, 1 (its average is 84)—being a decrease of 20 on the previous week. During the last six weeks, the deaths from this disease have been 137, 152, 131, 78, and 69; and are on the decline. To obtain an increase in the two preceding weeks the numbers were 16 and 29: it is, therefore, more fatal. Of these 48 deaths, 21 were children under the age of fifteen years, and 27 of adults above fifteen years; 31 were those of males, and 17 were those of females; the sex of one death is not stated. These were thus distributed over London. In the west district, 3; in the north, 6; in the central, 2; in the east, 4; and on the south side of the river, 32. The deaths registered in the cholera of the last seven weeks have been 10, 18, 10, 7, 16, 29, and 48. To these, 7 deaths are attributed to diarrhœa above the average of the same week in ten years: 1 to typhus; 1 to scarlatina; and four deaths from unregistered causes were certified their average is 47. To tabulate diseases 151 their average is 108. Deaths from the eruptive diseases are 1 above the average in 10: to these 4 of the 1 have been from scarlatina, 1 from measles, and 4 of these the cause of was supposed to be small-pox. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs are 1 above their average in 10: of these 2 were from bronchitis and 52 pneumonia. To diseases of the heart and blood vessels 6 deaths are referred their average is 10. To diseases of the stomach, 9 deaths are attributed their average is 7·0. To sudden deaths 4 the average is 2·0. From this account it will be seen that for the most part the average number of deaths in each disease, or class of diseases, is not above 2 more or less than were the deaths, excepting their average by 5 only. Although this does not include cholera, whose average for the week is 8 only, and to deaths took place: the full particulars of these deaths are given by the Registrar-General. They are nearly in every case confined to the working and labouring classes, whose residences are affected by bad smells, arising from cesspools or drains. The exceptions are—one case, a gentleman 79 years of age; another, a clerk in a Government office, 32 years of age; but neither of these cases seem to have been Asiatic cholera.

THE MEDICAL SESSION.—On the usual opening of the medical session in on the 1st of October; but, falling on Saturday, Monday was generally taken as the day for the commencement. At the University College, Professor Garrod delivered the introductory lecture. At King's College Hospital, Dr. Guy, in presence of a numerous auditory, gave the lecture. Dr. Parker performed a similar kindness at the London Hospital. At the Middlesex Hospital, Dr. Frere delivered the introductory lecture to a numerous company. Mr. Guthrie gave the inaugural address at the Westminster Hospital. The distribution of scholarships and prizes at the St. George's Hospital took place under the presidency of Dr. Paris, when Dr. Nairne addressed the auditory, and the President delivered the awards.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—At the usual quarterly meeting of the College, held on Friday, September 30, the following gentlemen were admitted members of the college:—Dr. Callaway, London; Dr. Coote, Oxford, Dr. Ballard, London.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The library and museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, which has been closed during the month of September for the purpose of cleaning and dusting the books, shelves, and anatomical preparations, are now opened for the reference and accommodation of members of the College of Surgeons, as well as of visitors, under certain prescribed regulations. The customary examinations for the diploma of the College will commence for the present session towards the end of the month.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The half-yearly meeting of this institution was held at the Dispensary on Monday last. Dr. Till was called to the chair. He was supported by the Rev. W. C. Williams, T. Cooper, Esq., and other friends of the charity. Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, informed the meeting that the number of patients had been greatly augmented for the half year—being 765; of which, 387 were discharged cured, and 248 greatly relieved. The thanks of the meeting were passed to Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, for his labours, and to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

ROYAL WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—At the Quarterly meeting of the Governors, held on the 6th inst., the Rev. H. Mackenzie, the Vicar of St Martin's, in the chair, it was reported by the secretary, that during the past quarter 1025 out patients had received the benefits of the institution; thus 24 persons, blind from cataract, had been wholly or partially restored to sight by operation—seven by the operation of artificial pupil. And of the out-patients the large number of 64 had been cured by operation of the deformity of strabismus, or squint. It is to be deplored that the exertions of this excellent charity should be cramped by the want of funds to carry out its benefits to the fullest extent.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—By a clause in an act of Parliament passed in the late session, which will take effect on the 1st of November, the power of detention is made as to Bethlehem Hospital. Hitherto it was exempted from the operations of the Lunacy Acts, but that enactment is repealed, and it is to be forthwith registered as an hospital under them, and open to the visitation of the officers appointed by Government

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—On Monday the whole of the firemen selected from the London fire-engine establishment, took up their new quarters at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The works are sufficiently advanced to be insecure without a body of firemen being on the spot, in the event of a fire breaking out. A house has been hired for the temporary accommodation of the firemen near the building.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday last the Entomological Society held a meeting, when five insects new to England, and a large foreign collection were exhibited; and communications were read from Mr. Newman, Mr. Scott, Dr. Lankester, and the Rev. Jos. Greene

PROPOSED MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.—A meeting was held at the Bull Hotel, Bishopsgate street, on Thursday week to consider the establishment of a Mining Stock Exchange, to be conducted on a system similar to the Stock, Corn, and Coal Exchanges; it appearing that at present no facilities or place of assembly exists for transactions connected with the increasing business of mining adventure, the main object being to place the purchase and sale of mining shares under proper rule and regulation, and to abolish those discreditable practices that are understood to attach to operations connected with that class of speculation.

THE WELLINGTON FUNERAL CAR.—The admission of the public to view the funeral car of the late Duke of Wellington, at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, will be as follows:—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, the public will be admitted without tickets. On Tuesdays and Fridays admission will be granted by tickets, obtainable on application at Messrs. Banting's, 37, St. James's-street. On Saturdays the doors will be closed. The hours of admission on each day will be from eleven til four.

CAB LAW.—Two decisions of importance were given on Wednesday, at the Police-courts. One renders the hirer liable for the fare of any other place driven over in consequence of an obstruction of the streets through which the direct path lies. The other authorises the cabman to receive 6d. for every fifteen minutes during which he may be kept waiting, although the fifteen minutes may not have been completed at any single stoppage. He is entitled to add up the time consumed in stoppages, and to charge 6d. each for as many complete quarter hours as the total may be found to amount to.

FLEET-STREET AND LUDGATE-HILL.—On Thursday morning, the entire roadway of Fleet-street was opened, and the general traffic for omnibuses, &c., resumed as usual; workmen were the same day engaged in taking up the pavement of the roadway from the Waithman Obelisk up Ludgate-hill to the Old Bailey, preparatory to its being relaid with new granite.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—On Saturday last Professor Forbes delivered, in the theatre of this institution, the opening lecture of the autumn session of the metropolitan school of science, applied to mining and the arts. The subject of the lecture was the "Educational Uses of Museums." It was listened to with every attention, and received with great applause. Amongst the audience were Sir R. Murchison, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Sir C. Lyell, Sir H. de la Beche, &c.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—MEETING AT LEICESTER.

A public meeting—"for the purpose of conveying to Government the sentiments of the people of Leicester on the necessity of prompt, energetic, and decisive action at the present important crisis of the Eastern Question"—was held in the New Hall, on Tuesday evening. It was very numerously attended.

The Mayor presided; and, in opening the business, said that he believed her Majesty's Ministers were so anxious to know the feelings of the people on this subject as the people were anxious to express them.

Dr. Noble moved:

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the invasion of the Danubian Principalities, and the continued occupation of those provinces by the army of the Emperor of Russia, is an unprincipled act of aggression, contrary to the law of nations, and calling for the immediate interference on the part of the English people

Mr. W. Hardy seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. F. Hollings moved:

That the integrity of the Turkish Empire being guaranteed by the most solemn treaties, to which Great Britain has been a party, it is the plain duty of the English Government to fulfil its engagements to the utmost, by preserving her territory inviolate, and by maintaining the Sultan in the full possession of his rights as an independent Sovereign.

Captain Harris seconded the motion, and said he had visited Turkey more than once: and so lately as four years ago he left the Turkish dominions for this country. The Turks had been represented by many of the public organs to be a barbarous people, whom it would be to the interests of Christianity to chase out of Europe. A more fallacious representation was never made. The Turks, he was able to say, were among the most enlightened of European nations—if enlightenment meant high moral principle (Hear). Turkey now looked to England in her present case—and to England almost entirely: but our Government had a difficult position to maintain, and they might have acted according to their ideas of wisdom and integrity; but had he individually been at the head of the Government, when the Emperor threatened the Turks with the invasion of the Danubian Principalities, he (Captain Harris) should have instructed his ambassadors to say, "The moment that a single Russian battalion crosses the Pruth, shall our English fleet in the Bay of Constantinople" (Loud cheers); and he (Captain Harris) felt that the Emperor of Russia, resolute as he was, would never have suffered a Russian soldier to cross the Pruth.

The announcement that a telegraphic despatch had been received that morning in London, reporting that the Sultan had declared War, was made to the meeting, and was received with rapturous applause.

The Rev. J. P. Mursell (Baptist) moved that a memorial, embodying the above resolutions, be laid before Lord Clarendon, and that the members for the borough be requested to undertake its presentation.

MEMORIAL.

My Lord,—We the inhabitants of Leicester, in public meeting assembled, beg to call your Lordship's attention to the serious position in which the interests and honour of England are placed by the menacing and unjustifiable attitude recently assumed, and still maintained, in defiance of treaties, by the Emperor of Russia (our professed ally), the Sultan of Turkey.

And we respectfully request your Lordship, as an influential member of the British Government, to take such decisive and immediate measures as shall lead to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, to the full Independication of the Sultan for the injuries sustained by the late invasion of his territories, and his future security against the recurrence of such an act of aggression.

Mr. J. Biggs seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

SURREY REGISTRATION.—The number of electors on the register in force in 1851; objections sustained by overseers, 464; by Reformers, 171; by Tories, 56: total, 691. The rest of the electors on the register, 6210. Re-claims allowed, 179; new claims allowed, 388: total, 717. Total number of electors for 1853-4, 6,927.

CHICHESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL.—The foundation-stone of the diocesan training-school for school-mistresses, about to be erected at Brighton, was laid on Wednesday last by the Countess of Chichester, with the benediction of the bishop. Divine service was performed at St. Peter's Church at two o'clock, after which the procession was formed and left the church for the site of the building on Rose-hill.

WEST KENT RAILWAY.—A numerous and influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, proprietors of land in West Kent, was held on Wednesday, at the Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, to consider the expediency of forming a line of railway from Sydenham to Bromley, by Otford to Maidstone, with branches to Lewisham, Greenwich, Eltham, and Farnington-causeway, for local and suburban traffic, and with duplicate lines, and independent termini for the Crystal Palace traffic.

HULL IN 1853.—We believe Hull is in a much more flourishing state than it has been for years. There are few out of work, and wages are high. Seamen receive £5 or £6 3s. per month, an advance of about £1 over previous years. At a meeting of the board of guardians last week, the governor stated that there were fewer paupers in the house than there had been for thirty years.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT DEAL.—The works at No. 1 Battery are progressing favorably. The foundations of the sea face are completely laid, and enclose the whole of the battery. The foundation is laid 15 feet below the surface of the ground, and the wall is to be varied to a height of 15 feet above the surface. It is to be composed of solid brickwork, four feet thick, and laid in cement. Another wall, 20 feet high, is to be erected within this, and the centre is to be filled up with concrete; and upon the summit of the latter are to be fixed eight 68-lb. cannons, which, from their position, will command a full sweep of the Downs.

EMIGRATION FROM PLYMOUTH.—The splendid ship *Blenheim*, belonging to Duncan Dunbar, Esq., has been chartered by her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners to take emigrants to Port Phillip, on 14th November, for Melbourne. The *Dalhousie* and *Ann* for Sydney, *Duke of Portland* for New Zealand, and *Diana* for Melbourne—all taking passengers—will be despatched during the present month, and the early part of November; also, the *Emerald Isle* and *Sultana* for Adelaide, and *Omega* for Melbourne—the last three chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

OPENING OF A RAILWAY BRANCH TO YEOVIL.—On Saturday last, a large concourse of people celebrated the opening of the Durston Branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway to Yeovil. The directors were received by the portreeve and burgesses, and most of the inhabitants, and subsequently joined the procession to the Town-hall, where a company of about 150 sat down to partake of a substantial and handsome dinner. The directors, with one exception, were all present, and appeared to be much gratified with the proceedings. Mr. Butler, the chairman of the directors, in the course of the evening, said that, if it were only as a test of the inquiring and intellectual spirit of the age, this line would be extensively patronized, passing, as it did, through a country replete with historical recollections.

THE PEEL MEMORIAL AT OLDHAM.—The Peel Memorial in Oldham having taken the form of Public Baths and Washhouses, the committee of the Testimonial Fund have decided upon erecting a bust, life size, of the great statesman in the entrance-hall; and have commissioned Mr. Alex. Munro to execute it in marble.

BIRMINGHAM GAOL.—The magistrates of Birmingham assembled in special session on Wednesday, and, from ninety candidates, selected Mr. G. W. Hillyard, of the county gaol at Nottingham, as the fittest person for recommendation to the Quarter Sessions to fill the office of governor of this gaol.

AWFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.

ONE of the most frightful accidents that has ever occurred on a railroad, took place on the Great South-Western line, at Straffan, only a few miles from the Dublin terminus, on Wednesday evening. A passenger train from Killarney and the south, was due at Dublin at six o'clock; from some defect in the engine, the train came to a stand-still near the above spot. Mr. Croker Barrington, the solicitor to the Company, and his wife, were passengers; and he directed a man to take the red (danger) lamp back on the line, as a cattle and heavy goods train was following. Many of the passengers who had left their seats in the carriages, thinking the goods train would be coming slowly, and also that it would be sure to see the signal-lamp, returned to their seats.

Such, unhappily, was not the case; for, scarcely had they done so, when the cattle train ran at full speed into them, going clean through a first-class carriage, and driving the remainder into a heap of ruins. The third carriage from the front of the passenger train, a second-class carriage, broke up and turned over, bursting the powerful iron links which held it. The impulse given to the two forward carriages thus freed was so tremendous, that the roof was cut clean off the one next the ruined carriage, the unroofed carriage, with the one before it, the tender, and the engine, being sent flying along the line, which they traversed for nearly three-quarters of a mile before they stopped. Of the passengers in those two carriages scarcely any escaped without serious injury. Two were killed, two men were not likely to survive the night, and five or six were badly injured, all having broken limbs or serious contusions. Among the less seriously hurt was Mrs. Barrington. Of the killed, the only names ascertained were Mr. Jelly, of Maryborough, and Mr. Egan, of Birr.

Among the passengers was Captain James Collis, the commander of the *Times* steamer, on which the fatal accident occurred a few months back off the Pigeon-house Fort by the bursting of the boiler plate, and whose activity and humane conduct elicited so much praise. Captain Collis got out of the train when it came to a stand. He had for some time previously been thinking that all was not right with the engine, for the train was eleven minutes behind its time at Sallins, and when it stopped it was about a half-mile short of the station at Straffan. His example was followed by a few other gentlemen—but only four, viz., Mr Connor, of Newbridge; Mr. Kelly, of the same place; Mr. Leitch, of Armagh; and an English gentleman, whose name he did not ascertain, remained upon the embankment with him. The others all, unfortunately, returned to their carriages.

And here a most melancholy episode occurred. The English gentleman was accompanied by his sister, his wife (a beautiful young lady of 21), and their child, an infant of about nine months. A passenger, a Mr. Jelly, of Maryborough, had got out of the carriage in which the two English ladies and the baby were, and stood talking with Captain Collis, but, on seeing the cattle train coming along, he got in again and stood in the doorway watching its approach. The ladies got alarmed on hearing that the train was coming, and wanted to get out, but the English gentleman ordered them to stay as they were, and he was about to get in himself, and was only waiting for Mr. Jelly to get out of the doorway when the collision took place. Mr. Jelly was instantly decapitated, both his legs cut off, and his body torn to pieces. The ladies were both killed, and the agony of the unfortunate husband and brother, when he cast himself upon the lifeless body of his young wife, is quite indescribable. The baby was extricated from under its unhappy mother and aunt, and was living

When Captain Collis saw the train approaching he advised the other gentlemen to wait, as there was no calculating the speed at which a train, and on, was approaching. He glanced along the shining part of the rails, and observed by the glitter of the reflection that the speed was full. He at once shouted, "My God! she's coming on full speed! look out! look out!" and, turning round, he sprang over the wire fence into the field. Mr. Leitch followed his example, but fell. Mr. Connor and Mr. Kelly threw themselves on their faces, having no time to retreat. Captain Collis, having gained the field, turned round at once to the scene above described. When the engine came to a stand-still in the midst of the ruin, he jumped back again, and ran with Messrs. Leitch, Kelly, and Connor to assist the wounded. In a few out, and all who were able to move had congregated round the shattered carriages to render aid. When he noticed the violent throbbing of the engine he sang out for the engineer, who was helping to extricate some passengers, and bid him instantly jump on the engine and blow off the steam. The engineer did as he was ordered, and thus the lives, in all probability, of even more than had been sacrificed by the collision, were preserved. Capt. Collins having seen 14 dead bodies, and having helped to extricate about 50 wounded people—a labour which occupied some hours—arrived in town about midnight. It is to him that the public are indebted for the above dreadful narrative. Every assistance was immediately despatched from Dublin.

Later accounts state the number of killed to be twelve; and that the wounded and injured are not so many as at first stated.

THE CHOLERA.

In addition to the returns made by the General Board of Health, the following official reports have been issued

NEWCASTLE.—The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa in Newcastle during the present outbreak has been 1413. In the same period (viz., the first thirty three days) during the prevalence of epidemic cholera there in 1831-32, the number of deaths was 949.

HEXHAM, Oct. 3.—Cholera—deaths, 2.

STOCKTON, Oct. 3.—Cholera—death, 1.

SOUTH SHIELDS, Oct. 2.—Cholera—death, 1. The total number of deaths from cholera in South Shields to the 2d inst. has been thirty-five.

GATESHEAD, Oct. 3.—Cholera, 5. Diarrhœa, 5. The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa in Gateshead to the present date has been 304. During the like period (viz., the first 27 days) in 1831-32, the deaths amounted to 139. The latest advices received by the General Board of Health from this place state that Dr. Waller Lewis is about to leave for Stockton. At Walker, an out district of the Tynemouth Union, there were four deaths on Monday, and Friday more were expected. In 1849 many deaths took place: in one locality (Scotch-row) 45 persons died in a population of 200. At that time it was in a most filthy and overcrowded state, and the medical officer reported last week that the overcrowding was now as bad. It is confidently hoped that the prompt treatment provided by the guardians will mitigate the severity of the present visitation.

LONDON.—A fatal case occurred in Blandford-street, Marylebone, on Sunday. The patient, a young man, had been for some days previously ailing, and had imprudently, seeditz powders. Several inmates of the house are affected with diarrhœa. In the rear are some most offensive impurities, which have been long neglected. -Another fatal case occurred on the same day in York-court, Baker-street, Marylebone.—On Tuesday a fatal case of cholera occurred at St. Patrick-street, Grosvenor-square, in the person of the wife of a relieving-officer of St. Marylebone parish. Death occurred twenty-five hours after attack. Between the 23rd and 27th ult., as many as seven cases were seen by one of the resident medical men in Bermondsey: four proved fatal. In the majority there had been neglected diarrhœa. A fresh case occurred on Tuesday morning in the same gentleman's practice. He attributes this attack to the horrible effluvia from a foul ditch which had been stirred up the day before, the black mud being left exposed on its banks.—There was a fatal case in Deptford on the 26th ult. Diarrhœa had been for five days neglected. The case occurred in Creek-street, a very filthy locality, where several deaths took place in 1848.—Dr. Milroy (Medical Superintending Inspector of the General Board of Health), accompanied by Mr. Hall, of the Poor-law Board, had a conference to day (Tuesday) with the local authorities of Lambeth, and pressed upon them the importance of adopting the measures requisite for the protection of the public health in that parish, which it is well known abounds in many parts with prolific causes of disease.

CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.—The Continental Telegraphic Association has adopted some new regulations, which will serve as a check to the transmission of hazardous and unfounded intelligence. For instance, persons sending despatches must prove their identity by passport or certificate, or conformity of signature with that appended to the despatch, by personal appearance, with guarantee of identity. The expeditor of despatches, after having been satisfied of identity, is to add on the despatch, "The sender is accredited." This remark must accompany the despatch, but is not to be reckoned in the payment

RAILWAY COMBINATION.—It is stated that an arrangement is in a forward state between the London and North-Western, the Midland, the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, the Worcester and Hereford, the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, and the South Staffordshire Companies to consider their own lines, and those of the other companies as if they belonged to one common undertaking.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Eliza Montgomery, who had been, for the last twelve months, an inmate of the Dowpatrick workhouse, died last week, aged 113 years

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 9.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Dutch Fleet defeated, 1797.
MONDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
TUESDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day. Canova died, 1822.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed, 1381.
THURSDAY, 13.—Trans. of St. Edward the Confessor. Fire Insurance due.
FRIDAY, 14. William Penn born 1644. Battle of Hastings, 1066.
SATURDAY, 15.—Murat shot for attempting to recover his Kingdom, 1815.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
6 19	6 35	7 10	7 40	8 0	8 20	8 50	9 10	9 40	10 0	10 30	10 52	11 13	Tide 0	5 0	5 30	6 0	6 30	7 0	7 30	8 0	8 30	9 0	9 30	10 0	10 30	11 0	11 15

TO CORESPONDENTS.

J. W. P., Ramsgate.—The King's College Kalendar will afford you the information you require

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—You had better consult a professed picture-dealer as to the value of the picture supposed by Parmegiano.

X. Y. Z.—The Will in question has not appeared in this Journal.

J. A. is thanked

E. E. S.; and W. E See the fourth edition of "Hogg's Practical Manual of Photography."

HALBERT.—"Haydn's Book of Dignities" is a continuation of "Beatson's Political Index."

H. L., No non-square. We have not room to engrave the implement.

H. T. S. H., Oxford.—Declined.

W. R. B.—The object seen by you on September 10 was meteoric.

H. De S., Manchester.—No such method as you describe has yet been invented.

FERNE.—It would be illegal to publish a daily newspaper without a stamp.

A. Y. W.—The "British Almanac" gives a list of London Baths and Wash-houses.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.—See Felix Summerley's "Guide to Westminster Abbey."

SANTON.—Translation declined

H. W.—Arms of the family of Hardwick, descended from John de Hardwick, of Hardwick, co. Warwick, and seated in after times at Lindley, co. Leicester: "Gu. a saltire engr. arg. between four mullets or. Crest: On a mount vert, a stag courant ppr. gorged with a chaplet of roses, arg."

C. P.—The Earldom of Pembroke has been held successively by the families of Clare, Marshal, Valence, Hastings, Pole, Tudor, and Herbert: never by any one bearing the surname of Pembroke. Richard de Clare, second Earl of Pembroke, was the famous Strongbow. The Earldom was conferred, A.D. 1138, on his father, Gilbert de Clare, feudal Lord of Clare, the conqueror of Cardiganshire. Strongbow left an only child, Isabel, who became the wife of William Marshal, afterwards Earl of Pembroke.

AQUARTER.—The English word "fair," a meeting of buyers and sellers, is derived from the French *foire*.

C. S. L.—Liveries depend altogether on the Arms. The principal colour is the tincture of the "field;" the facings, that of the first "charge."

W. J. T.—Arms of Thirkell of Shenstone, co. Stafford: "Arg. a chev. between three roses gu." Of Thirkell (or Thirkeld) of Yorkshire: "Gu. a mascle arg." The Crest used on paper or envelopes comes clearly under the tax for armorial bearings.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—We cannot enter into a controversy with Mr. Buckingham on the subject of his pamphlet. We consider his plan to be indefensible, because it would not dovetail in with Imperial institutions; and would necessitate for one portion of our dominions a system incompatible with the existing organisation of the Executive Government at home.

*** We regret we have not space to insert the Sketch received from "R. L. S." of the Banquet given last week, by the Corporation of Cork to the Lords of the Admiralty, the officers of the fleet, &c., in the large room of the Victoria Hotel

A. L.—We regret that we cannot publish the excellent translation of "The Minstrel's Curse." The interest of the subject has passed over.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1853.

IF it be true that the Emperor of Russia has declared for peace, now that the Sultan has expressed his readiness for war, the true method of dealing with the Czar, and of bringing him to reason, must be as obvious to the purblind diplomacy of the Ambassadors at Vienna as it has long been to the common sense of Europe. It is reported that the Czar declared at Olmütz, that, as he had accepted the Vienna Note at the hands of the Conference in full satisfaction of the demands made upon him by the Allied Powers, and on the terms framed by his opponents—meaning, we presume, Great Britain and France—he could not, with any regard to his own dignity, listen to any second proposal. He offered, however, to accept a declaration, or interpretation of the Vienna Note, which would deprive it, or seem to deprive it, of the obnoxious character attributed to it by the Sultan. The world, however, can have but little confidence in the statement. Even if it be true, it must be taken at its value, which is just as much and as little as previous declarations from the same quarter. It is, no doubt, highly desirable that the intentions of the Czar should prove as pacific as they are represented to be by persons claiming to have the most authentic information; but, until the Emperor shall give to the cause of peace the "material guarantee" of withdrawing his armies from Moldavia and Wallachia, the people of Europe will continue to rely upon the British and French fleets, and the Sultan's army, as the best of logicians and of peace-makers. One thing is abundantly evident, that the diplomacy of the Great Powers, as displayed at Vienna, has brought diplomacy into contempt. If the Conference had acted with the ordinary and gentlemanly caution which would have been displayed by seconds anxious to prevent an "affair of honour," and in this spirit had communicated the terms of their note to Turkey—the invaded party—before showing the document to the agressor, the affair would, probably, have been brought to a crisis, and terminated a month ago, to the satisfaction of all Europe. If it be terminated now in the peaceable manner we are led to hope, no thanks will be due to the Ambassadors at Vienna, or at Constantinople, for the result. The energy of the Sultan, and the cordial aid that will certainly be afforded to him by Great Britain and France—should it be needed—have proved to be the arguments which the Czar best understands. We are glad to learn, not only that the most perfect understanding exists between the British and French Governments upon their interest and duty in this time of peril and perplexity; but that the most cordial good feeling prevails between the officers and men of the allied fleets: and that Admiral Dundas, with a chivalrous courtesy which does him honour, has offered to serve under the orders of the French Admiral Hamelin, his senior in years though not in rank. Such circumstances are of good augury, and will possibly not be without salutary effect upon the mind of the Emperor Nicholas. Both nations are fully prepared. France, with a celerity of action, which is one of the results of an Imperial and Autocratic Government, is ready to send 30,000 men at a day's notice to the shores of the Bosphorus. These are intelligible facts—patent to the meanest capacity, and not to be overlooked by the clear-sighted man whose bad ambition has caused all the mischief. For these and other reasons, there is much ground to hope that, unless the eagerness of the Turkish troops under Omer Pacha should precipitate a collision, the peace of Europe will yet be maintained.

THE state of French education, or rather information, often reminds one of Prince Potemkin's Palace, where champagne was to be had in profusion, but not a glass of fresh water; where you might get *patés de foie gras aux truffes* by the dozen, but not a slice of plain bread. If our tastes are military or theatrical; if we are lovers of libraries, ancient or modern, or students of chemistry or astronomy, or of any branch of natural history; or if we are among those who take delight in galleries of sculpture and painting, then we may be satisfied with France, where institutions—scientific, ornamental, and military—are to be found in profusion and perfection. There is, nevertheless, one branch of information on which the whole French nation is not only lamentably ignorant, but in which they seem to make no progress—and that is in the common sense of commerce, credit, and the principles which are unknowingly practised by every little shopkeeper in England. Ignorant prejudices prevail in France of which even the most rustic disciple of Young England would be ashamed. Academicians, members of the Institute, statesmen, authors who write elegantly, journalists of the first class, are not aware that they are doing wrong when they cultivate the ill feeling of the ignorant against "contractors," "speculators," and "forestallers." The children of the masses, who are taught, besides reading and writing, to draw from casts of the Apollo and Antinous, are also taught by their newspapers that those who make a profit by feeding the people are the deadly enemies of the nation. A few years ago some of these foolish fancies prevailed in England. A high price of bread was sometimes attributed to a conspiracy among the bakers; at other times to the millers; and in Ireland—that benighted land, to which no polished Parisian would like to have his enlightened country compared—the warehouses of provision dealers have been burned down in time of famine. Indeed, we must own that in England a respectable squire is occasionally to be encountered in some Ultima Thule of the rural districts, who firmly believes that the Corn-laws were repealed in order to enable the men of Manchester to buy the estates of the aristocracy at a depreciated rate.

But in France—the birthplace of such great economists as Quesnay, Turgot, Neckar, Baptiste Say, and Bastiat—it is as amazing as it is lamentable to find leading writers and orators, as well as the Government, doing each and all of them their best to teach the whole people that the prices of the necessaries of life can be settled by laws and decrees. Of the effects of this almost universal ignorance of the true principles of trade, we have recently had some singular illustrations. When, in 1848, corn was scarce and dear in England, and plentiful in France; and when, to the horror of our Protectionist croakers (who, fortunately, had not the mob on their side), sailing-ships and steamers were continually crossing the Channel, laden with French corn and French flour, as well as French fruit, vegetables, poultry, and live stock, the inhabitants of several French ports, under the prompting and guidance of people who ought to have known better, raised a tumult, and even attacked and destroyed cargoes of bread stuffs on their way to embarkation. Vessels were loaded under the protection of the armed police, others departed in ballast; and it was common to hear Frenchmen of the middle class talking, as if an injury was done to France by these English purchases.

In 1853 the tables are turned: England, in the face of a deficient harvest, has become one of the granaries of Europe; we import from every country where our merchants see a chance of a profit; and we export to France. Fortunate it is, in this instance, that France has alongside of her a nation more commercial than herself. On a sufficient supply of bread the tranquillity of France depends. A chain of monopolies and restrictions has dwarfed the mercantile community, and sapped the mercantile marine. A Government which prohibits or taxes every manufactured article, and taxes highly every raw material, may have shopkeepers to sell native produce, but cannot support a numerous merchant class. The merchant lives by the double profits of barter. The French tariff only allows the French merchant to make one profit by the sale of French goods; while the Englishman and the American make two—one on what they export, and one on what they import. In like manner there are few French ships, because the Customs laws of France forbid shipowners to carry the cargoes that would be most profitable. Under these circumstances, dependent on foreign shipowners and foreign ships for the necessaries of life, the old prejudices cultivated by the Thiers school of economists against the exporter, are directed against the importer; and it is a fact that, very recently, in certain districts of France, the effects of the short harvest have been aggravated by French importers being afraid to import the corn they had purchased in England as rapidly as it was required, lest they should awaken suspicion, and bring down upon their unfortunate heads the attentions of a mob excited by such epithets as "*usurers*," "*hoarders*," and "*speculating foreign conspirators*."

It was but the other day that one of the leading French journals eloquently protested against the suspension of the duty on foreign cattle, although the scarcity of meat has often driven French workmen to consume offal and horse-flesh!

If these delusions—founded on the idea that the profits of the exporter are the losses of the importer—had only affected English interests, we might, perhaps, have refrained from alluding to them, because we know the jealousy of the French on such subjects; but in the present state of France, for the interest of the French themselves, the thing most needful is free communication with their corn and cattle-raising neighbours on the Continent.

It is to be hoped that the threatened dearth of provisions will lead intelligent Frenchmen to expunge from their speeches and writings such phrases as "invasion of foreign oxen," "deluge of foreign corn," "overwhelming oppression of foreign iron"—phrases more inflammatory than even "*Mourir pour la Patrie*," or "*La République Sociale et Démocratique!*"

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort continue to enjoy the invigorating air of their Highland home in the mountains of Aberdeenshire. On Thursday se'nnight his Royal Highness Prince Albert went to the Ballochbuie forest, and enjoyed the sport of deer-stalking. Her Majesty and the Princess Alice accompanied his Royal Highness. On the following day the Queen and the Prince Consort drove in an open carriage in the direction of Castletown. On Saturday last the Queen, with the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, drove to Invercauld, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson. Viscountess Canning was in attendance on her Majesty. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. In the evening the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and the Prince attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Archibald Anderson. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness dined at Abergeldie in the evening, with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. On Monday morning the Queen went out walking, attended by Viscountess Canning. In the afternoon, her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, drove out in an open carriage. Some of the younger members of the Farquharson family came from Invercauld to pass the afternoon with the Princes and Princesses. The Duchess of Kent joined the Royal dinner circle in the evening. The Court returns to Windsor Castle next week.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, accompanied by three of her youthful family, paid a visit to the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe at their seat, near Plymouth, on Tuesday last, returning to Torquay the same evening. The Grand Duchess comes to town to-day (Saturday) for a short period, and leaves England for St. Petersburg on the 23rd inst.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister has left town for Germany for a short period.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by the youthful Lord Albert and Lord Leveson Gower, have arrived at Lochinver House, from Dunrobin Castle, *en route* for the south. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford are still at Tarbut House, Inverness-shire, where they have been receiving a succession of visitors.

The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in town on Tuesday night, from the Continent.

The Earl of Listowel is re-appointed a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen, in the place of Lord Elphinstone, nominated Governor of Bombay.

The Countess of Cottenham and the Ladies Pepys, who arrived in London at the close of last week from Germany, have since left Parkhame for Sandridge-park, Surrey.

Lord and Lady Bloomfield have left town for Ireland.

Lord Brougham has left Paris for his château in the south of France.

Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil are passing a few days at Folkestone. They are among the fashionable company sojourning at the Pavilion.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. L. Browne, to Whittlebury and Silverstone, Northamptonshire: the Rev. T. Coldwell, to Greens Norton; the Rev. W. Temple, to Nymet Rowland, Devon; the Rev. J. E. Cooper, to Great St. Mary, Norfolk; the Rev. E. M. D. Fyne, to Bawdsey, Suffolk; the Rev. J. Prior, to Lynby, Notts. *Vicarage:* The Rev. G. Sharp, to Merther. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. H. Gale, to Studley, Wilts, the Rev. J. Davies, to Smallwood, near Congleton; the Rev. H. St. George, to Bolinge, near Lancaster; the Rev. H. Cooper, to Stoke Prior, with Docklow; the Rev. E. Jones, to Llanychaiarn, near Aberystwith; the Rev. T. B. Lloyd, to St. Mary's with St. Michael's annexed, Shrewsbury.

TESTIMONIAL.—A gold watch, with a black silk gown, and Bible and prayer-book, were presented, on Monday last, to the Rev. J. F. Greenamith, M.A., by the parishioners of Eastington, Gloucestershire, as a token of their respect and esteem.

PROPOSED STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT IN HYDE PARK.—The Lord Mayor has put himself at the head of a movement for carrying out the idea of commemorating the great and industrial gathering in Hyde-park by a statue of the illustrious Prince to whose active and energetic co-operation it owed so much of its success. Lord Granville, as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for that Exhibition, when applied to on the subject, properly considered himself disqualified from taking the initiative in the matter, though it has, we believe, his Lordship's hearty approval. As the Lord Mayor, therefore, assumed the leadership, addressed the provincial mayors for support—we believe with great success—and maintained the right of the metropolis to take the first place in what is, nevertheless, a national movement. We cannot doubt that the project will have a large acceptance.

SIR F. B. HEAD.—The Queen has granted a pension of £100 to Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart. Sir Francis was Governor-General of Canada during the rebellion of 1837. He is, also, the author of "The Pampas of South America," "Bubbles from the Brunnen," &c. &c.

BIRMINGHAM THEATRE.—Madame Celeste and Mr. Webster have been performing with great success at Birmingham, where "The Green Bushes," "Flying Colours," "The French Spy," have attracted crowded houses

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.—The Hungarian band made their first appearance in the metropolis, in this pretty little theatre, last Monday evening, and their performances, which have been continued daily during the week, have been well attended.

HIBERNIAN HALL.—Mrs. Alexander Gibbs (late Miss Gradon) inaugurated, on Thursday evening, an entertainment "The Emerald Isle." It consisted of a discourse, in two parts, descriptive of Irish scenery, accompanied with songs, legends, and anecdotes. The diorama, illustrative of the lecture, has been painted by Mr. Charles S. James; and, among other places, exhibits Bay of Cork—River—Rock of Cashel—Giant's Causeway—Inn at Glengariff—Cromwell's Bridge—Lakes of Killarney—Old Weir Bridge—Innisfallen—Gap of Dunloe—and Muckross Abbey. The songs were chiefly Irish; "The harp that once in Tara's halls," "The Lakes of Mallow," and "Rory O'More," being the most admired. The entertainment, it was announced, would commence on Monday.

THE INCLOSURE COMMISSION.—A special report to Parliament has been printed. Since the last report twenty-seven consents for inclosures had been obtained, of which one related to Chobham, of thirty-two acres. The land was to be sold to Sir Denis Le Marchant, and the proceeds to be invested in public works.

HARVEST-HOME ON THE ROYAL FARMS NEAR WINDSOR.—On Saturday last "the long accustomed feast of harvest-home" was celebrated on the Norfolk, Flemish, and Bagshot Farms, all of which are in the occupation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The whole of the regular labourers and harvest-men, numbering altogether about 100, were regaled with a substantial repast of prime roast beef and plum-pudding, in a spacious barn at Norfolk farm Mr. Brebner, the Prince Consort's farm-bailiff, presided. The rustic banquet was graced by the presence of Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, clerk-marshal to Prince Albert, Lady Mary Hood, and their youthful family.

ROYAL BUCKS (KING'S OWN) MILITIA.—This fine regiment is now assembled for a month's training and exercise at High Wycombe, under the command of Colonel Lord Carrington, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham. The corps is nearly 900 strong, and, as a proof of the readiness with which men were found to enlist in this county, it may be mentioned that 660 applicants for enrolment have been declined. The daily parade and usual exercises take place in the beautiful grounds of Wycombe Abbey, Lord Carrington's seat, where the men are enabled to pursue their course of training without interruption. The corps is drilled by the sergeants on the permanent staff of the regiment, selected from the Grenadier Guards, and the efficiency of the men in all that pertains to military tactics and discipline, is stated to be most satisfactory. In addition to the great advantage arising from being commanded by an acting Colonel, this regiment enjoys the privilege of numbering among its officers several experienced military men. Lord Carrington has provided an admirable band, and a permanent staff of drums and fifes is kept up throughout the year. The Royal Bucks Militia was the first regiment raised after the Bill for the enrolment of this force passed last year. It is the only militia corps in Great Britain bearing the double distinction of "Royal" and "King's Own." The first was granted upon the corps volunteering to proceed to Spain during the Continental war; and the second was conferred by George III., on the occasion of the regiment forming his Majesty's body guard, at Weymouth, in 1794. On the return of the regiment from Ireland, in 1799, 400 men volunteered from it into the 4th (King's Own) Foot. The regiment will be inspected by Colonel Dibbs, of the recruiting department, on the 22nd instant, in the grounds of Wycombe Abbey.

THE SHIPWRECK SOCIETY.—Her Majesty the Queen has, with her characteristic liberality, presented to the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck £100, in aid of its diminished funds. We trust that the public, following the liberal example set to them, will come forward with their contributions to assist to lessen the frightful amount of the loss of life from shipwrecks (on an average, between 700 and 800 lives thus annually perish) which take place on our iron-bound coasts.

POSTSCRIPT.

WAR IN THE EAST.

It is not yet known with certainty whether the decision of the Supreme Council of Turkey for open war has been embodied in any formal declaration on the part of the Sultan, although there is every reason to suppose that the opinion of the Supreme Council will be adopted by the Executive Government. All the information we receive from Turkey confirms the belief that the feelings of the population and of the army have become uncontrollable, and that a declaration of war was thought by the Divan to be indispensable, as well to the internal security of the State, as to the vindication of the national honour and independence.

While the fanaticism of the army under Omer Pacha renders it probable that the declaration of war will be immediately followed up by hostilities, authentic information has reached the British Government that the Emperor of Russia has declared for peace; and that the sentiments of the Czar, as expressed by him at St. Petersburg, are not only in favour of a pacific settlement, but are reconcileable to a great extent with the conditions proposed by the allied powers. The Emperor of Russia represented to Lord Westmoreland that, as he had accepted the Vienna Note at the hands of the Conference in full satisfaction of European demands, and on the terms framed by his opponents, he could not, with any regard to his own dignity, be now referred to any second proposal. He offered, however, to accept a declaration or interpretation which seems to deprive the original Vienna Note of the objectionable features since discovered in it; and stated distinctly that, although he could not swerve from the conditions first imposed upon him, he was ready to admit at once such an explanation of those conditions as was conformable to the views of the French and British Governments, provided only that his acknowledged rights were still maintained.

It unfortunately happens, however, that the Czar has deprived himself of the benefit of the expedient he has himself suggested, by the "explanation" which he has already issued through Count Nesselrode in a sense exactly contrary to that now proposed. He might interpret the Vienna Note, as desired by the Western Powers, in a manner favourable to the security of the Porte; but, as he has already interpreted it through Count Nesselrode's despatch in a manner totally destructive of the security referred to, the only result would be that a note, by which the relations of two empires were to be regulated on points of extreme delicacy, would carry with it two conflicting explanations, and thus be neutralised altogether. Had the Emperor, after accepting the Vienna Note, refused the Turkish modifications without attempting to place upon their effect any construction of his own, he might have forced the Four Powers to complete an agreement which they had dictated themselves. But, by interpreting this Note in Russian fashion, and basing on it a claim to those very privileges from which it was meant to debar him, he exposed his own intentions and aggressive designs. So clearly is the Emperor convinced that Count Nesselrode's insolent and overbearing despatch has ruined his cause, and is likely to plunge Europe into war, that, it is said, he has since endeavoured to disavow the unlucky despatch, and declared that it had been written without his concurrence or authority. Such an explanation may be instantly accepted, without being in the smallest degree believed, and the diplomatists will then have a basis for further negotiation, since there seems to be no longer any dispute about the substance of terms of peace. The Czar now affirms his readiness to accept substantially the conditions of the Western Powers, and to have his relations with the Greek Christians of European Turkey so defined as to divest him of all pretences for political interference. In short, as regards those points for which the Four Powers have, in their own interests, been contending, he appears willing to yield without reserve.

A declaration of war is usually followed up by hostilities, and the party who makes it is the first to begin. In the present state of exasperation of the army under Omer Pacha, increased as it must be by the refugees who are in its ranks, it may be out of the power of that commander to restrain it, even if he were not known to be eager for war. By what means they could cross the barrier which yet separates them from their enemies is not clearly ascertained, but it would appear such an event is not out of the limit of probabilities.

The next news from St. Petersburg will be anxiously awaited. By some it is considered probable that the Emperor of Russia will respond to the declaration of war by the annexation of the Principalities to his Empire, and then defy the Turks or anybody else to compel him to give them up. Others maintain that he will make no movement after that declaration, but remain where he is, fortifying himself on the Danube so as to have a base for further operations in the spring. The pacific declarations of the Count de Orsolle appear to have preceded by a letter of explanation on the part of the Russians to treat at Constantinople. The Russian Consul Argyropoulo, had commenced negotiations with one of the Turkish Ministers, and it was said that the Emperor himself had commissioned him to do so. Despatches from Her Majesty's Consul are also stated to convey assurances to the Porte, that Russia, in spite of Turkey's refusal to give her a material guarantee, would still refrain from hostilities, and simply confine herself to the occupation of the Principalities.

Letters from Sophia, dated Sept. 22, state that Prince Gortschakoff had issued strict orders to the army with reference to the possibility of the invasion of the Turks leading to any attack on the outposts. These instructions were also known in the camp at Shumla; and the command was given by the Turkish General, that any soldier or commanding officer of an outpost who should give any Russian outpost grounds of complaint, should be punished with the severity proportioned to the nature of his offence; but that any one firing a shot across the Danube, should be punished with death.

The greatest English officers of rank had been observed in the neighbourhood of the Turkish camps occupied in reconnoitring the force of the Turkish troops, and the state of the army in Roumelia and Bulgaria.

The news from Bucharest (dated the 24th ult.) gives sad reports of the condition of the Russian troops in the Principalities. According to one expression, they are dying like cock-roaches, at the swampy mouths of the Danube. Nearly one-fourth of them are in the hospital, or rather on the sick list, for there is but very small hospital accommodation, and wretched medical attendance.

Accounts have been received, per Trieste telegraph, from Constantinople, to the 26th. The French and Austrian Ambassadors had urged the Sultan to accept the Vienna Note; but he refused to do so. The Grand Ottoman Council consequently met, and approved unanimously of the Minister's conduct in declaring war. A meeting was also held to frame an address to the Sultan, requesting him solemnly to declare war.

Another telegraphic despatch via Trieste, says:—"The beginning of the war is very probable. Firmans with regard to it were expected on the 27th, and were already sent to head quarters. There was great financial embarrassment, and a great augmentation of paper currency."

Up to the 27th ult. it would appear that the resolution of the Supreme Council at Constantinople had not been acted upon by the Porte. At that date an immediate declaration of war was not considered improbable, although numerous causes were indulged in that mutual concessions might still be made. There were then six English, one Sardinian, one Neapolitan, one Austrian, one Prussian, and four French war steamers lying in the Bosphorus.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

In Paris, on Thursday, it was generally believed that an Anglo-French expeditionary force would be sent to Turkey. The French Government have not yet given definite orders, but 30,000 men are said to be held in readiness to be sent to Constantinople—10,000 of whom will be composed of troops from Algeria, and the rest from the home troops, principally those who were lately at the Camp at Helfaut. The number which England is to furnish in her turn will not be, it is said, more than 10,000, who are to be embarked at several of the Channel ports. The last piece of information will strike the English reader as being premature, since it is unlikely that the British Government would embark in so active an interference without first calling Parliament together. The position to be occupied by the allied forces would be, it is supposed, near the line of the Balkan; but whether to the north or south of that chain is not known. The army of this expeditionary force seems, however, altogether premature, in the presence of the two facts that the Sultan does not yet appear to have declared war, and that the Emperor of Russia has repeated at Warsaw, the declarations of his desire for peace which he made at Olmütz.

The *Patrie* of Thursday contradicts, in a semi-official manner, the statement of the Sultan having signed a declaration of war on the 27th ult. What was resolved upon by the Divan was, that no more concessions could be made, and that the preparations for defence must be carried on with increased energy.

The statement of the Emperor of Russia having left Warsaw for St. Petersburg turns out to be unfounded. A telegraphic despatch from Berlin states that he had remained at Warsaw, and had been joined by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. He persists in his professions of peace; and, it is expected, will encourage the Emperor of Austria to make another attempt at mediation. Before the Emperor left Olmütz, he signed a ukase for a new levy of troops, and sent it off by courier to St. Petersburg. A despatch from Berlin says that the King of Prussia would return yesterday (Friday), accompanied by the Emperor Nicholas.

Upon the Paris Bourse on Thursday the Funds were much affected in the early part of the market. The Three per Cents were at one time down as low as 71f. 75c. for the Account—chiefly from an announcement that the Bank of France had raised its rate of discount to four per cent. The price soon rallied; and at the close it was 72f. 60c. for the Account, and 72f. 90c. for Cash.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Bank has raised its rate of discount to 4 per cent. The *Moniteur* states that the rumour of an impending modification of the Cabinet is altogether unfounded. The *Bulletin de Paris* states that the *Solon* went out with despatches for the two Admirals in Besika Bay, instructing them to enter the Dardanelles, and the two fleets will be in the Sea of Marmora on the 12th instant.

The French Government appear inclined to adopt vigorous measures against Russia in the war now imminent in the East. It is stated that the French Government decided, at a Council of Ministers held at St. Cloud, that a corps d'armée of 50,000 men shall be embarked on board the Atlantic squadron, and sent out to Constantinople, there to be landed. General Canrobert will, it is stated, have the command of this body. In the event of an engagement taking place on the Danube, the 7th (being part of the Anglo-French division will, it is rumoured, occupy a position somewhere near the Balkan. The *Presse* says:—

The part to be performed by England and France in the East is clearly traced out. They will circumscribe the limits of the war, and oppose all re-victualling of the Russian army by sea; and in the event of a victory by the Russians over the Turks, they will prevent—by force, if necessary—the Russians from crossing the line of the Danube and of the Balkans: they will maintain the European equilibrium as fixed by treaties. The most cordial understanding exists not only between the two Governments, but also between the two Admirals.

Great and increasing uneasiness prevails upon the Paris Bourse. Very few persons are to be found who venture to hope for the maintenance of peace. Everybody believes that unless the Four Powers intervene to prevent the Porte from making an effort to drive back the invader, war between Turkey and Russia is inevitable, if hostilities have not already commenced. There was another and heavy fall in the price of public securities at the Bourse on Wednesday, caused by unfavourable reports from London, and by a report that the Bank of France had called on the depositaries of railway shares on loan in that establishment for additional security. The Three per Cents opened at 72f. 35c., and fell to 72f. 20c. They closed at 72f. 50c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 99f. 50c. In the Share-market there was almost a panic, and the fall in several of the companies was considerable

The French Government are making rapid advances in the direction of Free-trade. An Imperial decree extends to the end of July, 1854, the measures which rendered the importation of foreign corn free.

During his visit to Boulogne, the Emperor presented the military medal to the gendarme, who arrested him in 1840. His Majesty, while giving it, said to the person near him, "I admire men who obey their chiefs" The Emperor likewise sent 500f. to the coastguard who had aimed his musket at him on his landing on the same occasion.

The funeral of M. Arago took place on Wednesday. A brigade of Infantry marched with the procession, and the Emperor was represented at the ceremony by Marshal Vaillant, Grand Marshal of the Palace. It is also stated that the Minister of Marine attended to represent the Minister of Public Instruction. Though it rained incessantly, at least 3000 persons followed the funeral procession to the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. The only political display of any kind was at the Column of the Bastille where the victims of the revolution was buried. About four or five hundred workmen, who were arm-in-arm, pulled off their hats as they passed the column. There was only a small display of the armed force, and that apparently in compliment to the deceased as a member of the Legion of Honour, and a very slight display of the police force; but there was a large body of police in plain clothes mingled with the crowd.

ITALY.

The case of Miss Cunninghame (a Scotch lady), who was lately arrested at the baths of Lucca on a charge of attempting proselytism by the distribution of tracts, has created much sensation among our fellow countrymen resident in Tuscany, from its similarity to the affair of the Madiai in some respects, and the severity of the punishment to which this lady may be subjected, for having, in ignorance of the law (as she affirms), distributed a few tracts. The English Chargé d'Affaires (Mr. Scarlett) has been very active in his exertions to obtain Miss Cunninghame's release, on condition of her quitting the country; but the Grand Duke, to whom he applied personally in hopes of gaining his interest, has refused to interfere. The term of punishment to which a Roman Catholic living under the subject accuses an offender liable, is said to be from five to ten years' imprisonment, with the usual conditions awarded to felons; and this law has been enacted by the Grand Duke in contradiction to the terms of that constitution which he granted in 1846, whereby free exercise of every religion was guaranteed, and which constitution the English Government acknowledged.

AUSTRIA.

We learn from Frankfort that the *projet* of the new Austrian Loan has been communicated to the house of Rothschild.

PERSIA.

The intelligence from Persia is not without its influence upon the Eastern question, although it is not yet known whether the Persian preparations for war are intended to assist the Sultan or the Czar. The Schah quitted Teheran, for Sultanieh, at the head of a large body of men on the 5th ult. 3000 loads of gunpowder and other military stores had already been sent forward. Orders have also been received by the Minister of War to send six cannons, 350 artillerymen, and 600 loads of ammunition, with four regiments of infantry, to the Khoi territory. These important military movements have excited great attention. Cholera has almost disappeared in the capital, but is raging at Meshed, Ispahan, and Sultanieh. Murders and robberies continue to occur daily throughout the country. Insecurity has completely ruined business; the bazaars are untenanted, and caravans cannot proceed forward to Erzeroom and Trebizond unless strongly escorted. Something must be done for this country; it requires new men and a new order of things. Under the present administration the whole will crumble to ruins before many years are over, and in that prostrate condition it cannot be otherwise than a prey to Muscovite aggrandisement.

SYRIA.

BEYROUT, Sept. 30.—There have been riots in the province of Naplouse. Two hundred persons were killed, and quite as many were wounded. The authorities had not the power to interfere. The Christian population of the Lebanon is in a state of anarchy, and the Druses refuse to obey the Government.

AMERICA.

The *Franklin* touched at Cowes on Thursday evening, on her way to Havre. She brings the information that an immense and enthusiastic public meeting was held at the Metropolitan-hall, New York, on the 22nd ult., for the purpose of voting a testimonial to Captain Ingraham, of the United States' sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, in appreciation of his gallant conduct in rescuing the Hungarian, Kossta, from the grasp of an Austrian frigate in Smyrna Harbour. The hall was densely crowded. French, Italian, German, Hungarian, Swiss, and Cuban exiles gathered in immense numbers, marshalled under their respective revolutionary banners. The speeches, delivered in French, Spanish, German, and Slavonian, elicited tremendous applause, and the demonstration was of a most effective character.

Exchange on London at New York was 11¼ to 11½ premium.

The screw steam-ship *Andes* arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, on the 22nd ult. On the 11th ult. she encountered a tremendous hurricane, during which Mr. John Maxwell, the second mate, was washed overboard and drowned, and Captain Hutchins was so badly injured that he died the same afternoon.

Telegraphic despatches from Washington state that General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, had received intelligence of large discoveries of gold on the Rio Mescala, which is on the route of the Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Company. Thousands of Mexicans were flocking there.

Commodore Vanderbilt's steam-yacht, the *North Star*, arrived at New York on the 23rd ult. from her European trip.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Despatches have been received at the Admiralty from Commander M'Clure, who sailed in December, 1850, in search of Sir John Franklin, in H.M.S. *Investigator;* and from Captain Kellett, who sailed in the spring of 1852, in H.M.S. *Resolute*, on the same mission. We regret to say that no traces towards success in the main object of their mission have been discovered; but we have been favoured with communication of a letter from Commander M'Clure, dated H.M.S. *Investigator*, Bay of Mercy, Baring's Island, April, 1853, which announces his success in accomplishing the long problematical enterprise of the North-Western passage. The gallant writer states that, during the winter of 1850, his vessel wintered in pack, without sustaining any damage (and, surprising to say, he has to report the same result at the end of the third winter, and without the loss of a single man of her crew) in the frozen waters called Prince of Wales's Strait, and communicating with Barrows, as he ascertained on 26th Oct. of that year. "In July, 1851," he states, "such a body of ice came down upon us with a strong east wind, and set the vessel so far to the south, that we determined to attempt a passage by the east end of the cliffs of Banks Land, forming the north entrance of the large island under which we now are." The difficulties and dangers of the passage may be estimated from his statement that the ice floes encountered measured from 45 to 70 feet beneath the water, only 6 or 7 feet above. We must refer for the details (of which we cannot now make even a hurried transcript) to the despatches, which, of course, will be immediately published.

It is interesting to learn that inhabitants have been discovered farther northward than known previously, at Wollaston and Victoria Lands, and northward still on the tract designated as Prince Albert's Lands. These were found exceedingly kind and friendly, and great quantities of copper were found, apparently in a very pure state. This metal is used by the natives for edging their weapons, &c., but they appeared to be amused at seeing pieces of it worked up by the crew, and passing value.

In April, 1852, Commander M'Clure went to Melville Island on sledges, expecting to find there one of Captain Austin's vessels, or, at all events, a store of provisions; but was disappointed on both counts, as notice left by Lieutenant M'Clintock, saying where provisions were, and giving the position of their ships. It was inferred that the search was supposed to be abandoned, and no other vessel would visit that land for a year.

Since October, 1851, the crew of the *Investigator* is stated to have been put on two-thirds allowance—half a pound of meat per diem to alternate where the commander states they could not have existed another winter. On the hills adjacent to the bay from which the letter is dated, large numbers of deer and other game have been found; which must have contributed a welcome relief from the short-commons of the previous polar sojourn

The only portion of Captain Kellett's letter read has merely been as follows:—"Dated 1st May, 1853, at Melville Island, the brief notice that Mr. M'Clure had sent out a party, at which time he had already boarded several of the crew to return home by Baffin's Bay, and had sent a party by the Mackenzie.—*Globe*

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Friday at the Foreign-office, at two o'clock, attended by all the Ministers in town.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At a monthly general meeting, held at the society's house (Dr. Gray in the chair), the Duke of Hamilton, Madame Favard de l'Anglade, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Gordon, and Messrs. J. D. Salmon, and A. E. Campbell, were elected fellows of the society; and Messrs. W. Cory, W. Cory, jun., J. S. Leakey, R. Free, and E. Lechertier Barbe were proposed as candidates for the fellowship. The report from the council stated that the number of visitors to the gardens during September had amounted to 44,961, and during the year to 358,517 presenting a very large increase over every preceding year of the society's existence. The report concluded by enumerating the various additions made to the society's menagerie since their last meeting, among which the great American ant-eater is the most remarkable—of which we give an illustration in this week's Number.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.—The members of the Market Improvement Committee on Wednesday last viewed the works in progress for the formation of the new market at Copenhagen-fields, executed by Mr. Bunning, the architect to the Corporation. They found the works proceeding with the most vigorous rapidity; the contractor, Mr. Willson, having 1600 men and 150 carts employed constantly on the ground.

INDIAN RAILWAY.—A meeting of the scripholders of the Upper India Railway was held on Thursday, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the directors on the expediency of postponing, if possible, the proposed call, in the present disturbed state of financial affairs

PORT OF LONDON.—Great inconvenience continues to be complained of from the want of a sufficient number of the Queen's Surveyors of the Custom house. Owing to the great increase of trade with a corresponding increase of hands, the deliveries of goods are delayed to an unusual extent. The number of vessels in the port of London for the present time has exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by upwards of 1100.—*Times.*

ANOTHER LIVERPOOL BANQUET.—His Worship Mr. S. Holme entertained the Earl of Derby and a distinguished party at a private banquet in the Town hall, on Wednesday. Among the guests were the Earl of Derby, Sir J. H. Maxwell, the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P.; Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Mr. H. Heyworth, M.P.; Sir R. Cunliffe, Bart. Bent, Admiral Grenfell, Archdeacon Brooks, Rector Campbell, Rev. R. M. Fielden, Rev. E. Ashton, the Town Clerk, Mr. H. Ashton, Mr. J. H. Turner, Mr. J. Turner, Captain Baynes, Mr. Cropper, Mr. Earle, Mr. Fletcher, &c., &c.

MANCHESTER.—THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—It is understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has accepted an invitation to meet the influential merchants and others at luncheon, on Wednesday next, and that addresses will be presented to him on that occasion. The right hon. gentleman is to arrive on Tuesday.

LONDON SMOKE.—A deputation waited on Viscount Palmerston at the Home Office, Thursday, attended by Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Combe, Mr. E. Wigram (from Reid and Co), Mr. Elliott, Mr. A. A. Barclay, Mr. F. Calvert, and Mr. Wilson Calvert, on the subject of the smoke nuisance

MILITARY FRACAS.—According to the authority of the *Limerick Chronicle*, a very curious circumstance has occurred in Dublin garrison, which, it is said, must lead to a court-martial. It appears that a field-officer of the 89th Light Infantry has placed his commanding-officer under arrest for alleged drunkenness

FREE-TRADE IN FRANCE.—A letter from Brest, of the 4th inst., states that the shipowners of that port have already begun to prepare themselves for importing salt beef from Central America, where it may be purchased at one halfpenny the pound. This is the result of the decree, permitting the importation of salt beef into France on payment of a nominal duty.

DESERTIONS from the Royal Marines at Plymouth have lately been so numerous as to cause great anxiety amongst the authorities.—*Plymouth Journal.*

LAUNCH OF THE "GREAT REPUBLIC."—This magnificent ship, the largest clipper in the world, will be launched from the ship-yard of Mr. M'Kay, at East Boston, on the 4th of October. Her hull is now nearly finished. She is between 6000 and 7000 tons stowage capacity, and is the longest and sharpest vessel ever built in this country. She is 325 feet long, 53 wide, and 30 deep, with four decks, and is of a model so beautiful as to seem perfection itself. When fitted out she will proceed to New York, and there load for San Francisco.—*Boston Atlas*

PROSPECT OF DARKNESS AT PLYMOUTH.—The gas company, to whom the commissioners are indebted some £1800, we understand, have given, or have determined to give, this body three months' notice that unless their claim be legally discharged at the end of that period, the supply of gas to the public streets will be discontinued.—*Plymouth Mail.*

WHALES.—About two hundred whales were stranded near HUSWICK, Zetland, on the 23rd ult., the blubber of which was sold on the following day at prices from £13 to £15 per ton.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This college was opened on Thursday evening, as a school of medicine and surgery, with an introductory address by Dr. Tyler Smith. The theatre of the college was crowded, and the audience comprised many of the elite of the profession, the medical officers of the hospitals and school, and nearly all the medical students residing in the neighbourhood. In connection with this hospital, we may state, that the following bill has been extensively circulated in the neighbourhood:—"Poor persons attacked with diarrhœa or looseness of the bowels, are invited to apply without delay. Advice and medicine may be obtained gratis at any hour, day or night."

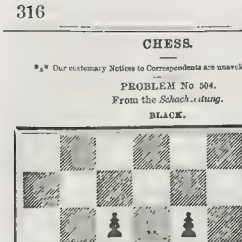
ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CLUB FOOT, &c., BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.—On Thursday a meeting of the friends and supporters of the above-named hospital was held at the boarding-room in Bloomsbury-square. The hospital was established in 1839 for the cure of club foot, lateral curvature of the spine, and all other contractions and deformities. Since the opening of the building more than 14,000 destitute cripples have been successfully treated and restored to the complete use of their limbs by the agency of the charity. The influx of patients from different parts of the kingdom (and one would scarcely credit the prevalence of such cases without seeing the crowds which daily gather round the hospital doors) has proved the urgent necessity of increased space for in-door patients. The committee have, consequently, decided on enlarging the building; and active endeavours are being made to raise the necessary funds.

CHESS.

*** Our customary Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed

PROBLEM No 504.
From the *Schachzeitung*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ, FOR £100

This much-talked-of contest commenced on Monday, the 26th ult., at the Ship Hotel, Spring-gardens, where with the object of preventing inconvenience and interruption to the players by too numerous an assemblage of lookers on—private apartments have been engaged for the combat, the entrée to which is restricted to four friends of each party.

As far as the chess-playing antecedents of the two combatants enable us to form an opinion, we think them extremely well matched, and that the encounter is likely to be one of the most interesting which we have had for some time. Löwenthal, "the Hungarian player," attained a marked celebrity, many years ago, by the victory which, in conjunction with his compatriots Szen and Grimm, he achieved over the French players in the match by correspondence between Paris and Paris, and by his contests with many of the picked men of the German chess-circles. Since that period affairs of more importance have engrossed the greater part of his time and attention, and his talent for chess has hardly had the cultivation it deserves. Still, he has not altogether neglected his favourite game, for in America he won golden honours in several matches with the best skilled amateurs of the States; and at the Great Tournament held here in 1851, he proved himself entitled to a place in the first rank of the great players assembled.

His opponent, Harrwitz, is a native of Breslau, and is chiefly remarkable for his unsurpassed nary facility in what is called blindfold chess, that is, playing the game without seeing the board or men. In this peculiar branch of chess-playing he is probably, now Kieseritzky is no more, unequalled. His progress in the game, in the first instance, appears to have been truly remarkable. At a bound, almost, he obtained a point of eminence which few reach, even after years of labour. In 1846 he was publicly unknown as a player. In 1846 he played the well-known match of twenty-one games with Mr. Staunton. In this contest he lost every game in which his opponent did not give him odds. He lost the majority, also, of those in which he received the large advantage of the Pawn and two moves; but, strange to say, he won a majority of those wherein he received the lesser odds of the Pawn and move. In the same year he distinguished himself by winning a match, by the odd game, against Mr. Horwitz, a German player of great eminence, and by numberless minor victories over the London amateurs. During the following year he achieved new laurels, by defeating a well-known Divan player, named Williams, almost without a struggle, and shortly after he again scored the odd game in a second match against Horwitz. His subsequent battles have been of comparatively little moment; and, though by incessant practice with every variety of player for the last seven years, he has acquired a readiness and dexterity which are surprising, we suspect his best play by far will be found in the games with Mr. Staunton and Mr Horwitz. Since that period he seems to have made no advance whatever in the higher elements of chess strategy; and, indeed, it is questionable whether, while he has gained in smartness, he has not lost in depth and breadth of combination.

To those acquainted with the constitutional timidity of Löwenthal, his loss of the two first games occasioned no surprise. The games themselves showed clearly that he lost not from any inferiority of executive power, but from a want of confidence and self possession. The three next games were won by him in a style which leaves nothing to be desired, and justifies the opinion of his friends, that, having taken the lead, he will maintain it to the end. From the beginning to the end of them, his adversary never had a chance. At the termination of the fifth sitting, the score stood—

Lowenthal	..	..	..	..	3
Harrwitz	..	..	..	..	2
Drawn	..	..	..	..	0

The following, which was the third played, we look upon as the best game that has yet come off —

(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	23. P takes P	K B takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q Kt to his 3rd	B to Q 3rd
3. R to Q Kt 5th	B to Q B 4th	25. Kt to Q 4 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	(b)	
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	26. Kt to Q B 4th	R to Q B 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	27. P to K B 4th	R to Q B sq
7. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	28. P to K 5th	B to Q Kt sq
8. Q B takes K Kt P	takes B (a)	29. Kt to Q 2nd	R to K Kt 5th (i)
9. P to Q 4th	Kt to K sq (b)	30. P to K B 3rd (d)	R to K Kt 3rd (j)
10. Kt to K R 4th (c)	Q to her B 4th	31. Kt to K 4th	K to his 2nd
11. Q to K B 3rd (d)	Q takes B (e)	32. R to K B 3rd	R to Q B 5th
12. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd (f)	33. Kt to K B 6th	R takes Q R P
13. Kt to K B 5th	B to Q B 4th	34. Q R to Q sq (m)	R to Q R 7th
14. Q takes B P (ch)	K to B square	35. R to Q 3rd	K R takes K Kt
15. Q to B 6th	K to his sq		P (ch)
16. P to Q Kt 4th	K B to his sq	36. K to B sq	B to Q R 5th (n)
17. P to Q R 4th	Q to her 6th	37. Kt to Q B 6th	B takes Kt
18. Q to K 6th (ch)	Kt to Q 5th (g)	(k)	
19. P takes Kt	Q P takes P	38. K R to Q 7th (ch)	K to B sq
20. Q to her 6th (g)	Q takes Q	39. K R to Q 8th (ch)	K to his 2nd
21. Kt takes Q	B to Q 3rd	40. Q R to Q 7th (ch)	
22. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 4th	And Black surrendered.	

(a) So badly is Black's game opened, that, even thus early, he is compelled to make this disadvantageous move, or lose his centre P.

(b) It would have been better strategy if Kt to his own square, if we mistake not to Kt 2nd to take away an attack. It no previously.

(c) A bold and masterly stroke. Whether Black capture the proffered piece or not, his position is greatly inferior to his opponent's after this move.

(d) Black was evidently unconscious of the fine attack which his adversary forsaw he be sacrificed the Bishop, or he would have retired his Queen, instead of taking the

(e) The best move. Black is forced or he would have soon most disastrous

(f) Mr Lowenthal appears to give up his attack by playing thus; but we believe he acted prudently in doing so. He has won a Pawn, and obtained a much better situation than Black; and, with these advantages in exchange of pieces is in his favour.

(g) Clever and unexpected.

(h) It is tolerably evident that if Black had taken the Q B Pawn he would have lost the exchange.

(i) Black's object in placing his Rook at the K Kt 5th was probably to tempt his antagonist to play Kt to K 4th; in which case the Bishop might safely have taken the King's Pawn.

(j) We should have preferred playing this Rook to K Kt 6th.

(k) This and the subsequent move dependent on R, are admirably played by the Hungarian.

(l) Black had two other squares—namely, K sq and Q Kt 4th—to which he might have played the Bishop, and either would have been better than that chosen; though in no case could he have saved the game in the end. As the case is at present, from the Bishop going to either of the squares mentioned are very interesting moves, I suppose—

In the first place:—

38.	B to K sq	38. R takes R	R takes Kt (ch)
39.	Kt takes R	39. K to B 3rd	
40.	K to B 3rd (best)	40. K to B 3rd	And wins
	Kt to Q 3rd (best)		

In the second place:—

38.	Q Kt takes R	
39.	K to K 2nd	
40.	K to B 3rd	
	(This is the only move by which White can win.)	
38.	Q R takes Kt	
	(He has no better move, bad as the is)	
39.	R to Q 7th (ch)	B takes R
40.	R takes B (ch)	
	And then makes it two more moves.	

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap sweepstakes. Sister to Maid of Delamere, 2. Mary, 2.
Shorts Handicap.—Kitefiyer, 1. Punchbox, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Priam the Third, 1. Lady-in-Waiting, 2.
Junkeyers' Plate.—Master Bendow, 1. Ellie Deans, 2.
Mostyn Stakes.—Stiletto, 1. Vaultress, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Tradesmen's Welter Cup.—The Italian, 1. Ethelwolf, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs. (Handicap).—Romeo, 1. Red Lion, 2.
Grand Stand Stakes (Hand cap).—Lady Napier, 1. Stiletto, 2.
Purse of 50 sovs. (Handicap).—Winter, 1. Miss Agnes, 2.
Chester Handicap of 200 sovs.—Master Bendow, 1. Kitefiyer, 2.
The Selling Stakes were won by Priam the Third.

YORKSHIRE UNION HUNT THURSDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Rupture, 1. Claverhouse, 2.
Juvenile Handicap.—Merry Monk, 1. Sister of Mercy, 2.
Union Hunt Stakes (Handicap).—Mary Ann Selaby, 2.
Farewe. Stakes Jeanie, One 1. Momma, 2.
York and Ainsty Handicap.—The Alp, 1. Audubon, 2.
Tallyho Stakes.—Rusk, 1. Smuggler Bill, 2.

WREXHAM RACES. THURSDAY.

Wynnstay Handicap.—Bewdley Lily, 1.
Blyn y Fya Handicap.—Voucher, 1. Osbaldeston, 2.

FRIDAY.

Cein Park Handicap.—Effie Deans, 1. Countess of Shobra, 2.
Gold Cup.—The Baron by Gamebody came in first, and Alonzo was second.
The race is disputed

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

7 to 2 agst King Pepin (t. to a large sum)
100 to 8 — Indian Warrior (t.)
100 to 8 — Sengstress (t.)
7 to 1 — Sultan (t.)
5 to 1 — Tormentor (t.)
5 to 1 — Joe Miller (t.)

25 to 1 — Beatrice (t.)
25 to 1 — Warbler (t.)
25 to 1 — Mr. Spiun (t.)
20 to 1 — Nutshell (t.)
20 to 1 — King of Trumps (t.)
100 to 10 — Tailboard (t.)

10 to 1 agst Ancestor (t.)

LAUNCH OF A SHIP AT BRIDPORT.

A splendid ship, the *Speedy*, the largest ever built on this coast, was launched at Bridport Harbour, on Tuesday. She is intended as a packet ship for Australia, and is the sixth of first-class shipping built by Messrs. J. Cox and Son. The *Speedy* bids fair to sustain the prominent character of her builders. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet 4 in. Tonnage for burthen, 1460.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The news at hand from Constantinople, to the effect that the Sultan has signed a declaration of war against Russia, has been productive of great consternation and considerable depression in the money-market. The fall in prices, however, has not been so extensive as might have been expected, arising from the comparative scarcity of Stock, and the doubts entertained in some influential quarters of the policy about to be adopted by England in the impending struggle. It is clear, however, that, in the event of this country becoming actively engaged in it, Consols will go much lower than they are at present.

The foreign exchanges are gradually becoming more in favour of England: consequently, it is fair to presume, looking to the fact that the demand for gold on Continental account has fallen off—that the Bank returns, during the next three or four weeks, will show more favourable results than for some time past. The late rise in the minimum rate of discount by the Directors of the Bank of England, may be a most judicious step; but, at the same time, we cannot help observing the inconsistency in lending money on the Government Securities at 4 per cent, and at the same time charging 5 per cent upon the most approved mercantile bills. No doubt the measure was adopted for the purpose of checking the outflow of gold, but any great accumulation of the precious metals there appears to be wholly out of the question. The increase in the value of money here has induced the directors of the Bank of Prussia to raise their rate to 5 per cent; and it is thought that discounts will shortly be higher in Paris.

Numerous fluctuations took place in the quotations of Consols on Monday. The Three Per Cents opened at 99¾, and closed at 99¾ ⅞ both for money and the account. On Tuesday the market was dull and drooping; whilst, on Wednesday, the Three Per Cents were down at 99⅝ to ¾, and 99⅝, both for money and the account. On this and Exchequer Bills, 1st. to 10s. dis. India Stock was 249; and South Sea do., 111, the latter figures showing a decline of ⅛ from Monday. The market opened firmly on Thursday morning, but, in consequence, in the absence of any further positive intelligence from Constantinople, were on the advance. Stock was comparatively scarce, and the account was proving a favourable one. The Three per Cents opened at the quotations of Wednesday; but the market closed heavily, at 91¼ to 91⅜, both for transfer and the next account, which is fixed for the 18th inst. Exchequer Bills were heavy, at 12s. to 7s. discount.

Foreign Bonds have had a downward tendency. Mexicans have declined, notwithstanding that 117,000 dollars have arrived for the dividends. Russian securities are somewhat lower, arising from the being mostly in strong hands. Brazilian Old Five per Cents have been done at [illegible] Little Four and-a-half per Cents, 1852, 85; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 58 to 59; Portuguese Four per Cents, 32 to 33½ ex div. Spanish, 42 to 43; Granada Deferred, 8 to 9. Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Four and a-Half per Cents, 77. Ditto Deferred Three per Cent, 48 to 50. Portuguese Four per Cents, 43. Russian Five per Cents, 110. Ditto, Four and a Half per Cents, 97. Spanish Old Three per Cents, 44½; Swedish Loan, 91½.

Very little specie is now being forwarded to Australia; the steamer, which left for Sydney on the 6th, having only about £600 on board, chiefly in silver.

The total amount of stock "accepted" at the Bank of England up to this time is £1,763,044 6s. 2d.; and at the South Sea House, £1,297,397 19s.

We have had an arrival this week of £540,000 from Mexico, the West Indies, &c.; and £50,000 from New York. The shipments of bullion to the Continent have fallen off; but £501,750 has been forwarded to the East.

It is gratifying to observe that most of the commercial bills which fell due on the 4th were well met. In Lombard-street money has been plentiful, at from 4½ to 5 per cent per annum for first-class paper.

The October dividends will be in course of payment to the public on the 13th inst. The transfer books of the South Sea Annuities will be reopened on the 10th inst.

Miscellaneous Shares have been dull and drooping. Hungerford-bridge Shares have sold at 12; Waterloo, 5; Vauxhall, 2¾; Albion Insurance, 8½; Alliance, 21¾; City of London, 2¾; Country, 197; European Life, 20⅞; Globe, 148; Guardian, 60, ex div.; Imperial Fire, 375; Ditto, Life, 20; Law Life, 56; London, 29; Pelican, 44; Provident Clerks' Life, 8; Royal Exchange, 249; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45¾. Berlin Waterworks have been 2¾; East London, 129; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89¾ ⅞; West Middlesex, 131; Crystal Palace, 6¾; Electric Telegraph, 5¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69 to 70. Australasia Joint Stock Bank shares have been 6¾ to 7 ex div; London Chartered of Australia, 15 to 14¾; London Joint Stock, 22; Union of Australia, 64 to 63¾; Provincial of Ireland, 49; Union of Australia, 64 to 63¾; Australian Agricultural, 32; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4¾; and Van Diemen's Land, 15.

Railway Shares are firm, and the whole of the prices have given way. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen 20¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6¾; Bristol and Exeter, 94; Caledonian, 49¾ ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 15¾; Cork and Bandon, 13; East Anglian, 4¾; Eastern Counties, 11¾; East Lancashire, 69; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80¾; Great Northern, 75½; Ditto B Stock, 124; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104; Great Western, 80¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 61¾; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London and Brighton, 95; London and North-Western, 102¾; Ditto, Eighths, 2; London and South-Western, 76; Midland, 69; North British, 36⅞; North Staffordshire, 11¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 39¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 20; Shropshire Union, 7⅜; South-Eastern, 57¾ ex. div.; South Wales, 34¾; Vale of Neath, 14¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 61¾; Ditto, Extension, 10⅜; York and North Midland, 41.

LINES LEASED AND RENTALS.—Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 8; Midland, Bradford, 99; Wear Valley, 30.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, Five per Cent, 111; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 97; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 15¾; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 140; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 107¾; Ditto, 1¾.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsula, 6¾; Great Central of France, 8¾; Northern of France, 22½; Paris and Lyons, 24½; Paris and Rouen, 37¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 35½; Sambre and Meuse, 8.

The railway "calls" for the present month are £816,665, against £809,350 last year.

In Mining Shares—the value of which has been drooping—very little has been doing. On Thursday Agua Fria were 1⅞ ⅝; St. John del Rey, 3¼; Liberty, ⅜; Nouveau Monde, 1⅝ ⅜; Port Phillip, ⅞ ¼.

Friday Evening.

Considerable fluctuations have taken place in the value of Consols today. The demand for Money Stock—the supply of which has been small—has increased to some extent. The Three per Cents have been 91⅝ ¾, 92¼ ⅜, and 92⅜ ½. Exchequer Bills have sold at 12s and 11s. discount. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—There was a slight increase in the quantity of English wheat on offer to-day's market, yesterday's, owing to the weather, being fine, the arrivals coastwise were moderate nature of the supplies from abroad. Fresh wheat met a fair sale, at prices nearly as in most instances to-day's, but rather higher than on Monday last. The imports of foreign wheat into London last week were 8000 quarters. A full average business was transacted in [illegible] week, at late quotations, and [illegible] last week. Barley and beans were in [illegible] and prices were fully as high as on Monday last. The demand for malting barley was [illegible] and prices were worth 40s. per barrel.

ARRIVALS.—English, wheat, 2630; barley, 2410; malt, 2060; oats, 1900; flour, 2560. Irish: oats 200 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2470 oats, 1900; flour, 8460 barrels.

[illegible] were [illegible] 2s. [illegible] white, 62s. to 78s.; Norfolk and [illegible] 72s. to 74s.; rye, 34s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 2s. to 26s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 36s.; grinding beans, 2s. to 26s.; Lincoln and Essex, 28s. to 30s.; Kent and Suffolk, 30s. to 32s.; brown ditto, 26s. to 28s.; Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 25s.; Scotch and Cork, black, 20s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 26s.; Dutch, new, 42s. to 45s.; Polish, old, 42s. to 44s.; grey peas, 40s. to 42s.; maple, 42s. to 43s.; white ditto, 42s. to 45s.; boilers, 46s. to 48s. per quarter. Town made flour, 45s. to 50s.; Suffolk, 42s. to 45s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 42s. per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* French flour, 40s. per sack; American, 37s. to 40s. per barrel

Seeds.—Mustard-seed has moved off steadily. Canary has been held as high as 61s. per quarter. Linseed is on the advance. Cakes on all other articles are firm.

Linseed, English, sowing, 52s. to 60s.; Baltic, crushing, 48s. to 49s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s. to 43s.; baregseed, 32s. to 34s. per quarter; coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt.; Brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 17s.; white ditto, 16s. to 18s.; and tares, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, £37 to £39 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 4l. 10s. to £10 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s. per ton. Rape cakes, £5 5s. to £5 10s. per ton. Canary, 54s. to 60s. per quarter. English clover-seed, red, 48s. to 63s.; white ditto, 44s. to 64s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Provisions.—Wheat, [illegible] sugar.—Wheat, 50s. 5d.; barley, 37s. 0d.; oats, 22s. 7d.; rye, 36s. 11d.; beans, 40s. 10d.; peas, 39s. 3d.

Tallow [illegible] Wheat, 54s. 4d.; barley, 33s. 1d.; oats, 21s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 9d.; beans, 41s. 10d.; peas, 39s. 3d.

Butter.—Wheat, 54s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Public sales have been held this week and at which [illegible] were [illegible] branded, on former terms. Privately the demand has been limited, and [illegible] have been supported. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 33,052,[illegible] lbs., against 29,464,347 lbs. in 1852.

Sugar.—For all kinds of raw sugar the demand has been in a very inactive state. In refined, however, scarcely any change has taken place. Fine refined Barbados has sold at from 38s. to 39s.; good mid., 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; low ditto, 33s. 6d. to 35s.; ordinary yellow, 31s. 6d.; small to fine brown Mauritius, 29s. 6d. to 32s.; fine yellow ditto, 33s. to 37s.; fine white Bourbon, 42s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt. Refined sugars have sold freely, at full currencies. Brown lumps, 44s. 6d.; low to fine grocery, 45s. to 48s. per cwt. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 4,964,711 cwts., against 4,707,447 cwts. in 1852.

Coffee.—[illegible] were very [illegible] per cwt., with a very slow inquiry. Good ordinary native [illegible] In other kinds of coffee, very little is doing.

Rice.—[illegible] White Bengal, 14s. 6d. to 16s.; Madras, 12s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—The demand for most kinds of butter has been limited, and [illegible] Carlow, Cork, and Kerry, [illegible] Waterford kinds, 82s. to 84s.; Limerick, 80s. to 82s.; Cork, 78s. to 80s.; Belfast, 76s. to 78s.; Clonmel, 74s. to 76s.; Sligo, 72s. to 74s.; and Dublin, 70s. to 72s. per cwt. Bacon has been in fair request, at full prices. Hams, lard, and cheese are firm, and quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—The market has been rather excited, and prices have been on the advance. P. [illegible] on the spot has sold at 56s. to 56s. 6d.; for [illegible] every during the last three months, 56s. to 56s. 6d.; and for the spring, 53s. to 53s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—[illegible] Linseed oil has been in fair request, at 31l. 10s. per ton. Cocoa-nut oil [illegible] 4l. per ton. Palm oil [illegible] 4l. per ton. Rape oil [illegible] 4l. 5s. per ton.

Spirits.—Rum continues to move off steadily, [illegible] Proof Leewards is held at 2s. 6d. East India, at 3s.; and Jamaica, at 3s. 7½d. per gallon. Brandy is held at the late advance. Geneva and corn spirits steady.

Hops.—The past series of [illegible] week sales will commence on the 20th instant. The quantity declared is 59,751 bales Australian, and 3902 bags Indian. In the private contract market very little doing, and prices are barely supported.

Wool.—The demand is steady, as follows.—Hlawks, 105s. to 115s.; Regents, 120s. to 140s.; merinos, 150s. to 160s. per ton.

Coals.—Friday.—As the produce of the new crop is turning out [illegible] and it has declined 1s. per ton. The demand is active, and prices are on the [illegible] Hetton, 19s.; Lambton, 19s.; Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Tees, 18s.; Cowpen [illegible]

Potatoes.—Supplies [illegible] of Kent, 170; of Essex, 130; and of Cambridgeshire, 40 sacks. The [illegible] moderate—Flukes from Oxford, 44; Hamlins, and Scotch Cups (Paisley Reds), Hedge Hogs, Regent Hardy, 60s. of Ayrie Cows, 45s. of Shaws, 45s.; and Lambton, 42s.; Lemleys, 40s. and Tees, 32s.; Cowpers [illegible]

Vegetables.—[illegible] were [illegible] and prices were reasonably moderate. [illegible] the 4th instant [illegible] were well supplied with [illegible] Prime Leewards sold at 2s. 6d. per [illegible] Monday's prices were well supported. The numbers of [illegible] were [illegible] less the sale for that description of stock was in a sluggish state. [illegible] terms. Calves, the supply of which was [illegible] off slowly, 5d. to 5½d. and [illegible] were quite as dear as last week. Milch cows were steady, at from £14 [illegible] Sheep, in fair demand, [illegible] steady.

Fat Cattle.—Since this day's [illegible] Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime South Down ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; small [illegible] to 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.—Trade has moved off steadily, [illegible] prices.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. ROBERT HERRITT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

BANKRUPTS.

W. [illegible]OLLY, Bishop Stortford, Hertford, carrier (and not carrier, as formerly announced). W. [illegible] Bethnal-green, Middlesex, [illegible] and tailor. J. MILLS, Wivenhoe, Essex, [illegible] warehouseman. W. GOODWOOD, Thame, Oxford, linen and woollen draper. W. [illegible] Wigan, Lancaster, butcher. J. STLACHAN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, coal-[illegible] brewer and maltster. J. SKAIFE, Keighley, York, corn miller. J. GREENWOOD, Keighley, York, worsted spinner. J. HEWERALD, Liverpool, hardware-dealer, cutler, and general dealer

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

BANKRUPTS.

J. BAKER, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, upholsterer. C. POLLARD, Old Bell public-house, Wellington-street North, Strand, licensed victualler. R. L. SWALLOW, late of No. 6 Elms, Battersea, licensed victualler, and now of Park-terrace, Battersea-fields, out of business. H. BAKER, New Oxford-street, ironmonger

BIRTHS.

ADDISON.—On the 2nd of August, at Fort Hare, Caffraria, the wife of Major Addison, 91st regiment, of a son.

AUSTIN.—On the 28th ult., at Adeline Villas, Barrington-road, Brixton, the wife of A. Austin, Esq., of her Majesty's Ordnance, of a daughter.

BLAKE.—On the 6th inst., at Wilderness-park, the Marchioness Camden, of a daughter.

CHICHESTER.—On the 29th ult., at Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, of a daughter.

CLISSOLD.—On the 1st inst., at Wrentham Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. E. M. Clissold, of a daughter.

DENISON.—On the 1st inst., at the Rectory, Melsonby, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Ellison, of a daughter.

FLETCHER.—On the 4th inst., at Warwick-house, Worthing, the wife of J. D. Fletcher, Esq., of a son.

HODSON.—On the 29th ult., at Mount-street-crescent, Dublin, the lady of Sir G. Hodson, of Hollybrooke, co. Wicklow, Bart., of a son and heir.

LAGELLEE.—At Goldsborough Hall, on Sunday last, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, of a daughter.

WHITEHEAD.—On the 26th ult., at Gawcott Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. T. C. Whitehead of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—SKIPWORTH.—On the 29th ult., at South Kelsey, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. L. Parkin, the Rev. S. W. Andrews, M.A., of Claxby Rectory, to Annie Elizabeth, youngest daughter of G. Skipworth, Esq., of Moorton-house, South Kelsey.

CHILD—CASTELLO.—On the 30th of July last, at the British Legation, Bogota, New Granada, by the Rev. J. Mark, Esq., Acting Charge d'Affaires, G. B. Child, Esq., third son of the late S. Child, Esq., of Southwark, to Mary, youngest daughter of D. Castello, Esq., of Bogota.

GIBBINGS—COURTENAY.—On the 27th ult., at the Roman Catholic Church, Exeter, and afterwards at the parish church of Wellington, W. C. Bickie, Esq., to Mary Anne Caroline, only child of the late O. D. Scott, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Esq., secretary to Lord Nelson.

LOWE—COLERIDGE.—On the 27th ult., at Ottery St. Mary, the Rev. E. C. Lowe, of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, to H. Duke, eldest daughter of J. D. Coleridge, Esq., of St. Mary Ottery, Queen's Bar.

PHIPPS—KING.—On the 4th inst., at Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. Philip Booth, rector, Lord Normanby, Knight Grand Cross of Grimaldi, Colchenham, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Henry King, Esq., of Bottisham, in the county of Cambridge.

ROCHEFOUCAULD—MONTMORENCY.—On the 30th ult., at Paris, Count Olivier de la Rochefoucauld, second son of the Dowager Duchess de la Rochefoucauld, to Euphrosine-Angusine, younger daughter of Wm. Montgomerie, Esq., U.S., a lineal descendant of the noble House of Montgomerie.

STEWART—JEFFERY.—On the 3rd Sept., at the island of St. Vincent, by the Rev. W. F. Chesley, Mr. Joseph Stewart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law and Attorney-General of the Colony, to Miss M. A. Jeffery, eldest daughter of the late R. Jeffery, Esq., of Ceylon.

*** We are authorized to contradict the announcement of the marriage of Mr. Waddle, of Coventry, which appeared in our Journal of August 20, as such ceremony having taken place.

DEATHS.

ALMOND.—On the 24th ult., at his residence, Russell-street, the Rev. R. W. Almond, M.A., Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, aged 70.

BAKER.—On the 16th ult., at Bryoun, Cascadia West, aged six months, E. Brickenden, infant daughter of G. P. Baker, Esq.

CLAYTON.—On the 28th ult., Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. Every-Clayton, of Carr-hall, in the county of Lancaster.

COLLIER.—At New-road-house, Rochester, T. Collier, Esq., surviving brother of the late Sir G. Collier, Bart., R.N., aged 91.

M'GREGOR.—On the 2nd inst., in Princes-terrace, Hyde Park, Ann, wife of John M'Gregor, M.P. for Glasgow.

PUCKLE.—On the 28th ult., at Bagneres de Bigorge, Hautes Pyrénées, the Rev. B. Puckle, Rector of Graffham, Huntingdonshire.

STONE.—On the 29th ult., at Bondleigh, Devon, the Rev. G. Stone, Rector of that parish, and previously Vicar of Longburton, Dorset, aged 55.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 649.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1853. [PRICE, WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

AN EXAMPLE FOR EUROPE.

FREE-TRADE, like many other great truths that have permanently established themselves, had to pass through an ordeal of doubt and difficulty, if not of danger. That day has passed, as far as regards its reception and acknowledgment in the country which may claim the honour, as well as the advantage, of having been its birth-place. Its friends, that were at one time to be counted by units, now include millions; while its opponents have gradually dwindled away from year to year, and from day to day, until they have become as rare as the Ichthyosauri.

One of the favourite arguments of those who formerly advocated a restrictive principle of commerce was—that, although Free-trade might be theoretically right, it would be practically erroneous, as long as other nations were not converted to it. With treaties of reciprocity it was admitted, though somewhat reluctantly, that we might give the principle a trial. Without such treaties, it was held to be suicidal to open our ports to the products and commodities of the world. It was contended, on the other side, that Free-trade, like virtue, would prove to be its "own exceeding great reward;" that the principle, being true, ought to be established for its own sake; that treaties of reciprocity were not worth consideration; and that if this country did what was right, other nations would, in due time, follow the example. Experience has proved how well founded was the reliance of the Free-traders upon their great principle. They built their philosophy upon an abstract truth, and deemed it impossible that it

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, FROM A PICTURE BY LOUIS DAVID.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

could misfit with, or be antagonistic to, any other truth whatsoever. Every succeeding year has confirmed the justice of their opinions. The labouring classes have gradually ceased to give their rulers uneasiness. If at the present moment the poor man's loaf be dear, he knows that its price has not been enhanced by legislative interference; and that, dear as it may be, it is the cheapest that is to be procured for him in the markets of the world. Consequent upon the freedom has been the increase of trade; and increasing employment has brought increasing comfort to all classes. England at this moment offers a spectacle which astonishes the protective nations, and which makes them doubt whether, after all, their wisdom is much better than foolishness;—it shows them that the reduction of taxes which formerly impeded commerce and manufactures increases instead of diminishing the public revenue. The proofs of these facts are not few and unconnected, but many and continuous. He who runs may read them. They have uprooted sedition from the land; they have reconciled the people even to the anomalies and short-comings of that venerable and often-maligned Constitution, which permits them to be so prosperous and so free; they have augmented the public wealth and improved the public morality; while they have strengthened the foundations of the Throne, and impressed the whole world with an idea of our greatness, which will do us as much service as a score of armies. Other nations have not yet imitated the example we have set them, but they have begun to waver in their old allegiance. The doctrine of Protection is no longer considered invulnerable and sacred. France, our nearest neighbour, and which ought to be our best customer, as we theirs, is already dubious of a policy under the operation of which she stints herself of the cheap manufactured goods which are separated from her by only twenty-five miles of water, and in periods of scarcity feeds her people upon bread 20 or even 50 per cent dearer than it is in England. Our commercial history for the last seven years is so full of instruction, as well as of warning, that sooner or later France must follow our example. The other nations of Europe, if the bad passions of the Czar do not interfere to throw them into confusion, will gradually recognise the same truth.

The National Balance Sheet of Great Britain before the reform of the commercial tariff and the repeal of the Corn-laws, exhibited but too often the melancholy record of a falling revenue. Before the year 1846 it was a problem for statesmen to know what new tax to levy to maintain the equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure. Subsequent to that time, by the wise expedient of taxing property and untaxing the means of subsistence, the problem has been to know which were the best taxes to abolish. Year after year crowds of applicants besiege the official sanctum of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, demanding the remission of duties that are still found to press heavily and injuriously upon the industry, the health, or the morals of the people. Year after year it is found possible and advisable to accede to some portion of these demands. The articles of which the tariff takes cognisance have gradually been reduced from 1200 to 400. The oppressive Window-tax has been abolished. The excise-man, the most vexatious of all tax-gatherers, has been relieved of the duty of attending to the manufacture of soap, and has nothing further to do with that article than to wash himself with it. There is even a probability that in a year or two he will be a stranger to the manufacture of paper, and read his cheap book, and his penny daily newspaper, with advantage to himself and to the community, without the slightest disadvantage to the revenue. These results, so agreeable in themselves, entail no loss upon the nation. Taxation remitted is not, under a Free-trade system, equivalent to revenue sacrificed, whatever it may be in countries where Protection and prohibition are still the rule. Our quarterly and our annual tables of the revenue all tell the same tale. The story is as old as the repeal of the Corn-laws, but has lost neither its novelty nor its welcome. The quarterly returns that were made up on Tuesday last are of the same complexion as their predecessors. Although a harvest below the average, and the unsettled state of our relations with the East of Europe have operated in a manner prejudicial to the interests of trade, they have not yet affected the national income, nor afforded any ground for believing that the surplus to which we have been accustomed will be superseded by a deficiency.

The decrease on the quarter amounts to £54,906; of which, £25,000 is in the Post-office, and £29,996 in the Miscellaneous taxes. Both of these items are accidental: that on the Post-office results from the payment, within the last quarter, of sums for the mail-packet service that are chargeable to the previous quarter, or to the whole year; while that in the Miscellaneous taxes may be accounted for by the non-collection of sums that will figure in due course in the quarter next ensuing. In every other great branch of revenue there is an increase: in the Customs, £120,667—although the modification of the Tea Duties has come into partial operation; in the Excise, £5474—in spite of the abolition of the Soap Duties, which formerly brought in so large a sum to this department; in the Stamps, £98,742; in the Property-tax, £24,467; in the Crown Lands, £10,000; and in the Miscellaneous, £22,400: making a total of £281,750. To this has been added a further sum of £207,218, derived from imprest and other monies, and the repayment of advances—making a total increase upon the quarter of no less than £417,727. The figures for the financial year ending upon the same day as the quarter, show a still more satisfactory result. The only item that shows a decrease, is the Miscellaneous—£100,033. On the Customs the increase is £361,519; on the Excise, £372,768; on the Stamps, £476,372; on the Assessed taxes, £27,130; on the Property-tax, £204,191; on the Post-office, £45,000; and on the Crown Lands, £182,888. These items, with a sum of £751,888 derived from imprest and other moneys, and the repayment of advances, raise the total increase upon the year to the sum of £2,311,752. Great Britain may well be proud and grateful for such results as these. They show the vigour of her industry, and the elasticity of her resources, as well as the wisdom of the statesmen under whom she has had the good fortune to be governed. We may be certain that the state of things which they disclose, will not be without salutary effects—not only upon our friendly intercourse with the great French nation, which is now our firm ally, but upon that remote and semi-barbarous nation which may consider us her foe, if she do not withdraw from the territories of the neighbour whom she has so wrongfully invaded. For peace or for war the figures of our balance-sheet are alike satisfactory to ourselves, and full of significancy for all Europe.

EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

We have this week the pleasure of producing an Engraving from a fine portrait of the Empress Eugénie, of France, recently painted by M. Louis David, painter to the Emperor. This is the only equestrian portrait of her Majesty that has as yet appeared, with the exception of that in which she appears in the Maja costume, and which we Engraved about a twelvemonth ago. It is considered an excellent likeness; having been highly approved of both by the Emperor and Empress; and is intended as the companion to the portrait of the Emperor, by the same artist—engravings of which have been sent by the Government to many thousands of the Communes of France.

A very good print of this portrait, from a drawing on stone, also by David (though the Artist's name was not put to it), made by the Emperor's permission, but without any regular sitting, has been published by Mr. Sinnett, the English printseller, in the Passage Colbert.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Oriental question, with the thousand and one daily rumours to which it gives rise, once more engrosses public attention, to the exclusion of all other subjects, except the winter amusements and the winter fashions. The last-mentioned points, in the capital of the civilised world—as the French, with that *naïve* vanity which is often more amusing than offensive, have christened their metropolis—are, at all times and all seasons, much too important to be neglected for anything short of a revolution. Various preparations are being made in the theatres, the *salons*, and at the *magasins de nouveautés*, the *couturières*, the *modistes*, and the tailors, for the ensuing season. Doubtless, the struggle going on abroad will suggest some brilliant ideas to the above caterers to the public taste, and *chapeaux à la Sultane*, *paletôts à la Viéma*, *chemisettes à la Cosaque*, will be the rage during the winter.

The Emperor and Empress, having deferred their departure for Compiègne from the 8th till the 12th, have been making a round of the newest pieces at the theatres. They were to have gone to the "Sept Merveilles du Monde," on Monday or Tuesday; but their visit was deferred till later by the works going on to complete a private staircase constructed to lead to the Imperial box at the Porte St. Martin. Their Majesties were much gratified by the representation of the "Pressoir" which they visited last week.

The preparations at Compiègne for the reception of visitors are on a large scale. A considerable number of the *corps diplomatique* are invited to join the chasse, which the Empress purposes attending on horseback. It appears that the *manteau de cour* is to be adopted by order for the ladies who go to court, from the 1st of January next. There is also a question of bestowing titles to such of the Ministers and high dignitaries who are still without this distinction.

Le Chevalier de Lezama has been charged by the Marquis de Villuma, Ambassador from the Court of Spain, to convey to the Spanish Government the remains of his late illustrious predecessor, Don Juan Donoso Cortès, Marquis de Valdegamas, together with those of the celebrated dramatic poet Leandro Fernandez de Moratin, who died at Paris in 1828, and was interred at Père la Chaise. The coffins having been formally remitted to M. de Lezama, he departed at once for Madrid, accompanied by the Curé of St. Philippe du Roule (at which church the body of the Marquis was temporarily deposited), who had been the personal friend of the late Ambassador.

It is reported that great changes are to take place in the organisation of the army. Among the *on dits* is one that asserts that the regiments of light infantry are to be replaced by battalions of chasseurs in the style of the tirailleurs of Vincennes: two battalions forming a regiment under the command of a Lieut.-Colonel. The cap of the new regiment of chasseurs (here begins the verification of our prophecy registered above) almost exactly resembles that of the Cossacks. The uniform in general is sufficiently elegant.

Extremely strict measures are being taken throughout the provinces for the establishment of regulation and order in the cafés and cabarets, which in a variety of instances have been closed altogether. Those measures, if not carried too far, or exercised with tyranny, are likely to do considerable good, the present state of many of these establishments requiring much reformation.

A new journal, treating of a subject hitherto holding but little place in literature or public interest, has just appeared in Paris. The title of this production is the *Savoyarde*, the subject "Shoemaking!" The founder pursues the double vocation of shoemaker and poet.

An unfortunate accident has just occurred to M. Aquado, Marquis de Lasmarismas, which has caused much sensation. Preparing for a short journey, he was loading a pistol, when, from some cause, it went off, and both balls passed through his hand. Fortunately, no bone nor joint has been injured, and the results are not likely to prove serious.

The 27th of this month is the day definitively fixed for the trial of those compromised in the plot known by the name of the affair of the Opéra Comique. Twenty-seven persons are to appear at the bar.

A singular discovery has been made in the demolition of the Hôtel du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Behind the wainscoting, three of the workmen employed discovered a sum of 150,000 francs (£6000); they took possession of and fled with the treasure; but are being pursued, and will, in all probability, be arrested.

The Théâtre Lyrique has a brilliant success at this moment with a new opera of M. Adolphe Adam, entitled, "Le Bijou Perdu," sung by a *débutante* who has sufficient merit to satisfy a public already prepared to expect much from the reputation spread previous to her appearance. Mdme. Marie Cabel is young and pretty, *ce qui ne gâte rien*; her voice is clear, flexible, facile, and full of charm; a sort of joyous insolence—a superabundance of life and gaiety and sprightliness abound in her person, her acting, and her singing, which have an irresistible attraction; and promise for this young *cantatrice* a long and brilliant career. The opera is admirably suited to display her talents. The plot, though slight, is quite sufficient for the *thread* of an opéra comique; which, when containing an intrigue too complicated or too serious, is apt to embarrass the music. The latter is sprightly, well-sustained, graceful, and melodious; interspersing airs full of gaiety and freshness, and easily retained. The chansonette—

> Ah! qu'il fait bon rire,
> Quand on a dix-huit ans!
> Ah! qu'il fait bon rire,
> Quand on a dix-huit ans!

sung by the brilliant cantatrice with a *verve*, and a charm wholly indescribable, is already the *refrain* everywhere. At the Gaîté, a drama by MM. Aricet Bourgeois and Michel Masson, named "Georges and Marie," is having what Théophile Gautier, the admirable critic, justly calls "un *succès de larmes*." Admirably performed by Mdme Nantal Arnaut and Saferrière; the piece, itself possessing considerable interest, though perhaps a little wanting in originality, moves on before an audience full of sympathy and admiration. A new piece of Alexander Dumas, "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," about to be represented, has been forbidden in its present form—the subject treating of the passion of the youthful monarch for a young girl of birth inferior to his own, being considered as likely to lead to remarks and comparisons of a political tendency; it has, therefore, to be nearly remodelled before appearing on the stage. A farther obstacle to its representation is likely to occur in the misfortune—we trust a temporary one—which has occurred to the gifted actress, Augustine Brohan, who was to have sustained one of the principal *rôles*, in an affection of the eyes, which, it is feared, may prove serious. The Théâtre Français is about shortly to produce a comedy in verse, entitled "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Hiver."

WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Letters from Constantinople enable us to give a connected narrative of the events preceding and accompanying the declaration of war which last week reached London in the brief and contradictory announcements of the electric telegraph. The news of the rejection, by the Emperor, of the Vienna Note, and its modifications, caused great excitement in Constantinople. Couriers daily arrived, and the great question was, "Shall we have war?" As soon as the text of the document containing the Czar's refusal of the Sultan's modifications arrived, the interviews of the Turkish Ministers with the representatives of the Foreign Powers succeeded each other with astonishing rapidity. On the 24th the Sultan convoked a Council at the Imperial Palace; and on the 25th the Grand Council assembled. The Secretary of the Grand Vizier had sent round summonses to all the Muchirs, Viziers, functionaries, and clergy. Not only the Pachas in active service and those retired, and the other great dignitaries, but almost the whole of the Ulemas and the Hodjas—more than 100 in all—were summoned to the Council. The Grand Council, which was composed of not less than 300 dignitaries of the Turkish empire, commenced its deliberations at mid-day, and continued sitting until midnight. Its resolution, which upheld the modifications of the Vienna Note, was taken against the advice of the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France. To accept the Vienna Note would be, the Grand Council declared, incompatible with the dignity of the Empire, and war was preferable to such humiliation. After the Council couriers were sent to Omer Pacha and the chiefs of the various corps, instructing them to be in readiness and prepared for all eventualities.

On the 27th the Sultan signed the declaration of war against Russia as agreed to by the Grand Council; and the declaration of war was posted up on the doors of all the mosques. The Sultan is said to have been induced to adopt this extreme resolution by the fact of the heads of the clergy having placed their property at his disposal. It is added, that the Sultan at once despatched a confidential officer to Omer Pacha with a large sum of money for the troops, and at the same time with orders to commence hostilities should the Danubian Provinces not be evacuated in eleven days, and not four weeks, as stated in one telegraphic despatch. Omer Pacha has been instructed to make, in the first instance, a formal summons to Prince Gortschakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territory; if the Russian General reply that he must refer to his Government for instructions, then Omer Pacha is to grant him a reasonable time, eleven days, as said by some; with more probability a month by others; if, however, the Russian General reply that his instructions are to continue to occupy the Principalities, and that he has no occasion to refer to his Government, then Omer Pacha is ordered to commence hostilities; but he is recommended not to pass the Danube. Any hostilities, under such circumstances, could only be affairs of outposts, and would be of little advantage, except to irritate the Russians, and render a pacific solution less probable unless this sort of warfare be to satisfy the population of Constantinople. But, if the flash of the musket is once seen, and blood drawn, it may be difficult for Omer Pacha himself to restrain the wild soldiery of the desert; and the dangerous feat of crossing the Danube may be attempted in spite of him. From Servia to its mouths, that river extends about 140 leagues; and it is probable that neither Omer Pacha nor the Russian General can guard that long line so effectually as to prevent those attempts.

As regards the Western powers their attitude remains firm. France and England have announced their determination to support Turkey, if necessary, by force of arms, in resisting the demands preferred by Russia. The modifications suggested by the Porte are substantially adopted by the Western powers as the basis of their terms, and the Emperor Nicholas has not been indisposed in his desires respecting the point of form. They have endeavoured, as long as it was possible, to defeat the insidious policy of the Czar by peaceful means, and their conduct will not be less firm, now that the prospect of success by those means seems problematical. The fleets of France and England are at this moment in the Bosphorus to aid the Sultan as he may require. All hope of a pacific termination has not yet vanished, inasmuch as we hear from Vienna that another note is to be submitted to Russia and Turkey. It appears, however, that no agreement has been come to as to the bases, and that the Austrian Cabinet refuses to make it an ultimatum until it shall have been first ascertained that it would be acceptable to the Emperor of Russia. Probably the Vienna Conference will not now draw up the note in the form of an ultimatum, but will submit it at the same time to the Porte, and the Emperor of Russia, in order that each may approve of it, or state the grounds of disapprobation. The delay may not be distasteful to the Emperor; but, with the English fleet in the Bosphorus, and the declaration of war posted upon the mosques, it is doubtful whether the Sultan will consent to any further delay, or forego his determination to insist upon the immediate evacuation of the Principalities.

The following private telegraphic despatch has reached Paris:—

MARSEILLES, Oct. 9.

The *Fury*, of the British navy, brings news from Constantinople of the 2nd. The Divan had determined that the official declaration should be proclaimed on the 4th, placing Russia in the alternative to evacuate the Principalities immediately, or that war should commence.

A report was current that the Turkish and Egyptian fleets had advanced into the Black Sea.

The *Fury* met the *Ardent* on the 3rd, bearing an order to the French fleet to enter the Dardanelles.

The next important intelligence which we expect relative to the Eastern question is the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the notes of the French and English, the object of which is the immediate evacuation of the Principalities. It is reported that the Emperor of Russia, on hearing that the Sultan had declared war against him, became exasperated, and commanded that additional troops should march towards Turkey.

A letter from Bucharest, dated the 26th ult., says:—"Large stores of provisions, the presents of patriotic Russians, have been sent to the army in the Principalities. Prince Gortschakoff is on the banks of the Danube inspecting the troops."

The Russians are represented to have so thoroughly strengthened every spot at which the Turks might be expected to cross, that any attempt to do so would be an act of excessive rashness.

Letters from Schumla state that the Turkish army there was daily increasing, and full of enthusiasm. The want of officers was, however, felt. The sanitary state of the army was excellent, which could not be said of the Russian army in the Principalities, where sickness and a deficiency of rations were making great ravages among the Russian troops, and where numerous desertions were taking place. Very lately a Russian captain and a number of soldiers attempted to pass over the river to the Turks with arms and baggage; they were, however, arrested. The captain was poisoned and the soldiers shot. Twenty deserters have lately arrived at the camp of Omer Pacha; and, according to their statement, cholera, dysentery, and pernicious fever are daily thinning the ranks of the Russian forces. On the other hand, there has not been a single instance of escape or desertion throughout the whole Turkish army; their health is excellent; and, notwithstanding the effort used to pervert them, the whole Christian population along the Danube is animated by sentiments of devoted attachment and loyalty to their Sovereign.

Three steamers have been despatched from Constantinople to Syria and Tunis for troops. The irregular cavalry, Bashi Bozouks, from Asia Minor, continue to arrive in small parties, and immediately proceed to join the army by way of Adrianople. Other preparations continue, and large stores of ammunition and guns have been sent to Varna. Turkey at the present moment possesses a real and imposing military force; and people commit a grave error in supposing that its present army is what it was in 1839, during its contest with the Pacha of Egypt at a period, namely, when the ancient organisation had just been destroyed, and when the new had not yet been commenced: in a word, at a time when the religious interest, so powerful in the eyes of Musulmans, was not engaged as it is at the present day.

Letters from the Russian camp lead us to suppose that Russia is meditating a winter campaign, as she calculates on the speedy disor-

ganisation of the Ottoman army, on insurrections and troubles of every kind, and even a revolution; and, above all, on the impossibility of the Anglo-French squadron doing anything. Her intention is to march on Adrianople, and thence towards the Dardanelles. This plan is not new —it was the same in 1829. General Rott, arriving with his *corps d'armée* at Adrianople, sent instantly General Muchanon, with a brigade of cavalry and artillery, to Enos and Saros; and was himself to follow with the whole of his division, if the negotiations had not begun. Those are fine projects, made without counting on the opposition Russia would encounter in the bravery of the Ottoman army.

Apprehensions that Austria will at the last moment throw off the mask and send her troops into Servia under the orders of the Ban Jellachich, have obliged the Porte to organize the defence of the Herzegovine of Bosnia, and of the whole line of the Austrian frontier. Fifteen battalions of regular troops are now in the two provinces, under the orders of Arni Pacha, who has his head-quarters at Bosna Serai. It is believed that any invasion by Austria would be repulsed, and that 100,000 combatants would rally under the Ottoman banner in Servia if the Porte be forced to make war against Austria.

The Duke of Nemours, travelling under the name of M. Saublon, a retired officer, has arrived at Constantinople. He is about to visit all the cantonments of the Russian troops, and will then proceed to Schoumla, and visit those of the Ottoman army. He merely journeys as an amateur.

Amongst the officers commanding the Egyptian contingent now at Varna, is one of Napoleon's Adjutants, Colonel Seves, who, after the disastrous retreat from Russia, took service in Egypt, and, having been distinguished by Mehamet Ali as a brave and capable officer, received the 1st Regiment of Egyptian Guards, became a Musulman, and took the name of Soliman Bey.

The French Consul-General in Wallachia, M. Poujade, who was about to leave the country, has received further instructions to remain, but without renewing his relations with the Government for the present. The English Consul was absent from Galatz.

A story has gone the round of the papers of 1300 Redifs having landed in Wallachia, plundered a village, and retired without being molested by the Russians. The following are the facts on which the statement has been founded:—The Russian garrison of Bucharest was alarmed on the 24th September by a report that a number of Turks had passed the Danube at Zimnitza. Prince Gortschakoff instantly sent orders to a regiment of cavalry stationed in that direction to march upon the place, and also set in motion a regiment of infantry of the Bucharest garrison. In the meantime, the Cossack officer with his thirty men had precipitately left Zimnitza, and had retreated four leagues into the country without stopping to convince himself that the Turks really had landed. In consequence, two *Jeteljigers* were immediately despatched to St. Petersburg and Warsaw with the false intelligence, and six hours afterwards two more with the correction of the first. It turned out that a few Turks had landed on an island, and subsequently returned to Sistow.

News from Odessa and the Danubian ports states that immense stores of grain are collected in those towns. Odessa contains, at present, more than 1,200,000 quarters of various kinds of grain; while at Galatz and Ibrailа the magazines are entirely filled; so much so, indeed, that the corn now arriving is piled in the open streets, rendering them, in some places, impassable.

The dredging machine at the Sulina mouth has been set to work. As if determined to make up for lost time, the Russian officials cease their operations neither day nor night, but little impression has yet been made upon the bar. Indeed, it appears doubtful whether an ordinary dredging-machine is fitted for this duty, and whether recourse to an improved system of "raking" would not (assisted by the natural scour of the river) be more effectual.

MEETING OF CROWNED HEADS AT WARSAW.

From Olmütz the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria proceeded to Warsaw, where they were joined by the King of Prussia. It need excite no surprise that the young Emperor of Austria should be induced to return the visit paid to him at his camp at Olmütz. But the most pressing entreaties were resorted to in order to induce the King of Prussia to join the Emperors at Warsaw. He represented that his visit would be construed into a demonstration against the Anglo-French policy in the Oriental question; and only consented to go upon the underst nding that every care should be taken to show the world that the visit had for its object the military manœuvres, and for its motive the amicable personal feelings existing between the two Monarchs. No change has as yet taken place in the determination of the Prussian Court and Cabinet to preserve a strict neutrality.

The Emperor Nicholas was received at Vienna; but the Emperor of Russia returned to Berlin with the King and Prince of Prussia. They arrived at Berlin on the evening of the 7th—the Emperor, the King, and the Prince alone occupying the same carriage. Baron Budberg, the Russian Minister at Berlin, attended the Emperor from Warsaw, and was the only diplomat in the Emperor's suite. At the station in Potsdam the Royal party were received with all formalities. The Royal Princes now in Berlin, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a numerous group of Generals, and a guard of honour, were in waiting. Among the dignitaries assembled to receive the King and the Emperor was Baron von Manteuffel, who had not on this occasion, as his wont is, travelled to some distance to meet his Majesty, and confer with him on his approach to his capital

On the 8th there was a military parade in Potsdam, afterwards a state dinner, and a dramatic representation in the evening in the theatre of the palace. On Sunday the Dom Chor sang a number of Russian choral compositions at the Greek service, which the Emperor attended. Since it was known that he would visit Berlin, orders were given that these compositions should be practised for the occasion

The French General, Goyon, who received so flattering an invitation from the Emperor to visit the manœuvres at Warsaw, but who was recalled by his Government, arrived at Berlin last week, on his way from Vienna to Paris. The English officers who attended the reviews at Warsaw were Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, Captain Duplat, Major M'Kenzie, Captain Shute, and Lieutenant Ross.

The *Times* says of these Imperial visits and demonstrations:—

We rejoice in being able to state that the peace of Europe is not further imperilled by the meeting between the three Sovereigns at Warsaw. It has been productive of no direct result to the Russian Emperor; and he will not succeed in blinding the eyes of Europe to the fact that the meeting at Warsaw has been a barren demonstration. The King of Prussia has shown himself equal to his sacred trust. He has not suffered himself to be cajoled out of the plain path of duty. We believe that the Russian Sovereign has but scant reason to congratulate himself upon the success of his manœuvre. He may have dreamt of a Holy Alliance and a fresh coalition, but we will venture to say that he has returned sorely disconcerted. As far as Prussia, at least, is concerned, there is no longer room for doubt. If in the case of Austria the decision has been less formally delivered, we must not forget that we are speaking of a youth scarcely yet trained to the duties of empire, and who finds himself involved in a conflict of obligations from which it might puzzle a maturer statesman to find a plausible loophole of escape. But, speaking of the coquetry of the Russian Emperor with the two great military Courts of Germany in its general results, it is not too much to affirm that it has proved a failure.

An intimate friend of M. de Manteuffel, the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, said, the other day, "So long as you do not hear of the retirement of M. de Manteuffel, do not believe that Prussia will make common cause with Russia. If the King of Prussia should manifest a disposition to take such a course, be assured that M. de Manteuffel would immediately give in his resignation, and that would be fatal for the King in the opinion of the nation."

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has returned to Vienna from Warsaw.

It is asserted that the New Five per Cent Loan has been effected with the Rothschilds at 80. It amounts to £7,000,000 sterling. There is a clause declaring the contract invalid in case of war.

HOLLAND.

The Minister of Public Worship in Holland has notified to the Royal Commissioners in the Provinces the receipt, by the Government, of an official communication from the Pope, giving notice of the erection in the kingdom, by his Holiness, of an Archbishopric and four Bishoprics, and of the nomination of an Archbishop and four Bishops. The Commissioners, in accordance with the new law on religious liberty, must, consequently, be enabled to communicate officially with the above-mentioned dignitaries, provided that the family names of the prelates be joined to their ecclesiastical titles.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree convokes the Cortes for the 15th of November next One of the first acts of the new Cabinet will be to reform the Senate, the spirit of which institution has been completely perverted by the numerous batches of members appointed by preceding Ministries.

AMERICA.

By the steamers *Golden Age* and *Arctic* we have advices from New York to the 2nd inst

The reply of the President of the United States to the Austrian Government, relative to the seizure of Kossta, occupies eight columns of the *New York Herald*.

A severe shock of an earthquake had been experienced at St. Thomas's on the 19th ult.

The advices from Europe per *America* had a depressing effect upon the New York Stock-market.

Cotton in moderate demand, at firm prices. Flour in good demand, at advancing prices. Wheat had advanced 3d. to 5d. per bushel.

INDIA AND CHINA

The following telegraphic despatch has arrived, viâ Trieste:—

Alexandria, Oct. 5.—The American squadron, under Commodore Ferry, reached Japan on the 8th July, and left again on the 11th. It was well received, but the opening of Japan was postponed to the spring of 1854.

The rebellion in China continued to progress, and Pekin was expected to fall soon, and with it the Hien-foung dynasty. Manufactures everywhere in better demand, except in the China markets. Tea in demand and Congou higher.

The exports of grain from Egypt were still going on, and the question of stoppage unsettled. The Nile had done damage, but was falling.

The accounts from Burmah are unsatisfactory. The war party at Ava was increasing in strength. The King alone prevents war. Our new provinces are overrun with large bands of robbers, who lay them waste, with the view of driving the inhabitants into Burmah. These bands are so strong that it has been judged prudent to increase the force at Prome. Our troops are sickly.

The Persians have obtained possession of Herat.

POPULATION OF CHINA, &c.—The following statistics relating to the internal condition of China Proper are taken from a new work entitled, "China, Political, Commercial, and Social." In China Proper it appears there are 367,629,207 inhabitants; and in the dependencies of Manchooria, Mongolia, Turkistan, Thibet, &c., about 40,000,000, making a total of 407,000,000 of people under one Government. The population on each square mile is 243, and the area in square miles is 1,297,999. The quantity of land is estimated at 830,829,100 English acres, of which 161,1 6,247 are under cultivation. The land tax realises 27,354,075 taels of silver; the salt revenue, 6,818,834 taels; and other duties, 691,092 taels. The total fixed revenue of the provinces is 35,015,923 taels, of which sum 22,445,573 taels, and 3,425,565 shih of rice (a shih being about 120 lbs. avoirdupois) are transmitted to the Imperial treasury, while 1,509,239 taels remain in the provinces. The standing army and militia number 1,632,000 men. The table from which the above statistics are taken is prepared from various authorities, the greater portion having been furnished in China, and translated from the official records. With respect to the density of the population, Dr. Gutzlaff and other Chinese scholars consider the census to be correct. The population is most dense along the banks of the great rivers, particularly near the great Yangtze-kang, and in the central districts of the country, where the waters furnish large supplies of food. The very great fecundity of the Chinese is visible in the smallest village. The natural productions of the various provinces include every description of metal, as well as almost every known article of merchandise.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.—The accounts for the month ending 6th September were published on Saturday last. The value of the goods exported is £3,297,086, being an increase of £1,466,000 over the corresponding month of 1852, and of £1,651,168 over that of 1851. During the eight months which have elapsed, the exportations are in value £18,188,729; for the corresponding period of 1852, the amount was £37,009,145; and, for 1851, £27,157,981. The items upon which the largest increase for the month is shown are haberdashery and millinery, hardware and cutlery, gloves, linens, machinery and metals.

POETICAL TAVERN SIGNS.—The following sign inscription was on the walls of a tavern half-way up Richmond hill, three miles south of Douglas, Isle of Man, kept by a man of the name of Abraham Lowe:—

"I'm Abraham Lowe, and half-way up the hill,
If I were higher up what's funnier still,
I should be below. Come in and take your fill
Of porter, ale, wine, spirits, what you will,
Step in, my friend, I pray no further go;
My prices, like myself, are always low." *Notes and Queries.*

GLASS WALLS.—The report of the Horticultural Society for the last month contains the following testimony to the success of this improvement:—"Both the flowering between the walls and fruit trees against Mr. Ewin's glass walls are succeeding admirably. Figs grow well, and we promise to ripen fruit on them this year. The peaches, too, on a tree of considerable size, which was moved and put in, are now swelling fruit very well for a tree so recently transplanted. Tomatoes also produce finely in them, and their fruit is free from disease, which is not the case with the crops outside. The long violet-fruited aubergine is ripening beautifully, although it has always been thought that this variety required more moisture than these walls could be expected to furnish. Capsicums, too, both the large tomato sort, and the common kind of fruit, come to great perfection in glass walls, and whose trial in the garden has as yet been most satisfactory."

SKETCHES OF STAGE FAVOURITES.

MR. T. P. COOKE.

WE propose a theatrical portrait-gallery of living London Favourites, but not so much in the way of memoir as of personal and general estimate; in which, postponing the details that would otherwise be necessary, we direct ourselves to the *man*, rather than to the exact facts of his history. We commence the series with one of the oldest and most agreeable of our remembrances—Mr. T. P. Cooke; who is now reviving the fortunes of the Royal Standard Theatre;—a handsome temple of the drama which is reared opposite to the entrance of the Eastern Counties Railway. We dispense, then, with statistics, and content ourselves with saying, that the hero of this notice is in every way a Londoner, that here he was born and commenced the labours which he has so worthily developed; and that here he is still among us, with all his powers in full play, and a younger man than half of us who count but half his years.

We premise we have no occasion to defend his claims as a stage favourite. A star that for thirty years has performed his annual revolution round our entire dramatic system—that has shone in every theatre, and to the delight of all beholders—stands in no need of our eulogies. Still our hero has been fortunate. Whatever be the nature of his powers, which we shall investigate forthwith, he has always enjoyed a grand advantage—he has had his speciality. The British public loves a speciality. It loves to have minds sorted and ticketed to hand—minds that can do one thing well. It saves thinking and confusion; and we are just now in such a hurry in civilising and clothing the whole habitable globe, that we really haven't time to stop and look at a man twice. So we have a *right* to specialities; and, as we possess one as a nation—as we are avowedly and honourably the most maritime of people, it has been the happy fate of our hero to stand forth as our exponent; he has had a national significance; for five-and-twenty years he has been *the* Sailor of the British stage.

But acting has its schools, like every other form of art. It has its one broad division of the old school and the new, which of course includes the expression of all salt water psychology. Now, we are old enough to remember some of the distinctions of the letter, as originated by the elder Wallack, and the elastic William Miller, and transmitted to our boyish vision by the unconquerable Herring—that Herring which had such evidence of being fresh out of the ocean. We remember well the lion's tail that always graced that gallant head, the trousers always coming down, and the oath that was always coming up; the belt-load of combustibles, and that superhuman combat that invariably wound up a meeting with three Frenchmen, or six savages: when, after killing all but one, and then contriving to break his sword, he vanquished the last with a quid of tobacco, carefully directed at the right eye. Great was the terror of such encounters—but, somehow, always qualified by a conviction in the audience that Jack was sure to win. Whatever might happen, *he* could never suffer! And not less do we remember him in his purely social moments—in his inexhaustible capacity for liquor or affection—with his perpetual last guinea, which he was always bestowing on a friend—with his cannonade of kisses on every "craft" that he "brought to" (he was a sort of Colt's revolver)—with his eternal hatred of a lawyer, on whom he was always "bearing down"—and his pause of sublime devotion when, advancing to the foot-lights, he breathed that kindling sentiment: "The man that wouldn't fight for his country, or succour a woman in distress" ——!

Now all this, and a great deal more that was peculiar to the old school, we hold to have been the broad farce of nautical humanity—the mere sensuous, material aspect that found a proper exposition in its eternal "grog" and "shiners." And all this do we need to say our great Blue jacket has reversed. With the date of his immortal *William* commenced the new school of the sailor, which could render Jack harmonious, and put a soul within his senses. Then, at last, we had the man—the simple, fervent, genial, fearless, self-forgetting man—who, ever refreshing his own element, could either brighten in the sunshine, or rise up grandly in the storm. We were able to appreciate this strange, mysterious mixture of the child-like and the heroic—who could be so boisterous in merriment, and so tranquil in disaster—so unmanned at others' sufferings, and so rock-like midst his own. It is true he had his old adjuncts—he had still his lass and his love of flip, and his established hatred of a lawyer (the stage devil of the sailor); but how refined, through a true emotion and a proper sense of art! How rescued from their old grossness and absurd exaggerations! It is also true, on the other hand, that he had the aid of a great writer, who, in his conception of the said *William*, was as much above the current Dibdins as our artist himself was superior to an entire shoal of Herrings. But this does not detract from his claims. If he shared another's perception, the whole expression was his own; and to *embody*, with his precedents, was really to create. And yet it may be asked, did this deserve the name of genius? Was it an effort of imagination, or one of memory? Had he not trod the boards of a ship before he sought those of a theatre, and realised the life that he was afterwards to image? It is true, and unquestionable, that experience and observation are a grand store-house of materials, but we must remember there is still art, which selects from their variety, and builds up the ideal which the mechanic hand but *fills* at. We might remember, too, in his case, that reality for once was something nobler than imagination—that he had shared in fights and perils in the service of his country, and deserved more than the fleeting honours he had ever gained in representing them.

So much for the sailor; and here do we conclude? Not so. We are happy to remember that our public was not always so devoted to things special. Eighty years ago it had seen some good in Garrick, and was loud in the support of all who followed his variety; and thirty years ago our hero was a student, however humble, in that school. He was the Proteus of the Minors. He was constant in Frenchmen; he was marvellous in Dutchmen. Who that saw forgets his *Ketzler*—that wonderful admixture of cowardice and courage—that trembler at a shadow, and yet despiser of a gun-barrel. He was grand in mountain-chiefs, and appalling in black savages. He was equally at home in pantomime and farces. How pathetic was his *Perouse*, and how gallant was his *Jacin*. His soul was equally fitted to the romantic and the roystering, the natural and the supernatural. Indeed, we have long considered that this latter of all fields, was peculiarly his own. We doubt if even his sailors showed so much originality. Others played ghosts and demons with unquestionable success; but how mechanically and solidly—with what a substantial reality and outline. It was he who first infused them with a true poetic element—gave them a dreamy indistinctness—a vague suggestive shadow, which, while it chained the senses, set the imagination loose. We were very young indeed, but how old must we become before we outgrow the remembrance of his *Monster* and his *Vanderdecken*. How earnestly at this moment are we seated, waiting for the former, our first grand dramatic horror, with a mixed longing for and terror of this new indefinite shock! What a pause was all about us in that well-compacted pit; how breathless and how blank was that entire floor of faces; and what a mystery came at last—that shapeless, sightless, speechless, mass of movement without thought, that glides forward rather than walks, and, all unconscious of its danger, breaks through the balustrade, and comes crashing to the ground. Some twenty years to come, should our hero be getting old, and think it time to say adieu to us, we trust he will repeat that vision, with all the truth he did at first, and again afford a proof of how art—which is so powerful in giving beauty its due force—can even serve to redeem the gross, and throw a charm over the appalling!

We conclude these recollections, with a brief piece of statistics, which has some interest, as an evidence of Mr. Cooke's popularity. It is the number of times he has appeared in his principal impersonations up to his present engagement at the Standard Theatre.

In "I lack-eyed Susan"	..	..	..	785 times.
Long Tom Coffin, in "The Pilot"	..	..	..	962 "
In "The Monster"	..	..	..	962 "
"Roderick Dhu"	..	..	..	365 "
Aubre, in "Dog of Montargis"	..	..	..	260 "
"The Flying Dutchman"	..	..	..	250 "
"The Red Rover"	..	..	..	165 "
"Poor Jack"	..	..	..	149 "
"Luke the Labourer"	..	..	..	140 "
"My Poll and my Partner Joe"	..	..	..	181 "
	..	..	..	267 "

So that, taking rehearsals and performances, in the last quarter of a century, he has passed a whole year in the company of the *Monster*; a year and a half (as compensation) with his worthy friend, *Long Tom*; and nearly two years and a quarter with his incomparable *William*—an amount of intimacy which we think ought to satisfy their writers, even if they belong to the most craving of their fraternity.

B. B.

THE BATHS OF LUCCA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS picturesque locality, about fifteen miles from Lucca, consists of three villages (the Engraving shows the middle one, with the Ducal Palace above the bridge), shaded by mountains covered with chestnut-trees, so steep and high, that the sun appears two hours later in this valley, and is lost sight of two hours earlier, thus curtailing the accumulation of heat in an Italian day; whilst the river Lima dashing through it causes a continued circulation of air most refreshing to the English sojourner for the summer months, when not able to pass the Alps. The Princess Elise, eldest sister of Napoleon, first opened these valleys, by excellent roads formed on their steep banks; but the late Ducal family, by their liberality and encouragement, made it almost an English colony. Several English have purchased property here. The hotels and lodging-houses—numerous and excellent—are replete with English comforts: the language is spoken in every shop. A handsome building for the English Church service was raised, under the auspices of the Duke, not without the gates of the city, but near to his Palace, and in a most picturesquely-situated cemetery. All the acts of the family shewed kindness and liberality; and, obtained from one return, subscribed handsomely to the wants of the peasantry around, both by collections in their church, and subscriptions, besides private charity. In 1847, when a neighbouring valley was destroyed by inundation, the entire crops and houses being carried away by an autumn flood, an English subscription relieved the starving sufferers before aid arrived from their own Government.

Thus has every kindly feeling existed and been fostered between the English and the inhabitants, extending even to the priesthood; but by the Treaty of Vienna, the ducal family of Lucca succeeded to the state of Parma on the death of Maria Louisa, and Lucca

MR. T. P. COOKE, AS "WILLIAM," IN "BLACK-EYED SUSAN."
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

PALACE OF THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.—THE BATHS OF LUCCA.

was transferred to the bigoted Grand Duke of Tuscany, who not only forgets the benefit Lucca has derived from the English, but also what Florence owes to them. But for English arms, where would be the statues and pictures that cause Florence to be visited and enriched by the expenditure of strangers? Where would that Grand Duke himself be, who refuses a passport to a young English lady, detaining her in his dominions that he may punish her for giving the Word of God and the "Pilgrim's Progress" to some weary soul entreating the way of salvation may be opened to it? Most English travellers know how anxiously a Bible, small enough to be easily concealed, has been sought from them; and for yielding to such entreaty, an English maiden is subjected to the horrors of an Italian prison.

ICEBERG OFF CAPE HORN.

We have been favoured by M. Louis Chevallier, one of the passengers in the *Marlborough*, from Port Phillip, with the accompanying Sketch of an Iceberg seen near Cape Horn on the 6th of August last.

The *Marlborough* (Allen W. Young, Commander), weighed from the Port Phillip Head, on the evening of the 4th of July, and passed out the same night through Bass's Strait to the westward, with a strong north-west gale, which increased until July 6, at 4 p.m., when it blew a perfect hurricane, and the ship was in a most perilous position; whilst running with the wind quarterly, she broached-too, from a heavy sea striking her on the quarter, the main topsail blew to ribbons, and the ship was thrown almost upon her beam-ends; the lee-side and lee-quarter boat being buried in the water. The gusts of wind were also so terrific that it was impossible to stand against them, whilst the tops of the sea were blown completely over the ship. The barometer stood at 28·20 during the height of the gale. This happened in lat. 39 deg. 55 min. south, long. 142 deg. 10 min. east, off the south-west coast of Van Diemen's Land.

On the morning of Aug. 6, in lat. 58 deg. 50 min. south, long. 80 deg. 26 min. west, the huge iceberg here sketched was seen a-head, the ship passing about a quarter of a mile to leeward. The thermometer fell to 29 deg. Fahrenheit, when the *Marlborough* was close to the berg, and it was with difficulty that she steered clear of the large loose pieces of ice that were floating around the mass. The height is stated as about 324 feet; length half a mile; north side abrupt and bold; lee or south side, undulated surface, and opaque, resembling frozen snow. The wind was blowing fresh from the N.N.W., and the sea was moderately rough. The sky was cloudy; and the temperature, when about two miles from the berg, not very cold, the thermometer being at 32 deg. The iceberg was visible from the deck of the ship about three hours.

The *Marlborough* passed Cape Horn on the 8th August, and experienced strong gales until in lat. 35 deg. south. She passed the tropic of Capricorn August 20, and arrived in the Channel on the 26th September, thus making the rapid passage from the southern tropic in 37 days; and 83½ to the Start Point. The ship had an entire Lascar crew (the first Lascars that had ever been round Cape Horn); and there is little doubt that, had the crew been European, the voyage would have been accomplished in a week less time.

So much has recently been said about the *Marco Polo*, and other clipper-ships, that great credit is due to the *Marlborough* for the efficient manner in which she has made her passage out to Melbourne in seventy-eight days; from thence to India and back in forty days; and now her run home was done in eighty-three days and a half—thus making the voyage round the world in five months twelve days, although not successive months. The passengers have expressed themselves highly delighted with the voyage, and the kind and gentlemanly conduct of the captain.

"THE MARLBOROUGH" PASSING AN ICEBERG OFF CAPE HORN

THE DRUG BAZAAR, IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE DRUG BAZAAR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The covered bazaars at Constantinople, are the chief lions of the place, after the Seraglio and the mosques have been visited; and their singular construction, the order of their arrangement, and the crowds with which they are thronged the live-long day, are the wonder of all new comers. They have more the appearance of booths in a fair, than a street of shops; the shutters being opened by lifting upwards, in one piece, in dimensions equal to the entire outer wall of the shop. The sky is shut out from each alley or street of shops, by means of a high arched roof, very sparingly broken with lights; the object being to keep out the rays of the sun, even at the sacrifice of daylight. Each alley is allotted to a particular trade, the products of which are lavishly displayed in the shop front; there being, apparently, no back premises, nor reserve stock. In one alley are shoes and slippers, which are exhibited in every variety, from women's ordinary yellow leggings, with their thick over-shoes to match, to veritable Sultanas' velvet slippers, embroidered with gold and pearls; from men's turned-up and pointed high-lows, with outer shoes, wooden-soled, to the magnificent *chaussures* of a Pacha; boots, too, of various make and quality—the prices varying from 10d. to £1 sterling, English. Another alley is rich in the glitter of precious stones, jewellery, &c.; another, with bullion and embroidery, applied to various fancy articles—as caps, purses, mirrors, &c.; another is decked out with the finest cashmeres, Indian shawls, worked

DANCING DERVISHES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

muslins, &c.; another displays all sorts of furs, made up into cloaks capes, hats, &c.; another delights the eye and nose of the smoker with a long array of cherry-stick pipes, amber mouth-pieces, and curiously-fashioned pipe bowls, set forth temptingly amid a soft atmosphere of smoke perfumed with pastilles.

The subject which our Artist has chosen for his sketch is the Drug Bazaar: one of the most picturesque, and also one of the most important, of its caravan compartments, as all the gums, herbs, seeds, dye-stuffs, and other precious natural products, which enter so largely into use in medicine, in cookery, and in other useful and ornamental arts.

The shops in these covered bazaars are very small; rarely measuring more than six or seven feet by four or five. The common counter upon which all business is transacted is a low bench about half a yard broad, which runs continuously down along the front of each row of shops. It need hardly be added that these places are only used as shops, and not as places of residence; and they are all closed and deserted at sunset. There is an iron door at each entrance to the Bazaar, which is shut at night.

THE DANCING DERVISHES.

The Dervishes of Turkey are religious mendicants, living in monastic seclusion; and of whom there are several orders. Their institution is of ancient date, that of the Mevlavie, or "Dancing Dervishes," dating from the early part of the thirteenth century. These have a large monastery at Galata, and another at Teonium. The "Howling Dervishes" of Scutari probably rank next; and the ceremonies of both—which are open to all comers upon payment of a small *backsheesh*—are generally visited by strangers as matters of curiosity.

Our Artist, on his recent visit to Constantinople, made a sketch of the Dancing Dervishes, from which our Engraving is taken. A Correspondent, who accompanied our Artist on the occasion of his visit, thus describes what took place:—

"We made our way to the monastery, which is situate in the neighbourhood of the Marine Arsenal, accompanied by several young officers from the British fleet, when we found that we had arrived some half-hour too soon for the performance. As it happened, however, we were very well entertained in the interval. Having taken off our shoes, we were ushered into a large saloon, where we found several of the Dervishes assembled, smoking, who regaled us with pipes and coffee. This refreshment disposed of, we were ushered across a court-yard to the Mosque, an octagonal building, with a space railed off in the midst, being the stage upon which the evolutions of the day were to be performed, the congregation being ranged outside. The Dervishes having entered within this sanctuary, began with some devotional ceremonies, in the course of which the Dervishes sometimes marched round and round their inclosure, every now and then, bobbing their heads suddenly to the ground. All this time they were clothed in their coarse cloth cloaks, and flower pot hats. Suddenly a wild strain, half waltz, half dirge, was struck up by the orchestra, in the gallery—the only instrument being a sort of shrill pipe, and a tom-tom, or drum; and immediately the Dervishes, one by one, began taking off their cloaks, and then throwing themselves into the action of the dance; turning briskly round upon the heel, with a sort of waltz step, their arms first closed upon the breast, then extended wide and fantastically in the air. The accuracy with which these evolutions were performed was truly astonishing; though always huddled close together, and spinning in and out over the same spot, neither their limbs nor their garments ever touched one another. Amold Dervish, who returned his green outer cloak, all this time walked with his arms crossed, in amongst the performers, surmounting their steps, and whenever he was not quite satisfied, he stamped his foot sharply upon the ground. This performance went on, till all the executants were fairly exhausted; and then, on a sudden cessation of the music, it stopped. More waiting and bobbing at the head was then gone through, then another devotion, and so they were still employed when, having had enough of the amusement, we left the place. One of the fraternity at the door received our "voluntary" contribution of a few piasters as we passed out, for which he appeared thankful.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Year and Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1853, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	Year ended 10th Oct., 1853.	Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1853.	Year ended Oct. 10, 1853.		Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1853	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	19,075,029	5,157,476	261,591	..	120,657	..
Excise	18,713,073	4,260,229	372,768	..	5,471	..
Stamps	6,276,082	1,624,161	176,272	..	26,742	..
Taxes	2,171,051	128,319	27,159	..	..	£22,996
Property-tax ..	5,813,564	1,240,064	294,121	..	24,467	..
Post-office ..	1,041,000	246,000	45 000	..	..	25,000
Crown Lands ..	409,888	80,000	182,888	..	10,000	..
Miscellaneous..	182,262	40,189	..	110,032	20,460	..
Total Ordinary Revenue	49,884,938	13,490,334	1,669,807	110,032	281,756	54,996
Imprest and other Moneys..	742,560	151,757	133,886	..	..	16 239
Repayments or Advances ..	1,529,681	441,254	C 8,0..	..	20,.12	..
Total ..	52,077,189	14,083, 45	1,811,7..	110,032	188,962	71,235
Deduct Decrease ..	..	..	110,03..	..	71,235	Increase. Decrease.
Increase on the Year ..	..	..	2,311,739	..	417,727	Increase. on the Quarter.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FORGERIES.—The rumour which has been circulated, of photographic forgeries of Bank of England notes having been successfully attempted, is incorrect. Some experiments have recently been made at the Bank, with the view to the adoption of further precautions may be desirable, but, whatever resolution may be adopted, there is no reason to suppose that such forgeries could be presented without immediate detection. *Times*

THE AMERICANS AND SHAKSPEARE.—Some Americans having recently visited Stratford-upon-Avon, and having made a pilgrimage to Shakspeare's tomb, have originated the idea of memorialising the event by presenting some stained glass windows to the church. The windows are to come from the principal cities of the United States, as an offering by the American nation.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AT GRAVESEND.—The Submarine and European Telegraph Company have opened an office at Gravesend. They have extended to that town the benefical advantages of their low tariff of charge, and are now transmitting despatches of twenty words from Gravesend to London, Dover, Calais, Paris, &c., for 2s. Ships proceeding to the Thames will receive the latest intelligence of the arrivals and departures of all vessels to and from various ports may be known at a second's notice; and it must prove a great burden taken off the minds of our mercantile classes to be aware that, for the cost of a shilling, they may become immediately informed of the exact state of a vessel's crew on departure or arrival: that the ship sailed "all well," with a clean bill of health and an undamaged cargo—that they may send a tug, should wind and tide prove contrary, or detain the doughty assistant, should its services be unnecessary.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A very interesting meeting of this society was held on Thursday, the 6th inst., at the ancient town and port of Seaford. A number of visitors arrived by train, via Newhaven, among whom was the Earl of Sheffield, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale of London, Mr. W. H. Blaauw, Esq. (hon. secretary), &c. After viewing the churches of East Blatchington and Bishopstone, *en route*, the visitors—including many ladies and several clergy—met at a sumptuous repast in the Town-hall in Seaford, which was crowded. The Rev. J. Carnegie, vicar of the parish, presided. Mr. Blaauw, hon. secretary, read an able paper on the "Antiquities of Seaford," consisting of many valuable extracts from the old records of the town. Mr. Hillman, of Chichester, secretary) exhibited a Charter of King Charles VII., granted to the Cinque Port; also, the Corporation seals, mace, &c. Drawings of Queen Elizabeth), &c. After the meeting, John Fitzgerald Esq., gave an entertainment at his mansion at his residence, Seaford lodge.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WINDSOR.—On Saturday last it was currently reported and believed that Lord Charles Wellesley would resign his seat for the Royal burgh. It has been understood, for some time past, that his Lordship will not offer himself for re-election, in the event of a dissolution, but no sufficient cause has been assigned for his retirement at the present moment, unless a military appointment abroad, or private arrangements, should be considered incompatible with the due discharge of his parliamentary duties. The leaders of both parties within the borough are making active arrangements to meet the probable contingency

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.—COINAGE.

On the 12th of April last the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. William Brown, member for South Lancashire, appointed a Select Committee to consider the practicability and advantages of adopting a *decimal system of coinage*. On August 1st the committee, after examining some twenty-seven gentlemen, to obtain "evidence of as varied a character as possible," made a report recommending the adoption of such a system, and suggesting a method for bringing it into operation. The committee made some observations on applying a decimal system to our weights and measures; but as this subject was not especially referred to it, the committee only recommended that it should be further investigated. Than the question submitted to the committee—one more important, affecting all our daily usages—the estimated value of all property, applying to nearly all contracts already existing, and all contracts hereafter to be made—is seldom brought under public discussion; and however lightly speculative or thinking men, whose responsibility is wholly individual, may discuss such subjects, and suggest changes, a strong case requires to be made out before the Legislature alters the monies or the weights and measures—the standards of all transactions—to which the people are accustomed. The public is well aware that our present system is at once very complicated and defective; and a conviction was general, before the committee examined witnesses, that it ought to be improved. It caused no surprise, therefore, that the report of the committee established a strong case against it; and made it imperative on the Legislature to interfere; whether it adopt in detail the recommendations the committee, or some other plan.

It is obvious that there are two subjects for public consideration, one included within the other—the decimal coinage, and the general system of decimal arithmetic. We might have the former, and not the latter; but we could not have the latter complete without including the coinage. The system of which the decimal coinage is only a part, must first briefly be adverted to. In modern times, and especially since the first French revolution, when the decimal or "metrical" system was established as the result of elaborate scientific investigation, it has become more and more prevalent in Europe; and, spreading from France to Belgium, Holland, &c., has become almost general. Spain and Germany have not yet adopted it. In Portugal and Russia it is of long standing; in China it has existed for ages; and is, in fact, adopted by far the larger part of the human family. The Chinese, by using the decimal system, and by the help of a little instrument called a Swanpan—like the ancient *abacus*—have acquired (according to Dr. Bowring, who gave evidence before the committee) a marvellous facility in making calculations: almost every one of them would deserve the reputation of our "calculating boys."

The decimal system seems a natural kind of arithmetic, being based on the number of our fingers and toes. We learn it with little difficulty, and though not adhered to throughout—it is the basis of our arithmetic. We count easily by fives and tens: sixes, twelves, and sixteens give us more trouble. Most of us remember the difficulty we experienced, after first learning to count, when we entered compound addition, and, departing from simple fives and tens, got perplexed with fours, twelves, sixteens, twenties, forties, and one hundred and twelves, which some accidental circumstances, or the pleasure of our ancestors, made the integers or the multiples of our weights, measures, and coins. If some amongst us have forgotten the difficulty, they will probably become sensible of it immediately it is stated. Mr. De Morgan, the Professor of Mathematics in University College—who has devoted much time to the subject—says, "as soon as the student has mastered the great principles of decimal arithmetic—as soon as he got through his primary rules of addition, multiplication, substraction, and division, his attention is called off, not merely to another system, but to a complication of different systems." With the decimal system, Sir John Herschel thinks "compound arithmetic," "reduction and practice" need not be taught in schools—saving teachers and learners much useless drudgery. Our present system actually wastes about one-fourth of the time that youth devote to learning arithmetic, and probably wastes more of the time that the grown man employs in calculation. The use of the decimal system would, according to Mr. De Morgan, save half the time employed in some calculations, and in others four-fifths. It would dispense with many public accountants, and by sparing unnecessary toil, would be a great economy. It would substitute three columns of figures for five. All large calculations are now facilitated by making them on the decimal system, and transferring them by a short rule into the common system. All sliding-scales used by artizans and navigators are constructed on the decimal principle. Logarithms, which so much facilitate calculation and wanting which astronomers would be sadly at a loss—are on the decimal plan. The Bank of England has found it necessary to buy and sell gold by decimal weights, which saves a great deal of time; and the Mint is to adopt such a system. The majority of other nations having a decimal system—and a system founded like it in nature, being of great advantage in facilitating intercourse—our labour in dealing with them would be much abridged, and intercourse would be facilitated by our adopting a decimal system. All the witnesses examined were unanimous in saying that great advantages belong to this system; and that our system imposes on us a vast amount of unnecessary labour to learn it; renders accounts needlessly complicated; and increases the labour of keeping them; confuses questions of foreign exchange; and is the parent of many errors.

We are a quainted with only one writer of distinction who, in modern times, has advocated the retention of the old system. The late Mr. Playfair did—perhaps, if I remember right, on the ground of its having being long established, and being susceptible of division without fractions than the decimal system. A quarter of 12, for example, is 3, but a quarter of ten is 2½. Halves and quarters are more simple ideas than 5-tenths or 2½-tenths, and in the mingling of proportions with numerals lies the basis of doubt and difficulty. On the whole, however, as proportions cannot express numerals; as even proportions, for accuracy, must be expressed by numerals when they are small (one-hundredth, one-thousandth), the immense advantages of the decimal system—applied throughout, and made the basis of all coins, all weights, and all measures, the standards for all business—cannot be doubted. We may be in blame for our having first adopted and since retained the least useful system, is not now worth inquiring into; but we shall all be punished by a continuance of errors, complication, trouble, waste of time, and confusion, as long as we retain our present system.

How we are to proceed in substituting an improved system, opens to us two subjects for consideration—first, what the public should do; and secondly, what the Government should do. Mr. De Morgan always uses the decimal system in his actual teaching as to £ s. d., and probably, also, as to weights and measures; other teachers can do the same. All that belongs to teaching in private schools, saving the time and temper of learners, may be done by individuals. So every man having Mr. De Morgan's short rules for counting monies, weights, and measures by a decimal system, may keep his accounts on this system, and save himself a great deal of trouble and expense. Without the help of the Government, the Bank of England has adopted a decimal system of weight; and Sir J. Herschel, without the help of the Legislature, is about to introduce such a system into the Mint. Various systems of weights and measures existing in different parts of the empire, it would seem, as if they were not necessarily under the control of the Government; and as if the inhabitants of those places, and the local authorities, when properly informed on the subject, may follow the example of the Bank and the Mint, and improve their weights and measures. With the coinage it is totally different. The Crown forbids individuals to coin money. It takes on itself the duty of regulating the coinage. For its condition, therefore—whatever it may be—however complicated or deficient in nicety or accuracy—the Government is solely responsible, and is to be blamed for all its imperfections. If the decimal system be attended with all the advantages ascribed to it, why has not the Government adopted it? It does not suffice to say, with the committee, that "a difficulty is always found to induce the mass of the population to depart from standards with which they are familiar," because the money standard exists only by the act of the Government, which has continually made alterations in it, and has within recollection made more important changes than the useful change now recommended. For the habits of the people with respect to money, if they be bad, the Government is responsible, because the money itself exists by its authority. The longer it maintains its bad system the more rooted will the bad habits become, and the committee is scarcely urgent enough in calling on the Government to look at the consequences of its own negligence and inefficiency, and to remedy them by introducing a sound decimal system. Though the committee boasts of having "obtained evidence of as varied a character as possible," it examined no political economist of repute. Hence, it seems ill informed on the distinction just pointed out; hence, too, it raises difficulties in the way of realising the decimal scheme which have no foundation in fact; and hence it has neglected to enforce the great fact that the Government alone is responsible for all the confusion, perplexity, waste, and trouble caused by our present imperfect monetary system—and is bound as speedily as possible to improve it. When Government has any purpose of its own to effect—as when it really altered the standard of value by suspending the obligation of the Bank to pay its notes in specie—it is seldom deterred from its object by any reference to the habits of the people; and no reference to them should now prevent it from establishing, with the most expedient alacrity, such a monetary system as will simplify accounts, facilitate foreign intercourse, avoid errors, and save time and money.

We must be careful, however, not to suppose, because all persons agree in denouncing the present system, that they equally agree as to the system which should be substituted for it. They do not; and it is the want of agreement as to what should be done, that makes political calamities of so long life. The other systems suggested, are numerous. One well-informed person proposes the farthing as the unit of the new coinage; others propose the penny; some are for continuing gold as the standard, others are for a silver standard, and the Master of the Mint, who seems to prefer a silver to a gold standard, believes, "that a binary standard, half silver, half gold, at the option of either party, would be better than either gold or silver." The Government may therefore find in these different counsels an excuse for not acting at all; forgetting that it is bound, on its own responsibility, to find out from conflicting opinions the best course, and to pursue it. The plan recommended by the committee, after investigating the advantages of these contradictory suggestions, is as follows:—To take the present pound sterling as the unit of the new system of coinage. The tenth part of that already exists in the florin, and the twentieth part—a portion of the decimal system—in the shilling. There are now 960 farthings in the pound, and an alteration of 4 per cent in the farthing would give 1000 farthings to the pound. The committee suggest that alteration, and suggest that the smallest coin should be called a *mil*, to show that it is the 1000th part of a pound. They propose that another coin to be called a *cent* and of the value of 10 mils—the 100th part of a pound—and the tenth part of the florin—should be coined. Moneys of account would then be pounds florins, cents, and mils; or simply pounds and mils. The coins in circulation would be the sovereign (1000 mils), the half sovereign (500 mils), the florin (100 mils), the shilling (50 mils), the sixpence (25 mils), the cent (10 mils). The crown piece (250 mils) might be retained. Half-crowns, threepenny and fourpenny pieces, the committee say, should be withdrawn. It is thought desirable, also, to have copper coins of 1, 2, and 5 mils, and silver coins of 20, as well as 10 mils. The scheme positively recommended stands thus:—

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

1 pound = 10 florins = 100 cents = 1000 mils.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

1 sovereign = 2 half-sovereigns = 4 crowns = 10 florins = 20 shillings = 40 sixpences = 100 cents = 1000 mils.

We place the system recommended by the committee before our readers, merely remarking that, when a large change of this description is proposed, it ought to be founded on strictly scientific principles, carried strictly out. If science suggest a better system than that recommended by the committee, it ought at once to be adopted; for no more disturbance will be caused by the introduction of a perfect system, than by the introduction of an imperfect system. In fact, the adoption now of an acknowledgedly imperfect system will compel another change hereafter, and thus cause two disturbances when one might suffice. The committee enter largely into the question of the re-adjustment of contracts and obligations expressed in the penny and its multiples. The pound being preserved, and the shilling and the sixpence being preserved, —though receiving different names—no obligations or contracts, except those expressed in pennies and farthings, need any attention. But when it is recollected that our silver coins and our copper coins are mere counters, which circulate, not according to the intrinsic value of the metal, but according to a relation fixed by the Government to the pound sterling, which circulates, here and over all the world, according to its weight and value as a piece of gold; and that debts and obligations contracted in other coins must in the end be liquidated by gold; and when it is recollected, as was distinctly shown by several witnesses, that competition invariably causes the quantities of the articles sold to adjust themselves without difficulty to the *value* of the money received for them—the committee seem to have taken a great deal of unnecessary trouble, and have rather placed difficulties in the path of reform than removed them. Preserving the gold standard intact, it will be only necessary for the Government to make what arbitrary alterations it pleases in its counters, and leave all other matters, except its own taxes, to be settled by competition. That is for us another reason for thinking that the committee have much overstated the difficulties in the way of now establishing a perfect currency on the decimal system—though it might be gradually brought into use—which would need no future alteration. The principles of money are really as certain and precise as the principles of geometry, and nothing short now of what science says is perfect should be adopted.

We see with great pleasure that the committee recommend that all silver coins hereafter shall have "their value in mils marked upon them." We think that the same practice should be extended to the gold coins, and their relation to the other coins (the mils for example) should be marked on them. It was formerly the practice to stamp on coins d'ors, and other gold coins that they were twenty-franc pieces, but that useful superscription was abolished to make way for the head of a monarch; and money is now stamped with some petty heraldic devices that have no relation whatever to the value of the coins which we daily use in the business of life.

A National Gathering of the Presidents and Directors of American Railways is to assemble in Washington during the present month, to adopt a uniform code of laws for their management, to devise measures for the prevention of accidents, and to establish a system of careful vigilance throughout the nation.

Literature.

Despatches, Civil and Military, of the Indian Government. By Lieut.-General sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. Edited by Lieut.-General sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B. London: Westerton, 1 Clark-corner

This posthumous memoir of one of England's most heroic soldiers, edited by his gallant brother, the distinguished historian of the Peninsular war, will be read with mournful interest. It tells a tale of cruel persecution against the conqueror of Scinde; and unless Lord Dalhousie can refute the grave charges brought against him, this book will imprint a dark stain on his character. The East India Company are also summoned to the bar of public opinion, which has already condemned their administration; but Sir Charles Napier has furnished additional proofs of their incompetency; indeed, he has shown that, to gratify private pique, they have endangered the efficiency of the public service. Our readers will remember that Sir Charles Napier was appointed to the command of the Indian armies at a moment of imminent peril. He accepted this responsible office with great reluctance, aware of the hostility he would have to encounter; but when the Duke of Wellington said to him—"If you don't go, I must," Sir Charles yielded; and the malevolence of his enemies was at once awakened. "Lord John Russell, at an interview, gave me to understand that doubts had arisen as to appointing me one of the Supreme Council, as all my predecessors had been. He intimated that the directors were seeking for a precedent, and would probably find one for denying it to me. Lord John was explicitly and peremptorily told, on the instant, that I also would seek, and if I did not *find* would *make* a precedent, for to India I would not go unless as one of the Council." Such was the opening scene in this drama of jealousy and intrigue. At this time a protracted war in the Punjaub—which is known to be traversed by many rivers, five of which are large and dangerous for troops—was anticipated; and Sir Charles was informed by Lord Ellenborough that Lieut. Wood, of the Indian navy, was well acquainted with those waters. The public service, therefore, required the experience and talents of that officer, who spoke the language of the native tribes; but the application of Sir Charles to have him appointed, though backed by the Duke of Wellington, was refused by the Court of Directors. The reader will naturally ask how did this inimical spirit arise? Why was the expressed wish of the Indian Commander-in-Chief thwarted? He shall answer these questions himself:—

No cause for this hostility, especially on the part of the Directors, was known to me, save my previous zealous obedience to Lord Ellenborough when he was Governor-General; for it would appear the Directors, or possibly the Whig Government, wished me, a Major-General, to disobey and thwart that nobleman. A person in office at the time wrote to me with friendly warning to forbear any expression of admiration for Lord Ellenborough, as likely to be injurious to my own interests.

Under these unfavourable auspices, Sir Charles started to take the command of the army, having received certain written instructions from the Duke of Wellington, and the following passage in those instructions will be found highly important in a more advanced stage of the narrative:—"On a station so distant, and of such magnitude and political importance, you must necessarily act in a great measure from your own discretion."

Sir Charles reached India in forty-three days after leaving London, and assumed the command His first interview with Lord Dalhousie took place at Simla, and in ten minutes the General had ample proof that he was to be made the victim of secret hostility His lordship told "that the letters from England he had been writing against my endeavouring to encroach upon his power, and had answered. he would take damned good care he should not." Within a month after the arrival of Sir Charles at Simla, a multitude of orders arising several regiments of the native Bengal army, in consequence of an order issued by Lord Dalhousie to reduce their pay. The case stood thus:—While the native regiments were quartered in the Punjaub, prior to its conquest, they were entitled to additional pay, because, having passed the frontier, they were considered as engaged on foreign service; but when the Punjaub was annexed, this right ceased. On this distinction Lord Dalhousie acted, and no doubt his view was correct, but the delicate question arose as to the time and circumstances under which the new pay order ought to be enforced. On this point Sir Charles offers the following remarks:—"The mutineers were in the midst of a warlike population ready to join them, only five months had elapsed since the Sikhs had been defeated; and there were other dangers. Our European regiments were scattered hundreds of miles asunder; single regiments in some places, in others only two together; and if the Sikh population rose while the sepoys were in mutiny, the danger would have been of no ordinary kind. The Afghan people also were at hand, and we had war with us; we had driven Dost Mahomed across the Indus only a few months before, and he could have again taken the field. These things were to be considered, and supposing the worst to happen, what action was to be adopted?"

The safety of the empire was in imminent peril. The 66th Native Infantry broke out into open mutiny, and had nearly seized the fortress of Govindghur. Lord Dalhousie was cruising at sea. There was no time for delay, and the mutineers were too strong to be put down by force. The Supreme Council was fifteen hundred miles distant from the scene of danger, and no answer could be received from them under a month. Should Sir Charles suspend the government order about the pay? That was the question promptly to be decided. Accordingly the Commander-in-Chief consulted the General of Brigade, the General of Division, and the Adjutant-General of the Company's army; and surely these were the proper persons to seek advice from at so appalling a crisis. These three officers concurred in opinion with Sir Charles Napier, that the Government order should be suspended. The General then looked to the written instructions of the Duke of Wellington, already quoted, and did suspend the order "as a dangerous measure, brought by accident partially into operation at a moment of great peril, but *only* until the Supreme Government should decide on the question to be decided." The mutiny was quelled, and Sir Charles was reprimanded by Lord Dalhousie in the following terms:—"The Governor General in Council, from a consideration of the papers before him, feels it necessary to intimate, for the future guidance of his Excellency, that the Governor General will not again permit the Commander-in-Chief, *under any circumstances*, to issue orders which shall change the pay and allowances of the troops serving in India, and thus practically to exercise an authority which has been reserved, and most properly reserved, for the Supreme Government alone."

Sir Charles complains also of the uncourteous manner in which this reprimand was conveyed. It was not sent as a private communication, nor in the handwriting of the Governor-General, nor even in that of his private secretary, but in the style of a captain's letter to a brevet-major in the army under my command; and this to a Commander-in-Chief and Member in Council, to whom Lord Dalhousie had up to that moment habitually written personally." This marked indignity was the cause of Sir Charles Napier's throwing up the command two years after his appointment, the full period being five years

Appended to the memoir of this unfortunate episode in Sir Charles Napier's military career, is an elaborate and masterly on the present state of the Indian army, which every officer will read with interest, and derive instruction from its perusel. Every department is critically examined, and various reforms are proposed, the reason for each being assigned. The state of the Soldiers and Kings Barrack will permit the following useful. "I walked through the men's sleeping-rooms there, upon planks laid in water covering the floors; and, on this point, he quotes the authority of an officer who knew them well, who thus writes:—"The Lord Mayor would appear, as destined to be the slaughterhouses of more thousands of British soldiers than would suffice for the winning of fifty battles" There are remarks on the Mimé rifles, which are not approved of; and on Arab and other horses used in the cavalry and artillery service; these particulars are highly important and necessary, as this volume will be sure to find its way into all military circles.

A Summer at Baden-Baden. (With Illustrations.) London: Mitchell.

Baden-Baden, which was a village in 1793, is still a village after the fashion of that cottage with the double coach-house of which, during his walk, the devil so much approved. But in 1799 it was a far distant region, rarely penetrated by young English pears with their bear-leaders when making the grand tour. Now it is within reach of every holiday tourist at a cost of thirty-six hours' travelling of about five pounds, if the shortest and quickest route be taken; which, however, we do not recommend. This may tend to make it vulgar, and drive the exclusive world to the hot baths of Iceland or New Zealand, in search of pleasure beyond the reach of the usual patrons of Margate and Ramsgate. Time has shown that, from its peculiar nature of its position—in a cleft of a narrow valley, whose steep hill-sides are covered with wood—and from the shortness of its season, no amount of accessibility by steam-boats or railroads can render Baden-Baden other than one of the most pleasant and picturesque retreats that the Continent affords during a hot summer. In wet weather it drips like squeezed sponge. Baden has, too, the advantage of being equally suitable to the economical and the extravagant. The railway "prince," or the Australian "swell"—the legitimate successor of the Indian nabob of the last century—can exhibit his powers of purse in equipages, entertainments, servants, horses, and equipages, without losing a single spark of splendour in the narrow bounds of the village which a duke owns, and a gambling house keeper supports. A new arrival at once commands attention; and a new carriage with gorgeous liveries is not lost in a blazing coralack, as in Hyde Park or the Champs Elysées. While the engineer, the lawyer, or the student, seeking change, quiet, and relaxation, can obtain pure air, pleasant walks, capital cookery, excellent music, and cosmopolitan society, at one-fourth the cost of our own dear, dull, inland watering places, besides dancing and flirting *ad lib*. But the economy is only conditional that he has no taste for that gambling, for which there is every temptation. It is the gambling house which builds lately colonnades, and pathways through woods, erects summer-houses for rest, and pays the magnificent bands which regale your ears at morning while drinking the waters, in the afternoon while sipping coffee, or dissolving an ice in the gardens, and in the evening while whirling in polks or waving in a mazourka. The players pay for what the non-players enjoy gratis. The great thing that renders travelling on the Continent more agreeable than in England, is economy—and this advantage you can certainly obtain in Baden-Baden. For instance, if our friend Brown, with his lately-married wife Anna Maria, takes a trip into Wales, Derbyshire, or the Highlands of Scotland, he is kept in a perpetual fever by bills for private rooms, wax-lights, and sherry he does not wantand the same with the solitary dinner and perpetual bit of fish and cutlet, at 4s. 6d. a-head. Now, in what we may call the Rhine dinners, after rejecting nine-tenths as too sweet, sour, and greasy, the remaining tenth affords a respectable dinner, at one-fourth of the English travelling price.

Therefore, without presuming to advise those who are encumbered with valets, maids, large-calved footmen, couriers, chassours, post-carriages and *fourgons*, we say to those happy pairs who have a month and fifty pounds to spend, go to Baden by Ostend and the Rhine, and return by Strasburg and Paris. Persuade Anna Maria to content herself with less than four portmanteaus, two bonnet-boxes, and two carpet-bags. Lay in a course of appropriate reading, according to your respective tastes, and start with a fixed determination to spend your spare time at one pleasant spot, instead of fevering yourself and your beloved one by a perpetual phantasmagoria of castles, cathedrals, picture galleries, strange beds, entomological bed-fellows.

Get to and out of dreary sea as Ostend as fast as possible. Take, if you like, a course of Mediævalism on Friday fish-dinners in Bruges, Ghent, and other picturesque Flemish towns. Don't go to Waterloo, but try at Brussels frogs in a white sauce, and buy Anna-Maria a dress bonnet as pretty, and one third cheaper than in Paris. Then on, with all speed permitted on Continental lines, to Bonn; travelling always by second-class, the first being only intended for Russian Princes and English Milors from the Stock Exchange. At Bonn take the steamer, and don't call for expensive wines, but follow the suit led by your German neighbours, and take the ordinary wine of the district, which you are pretty sure to drink whatever you may pay for.

At Mayence you may lay in what you need of dress boots and shoes, cheap and good. Reserve Wiesbaden for another trip, and content yourself at Frankfort, with twenty-four hours to view the Boulevards and the Jews in the Hôtel de Russie's one o'clock dinner. Remember that there is always a dear dinner provided for the English at a late hour; but that it is better to follow the advice of an ex-Railway Queen, and "when you are in Turkey, do as the Turkeys do."

At Heidelberg, the guide-book will tell you what to do, and a good deal that you should not do; but remember, if you go to the Wolf's Glen to see the famous trout ponds, where they splash about, five and six pounds' weight, that the people there have not the faintest notion of cooking the fish they sell. Carlsruhe, an appropriate capital of the Baden Dukedom, is white, dull, rectangular—neither venerable nor picturesque. It looks as if built of cards is inhabited by a little Court playing at Royalty, a little army playing at soldiers, with a sprinkling of Baden nobility, that which seems can be more inhospitable, beggarly, and ridiculous. Hasten on to Baden-Baden, and there arrange to live in public for as many weeks as you have to spare. If you decide on remaining at an hotel, call for the Government tariff. The paternal Baden government takes care that the visitors shall not be frightened away by their extortionate charges. The price of unloading your carriage is fixed, as well as of blacking your boots. Having then arranged your daily expenses—which can include all necessary comforts at the cost of about a bottle of wine a-head—you may devote yourself to your health and amusement without anxiety. At five you rise to drink the waters to the sound of soft music; but we dispense with the water, at eight return to a varied breakfast, *en table d'hôte*. Then walk or drive through the forest and up the hills, until the one o'clock dinner hour arrives, and you sit down with a hundred guests to a hundred dishes; after which, *siesta*, coffee in the gardens, and more music; and then a delightful drive to the Conversations House, where dancing, music, and watching the gamblers, prepare you for early bed. The situation of the valley allows a different expedition every day, all which may be found described in the Red Book of Murray. Hunting, too, there is, but that is a farce—only good for displaying horses and horns, and exhibiting to astonished Englishmen foreign ideas of horsemanship and costume.

It is the delicious woodland shade, the murmuring mountain streams, and the lively *réunions* at breakfast, dinner, and in the evening, which, combined with its economy and easy accessibility, give Baden-Baden an advantage over watering-places nearer home. So much for the place. As for the book which has been our text, nothing can be prettier than the illustrations, on wood and steel, from drawings by Tony Johannot, Eugene Lamy, and others. The paper is capital; the binding gorgeous and appropriate; the letter-press (which is a translation from the French), more wretched than anything ordinarily presented to our notice. French literary sketches dealing out their scarms on their style—the stuff is naught. The original may have been amusing, although travelling over ground that has been better done again and again in German and English; but the translation tastes like a glass of gooseberry champagne the day after uncorking the bottle. Sorry, Baden-Baden an advantage over watering-places nearer home. So much for the place. As for the book which has been our text, nothing can be prettier than the illustrations, on wood and steel, from drawings by Tony Johannot, Eugene Lamy, and others. The paper is capital; the binding gorgeous and appropriate; the letter-press (which is a translation from the French), more wretched than anything ordinarily presented to our notice. French literary sketches dealing out their scarms on their style—the stuff is naught. The original may have been amusing, although travelling over ground that has been better done again and again in German and English; but the translation tastes like a glass of gooseberry champagne the day after uncorking the bottle. Sorry, very sorry.

The vignettes, especially, are so beautiful that we should be glad to see them reproduced with letter-press of a less absurd quality. We particularly note the "Waterfall of Geroldsau" the "Valley of the Mourg," and the "Avenue of the Liotheithal." There are also some coloured representations of the costumes of the Baden peasantry and the uniforms of the Baden army a cavalry, by the way, which dresses well, but which cannot ride beyond a slow trot.

The Story of Corfe Castle, and of many who lived there, &c. By the Right Hon. George Bankes, M.P. Murray.

If there be a castle or mansion in the realm which has a right to be haunted, Corfe is that castle. Our readers may think it a rather curious expression to use of a house, that "it has a right to be haunted." But, unquestionably, there is intere-ting significance, and there is high prerogative in the name of any habitation to whiich, even by the usage of perverted veneration and legendary romance, such a distinction can be imagined to be attached. Among the many houses of respectability and standing there are two kinds; and of one kind it is possible, it is conceivable, according to the popular standard of *to πρεπον*, and *το καλον*, to say, that it is haunted; of the other kind, to say the same thing would be merely ridiculous. Thus, even in the wild creed of the vulgar have so much order in their very vagaries, as to take accessorial proprieties into account, to keep a standard of "esthetic" probability, and (in at least an analogical way) to discriminate among these claims and dignities the tenable from the untenable. Old post-chaises built from the Crown an allowance of a yearly but of wine. Some country-houses, in like manner, receive from the supreme hands of mystical tradition the allowance of a ghost: here a periodical ghost, there a perennial one; in one case, an occasional visitant; in another, a regularly quartered incumbent. In great cities the ghost-character is less favourable—a sour, ill-mannered, and terrific personality, of whom we do not hesitate to say that, wherever he appears, he is invariably one too many; whereas, the country ghost has a delightful mellowness of habit, which renders his presence, whenever he chooses to join the party, awful indeed, but thrillingly ornamental.

Corfe Castle, however, has far more solid claims to notice; and, long as it has stood, it will be outlived by its memories, which are imperishable. First a great residence, then a royal palace, then a historical fortress, now a town, a castle, and a borough—high and continuous has been its part in the destinies of this eventful land. Great men and lovely women, famous kings and beautiful queens, have left upon its hoary antiquity the most romantic impresses and associations of their career; until it comes, in this age, to give its name to a parliamentary borough and a peaceful town of our southern seaboard. There exists not, of its magnitude, a place in the British realm, more early, more constantly, or more remarkably connected with the national annals; while, at the same time identified with the fate, and authenticating the records of the private life of distinguished English gentlemen and English gentlewomen. It is reckoned no small honour for your dwelling, or indeed for any fragmentary portion of it to date its origin from the Norman Conquest. Corfe Castle boasts for its edifice and its records about two centuries more It claims, besides this prodigious antiquity, one of the best, noblest, most virtuous, and most famous monarchs that any country or era has produced for its founder. Alfred, the good, the wise, and the great—who is to the piece of history and to truth more than Arthur is to song, to fiction, to exaggeration, and to romance—chose, it is said, the site, and directed the foundations to be laid, of this enduring monument, the survivor of so many revolutions, and the witness of so many marvels, vicissitudes, and catastrophes.

No one could more fitly tell us its story, than he who has doubtless studied with the zealous enthusiasm of his earliest years, the whole line and progress of the stirring theme—himself in his turn the present representative of much of its heritage of recollections—the Right Hon. George Bankes. His interesting memoir is inscribed to his friend Earl Digby, and then, in the second place, to the members of a "Mutual Improvement Society," established in the country and vicinity of the reverend old pile. Well may he say, in concluding the latter address, that the incidents which he records, "refer especially to a period of our history wherein this neighbourhood was much concerned, *and the interest of which time never can pass away.*" He means the period, he means the terrible struggles of "the Great Rebellion." Certainly, neither the memory of that stupendous and glorious conflict, nor its interest, will ever perish: it is doubtful whether even its practical results will at any period be obliterated. It will "*cette vieille Europe, qui meurt*," itself become a second Asia—consumed, embowelled, eaten out—the carcase and the shell of an extinct physiological form, as obsolete and as still as one of the recovered remnants no longer represented among living animals.

Corfe Castle presents much topographical and antiquarian matter in this volume; but whatever is most sensible in English history it touches in the quick. Beyond these great and enduring funds of interest, and beyond the adventures of many a famous character, like Strafford, and the tragedy of such a woman as Lady Bankes—who, for three years, held the castle against the whole power of the Commonwealth; beyond all these and similar attractions, the memoir may boast of the more superficial charm of five brilliant engravings of objects, things as fit to be graven on the mind as on paper. This, in fine, though in a literary point of view, by no means a very eloquent or a very extraordinary work, is yet a book to be added to a library, where a library exists, and to be procured for reference and a future shelf, where a library is projected, or in process of collection.

The Etymological Compendium; or, Portfolio of Origins and Inventions. By William Pulleyer. Third Edition. Revised and Improved by Merton A. Thoms. Tegg and Co.

This work originally appeared in 1825, when it was well received, as a chatty, anecdotic hand-book, tracing the origin of many subjects of every-day interest to curious sources, with more or less exactness. The book became popular, and was reprinted; and now we have a third edition, with a sort of snow-ball accumulation of the gleanings of a quarter of a century, and the supervision of the son of the editor of "Notes and Queries;" of which advantage has been judiciously employed in correction and extension of the compendium. One of its most attractive features is in its store of London Origins and Antiquities, which, with its illustrations of inventions, localities, titles, dignities, etymologies, epithets, and colloquial phrases, form a very amusing miscellany; and, as the means of such inquiries have been largely multiplied of late years, the editor has diligently availed himself of the best sources to increase the matter-of-fact value of the compendium.

The Law of Patents, with Forms and all the Statutes. By Charles Wordsworth. London: Benning and Co.

This work has been written in order to show, in a summary form, the Law relating to Patents and Inventions, as altered by the Act 15 and 16 Vic., c. 83. It contains in eleven sections:—"Who may obtain a patent;" "For what a patent may be obtained;" "How to obtain a patent;" and a variety of other technical information digested compactly. The name of the author is a guarantee for the ability of the work, which is rendered more complete by a good index and table of cases. The low price places it within the reach of the humblest inventor.

THE CAMP AT RELFAUT.

In our Journal of last week (page 303), the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to St. Omer and the Camp at Helfaut was described by our Special Correspondent. We now illustrate the military spectacle at Helfaut; and append a *resumé* of the notes taken on the spot, by a competent observer:—

On the north-west extremity of the Bruyeres, on each side of the road leading from St. Omer to Arques, is a large field of gravel-pits, and the ground is excessively uneven, affording no opportunity whatever for working artillery. The Bruyeres itself is a level grass plain, and possesses every advantage for the drill and pounding of troops; though the absence of the numerous ridges, elevations, and valleys with which Chobham abounds, renders these plains less well adapted for producing those more picturesque effects of the movements of the troops which were so characteristic of the field-days in Caitlin's Valley and Chobham ridges. The movements of the troops were directed to keeping off the attack of a supposed enemy, and covering their own retreat in the direction of a large redoubt in their rear, which it appeared to be their intention to hold, and ultimately drive back the attacking forces. The artillery, which was some eight hundred yards in advance of the infantry, commenced the firing, under cover of which the infantry drew up in line of two battalions, having two lines in reserve, the rearmost one consisting only of one battalion and a half. The Chasseurs de Vincennes formed part of the first line. The left of the front line was protected by the light company of infantry placed at right angles, and fronting the northern side of the Bruyeres. The right flank was covered with half a battery of artillery, and a similar battery was placed in the centre intervals of the front line. After the artillery in advance had continued firing for some time, they ceased the fire, and passing by the right flank, took up position in rear of the infantry. The first line immediately commenced the firing with great rapidity, the great guns—supposed to be seventy-eight pounders—jumping in the attack in most effective manner. I have seldom, if ever, heard anything finer than this firing during the quarter of an hour that it lasted, the clear, loud, and resonant roar of the heavy brass guns, the rattle of musketry, and the sharp and rapid reports of the rifles mingled grandly together, and produced upon the mind the impression of a most overwhelming and destructive fire. At length, however, the firing gradually ceased, with the exception of that of one or two companies of trailleurs, as they covered the line, which but a moment before appeared so irresistible, and which was now in rapid retreat to the rear of the second line. The artillery fell back from the right flank, and from the interval covered by the Hussars, who advanced a short distance at a charge; but the immense number of persons present prevented the charge being so effective as it would no doubt otherwise have been. As they advanced, however, the Hussars rode well, and the distances were exceedingly well kept. The second line of infantry now charged front towards the south, supported by the other infantry regiments, flanked by artillery, and having the cavalry in the rear. The firing, accompanied by the artillery, was continued for some time; till at length—and it was often the case at Chobham the sons of Mars succumbed to the watery deity; and the power of Pluvius was duly acknowledged. Each regiment then formed in contiguous column; and, the Emperor having distributed decorations to the principal officers, the Imperial cortege returned to St. Omer. There are probably few, if any, men in France, who can handle a horse better than the present Emperor. The charger which he rode on Sunday was a splendid animal; and, as he passed along the lines, and came near the cadre standard of each regiment, the Emperor—with great tact and excellent judgment—turned the horse's head towards the drapeau; and, while the noble animal appeared to make his acknowledgments of it, the Imperial rider gracefully bent his head in homage to the sacred emblem of the Imperial dignity of France. The effect of this movement was not without its influence upon them; and the feat was never performed without eliciting cries of "Vive l'Empereur" Homage paid to the standards of the French army is more than equivalent to the highest compliment paid to their chief; for none of the respect paid in the first instance is invariably returned tenfold by the army.

As the manœuvres were concluding, the rain stopped, and the sun, sinking, shone out at this moment, the whole of the troops having been ~~it~~ was supposed wrongly, in order to collect the officers to hear an Imperial speech—drawn up, in an amphitheatrical way, the unexpected brightness produced effect; and the sun did what nothing else had done during the day drew from the men a good round of cheering. Immediately after the Emperor, on his prancing horse, but amid all the excitement of the exercise perfectly cool, cold, and impassible, followed by the Empress in her carriage, quitted the field, and returned to St. Omer The people followed; the troops returned to their huts.

IMPERIAL VISIT TO THE CAMP AT HELFAUT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

GRAND MILITARY MASS AT OLMUTZ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE CONGRESS AT OLMUTZ.—MILITARY MASS.

Olmutz, the scene of the recent meeting of the two Emperors, to which the attention of the Western Courts was so strongly attracted, is a fortified city of Moravia. It was the place of refuge of the late Emperor of Austria in his flight from Vienna, and here he abdicated the Imperial throne on the 2nd of December, 1848. Lafayette was confined here for many years. Olmütz has a fine Gothic cathedral, with the tomb of its founder, Wenceslas III., of Bohemia, and several handsome churches. It also possesses a university.

Sunday, the 25th ult., the day after the arrival of the Czar, was the first grand field-day, when 40,700 men, with 128 guns—encamped on the great plain of Olmütz, a couple of miles from the place—were disposed for Divine service and parade afterwards. At mid-day, the whole mass of troops formed a long parallelogram, in three corps, under the command of General Wratislaw: the first commissioned by General Count Clam Gallas, the second by General Count Schlick, the reserve under General Count Schaffgotsche, the artillery under General Haselap, and the cavalry under General Prince Lichtenstein.

The staffs of the Emperors were brilliant beyond all experience of former military demonstrations, and comprised a great many Imperial and Royal personages, and upwards of sixty Generals, headed by the hoary and respected Marshal Nugent. The Emperor of Russia, with his usual taste, wore the Cuirassier uniform of his Austrian regiment; thus appearing before the Austrian army as their comrade, and as a holder of a regimental command under the Sovereign of Austria. The Czar, who is gradually getting stouter as years roll over him, with his huge breast-plate, massive arm, and gigantic stature, maintained his well-known imposing appearance. The Emperor of Austria wore a white uniform, with the light blue ribbon of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, and looked quite in the prime of youth. He is only twenty-three years of age; while the Emperor of Russia has attained his fifty-seventh year.

The two Emperors, with their splendid cortège, rode along the camp and down the columns of troops to the field chapel, which was an altar covered with a tent, where several priests officiated to perform the functions of mass. Opposite to this was a tribune, with red velvet cushions; and here the Emperor of Austria heard mass; the Emperor of Russia being on his right hand, kneeling, making the sign of the cross, and apparently joining in the divine service. The Prince of Prussia stood behind as a spectator, but did not kneel. The elevation of the host was telegraphed to the most distant battalions, so that the whole army were enabled to join at the same instant in this rite of the Roman Catholic Church. Instead of an organ, the anthem was played with astonishing precision and unity by the thirty bands united. One of the most pompous religious solemnities of the Roman Catholic Church that can be conceived, was performed this day on the plain of Olmütz.

Divine service was followed by a parade, when the whole army defiled before the two Sovereigns.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Seldom has there been so fine an after-season as the present, more resembling summer than the interval between the autumn and the winter. The small class of farmers, in backward districts, are enabled to complete their harvest under most favorable circumstances The result is, that our farmers have nearly secured full average crops, and that the very high prices for all agricultural produce—corn, potatoes, butter, pork, and cattle—have placed them in a far better condition than they have been at any former period.

Industrial Exhibition.—The number of persons who visited the Exhibition on Monday was 6,069—that day having been the first shilling day. Several groups of well dressed peasantry arrived by the excursion trains

The Dargan Institute.—The usual weekly meeting of the committee was held on Monday. Amongst the subscriptions announced as contributed since the last day of meeting, were £20 from James W. L. Napier, of Loughorew; £10 from R. K. Jennison, Esq.; £10 from the firm of Messrs Perrier and Pollock; and from the firm of John Jameson and Son, £5; and the Right Hon. A. Macdonnell, Robert Grimshaw, Esq., J.P., D.L.; Thomas Corbett, Esq., and James Stirling, Esq., have each contributed a similar amount. All which will be duly acknowledged in the papers in due time. Messrs. Dunbar, M'Master, and Co., of Newry, have paid in £50 to the local fund, through Dean Bagot, who is an active member of the committee.

Regiments for Foreign Service.—Orders arrived in Dublin, on Monday, it is stated, for six regiments to hold themselves in readiness for the Mediterranean. The 17th and 91st Infantry, in Dublin garrison, are to proceed to Cork for embarkation. The rumour is that this sudden movement is connected with the Turkish question.

The Late Dreadful Railway Accident.—An inquest is being held at Naas, on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed by the collision of the trains at Straffan, last week. Nothing of any importance, as regards the accident, has been elucited; but it seems that neither the driver nor the stoker of the goods train saw the light sent down the line to meet them. The inquest has been adjourned; and this is all that is not expected to be given for some days. In the meantime, some severe remarks have been made in the Irish papers as to the conduct of some persons present immediately after the collision had occurred. Some of the passengers and the peasantry appear to have acted very selfishly after the accident. "With deep shame and regret" (the *Evening Mail* thus refers to the subject) "we have heard from unquestionable authority, that many thefts were attempted, and some committed, on the luggage and personal effects of the killed and wounded passengers during the very first moments of confusion that succeeded the accident. Worse even than this, we have been informed that assistance in the removal of the sufferers was refused until gratuities for payment were secured into! And this in the civilised district of Kildare, and within a few miles of the metropolis! On the other hand, the baseness of those wretches was thrown into a deeper shade by the courage and humanity actively displayed by many others. Mr. Kennedy and the Hon. Edward Lawless are particularly mentioned as having afforded the most valuable assistance; and a young man named John Rooney is stated to have given up his passage in a train in which he was proceeding to Kilkenny, in order to do his utmost for the poor sufferers. Many others also distinguished themselves by their right feelings, and kind attentions were paid to the wounded in the houses of the neighbouring gentry. Three of them, we understand, are at this moment lying in Lyons House, their wounds being fully dressed for the excellent Matron." "But," writes a correspondent, "the person who pleased me most was a fox hunter, returning from his day's sport, whom we took up before the accident, and who belonged, apparently, to that part of the country. I should think few men possess more goodness of heart. I certainly never witnessed a more cool and effectual demonstration of it. He was in every place, arranging everything and kindly aiding the poor sufferers; and his influence with the people gave the best effect to his kindness. I will not mention his name; it might be disagreeable to him to do so; but I shall feel more respect in my cap than a red coat and a gold epaulette." The following is a list of the persons killed:—Mr. Jelly, Queen's County; Mr. Egan, Parsonstown; Mr. Bateman, Cork; Mr. M'Nally, Dublin; Miss Kirwan, Dublin; Miss Lamer, Dublin; Mrs. Lowry, of Cumberland, and his two sisters, are sufferers by the late accident, one lady seriously, Mr. Lowry and the other slightly. They are progressing favourably, and are staying at the Shelbourne Hotel. Mrs. Croker Barrington, and Mr. Berrie Jones, of Clonskilty, was also lightly injured. Mr. Jones, though much bruised and shaken, is progressing favourably; and Mrs. and Miss Jones, who were with him in the carriage, providentially escaped unhurt. Mrs. Latham Blacker is suffering so much from the effects of injuries sustained by her, as to be unable to bear the journey from Straffan to Dublin. Mrs. Croker Barrington is going on very favourably. The sufferers at Steven's Hospital are progressing towards recovery. One of them, Miss Farrel, has removed to her private residence. The children staying at Lyons are consdered out of danger. Surgeon Adams and Mr. Mouritz have both been in attendance, and they pronounce the boy nearly convalescent. Miss Kangir is still confined to her bed, but no danger is apprehended. The body of Mr. Egan was taken to Birr on Friday week, and the shops were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased. It is stated that Mrs. M'Nally, wife of Mr. M'Nally, who was killed on the railway, has died of the fright.

The City Statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Behnes.—On Monday Mr. Behnes, the sculptor by whom the City statue of Sir Robert Peel has been made, and Mr. Pite, the architect of the Royal Exchange, went to inspect the situation in which it has been decided to place the figure, in order to be able to judge of the height to which it might be proper to raise the pedestal. A board cut out in the shape of the statue was placed upon a temporary pedestal, of the height of twelve feet—the statue itself being eleven feet high—in front of the statue of the Duke of Wellington by Chantrey, as a test of the necessary elevation; and the effect was very great, if we may judge from the observations of the numbers of persons gathered together to witness the experiment. It is expected that the statue will be placed in a few days: it will be visible from Cheapside, Cornhill, King William-street, Princes-street, and Threadneedle-street.

The Spanish papers of the 4th announce the death of the young Duke of Feria, brother to the Duke of Medina Celi.

MUSIC.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Another attempt, it appears, is about to be made to establish an English Opera-house in London. We are informed that a scheme has been set on foot to open Drury-lane Theatre for that purpose early in the ensuing season; and that a musical company is in course of being formed, which already includes the eminent names of Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. It is added, that the responsible parties have ample means to carry the enterprise into effect.

We should be sorry to "throw cold water" upon an object which we would gladly see accomplished; but so many attempts have proved abortive, that it is impossible to feel very sanguine as to another plan of the same kind. At any rate, the number of previous failures ought to induce the parties concerned in the present undertaking to consider well what they are about, so as to avoid the errors of those who have gone before them.

It is indeed strange, that, of all the great musical countries, England is the only one which possesses no national opera as a substantive and independent establishment. Italy was the cradle of the musical stage; and the Italians have never listened to any opera but their own. Germany and France began by borrowing the musical drama of Italy, but their next step was the creation of a national opera for themselves, and in both countries the national opera holds the highest place. This, it may be said, is the case in Germany; because Germany, like Italy, is a country pre-eminently musical. But this cannot be said of France—none but a Frenchman will assert the musical superiority of his country over England. And yet, look at the comparative state of the national opera in Paris and in London. When the Parisians talk of going to "the opera," it is the French opera that they mean—their own "Grand Opéra"—their great centre of brilliancy and fashion: while the Italian opera is merely the "Théâtre des Italiens." In London, on the other hand, "the opera" means our splendid Italian Opera, while English opera has not a house of any kind that it can call its own. Nay, more Paris has not only its gorgeous "Grand Opera," but also its "Opera Comique," a large and beautiful theatre, magnificently supported, and crowded with fashionable company every night. In London, if we have any English opera at all, it is only after a makeshift, miserable fashion: somebody gets together a few singers to perform English operas at a minor theatre—the Surrey, or the Strand, for example—for a few weeks, in an interval between the regular seasons; and it is to such poor attempts that our musical stage is entirely reduced.

Why should this be? Is it because England is deficient in musical genius and talent? On the contrary, our living dramatic composers are equal to any in Europe: the names of Bishop, Barnett, Balfe, Wallis, Macfarren, Loder, Smart, Hiort, and others might be added—form a list which we could challenge either France, Germany, or Italy to surpass. In regard to vocal talent, the English voice is second in quality only to the Italian, and our principal singers are good and cultivated musicians. To disparage them is a vulgar error, derived from our too easy acquiescence in the arrogant language of foreigners. Very different was the language of the modest and candid Weber. In one of the charming letters to his wife, written when he was bringing out "Oberon" at Covent Garden, he said, "And now, my dear love, I can assure you that you may be quite at ease both as to the singers and the orchestra. Miss Paton is a singer of the first rank, and will play *Reiza* divinely. Braham not less so, though in a totally different style. There are also several good tenors, and I really cannot see why the English singing should be so much abused. The singers have a perfectly good Italian education, fine voices, and expression. The orchestra is not remarkable, but still very good, and the chorus particularly so. In short, I feel quite at ease as to the fate of 'Oberon.'" If Weber spoke thus favourably almost thirty years ago, he could have expressed himself still more strongly had he been writing now. As to the means of establishing a national opera, as great and splendid as that of Paris, is not London the richest metropolis in the world?

London, then, might rival Paris, or any other capital, in her national opera, as in everything else, were she only to set rightly about it. The attempt has failed again and again, because it has never been fairly made. It has been made precipitately, without due preparation, and without the provision of adequate resources. It has been made with narrow-minded, short-sighted views—with a desire to gain money by a sordid and suicidal parsimony. It has been made by persons deficient in taste, judgment, and experience, who have mistaken the real wants of the public, and sacrificed to the ignorance and vulgarity of the multitude. To such causes, we confidently affirm, every recent failure may easily be traced, and we hope that the parties (whoever they may be) to this new scheme will make the errors of their precursors serve them as beacons.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society has just published a report of its proceedings for the past year. The financial result is by no means favourable. The receipts of the year, from concerts and subscriptions, have been £1088 7s. 6d, and the expenditure has been £1258 18s. 8d., leaving a loss of £170 10s. 11d., in addition to the sum of £192 10s. 9d., deficient on the previous account. The subscriptions, which in 1851 were £1186, and in 1852, £824, have in 1853 further diminished to £735. The report, nevertheless, does not speak despondingly. It concludes thus:—

The working expenses of the Society have been considerably reduced, without in any way affecting the quality of the performances; and although the number of the subscribers has in a small ratio decreased, which has slightly affected the amount received for subscriptions, the stability of the Society has nothing whatever to fear, the Committee being determined to carry on its operations upon the principle on which it was originally established, namely, an endeavour to make it self-supporting, and to encourage *native talent* in the attainment of an art elevating and improving at once man's moral and physical capacities.

A pleasant vocal entertainment, called "The Emerald Isle," was given on Monday evening by Mrs. Gibbs, at the Hibernian-hall, adjoining the Polytechnic institution. Mrs. Gibbs was Miss Gradden, in former times a favourite singer at Drury-lane and the English Opera-house. Her entertainment is a lecture containing sketches of Irish character and manners; well written, pleasingly delivered, and illustrated by national ballads and pictorial views of Irish scenery. Mrs Gibbs retains in a considerable degree the gifts which, in her younger days, made her so attractive a performer—her rich contralto voice, and the simplicity and expression of her style. She was much and deservedly applauded; and her entertainment promises to be very successful.

The improvements which have from time to time been made upon the Harmonium, have so successfully removed the original defects of its construction, that it has for some years been gradually becoming into general use as a substitute for the organ in the accompaniment of sacred music. The most recent improvements are those made by Messrs. Alexandre, of Paris, who may be said to have brought its mechanism to a state of perfection The instrument invented by them, which they have called the Model Harmonium, is almost universal in its capabilities and its application. Uniting the powers of the organ with those of the pianoforte, it is capable of giving full effect to music of every class, from the church anthem to the lightest strains of the drawing-room. Though smaller than the common square pianoforte, the harmonium possesses the depth of tone and continuity of a large organ: it is, consequently, superior to the pianoforte in the performance of sacred music, while it now rivals that instrument in the clear and brilliant articulation requisite for the most rapid passages. The harmonium, too, by means of its various stops, which can be used at pleasure by the performer, can produce the finest effects of a full orchestra. One of its great quali ies is, that *it never goes out of tune*—this being one of the properties of the beautiful principle applied by Mr. Wheatstone to the production of musical sound. Many of the greatest performers on keyed instruments—Thalberg, Lizst, Lefebure-Wely (the accomplished organist of the Madeleine at Paris) and other such artists—find in the harmonium the best exponent of their most beautiful ideas; and, as a drawing-room instrument for amateurs, its small size its compact and elegant form, and its applicability to every musical purpose, must speedily bring it into as general use as the pianoforte

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday, there was another morning performance. Mr Brooke played *Virginius* to a full house; and again demonstrated the reality of his success. There is, however, greater variety of opinion than usual on the excellence of his acting, arising partly from the inequality of his playing in different characters, and the decided physical advantages that he personally possesses. There are many who will set these against his intellectual claims, and tardily admit his merits in both kinds.

MARYLEBONE.

It is with much pleasure that we find that Mr. John Wm. Wallack, the Haymarket tragedian, has become the lessee of this theatre, and is shortly expected over from America to take the lead in its performances. The management at present is conducted by his wife, who has already won a reputation in the United States as a tragic actress. On Monday, the drama of "Broken Toys" was well performed; followed by Mr. Planché's drama of "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," in which Miss H. Gordon, late of the Olympic, sings and acts delightfully in the part of *Gwenyfid*.

The theatre, which has been repaired and ornamented, was well and fashionably attended during the week.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The revival of the season was produced on Saturday, in the shape of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which the fancy of Shakspeare is so playfully manifested in the field of the supernatural. The graceful manner in which the poet sports with his subject is within the apprehension of all. The play is seldom performed; not because, as it is vulgarly supposed, of its being too poetical, but on account of its requiring too extensive an interpretation. It demands a large company, and a variety of talent, to give it with grace and effect. The *dramatis personæ*, on this occasion, have been very efficiently provided for: Miss Cooper's *Helena* being excellent, and Mr Phelps's *Bottom* equally original and admirable. The latter, indeed, is one of those singular eccentric assumptions in which the manager of this suburban theatre has occasionally indulged, to the gratification of the select audiences that visit this well-conducted house. There is nothing conventional in Mr Phelps's performance of this part, but he has evidently conceived for himself both the idea and fashion of its embodiment. The nervous temperament of the sedentary weaver, and his anxious eagerness to enter into a new world of activity, with the sense of the importance attached to the adventure in which he and his fellow-mechanics are engaged, were all in at artistically indicated. A certain angular and fidgetty motion of the arms aided the impersonation. The perplexity into which he was thrown by his dream, and the acting of the tragical comedy, were delineated and illustrated with first-rate histrionic skill. In such creations Mr. Phelps evinces decided genius. The appointments of the play were excellent. The whole had, indeed, a gorgeous and fairy-like effect; and the scenery—some of which was moving—does great credit to the painter, Mr. Fenton. The house was crowded, and the plaudits were frequent and well-merited.

ADELPHI.

The "Discarded Son" is the title of a new piece produced at this theatre on Monday. It is an adaptation by Mr Benjamin Webster, from the French of MM. Bayard and Bévillle—a comédie vaudeville—produced at the Théâtre du Gymnase, and called "Un Fils de Famille." The drama is in three acts, each exhibiting a contrast in scenery and incidents In the first, we have the discarded son, *Albert Blondel*, the heir of a Parisian banker, enlisted as a Lancer, under the control of *Colonel Fremain* (Mr. C. Selby), and amusing himself, as he best may with his new military acquaintances. Here he meets with the *Countess de Belrose*, disguised as a peasant, so fascinates him, that he neglects his parade duty for her conversation, and thus becomes liable to punishment. A young friend, too, an artist, who conceives a plan for his discharge from the regiment and his restoration to his family, induces him to visit, in plain clothes, the château of the *Countess*. The events at the château occupy the second act. The imprudent young fellow here takes pleasure in aggravating the *Colonel*, putting upon him a series of petty affronts, until a duel is provoked, and he gets run through the arm. All this time he has been unrecognised; but next morning at barracks, when cited before the *Colonel* for examination, suspicions awaken in the mind of the latter, as to his identity; and at last, to prove it, he pinches him on the wounded arm, inflicting almost intolerable torture, which the brave young man, however, stoically endures. This is, indeed, a painful incident, and scarcely to be seen on the range of dramatic representation. In the end, *Blondel's* discharge arrives; and the *Colonel*, though stupid and cruel, has yet the grace to express his admiration of his victim's heroic qualities, and to surrender the *Countess*, to whom he had himself been affianced, to the one whom he now perceives to be her accepted lover. The acting, throughout, of this drama was excellent; and the performance, though somewhat tedious, in parts, was ultimately successful.

PRINCESS'

This theatre re-opened on Monday. The spectacle of "Sardanapalus" still maintains its place on the boards. The audience was both numerous and fashionable. On Tuesday, the comedy of "The Rivals" was revived, with new decorations and dresses. We do not recollect having seen this fine and lively play better performed. The two *Absolutes*—father and son—were equally impersonated by Mr. Addison and Mr. W. Lacy; and Mrs. Winstanley, as *Mrs. Malaprop*, was a grand example of physique and pretension. When we mention that Mr Harley acted *Bob Acres*, it will be readily apprehended that the cast of the parts was perfectly strong. There was a very good house, and the reception of the performance by the audience was, though not demonstrative, quite satisfactory.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.—On her revisit to the theatre here, Miss Glyn appears to have been very successful, and to have experienced a hearty and well-deserved welcome. On Monday week she appeared as *Bianca*, and "created" in the words of the local critic, "a great impression on the audience." Classical, without being cold or formal, the frenzy of the character in the latter scenes combined a display of physical force with remarkable intelligence and the workings of mighty passions—jealousy, revenge, remorse, and the emotions that induce broken-heartedness and sudden death. We are happy to find that this gifted actress has since appeared in *Belvidera*; in which, as well as in *Julia*, in the "Hunchback," she is stated to have won "golden opinions."

Cremorne.—These gardens are now closed for the winter recess. We fear we cannot congratulate the indefatigable lessee upon a remunerative extraordinary length of the season, which has continued nearly seven months, or upon a reward commensurate with his energy, enterprise, and spirit, as a caterer for the amusement of the public. We wish him better success

Dublin.—Mr. Love, the polyphonist, has produced in this capital, we find, an entirely new entertainment, entitled a "Voyage to Hamburg," in which he relates various amusing adventures, and introduces to the audience the Captain, and some passengers of the steamer. We cannot enter into the details of this new entertainment, which, according to the account given of it by the journals, is uncommonly clever and amusing. We shall have, doubtless, an opportunity, ere long, of witnessing its performance in London, when we shall be enabled to do fuller justice to its originality and point. The ventriloquial introductions appear to have been of an extraordinary character. A man supposed to be descending by a water spout, is, apparently, encountered at the open window, and a struggle is pretended to drag him into the room. So

naturally was this managed, that the audience were completely deceived by the illusion, and "at one moment," says the critic of the *Daily Express*, "a sudden rise took place among the audience, apparently for the purpose of catching a glimpse of the person presumed to be outside." In a sort of lesson is owing to the immitable skill with which Mr. Love manages what is called "the perspective of sound," and in which he seems, in the instance, even to have surpassed himself

THE OPERA CONGRESS OF VIENNA.—A letter from Vienna says, "Since from the hoarse alarms of war to the lyric drama, the Wagner is here delighting the Vienna people, and Mr. Gye is also here elbow deep in common law and musical diplomacy. I think that I may have to see a little on the Oriental question, but what I chase the triad constellation of Lumley, Gye, and Wagner are by no fairly baffles any secret powers. Hr. Saife is also here, and has the satisfaction of seeing the "Bohemian Girl" in the play-bills every ten days. He is now bringing out his opera of "Rosamunde" at the Carnithner Thor, with a new contralto, Madame Hermann, who has a strong theatrical chest voice, and takes the *Fides*, &c., as double to Wagner; she promises well."

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—M. Julien, the chief of the immaculate waistcoat and the silver wand, has carried everything before him. One night, on receiving an encore for some sentimental part of "La Sonnambula," he recalled the orchestra, and played all the quadrilles he ever thought. He reascended his red velvet throne on the dais, threw himself into an attitude of ecstasy—meanwhile we held our breath in silent wonder—presently the ringlets appeared to undulate, the baton almost bent beneath his convulsive pressure; throwing both hands abroad, and stamping thrice, he invoked the genius of America to listen to "Yankee Doodle," played with all the appropriate instrumentation of his well drilled band. Such a *tour de force* had the most electrical effect you can imagine. Young America gave itself up for several minutes to insane demonstrations of joy; and when the "Napoleon of music" followed up his *coup d'état* by "Hail, Columbia, happy land!" the rafters of Castle-garden echoed to a thunder of applause more loud than even in its warlike days (for it was erected as a fort) they had ever known.

A MARVELLOUS VIOLONCELLO.—M. Felicien David, the well known composer, inherited some time ago an old violoncello, with other things, left by a friend. He paid no attention to it, and it became covered with dust. A few days ago Blaisdel, the respectable instrumentmaker, paid him a visit, and discovered the violoncello. On examining it, he cried, "You have there a marvellous instrument! He took it home to repair, and then found that it bears the signature of Andrew Amatus, Cremonius. "M. David has already," says the *Siècle*, "refused 20 000f. for it."

THE DEARNESS OF COALS.—Much stress has lately been laid on the want of ships to bring coals to market; but we think the following remarks (from a morning paper) quite accounts for the increased price of that article:—"That sea should expect cheap coals while dear everything else is preposterous. There has been an increased demand for coal, and that alone is sufficient to enhance the marketable value of coal; the owner has to pay dearer for commodities he himself consumes, it is only natural that he should look for a higher price for what he sells. The same with the pitmen; they claim to participate in the high prices. Again, the shipowner in the repairs and victualling of his ship has to pay more for his beef, pork, biscuit, and all articles required by him. The seamen whom he employs also, having most of them families to support, look for better wages to enable them to meet the increased demand at home for fuel, bread, candles, and, in many cases, rent. Here then, is a combination of causes to account for the rise in the price of coal; to which may be added a slight derangement by partial strikes of pitmen. But to those who call for the entry of fore-in vessels into the coasting trade, in consequence of the reputed scarcity of vessels, there is a perfect answer at hand. The returns published by the Coal Exchange gives the following:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF 1852 AND 1853.

	Tons.	Tons.
Imported from January 1 to September 30, 1852	2,405,367	2,405,367
Imported from January 1 to September 30 1853	2,441,706	2,441,706
Increase of sales in the present year	99	
Increase of tons in the present year	36,648	

Coal Exchange London, October 1, 1853

And, for the last few markets, there have been more vessels up than could obtain a sale for their cargoes. On the 30th September there were upwards of 240 cargoes; October 3d, 250 cargoes; October 5th, 270 cargoes; so that there is no dearth of shipping at all events. As a set-off to the colliers, we will now give a report of the coals brought by railways and canals:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF 1852 AND 1853.

	Tons cwt
Coals by railways, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1853	4,[illegible] 17
Coals by railways, from Jan 1 to Sept. 30, 1852	2,[illegible]2 17
Increase in the present year by railways	[illegible]0 ..
Coals by canals, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1852	[illegible] 0
Coals by canals, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1853	[illegible] 18
Decrease in the present year by canals	12,047 2

If we deduct the decrease by canal from the increase by sea and railway, we arrive at a total increase in the coal brought to London in the first eight months of 1853, as compared to the same period in 1852, of 210,611 tons, or close upon a quarter of a million. If the coal pit owners on the one hand, prices on the other, and the shipowners against both, understand their position, the mere throwing open the coasting trade to foreign ships, and placing them on the same footing as British, will have but slight effect on the price to consumers.

NEW ROYAL STEAM YACHT.—It has been decided to build a new yacht for her Majesty. It is to be a paddle steamer, and to be built of iron, and constructed with reference to the attainment of the highest possible speed. It is said that not less than 17 knots an hour will be got out of the new vessel. Her length is to be 200 feet; breadth of beam, 7 feet; with a tonnage of 1700 tons, and engines of 600-horse power. As compared with the present yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, the new vessel will be 667 tons greater burden, 75 feet longer, 7 feet wider beam, and 100-horse power additional. The paddle principle has been adopted, although her Majesty is understood to have a preference, in some respects, for the screw; but the latter would necessarily be the cause of much vibration at the after part of the vessel; whilst her Majesty might be occasionally put to inconvenience in the case of the screw getting out of repair or deranged.

MILK AND FEVER.—It is a singular fact, which should be extensively known, that seventeen families residing at Stoke, in each of which fever, and in many cases every one of the members, have been attacked with typhus fever during the past few weeks it has been raging at Stoke, purchased the milk they made use of from a man who lived in an unwholesome part of that locality, and who himself fell a victim to the ravages of the disease. We state the fact, without further comment, or comment, hoping that the lesson which it undoubtedly teaches will not be disregarded.—*Devonport Independent*.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA IN CHOLERA.—Mr. J. Mather, of South Shields, has published a letter upon the above subject, in which he shows that the prevalence of cholera is invariably attended by marked electric derangements in the atmosphere, and that when electricity is negative, vitality is depressed, and when positive it is excited. This is proved by the fact that when the cholera was so prevalent at Paris in 1849, the deaths rapidly increased till the 8th of June, on which day they numbered 623. On that evening a great thunder-storm shook the city nearly to its foundation. Next day the cholera began to decrease, in ten days there were little more than 100 deaths a day, and in twenty days little more than thirty. "In the same year," says Mr. Mather, "when cholera of a very fatal character, was in this district, I made daily observations, sometimes twice a day, with a magnet, which, in the normal condition, carried about 2 lb. 10 oz. When the atmospheric indications were at the worst, and cholera most fatal, the magnet could only sustain 1 lb. 10 oz, varying with the virulence of the disease. My hygrometer indicated at the same time an atmosphere nearly saturated with moisture." Mr. Mather adds that the electricity of the atmosphere has lately been so very prevalent, the old cholera atmosphere has been as marked as it was in 1849 and 1832.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—NEW STAMPS.—For all payments amounting to 4*d*. and upwards, after Monday last, a receipt must be given on stamped paper, or an adhesive stamp must be affixed. A "Queen's head" will be treated as an evasion. The adhesive stamp must be obliterated by the name or initials of the person giving it, so that it may not be twice used. The penalty for not defacing a stamp is £10, and for using a stamp twice £20. It is necessary to caution the public, as it is the intention of the Stamp-office not to prosecute for not affixing receipts on unstamped paper, or for otherwise infringing the new law, and to give part of the penalty to the informers. Last year the number of receipts for sums of £2 and upwards was 2,230,000, and the duties was £185,491. It is now anticipated that by the reduction of the duties there will be a large increase in the amount to be derived from receipts. The new stamp much the appearance as the old stamp, but bears the impression, "Receipt—One Penny," with figures for the day, month, and year, in which the stamp was stamped: thus "17—9—53," meaning the 17th of the 9th month (September), 1853. The new adhesive receipt stamp is nearly one-half larger than the ordinary postage stamp. It is printed in light blue, and bears an impression of a "Queen's head," encircled by the letter. In the garter is inscribed the words, "Receipt—One Penny." The stamps are sold in sheets; and by an ingenious process, for which the inventor obtained a patent, are divided by perforations, enabling persons to separate them with ease. As a protection against forgery, the receipt stamp has the figure of an anchor very ingeniously introduced in the paper. It is only perceptible when held up to the light

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

D. M., Motherwell.—There is an able and interesting series of Chess articles carried on weekly in the *Bowling Gazette*. We are not aware that any newspaper in the other Provinces gives a section to Chess

JEVENSIS.—There will be time enough to express such an opinion at the termination of the [illegible]

J. R. S.—Your application on the subject of the [illegible] shall be duly attended to. R. H. Brien, Esq., the treasurer, and Mr. H. George, 4, Club Chambers, Regent-street, are in possession of documents, subscriptions, &c., received by the gentleman who [illegible] on the first instant.

[illegible] Chess-room.—[illegible] Pawn [illegible] attack the White Queen, and is therefore [illegible]

T. H., Norwich.—A Pawn cannot be captured "en passing" by any piece except a Pawn.

CANTABRIGIENSIS, Marlborough.—Black could claim a second move, Rook, Bishop, or Knight for the Pawn in question. Get the "Chess Player's Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

D. De T. Bas.—The problem to which you refer is perfectly correct. The key move is—1. B to Q B 6th.

A. B.—Get the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, published by Kent, Paternoster-row

C. G.—In the first edition of the "Tournament Games" the diagram you refer to like many others, contains an [illegible] but in the second edition [illegible] and is perfectly correct.

J. A. [illegible], Worcester-road.—[illegible]

G. T. M., Leeds.—Second series of Chess Lessons may be obtained, we believe, of Messrs. Bailey the publishers, Cornhill.

T. C., Wolverhampton.—Apply to the Hon Secretary of the Leamington Chess-club, No. 5, Parade, Leamington, for a copy of that Society's rules

C. B. S., New York.—Your letter reached us, but we were not fortunate enough to see the [illegible] referred before he left England

H. W., Wisbeach.—Duly received, and now on the examiner's hands

[illegible] [illegible] of the Sphynx you suggest has been repeated 3 times

AN AMATEUR CHESSMAKER.—Your suggestion of the new bevelled and engraving of the beautiful rose adorn portrait by Signor Raggi, shall not be forgotten

F. S. Ribon.—The defence given has been tried and rejected long ago. It is quite untenable.

J. P. H. Wakefield.—Your solution of Problem No. 502, in six moves, shall be examined.

[illegible] Boston.—Another A. B. and Esq. correspondent

R. G. The Pawn, in the position given, can take the Queen.

MALVERN.—Explain of a diagram what you mean

[illegible] P.—We trust our notices will in future appear without intermission; but correspondents requiring answers the same week they write, must forward their communications by Tuesday evening.

M. A., Aberdeenshire.—It shall have a place among the Enigmas

A READER.—Stalemate makes a drawn game.

BLYTHE.—Join the newly-established Chess club at Tidkestone. You may learn particulars by addressing a note to Hiram Ayr, Secretary, Mr. Goddess, of that place.

H. J. Hampton Wick.—It shall have attention

[illegible], Boston.—If the games we have lately published "have all been borne by White," it is an accidental circumstance. The colour of the pieces has not hing whatever to do with determining the first move. You should procure some good elementary work upon the Game.

CLERICUS.—In the match now pending between Messrs Löwenthal and Harrwitz, the winner of the first eleven games will be the victor

J. F. H.—If Black had taken the Kt Pawn with his Queen's Rook, White would simply have played the King to Rook's square, winning of hand in a few moves.

J. P.—They shall be again examined. CLERICUS. Look at it once more

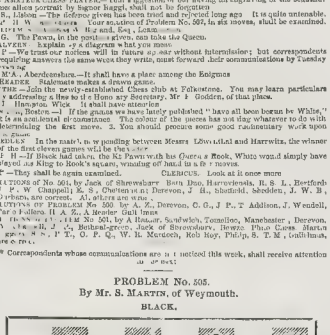
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 500 by Jack of Shrewsbury, Rev. Dr. Harrwitzwah, R. S. L., Hertford; J. P. W. Chappell; E. S., Chetton-st.; Dereon, J. H., Sheffield, Sheddon, J. W. B., Dereon, are correct. A. Z. [illegible] are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 503 by A. B., Dereon, C. G., J. P., T. Addison, J. Wendell, Carl Fellers, H. A. S., A Reader Gallimaufry, Rev. Dr. Harrwitzwah, R. S. L., Hertford; [illegible] P. W. Chappell; E. S., Chetton-st.; Dereon, J. H., Sheffield, Sheddon, J. W. B., Wisbeach; J. C., Bellingham, Jack of Shrewsbury, Dereon, Phiz, Cave, Martin [illegible] S. N., P. T., O. P. Q., W. H. Murdoch, Rob Roy, Philip, R. T. M., Gallimaufry, and [illegible].

*** Correspondents whose communications are not included this week, shall receive attention as soon as [illegible]

PROBLEM No. 505.
By Mr. S. MARTIN, of Weymouth.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in five moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.

Since our last report of the progress of this contest, the Hungarian has completely distanced his opponent. In the last five sittings, he has actually won every game! and won them with a facility which shows incontestably his superiority in depth and power of combination. Up to the time we write, the score stands thus:—

Lowenthal	5
Harrwitz	2

(Ruy Lopez's Knight's Game).

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	30. K R to Q sq	Q to her B 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	31. P to Q 3rd	K to Kt 2nd (n)
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	32. Q R takes Q P	P to K B 3rd
4. Castles (a)	B to Q 3rd (b)	33. Q R to Q 7th (ch)	R to K 1t 2nd
5. K to K sq (c)	P to Q R 3rd	34. Q R takes Q	P takes R
6. B to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	35. K R to Q 7th	R takes R
7. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th (d)	36. R takes R (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt takes B	37. K to B sq	R to Q B 3rd
9. Q R P takes Kt	Q to K 2nd	38. K to his 2nd	K to his 3rd
10. K to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	39. R to Q 8th	R to Q B sq
11. B to K R 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	40. P to K 4th	R to K B sq
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 4th	41. P to Q B 4th	P takes P
13. B to K Kt 3rd (e)	Q B P takes P	42. P takes P	R to Q Kt sq
14. Kt takes Q P (f)	P to K Kt 3rd (g)	43. R to Q 2nd	P to Q R 4th
15. K Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K R 4th	44. K to Q sq (o)	R to Q Kt 5th
16. Q Kt to K B sq	Kt taken B (h)	45. K to Q B 2nd	R to Q 3rd
17. K R P takes Kt	Castles on K's side (i)	46. P to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
18. Q to her 2nd	Q Kt to Q B sq (k)	47. P to K B 3rd	R to Q Kt 4th
19. Q K to Q sq	Kt to Q B 3rd	48. K to Q 2nd	R takes Q B P
20. Q takes K R P	Kt to Q 5th	49. R to Q B 3rd	K to Q Kt 4th
21. Q to her 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	50. R to Q 3rd	P to Q R 5th
22. Q to her 6th	P to Q 3rd	51. R to Q 4th	R to Q 3rd
23. Q Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	52. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q 4th
24. Q takes B	K to K 2nd	53. K to Q 3rd	K to Q Kt 5th
25. Kt to K 3rd (m)	R to K 3rd	54. K to K 4th	R takes R
26. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq	55. K to Q B 5th	K to Q Kt 4th
27. Kt to Q 6th	Q to her Kt sq	56. P to Q Kt 4th (p)	R to Q R 3rd
28. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	57. K to Q Kt 2nd	K to Q Kt 3rd
29. Q R to Q 5th	P to Q 3rd	58. K to Q B 3rd	K to Q Kt 4th
		59. P to K Kt 3rd (q)	And White wins.

(a) This mode of car ying on the game is of comparatively modern origin. It seems qu to safe and effective

(b) A favourite move, and a very bad one, of Mr. Harrwitz

(c) An excellent rejoinder to Black's last unbalanced sap

(d) Ill considered in the extreme, since it allows White to develop all his forces, and make a powerful attack upon the centre

(e) In this as in all the games since the two first, the Hungarian has proved himself an able tactician: he is ready for [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MONUMENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT MANCHESTER.

The design of Mr. Marshall's Monument, in bronze, to Sir Robert Peel, which was inaugurated, at Manchester, on Wednesday, is already familiar to a large portion of the public, the model having been exhibited during the past season at the Royal Academy; where it occupied a conspicuous position in the hall, at the foot of the stairs. It consists of a colossal figure of the statesman, standing, with, on each side, a sitting female figure—one representing Commerce and Industry, surrounded by bales of goods, a rudder, corn, &c.; the other, Arts and Sciences, having a book in her hand, inscribed "Ars et Scientia;" Music, Painting, and Mechanical appliance being typified by a lyre, a pallet, a wheel, &c. The portrait statue is treated with great simplicity and general truthfulness; the costume that of the period, with the exception of a cloak loosely thrown over the shoulders. The head is erect, as though Sir Robert were in the act of addressing the House of Commons; the right hand holds a roll of paper, whilst the left rests on the hip—the latter a position which Sir Robert Peel very often indulged in. The face is a likeness, though not a striking one. This interesting Monument has been very finely cast in bronze by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, of Lower Belgrave-place: the principal figure, which is 10 feet 6 inches high, was cast in one piece, and contains nearly three tons of metal. The two allegorical figures weigh upwards of a ton each. The pedestal upon which the figures are placed is 12 feet high.

THE MANCHESTER MONUMENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL, BY W. C. MARSHALL, A.R.A., INAUGURATED ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

Since the death of Wellington, another of our great warriors has passed away, and the remains of the conqueror of Scinde should, I think, have been placed among those of the gallant men, who have suffered for their country and contributed to its glory. St. Paul's Cathedral, now that Westminster Abbey is crowded to repletion with our illustrious dead, seems to be the most meet receptacle for the remains of our great ones; and Nelson and Wellington should be surrounded by those who shall have distinguished themselves in the field or on the wave.

There is a chilling circumstance, which deprives St. Paul's of one of the most striking effects possible. As we stand under the centre of the dome, and gaze around and see the sculptured groups, which record the names and deeds of our warriors, and other men of worth and genius, the question arises, *in what part do they lie?* For we cannot, as in Westminster Abbey, suppose them buried at the very foot of their statues or monuments. And if we descend into the Crypt to seek their graves or sarcophagi, we have to go down into a dismal series of dirty, unsightly, and obscure vaults; and can hardly distinguish the slabs, which cover their ashes, aided by the faintest ray of light through a small window, or by a rare gas-flame here and there shining amidst the gloom.

Recalling to mind the sanctuary Crypt of St. Peter's, at Rome, which forms a large opening in the floor of the Vatican Temple, immediately under the Dome, with its mysterious gloom, and the thousand tapers burning around; and remembering the numerous examples of similar arrangements in other churches of Italy, it occurred to me some years ago to blend more intimately the living and the dead, the monument and the grave; but I feared that the novelty of the idea in this country might create prejudices fatal to the proposition. However, the illustrations which have recently appeared of the Napoleon Tomb in the Chapel of the Invalides at Paris, may reconcile those, who might previously have objected; and if we would not be shamed by the adoption of an arrangement similar to the one just quoted, why should not the centre of the pavement of St. Paul's be thrown open, and the tombs of our heroes exposed to view?

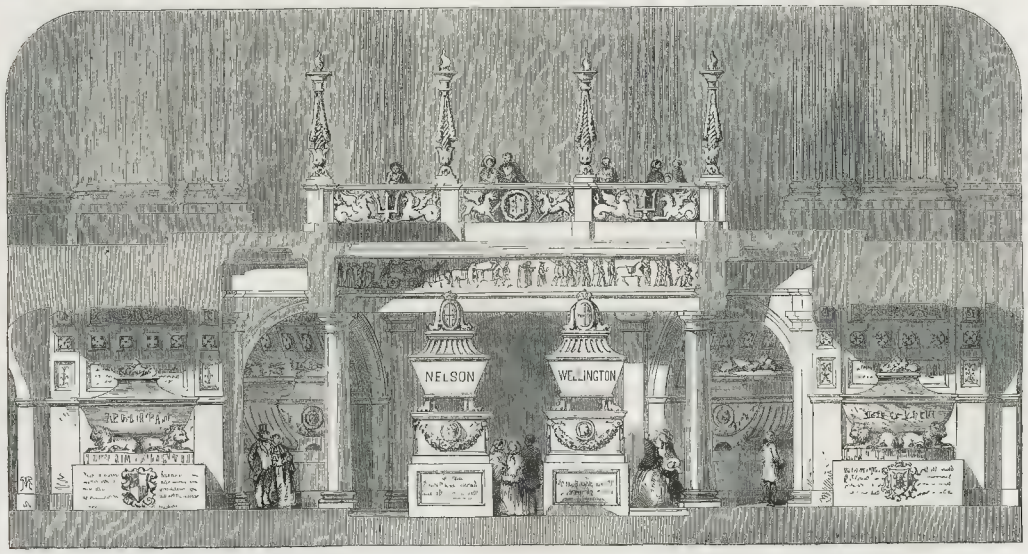
Here the original arrangement, as left by Sir Christopher Wren and now existing, lends itself to such a disposition of plan; and we should not have the expensive process to go through, as in the Invalides, of digging out the soil and strengthening the foundations. The central space below should be an open circular colonnade, of the Roman Doric order, as at present, with a peristyle six feet wide, to afford room to walk all round. There are now eight arched radiating open vaults. Leave two for accesses or passages, and convert the other six into sepulchral chapels, cased with marble, enriched with sculptures, and with a handsome sarcophagus in the centre of each, to receive the remains of the future illustrious dead—one to be aptly appropriated to Sir C. Napier. In the centre should be placed the tombs of Nelson and Wellington, as types of our naval and military heroes, and *side by side*; instead of Nelson occupying exclusively the central station of honour, and Wellington having his tomb in a remoter crypt, and *not under the dome*, according to the arrangement which, it is understood, has at present been fixed upon. To prevent draughts of air rising from the vaults, the sepulchral chapel and passages should be inclosed with iron railings, painted and gilt, and filled in with plate glass.

Let the opening above the pavement have a bronze gilt circular balustrading, with eight pedestals and noble candelabra. Thus would St. Paul's gain in sentiment and expression: a central object would be given to it; and the visit to the metropolitan cathedral would become one of still deeper interest and delight; and the stranger, resting on the bronze gilt railing, would look down into the circular court, and, at a glance, behold the tombs of our two great warriors immediately beneath, and side by side. And he would catch a glimpse of the sarcophagi in the radiating chapels around, containing the remains of men, of whom it would be a proud distinction to say, that they were next to Nelson and Wellington in this sepulchral circle of our mighty dead.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
Thomas L. Donaldson.

Portrait of Lord Raglan.—The admirable full-length portrait of Lord Raglan, Master-General of the Ordnance, painted for the United Service Club, by Mr. F. Grant, R.A., is now on view at Messrs. H. Graves and Co., previous to its being placed in the hands of Mr. H. Cousins, for the purpose of being engraved.

Coal-mines in Catalonia.—A letter from Barcelona, 24th September, says:—"The boring of an Artesian well has been commenced in the neighbourhood of Figueras. After the borer had steadily passed through a stratum of clay, and another of chalk, it met with a bed of coal, which, on being tried, was found to burn as well as the best English coal. The borer passed to the depth of 30 feet into this bed without reaching the bottom of it, and from other indications there is reason to suppose that it is of very considerable extent. This is a discovery of the highest importance for Catalonia, where there are so many manufactories which consume a large quantity of that article."



THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—PROFESSOR DONALDSON'S PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.

SHAM FIGHT ON ROBOROUGH DOWN, DEVON, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH.

GRAND FIELD DAY ON ROBOROUGH DOWN.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., this interesting spectacle took place on the Down, under the command of the highly-distinguished General of the district, Sir Harry Smith. The troops that took part in the proceedings of the day were the following:—

1ST BRIGADE. Brigadier Lieut.-Col. R. Andrews, Royal Artillery.—The Devon Militia Artillery, under Major W. Hole, and Capts. Russell and Harrison as mounted officers, with four 6-pounders.

2ND BRIGADE.—Brigadier Lieut.-Col. Sidley, 50th Regiment.—50th Queen's Own Regt., and 25th South Devon Militia.

3RD BRIGADE. Brigadier Lieut.-Col. Rothe, 93rd Highlanders.—93rd Highlanders and Royal Marines.

The Royal Artillery, with two six-pounders, and about 100 recruits from the several regiments in garrison, formed the skeleton enemy, under the command of Captain Elliott, Royal Artillery. The whole force on the field was about 3500.

All the troops had a rendezvous at Manadon Gate, at the junction of the Plymouth and Devonport Roads to Tavistock, at ten o'clock, and then proceeded in order of march. The 1st and 3rd Brigades kept a forward route to the Downs. The light company of the 93rd Highlanders, forming the advanced guard, followed by Captain Worth's company of Devon Militia Artillery, with four six-pounders, covered by the remainder of the regiment as a battalion, marched through the village of Jump to the Downs, and found the enemy occupying the heights commanding the village of Jump, followed by the remainder of the 93rd Highlanders and Royal Marines. Whilst the South Devon Militia and part of the 50th Regiment turned at Bickleigh Down, and, preceded by a company of skirmishers (50th), passed through lanes, under the guidance of an officer of Royal Engineers, and debouching on the Downs, advanced across the ground, manœuvring so as to turn the enemy left flank.

As soon as the several brigades arrived on the Downs, the light company of 93rd Highlanders extended to the left and laid down. On the order from the General, Captain Worth's Company, with four six-pounders (covered by the remainder of the regiment), opened their fire on the enemy. After firing some rounds, they ceased firing, and advanced towards the centre of the Downs, and again came into action, and firing on the enemy with great precision, did great service. The general, in person, conducted an advance of the South Devon over a considerable space of rough ground, which would have broken older troops, but they pushed on vigorously at the double firing, shouting supported by the 50th, and having attained the desired point, a rapid flank movement was ordered, which compelled the enemy to abandon their guns. The Devon Militia Artillery at the same time pressed for

FUNERAL OF M. ARAGO, IN PERE LA CHAISE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ward at the double, took possession of the guns, and moved forward, while the 3rd Brigade on their left and front formed line, advancing, attacked the heights and key of the enemy's position; the Highlanders leading, and dislodged them with the assistance of the Devon Militia Artillery, their firing being both rapid and successful. While these movements were in progress, the 2nd Brigade pushed forward briskly on the Tavistock-road, to prevent the enemy's retreat by it. The firing now ceased, the troops were re-formed, the enemy's retreat and movements were reconnoitred, and finding he had taken up a position, his right resting on the fence of Bickham park, his left extending along the ridge tending towards the sea, on the Downs, in order to cover his retreat. After some minutes of sharp firing from the guns, and heavy fusilade of the 2nd and 3rd Brigades, the enemy was entirely dislodged, and closely pursued, the whole presenting a morning's manœuvre of a most gratifying character to those spectators who were fortunate enough in commanding a view of the spectacle.

After the evolutions, which were gone through with great precision, the troops dined on the Common; and, previous to leaving the ground, were addressed by Sir Harry in a characteristic speech. He alluded in terms of high praise to the soldierlike appearance and the order and efficiency of the regular troops; and, turning to the militia, said, in words to this effect:—"It affords me great satisfaction to see you here to-day. You are an honour to your country; you have taken the only gun which has been captured on the field to-day, and that is a proud 'feather in your caps.' Now I have seen what I always foretold, and will say to the Secretary of State that the Militia of England is a body of soldiers to be depended upon in times of emergency. I am convinced, if such an enemy should ever invade this country, you will fight them bravely, and 'lick' them too." Previous to this, in addressing the Devonshire Militia Artillery, said, "Well done, my lads, you have fired right merrily; I never was served by better artillery in my life." Also Colonel Andrews, Royal Artillery, commanding 1st Brigade, after very close observation, expressed his astonishment at the progress made during the short training, and also his entire approbation of the whole day's proceeding. Major Holl, Devonshire Militia Artillery (commanding in the absence of Col Buck from sickness) at the dismissal of the regiment, expressed his gratitude to the officers for the manner in which they had done their duty; and his thanks to the non-commissioned officers and men for the way in which they had acted as soldiers ready at any time to fight for their country.

The military display created great interest: a very large concourse of persons was on the ground; and a number of equipages with the families of many of the officers, including Lady Rolle, Lady Yarde Buller, Miss Yarde Buller, &c.

FUNERAL OF M. ARAGO.

THE obsequies of this distinguished *savant* (of whom a memoir appeared in our Obituary last week) took place on Wednesday, the 5th, with much pomp, at Paris. At eleven o'clock the remains of the deceased were transferred to a *chapelle ardente*, under the principle gate of the Observatory, where his friends were admitted to sprinkle holy water over them. In the meantime a br gade of infantry, under the command of General Renault, drew up at both sides of the avenue of the Luxembourg, where they were soon afterwards joined by 200 men of the 18th battalion of the National Guard. The rain, which had set in early in the morning, fell without ceasing; but an immense crowd assembled on the avenue and in the streets through which the procession was to pass. At noon the procession began to move. It was opened by two companies of the 6th regiment of Infantry, the band playing a solemn dirge; next rode the General, accompanied by his staff, and an escort of horse chasseurs, attired in their uniform, green and black, with woollen bonnets. Then came two other companies of infantry; the detachment of National Guards; two mourning carriages, containing the clergy of St. Jacques du Haut Pas; a plain hearse, drawn by two horses; and followed by M. Jean Dominique Arago, the son of the deceased; other members of his family; his numerous friends; the members of the Académie des Sciences, of which M. Arago was a perpetual secretary; and a crowd of his political adherents—among whom were M. Garnier Pagès, his colleague of the Provisional Government in 1848; M. Pagnerre, one of its secretaries; M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Executive Government under General Cavaignac; Col. Guinard, Colonel of the Parisian Artillery (who, having joined M. Ledru Rollin in the demonstration of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, on the 13th of June, 1849, was sentenced to banishment; but was subsequently pardoned by the Emperor); Messieurs de Lasteyrie, Jules Favre, Carnot, Havin, Peupin, and other members of the late Legislative Assembly. Two Imperial state carriages came next, in which were seated Marshal Vaillant, Grand Marshal of the Palace, and M. Ducos, Minister of Marine, who directs *ad interim* the department of Public Instruction, in the absence of M. Fortoul. Two battalions of infantry closed the march.

The pall-bearers were M. Roux, Admiral Baudin, M. Flourens, and M. Lionville, jun. The cortège descended the avenue of the Luxembourg, passing close to the Odéon theatre, and, at the corner of it, then proceeded through the Rues de l'Est, Val de Grâce, and St. Jacques, to the Church of St. Jacques du Haut Pas. The edifice being small, very few, except the family and immediate friends of the deceased, could be present at the religious service which was performed by the parish priest, assisted by a numerous body of the clergy. At one o'clock the corpse resumed its march, in the same order, for the cemetery of Père la Chaise; passing through the Rues St. Jacques and Soufflot, the square of the Panthéon, the Rues Clovis, Fossés, St. Victor, and St. Bernard, the Quay St. Bernard, the Bridge of Austerlitz, the Place Mazas, the Boulevard Contrescarpe, the Place de la Bastille, and the Rue de la Roquette. On reaching Père la Chaise, M. Flourens pronounced an oration in honour of M. Arago; and the proceedings terminated.

RECOVERY OF THE HUNGARIAN CROWN.

THE recovery of the Crown and insignia of the ancient kingdom of Hungary must be regarded as an event since the Emperors of Austria, who always commence their coronations with that at Buda Pesth, could not have done so, while the Crown and Crown jewels of Hungary were missing. Various reports were in circulation as to their loss, which, at one time, was considered irreparable. It is said that only four persons—one of whom is M. de S——, late Minister of the Magyar republic—knew where they were secreted; and there are cogent reasons extant, that, after all, they have not been recovered in their integrity. M. de Karger, Major-Auditeur in the Austrian army, attempted to show at first that M. Kossuth had conveyed the Hungarian crown and insignia originally to New Orsowa: but, seeing that he could not conceal them there, he went to the Danube baths of Turkish Orsowa; and, finding there still less opportunity for concealment, he again returned to Old Orsowa, and, after keeping the treasures there a short time, had them conveyed by trusty persons, upon horseback, in the night, over the Czerna, towards the Wallachian frontier. It had been previously planned, also, that his followers had bought, on the same day, instruments for digging at Old Orssova, and had proceeded in the night towards the Czerna.

The winter, which set in with great severity on the Northern Danube, covering the whole country with snow several feet deep, did not allow immediate search in the vicinity of Old Orssova: but when, in the month of April, 1850, the snow had melted, all the traces of any digging had vanished; while the Republican party, to whom these searches had not remained unknown, did not fail to mislead the Austrian Government by false reports. Thus, things slumbered three years, until, last spring, M. de Karger received orders to seek again the lost crown. He, accordingly, started from various premises, which, by the result, prove to have been merely centres. He conjectured that the persons holding the crown and insignia had certainly selected a place retired, even after the lapse of years, would be recognised by them or their families and avengers. He further inferred that, as the Kossuth fugitives had taken the road over the Czerna, it was not very likely that beyond this the jewels could have been secreted. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of this locality in former years, M. de Karger researched the country for a full week; and in all hours of day and night, leaving no stone nor rock, no tree nor bramble, unsearched, and red times over the same ground. After having repeatedly examined several clumps of trees in the neighborhood, he found, in a sequestered part of the Allion an excavation of ten a, which had been surrounded by stripped the bark, had the branches singularly arranged, &c., proving that they had not been broken by the peasantry for fuel. The accidental finding of an elegant watch-key, and the handle of a pickaxe, suggested to M. de Karger that a person of the higher ranks of society had been there for some particular purpose. The softness of the ground, the loneliness of the place, as well as its easy access from the Danube, and the opposite Turco-Serbian shore, corroborated the judge's belief, and, although he had strict orders not to excavate the ground until the most certain indications had been obtained, he at once proceeded to that operation, on the 6th of September last. After the locality had been accurately surveyed and mapped, and a sort of network laid down to enclose and bisect the whole oasis of trees, having an area of twenty square fathoms, by seven parallel ditches, and to prolong them to the length of the Au, it was on the 8th of September, at 8 A.M., that the hoe of a workman struck some metallic substance, which proved to be a well-secured iron chest, which, on being forcibly broken open, was found to contain the lost crown of the Magyar kings, and their insignia.

The Crown contains 53 sapphires, 50 rubies of a pale red colour, 2 emeralds, and 138 pearls. The well-known Austrian historian, Count Mailath, in his "History of the Magyars," states that the Crown is composed of two parts—the inferior part, encircling the head, being of a later origin than the upper one, which is placed within that circle. The former, according to Count Mailath's opinion, is a relic of a Greek crown, sent as a present to the Duke Geiza of Hungary (afterwards King Geiza I.) by the Byzantine Emperor, Michael Dukas; the latter is preserved from the original Crown which St. Stephen received from the Pope Sylvester II., as a reward for his converting the heathenish Magyars to Christianity.

The history of the Hungarian Crown is surrounded by the most romantic stories; and, as we have before stated, the greatest value has ever been attached to its possession by every Government. Even the revolutionary Government of 1848 did not disdain the *prestige* conferred by the possession of the Crown, and secured its removal when Field Marshal Windischgratz, in the autumn of 1848, approached Ofen. A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, states, that when Kossuth and Ladislaus Madarasz demanded the Crown from the keeper Uermenyi, large crowds of people assembled in order to witness the proceeding. The Crown was at that time kept in the chapel of the Royal Palace at Ofen. When Uermenyi delivered it up into the hands of Kossuth and Madarasz, he said, "Here I deliver you the Holy Crown wherewith more than fifty Kings have been crowned." The people, seeing that Kossuth and his companion, Madarasz, a fierce radical, received the crown with covered hats, suddenly burst out into the cry—"Take the hat off! take the hat off."

The Diet of 1715 resolved "The Crown shall be kept at Presburg, and not be removed from thence without the consent of the Viceroy (Palatin)." So it remained at Presburg until the time of the Emperor Joseph II., who sought to centralise his dominions, and ordered the Crown to be brought over to Vienna, that it might be kept there in the Imperial treasury. The Crown was really carried to Vienna in the year 1784, but restored again to Hungary six years afterwards. From this time it has been ordained that in times of peace it should be kept at Ofen, and in war time it should be brought over to Mukats.

DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

CAPTAIN INGLEFIELD has arrived from the Arctic Regions, bringing with him intelligence of extreme interest and importance. The discovery of the North-West Passage has at length been accomplished by our hardy and gallant navigators; and the *Investigator*—by whose gallant captain (M'Clure) and his officers the discovery appears to have been established—is safe, and lying within easy reach, in point of distance, of Captain Kellett's parties from Melville Island. Captain M'Clure has verified the existence of a North-West Passage, by the discovery of a channel into Barrow Strait from the open sea, so frequently seen by Franklin and others from the coast of North America. No ship has yet been carried through, and it remains to be seen if the *Investigator* will be able to accomplish the passage.

Sir Edward Belcher appears to have made less progress from Wellington Channel, than might have been expected, up the newly-discovered Victoria Channel of Penny; and at the date when he was last seen, was still within that passage. Captain Kellett's position, as a starting-point for travelling parties, becomes of infinitely greater importance now that it would appear that Sir Edward Belcher's progress has been retarded. Captain Kellett's parties were to be directed north-west from Melville Island to the quarter where the anxious attention of those most conversant with this question points. It is to be feared that no intelligence of the results of Captain Inglefield's cruise will reach us before the next year.

Captain Inglefield unfortunately returns without the transport which conveyed his stores to Beechy Island, that vessel having suffered the fate which occasionally befalls the whalers, of being nipped in the ice; her entire crew, however, having succeeded in saving their lives. The season appears to have been most boisterous and severe, and the quantity of ice enormous. The character of the intelligence brought home is of an opposite and mixed nature, the loss of the transport being mitigated by the entire rescue of her crew, and balanced by the safety of the *Investigator*; while the absence of any further information respecting the Franklin expedition is altogether inconclusive, since Sir Edward Belcher's progress appears to have been limited to the mere channel through which Franklin is believed to have passed into the region beyond. Our judgment is therefore suspended for want of facts.

One event, however, has cast a shadow of gloom over the incidents of Captain Inglefield's cruise, the premature death, by drowning, of the gallant young French Lieutenant Bellot, of the boat's crew of a party, in order to reach Sir Edward Belcher, to communicate to him the important fact of the large deposit of provisions which Captain Inglefield had made at Beechy Island information which, no doubt, would materially influence the movements of the squadron. He has thus literally given his life to the cause to which he devoted himself with a zeal and ability never surpassed; and deeply will his brother officers in the noble service lament the premature termination of a life so precious to all who knew him, and so valuable to his country.

We commence our extracts from the despatches published by the Admiralty, with a few dates and events from Captain M'Clure's despatch, announcing the discovery of the North-West Passage. Captain M'Clure's ship, the *Investigator*, parted company with the *Herald* upon the 21st of July, 1850, off Cape Lisbourne:—

Sept. 1.—Off Cape Bathurst, many natives came on board, and, it being nearly calm, remained until the evening, when, a breeze springing up, we took our final leave of the Esquimaux upon the American coast, fully convinced that neither the ships nor any of the crews of Sir J. Franklin's expedition have ever reached their shores; they appear a quiet mollensive people (with the exception of those at Point Barrow, who, like the Bathurst tribe have no dealings with), and would assist any white people thrown among them.

Sept. 6.—At 11.20 A.M., being to the northward of Cape Parry, remarked high land from N. by E. to E.N.E.

Sept. 7.—At 9.30 A.M. passed and took possession of the discovery, and named it Baring Island. The land is bold upon the southern side, being upwards of 1000 feet in height, its northern being Bank's Land. Erected a signal pole with blackball, and left a notice in lat. 71° 8′ N., long. 122° 48′ W.

Sept. 9.—Observed land N.N.E. Named it Prince Albert's Land, which is continuous with Victoria and Victoria Land, and extends north to lat. 73° 21′ N., long. 112° 48′ W.

Sept. 11.—Ship beset, lat. 72° 52′, long. 117° 3′ W., but ice in motion.

Oct. 8.—Since the 11th of last month have been drifting in the pack—a narrowly escaped destruction several times—until, with a heavy N.W. gale on the 2nd A.M., which listed the ship 38 degrees, we were firmly fixed for the space of nine months, in lat. 72° 47′, long. 117° 24′.

Oct. 10.—Took possession of Prince Albert's Land, distant four miles.

Oct. 12.—And to day of the Princess Royal Isles, lying in the centre of Prince of Wales Strait, the channel which divides them. There is erected a large cairn, pole and ball upon its summit, in lat. 72° 46′ N., long. 117° 44′ W., and have deposited three months' provisions for 66 men, besides leaving a boat and some ammunition.

Oct. 21.—The captain, Mr. Court, and party, started to trace the strait towards the north-east.

Oct. 26.—*Discovered the entrance into Barrow's Strait* in lat. 74° 30′ N., long. 114° 14′ W. *which establishes the existence of a north-west passage.*

Oct. 30.—Five Musk oxen shot upon Prince Albert's Land, which terminated our operations in 1850.

April 18, 1851.—This day despatched three travelling parties to search the coast line, under Lieutenant Haswell, to the south east, towards Wollaston Land; Lieutenant Cresswell in the direction of Melville Island; and Mr. Wynniatt, mate, to the north-east, who respectively reaching the positions as noted below,* and traced the coast as per accompanying chart.

June 7.—Captain and Mr. Miertsching (the interpreter) communicated with the Esquimaux upon Prince Albert's Land about sixty miles south of our position, who had previously been met by Lieutenant Haswell; they traced the coast line as marked in the chart, and state that there are many of their people inhabiting the land towards the south, but that they know of none to the north ward; they are a kind, simple people, and have never before seen the white man, at whom they were evidently surprised.

July 14.—Ice opened without any pressure, and the vessel was again fairly afloat, but so surrounded with it that we only drifted with the pack, having been able to use our sails but twice, and that only for a few hours, up to August the 14th, when we attained our farthest northern position in Prince of Wales Strait, lat. 73° 14′ 10, long. 115° 32′ 30″ W.

August 16.—Finding our passage into Barrow's Strait obstructed by north-east winds setting large masses of ice to the southward, which had drifted the ship fifteen miles in that direction during the last twelve hours, bore up to run to the southward of Baring Island.

August 29.—Ship in great danger of being crushed or driven on shore by the ice coming in with heavy pressure from the Polar Sea, driving her along within 100 yards of the land for half a mile, bearing her up, raising her bodily one foot eight inches, when we again became stationary and the ice quiet.

Sept. 5.—Ice again in motion, and the ship driven from the land into the main pack, with heavy gale from the S.W.

Sept. 11.—Succeeded in getting clear of the pack, and secured to a large grounded floe. Lat. 74° 29′ N., long. 122° 20′ W.

Sept. 13.—Clear water along shore to the eastward. Cast off, and worked in that directions with occasional obstructions, and several narrow escapes from the stupendous Polar ice, until the evening of the 2nd, when we ran upon a mud bank, having six feet water under the bow, and five fathoms astern; hove off without sustaining any damage.

Sept. 14.—At daylight observed Barrow's Strait full of ice, and large masses setting into that bay, determined upon making this our winter quarters, and, finding a well-sheltered spot upon the south side of the island upon which we last night grounded, ran in and anchored in four fathoms, lat. 74° N., long. 117° 54′ W. This night were frozen in, and have not since moved. The position is most excellent, being well protected from the heavy ice by the projection of the reef, which throws it clear of the ship 800 yards.

A ship stands no chance of getting to the westward by entering the Polar Sea, the water along shore being very narrow and wind contrary, and the pack impenetrable; but through Barrow's Strait and Prince of Wales Strait, and by keeping along the American coast. I conceive it practicable. Drift wood in great abundance upon the east coast of Prince of Wales Strait, and on the American shore, also, much game.

In this vicinity the hills abound in reindeer and hare, which remain the entire winter: we have been very fortunate in procuring upwards of 4000 lbs.

The health of the crew has been, and still continues, excellent, without any diminution of number, nor have we felt any trace of scurvy.

It is my intention, if possible, to get home to England this season, touching at Melville Island and Port Leopold, but should we not be again heard of, in all probability we shall have been carried into the Polar pack, or to the westward of Melville Island, in either of which to attempt to send succour would only be to increase the evil, as any ship that enters the Polar pack must be inevitably crushed, therefore, a depôt of provisions, ora ship at winter harbour, is the best and only certainty for the safety of the surviving crew.

No traces of Franklin or whatever have been met with, or any information obtained from the natives, which could by any possibility lead to the supposition that Sir J. Franklin's expedition or any of his crews, have ever yet reached the shores we have visited or searched, nor have we been more fortunate with respect to the *Enterprise*, not having seen her since parting company in the Straits of Magellan on the 20th of April, 1850.

This notice was deposited by a travelling party in April, 1852, consisting of Captain M'Clure, Mr. Court, second master; John Calder, Captain of the forecastle; Sergeant Wood, Royal Marines, George Gibbs, A.B.; George Rousseau, A.B., John Davis, A.B., and Peter Thompson, captain of the foretop. Whoever finds this, it is requested it may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Dated on board her Britannic Majesty's discovery ship *Investigator*, frozen in the Bay of Mercy, in lat. 74° 6′ N., long. 117° 54′ W., April 12, 1852.

ROBERT M'CLURE, Commander.

Unless there is a vessel now at Melville Island, it is not my intention to remain it, but make the best of my way down the straits.

R. M'CLURE.

This despatch was discovered at Winter Harbour, by a searching-party from Captain Kellett's vessel, and who was thus led to a knowledge of the *Investigator's* position. The meeting of Commander M'Clure from the east, and Lieut. Bedford Pim from the west, with the party from the *Resolute* sent to his assistance, is thus described in a private letter from Captain Kellett, C.B., dated "Her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, Melville Island, April 10, 1853:—

This is really a red-letter day in our voyage, and shall be kept as a holiday by our heirs and successors for ever. At nine o'clock of this day our look-out man made the signal, that a party coming in from the westward; all went out to meet them and assist them in. A second party was then seen. Dr. Domville was the first person I met. I cannot describe my feelings when I found that Captain M'Clure was among the number. I was not long in reaching him and giving him many hearty shakes—no purer were ever given by two men in the world. M'Clure looks well, but is very hungry. Lieutenant Pim's making the harbour of Mercy would have been a fine subject for the pen of Captain Barrat, were he alive.

M'Clure and the first Lieutenant were walking on the floe. Seeing a person coming very fast towards them they supposed he was chased by a bear, or had seen a bear. Waited towards him; on getting onwards a hundred yards, they could see from his gesticulations that he was not one of them. Pim began to screech and throw up his hands (his face as black as my hat); this brought the Captain and Lieutenant to a stand, as they could not imagine the necessity to make his acquaintance.

At length Pim reached the party, quite bes de himself, and stammered out, as M'Clure asking him, "Who are you, and where are you come from?" "Lieutenant Pim, *Herald*." Captain M'Clure was the more inexplicable to M'Clure, as I was the last person he should have left in Behring's straits. He at length found that this solitary stranger was a true Englishman—an angel of light. The reason was soon seen from the ship, they had only one hatchway open, and the crew were fairly hammocks, and could no longer forgot their despondency; in fact, all was changed on board the *Investigator*.

Pim had 30 men and three officers fully prepared to leave for the depôt at Point Spencer. What a disappointment it would have been to go there and find the miserable *Mary* yacht with four or five casks of provisions instead of a fine large depôt.

Another party of seven men were to have gone by M'Kenzie, with a request to the Admiralty to send out a ship to meet at Point Leopold, in 1854. The 29 men are on their way over to me now. I shall, if possible, send them on to Beechy Island, with about ten men of my own crew, to be taken home the first opportunity.

Mac.—*Investigator's* second party, consisting of Lieuts. Cresswell and Wynniatt, Mr. Piers, and Mr. Miertsching, arrived, bringing two men on their sledge. They made an extraordinary passage across for men in their state. The greater part of them are affected with scurvy, but are rapidly improving.

Commander Inglefield says in his despatch:—

Commander M'Clure had made arrangements for deserting the ship, to have been carried out a few days later than the opportune arriva. of the officer from the *Resolute*. Captain Kellett sent them to report upon the health of the crew. He also desired that should there not be among them a sufficient number of volunteer to remain another winter, Captain M'Clure was to desert his vessel. The *Intrepid* was expected at Beechy Island with the crew, and Sir Edward Belcher had ordered the *North Star* to be prepared on her arrival to proceed to England, sailing on the 1st of September, and to leave the *Intrepid* and Beechy Island, in her stead.

The intelligence gleaned from the other squadrons is as follows:—

Sir Edward Belcher wintered in the spot he had named Northumberland Sound, in lat. 76° 52′ N., and long. 97° W., near the position now marked in the charts of Wellington Channel. Sage Sir John Franklin. From Captain Pullen I learned that *not the slightest traces of the missing expedition* (of Sir John Franklin) *had been met with*, either by him or the western branch of the searching squadron, and that it was evidently the intention of Sir Edward Belcher to return to Beechy Island as soon as possible.

Captain Kellett wintered at Dealy Island, Melville Island; he had a narrow escape of losing his ship on the night of his departure from the harbour, she grounded off Cape Colbourn, and was only got off after the ice had set down upon her, causing her over on her broadside and with the loss of sixty feet of her false keel.

Captain Inglefield entered Melville Bay on the 16th July, where he was detained by the ice until the 26th. He lay for eight days in Dundas Harbour, Croker Bay, waiting for the breaking up of the ice. A light wind eased off the ice; and by pushing on under steam, he fortunately succeeded in reaching his destination, Beechy Island, on the 8th of August. Having landed his stores at Cape Riley, Captain Inglefield proceeded up Wellington Channel in a boat and sledge, in search of Captain Pullen, who had been absent from the *North Star* a month. Captain Inglefield started in his whale boat, with a month's provision, on the 16th of August. They reached Cape Kenrae, after much exertion and privation, on the 13th of August, and here they learnt by notice of Captain Pullen's return to his ship, and of his having communicated with Sir Edward Belcher.

Depositing in the cairn duplicates of their Lordships' despatches for that officer, we (says Captain Inglefield) commenced our return, and reached the tent on the fifth day of our absence, footsore and much exhausted with the new mode of journeying in the Arctic regions, having travelled 120 miles. Sleeping without shelter on the bare beach, at a temperature several degrees below freezing point was a trial for all, more especially as we could not eat the pemmican, and subsisted wholly on biscuit and tea, with the exception of a few dovekies which I shot.

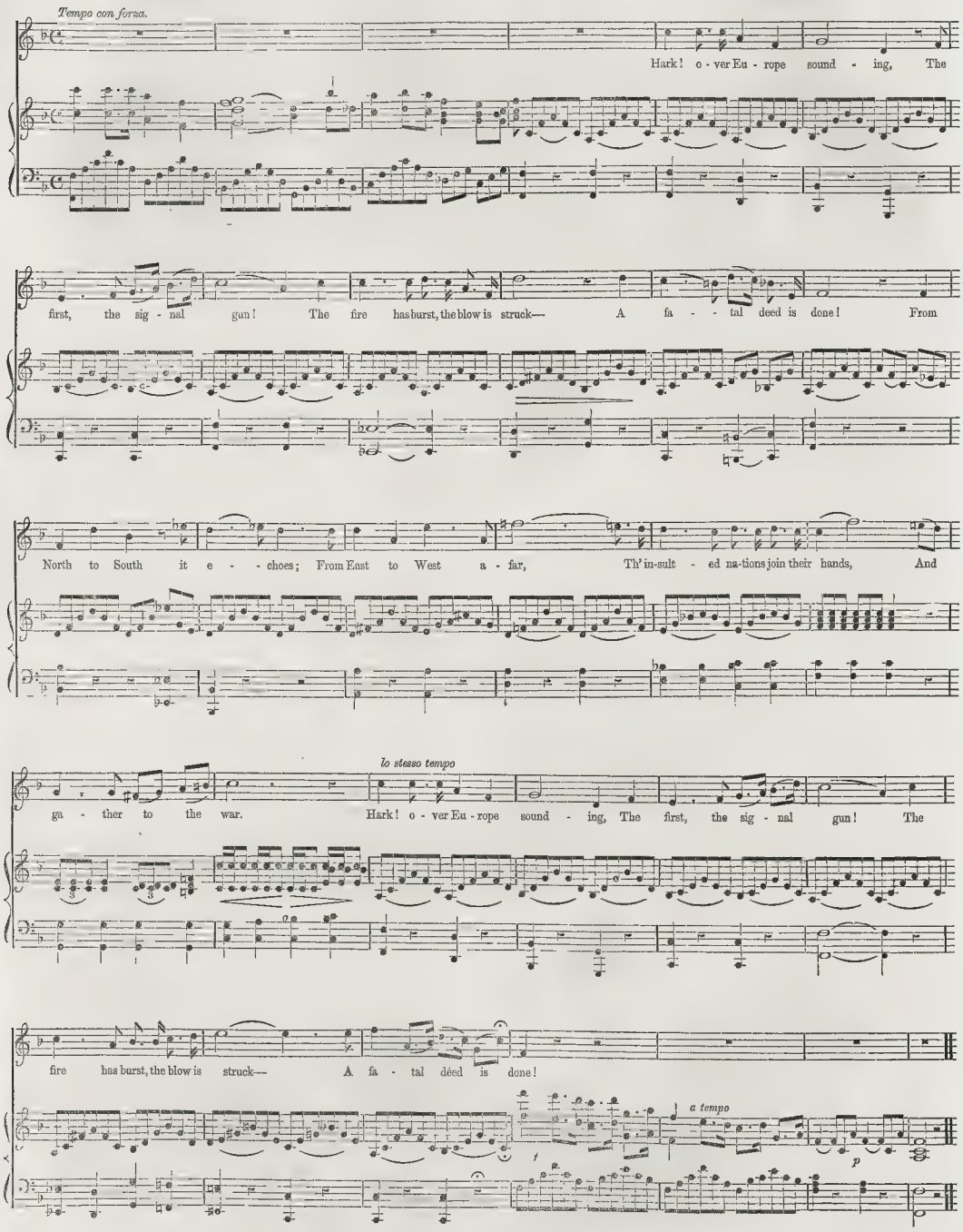
Captain Inglefield mentions two remarkable discoveries adverted to in Captain M'Clure's journal—viz., some smoking hillocks and a petrified forest.—

Captain M'Clure also states that, during his intercourse with the natives, he only once met with any hostile demonstrations. This occurred at Point Warren, near the Mackenzie, where, on attempting to land, two natives with threatening gestures warned them off. It was not without much difficulty that they were pacified; and they then related that all their

(*Continued on page 332.*)

* Lieutenant Haswell, lat. 70° 34′, long. 115°; Lieutenant Cresswell, lat. 74° 16, long. 117° 43′ W.; Mr. Wynniatt, lat. 74° 8′ N., long. 117° 42′ W.

THE FIRST CANNON SHOT!

POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY. MUSIC BY HENRY RUSSELL.

Tempo con forza.
Hark! o - ver Eu - rope sound - ing, The
first, the sig - nal gun! The fire has burst, the blow is struck— A fa - - tal deed is done! From
North to South it e - - choes; From East to West a - far, Th' in-sult - ed na-tions join their hands, And
lo stesso tempo
ga - ther to the war. Hark! o - ver Eu - rope sound - ing, The first, the sig - nal gun! The
fire has burst, the blow is struck— A fa - tal déed is done!
a tempo
f
p

I.

Hark over Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun!
The fire has burst—the blow is struck—
A fatal deed is done!
From North to South it echoes:
From East to West afar,
Th' insulted nations join their hands,
And gather to the war.

II.

From restless slumber waking,
The thunder in her ear,
Unhappy Poland starts to life,
And grasps her broken spear
Old Rome grows young to hear it—
There's mischief in her glance!
And Hungary mounts her battle steed,
And waves her fiery lance.

III.

Not long shall last the combat:—
Though Russia laugh to scorn,
The wrongful cause, if *up* to-day,
Is *down* to-morrow morn!
When France unites with England,
Beware defeat and shame,
Ye foes of right, who force the fight,
And fan the needless flame!

IV.

Hark! over Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun!
But when the last loud cannon-peal
Shall tell of victory won,
Be sure, ye proud aggressors,
Your hour shall not be long!
They may not, shall not, cannot win,
Who battle in the wrong.

CAPTAIN INGLEFIELD, OF H.M.S. "PHŒNIX."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

(*Continued from page* 330.)

tribe, but the chief and his sick son, had fled on seeing the ship, alleging as a reason that they feared the ship had come to revenge the death of a white man they had murdered some time ago. They (through the interpreter) related that some white men had come there in a boat, and that they built themselves a house and lived there. At last the natives murdered one, and the others escaped they knew not where; but the murdered man was buried in a spot they pointed out. A thick fog coming on prevented Captain M'Clure from examining this locality, which is much to be regretted, as here is the probable position a boat party endeavouring to return by the Mackenzie would have encamped.

Captain Inglefield's despatch gives the melancholy details subjoined of the death of Lieut. Bellot:—

I received, by an official letter from Capt. Pullen, a report of the melancholy intelligence of the death of M. Bellot, who had been sent by Capt. Pullen on his return during my absence, to acquaint me of the same, and to carry on the original despatches to Sir Edward Belcher. This unfortunate occurrence took place on the night of the gale, when M. Bellot with two men were driven off from the shore on the floe; and shortly after, while reconnoitering from the top of a hummock, he was blown off by a violent gust of wind into a deep crack in the ice, and perished by drowning. The two men were saved by a comparative miracle; and after driving about for thirty hours without food, were enabled to land and rejoin their fellow-travellers, who gave them provisions, and then all returned to the ship, bringing back in safety the despatches; but three of them fit subjects only for invaliding.

A separate letter will give their Lordships further information relative to the death of this excellent officer, who was sincerely regretted by us all. His zeal, ability, and quiet unassuming manner, made him, indeed, beloved.

The total loss of the *Breadalbane* transport, under the command of Capt. Inglefield, is thus described by that officer:—

4. This unfortunate event, which occurred on the morning of the 21st of August, off Beechy Island, no human power could have averted; and my own vessel, which at that time had the transport actually in tow, barely escaped a similar fate, receiving a severe nip, which raised the stern several feet, and arched the quarter-deck, destroying the rudder and screw; one of the beams forward was sprung, and the port bow partially stove, breaking one of the riders and forcing in the planking. This latter damage, there is some doubt, may have been sustained in a heavy gale on the morning of the 18th of August, when the ship was severely nipped off Cape Riley. The ice master is of opinion it was received in Melville Bay, while forcing a passage under full steam through some heavy ice; however this may be, I have little doubt, but that for the solid nature of the stowage of our hold, and the strengthenings fitted in England, we must have shared the same fate as the unfortunate *Breadalbane*.

Captain Inglefield now resolved to lose no time in getting to England, and he arrived in London on the 7th inst., in company with Lieut. Cresswell, of the *Investigator*, who brings Commander M'Clure's despatches and journals. Lieut. Cresswell says:—

I have the greatest satisfaction in reporting that, during the prolonged service on which we were employed in search of the crews of the missing ships, we have only lost three men since the spring of the present year.

Captain Inglefield's expedition has not been without its results. He says:—

In natural history, we are able to add a large collection of minerals to our museum: nearly 1000 specimens of ores and earthy substances have been obtained at different parts of the coasts of Greenland. Specimens also of the flower, leaf, and root plants, of all the kinds we have met with, are carefully preserved; and such crustaceous and other creatures from the animal kingdom as our limited means have allowed us to collect, are prepared for the naturalists.

THE CROWN OF HUNGARY.—(SEE PAGE 351.)

THE LATE LIEUT. BELLOT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

A careful meteorological journal has been kept; a tide register at Holsteinberg; and a great many observations made on the direction, dip, and force of the magnet. These have been carried on by Mr. Stanton, and the late lamented M. Bellot, whose industry in this branch of science is well proved by the mass of valuable matter he has left behind.

Next week, we hope to Illustrate some of the localities named in the preceding Report.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—GREAT MEETING.

THE meeting, which has been announced for some time, to consider of the present position of affairs in the East, and the propriety of active interference in support of Turkey, was held in the London Tavern on Friday week. Long before the hour appointed for commencing proceedings, the great room was crowded; and at a quarter past seven some hundreds had left the doors unable to obtain admission. Sir Charles Napier was there to take a part; Mr. Blackett, the spirited member for Newcastle; Professor Newman, Mr. Frost, Mr. Nicholay, Captain Mayne Reid; and several well-known representatives of the working classes—William Newman, Dunford, Moore, Elt, and others—were also present.

Lord Dudley Stuart took the chair, amidst great acclamation.

The speech of the chairman was a spirited speech. It condemned the course pursued by the present Government (excepting Lord Palmerston from censure, and attacking Lord Aberdeen); it declared for war, on the ground both of honour and interest; and it comprised a full and vigorous narrative of the events which have occurred, from the first mission of Menschikoff to Constantinople to the present day. Hearty

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—GREAT MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

responses broke from the meeting when its feelings of manliness and honour were appealed to.

Professor Newman moved the first resolution. He said

I have lived, I believe, for more than forty years in this world under the delusion that it was the part of a private citizen to leave to the Government the direction of foreign affairs; but, unfortunately, I have been converted to an opposite opinion by discovering - what Lord John Russell has also discovered that there is in Europe a conspiracy of despots against liberty. Another discovery I have unfortunately made—which Lord John Russell has not made—namely, that that conspiracy of despots has put forth an influence within the Cabinet of the Queen. I look upon it as a fact that, unhappily, cannot be doubted; and it is the duty of all Englishmen to step aside from their private positions, and declare to the world, if they feel it, their shame, indignation, and disgust, at the way in which the honour of England has been cast into the dust in these recent affairs. What, then, is needed? It must be admitted that the time for persuasion and concession is passed, and the time for action has arrived (Cheers). I trust that all who are acquainted with the proceedings of the meeting will be left under no possible doubt as to what are the feelings, temper, and judgment, and will be aware that you all feel what I feel—namely, that the confidence which we have been accustomed to put in Ministers has been abused. We have looked to their position, and declare it has looked to them, to uphold the dignity of England, to perform their duty, and to fulfill the treaties into which they had entered, and to provide for our safety. They stopped the mouth of Parliament; they would not let Parliament know what they were doing, because they were ashamed of it. They put it off until they could secure for themselves six months of unprecedented executive despotism; and now if they should send their soldiers to fight against the Turkish people, the English nation has no power to prevent it (Cheers).

Mr. Newman spoke off rather abruptly, and gave way to Mr. Blackett, whose speech was neat and pointed. One passage will illustrate his sentiments:—

The Emperor of Russia counted that England would show a certain degree of pusillanimity, and he counted that the Government would expend itself in protocols, and despatches, and notes, and all the devices of diplomacy; but still he counted upon this, that an English Minister would shrink from the last extremity. He did not for a moment think that a Christian man should depreciate the casualties of war! But though he felt all the misfortunes which war would inflict upon the human race, still, when he considered the advantages of European despotism, the dreadful armament that would take place all over the Continent by the alteration in the balance of power—when he remembered that the progress of Russia was identical with high tariffs and prohibitory duties, and the injuries that resulted to British commerce from the preservation of the present state of things, which was called peace, but which, in the language of Lord John Russell, was not peace at all, but was a most serious state, to be denounced by the aggressor whenever he thought he could secure his own advantage (Cheers)—he believed that, taking the meanest and most mercantile view of these matters, it was probable that the cost of war would be but a [illegible] insurance against what was fast becoming the intolerable calamity of so-called peace (Cheers). But, even on higher considerations, he could not forget that the faith of this country was pledged to Turkey, or the assurances which the Ministers themselves had given of their determination to maintain the independence of Turkey; he could not doubt that there was a man in the room but would join the earnest prayer that England would be true to her ancient honour, and that our Government would not belie the gallant spirit of their countrymen (Loud cheers).

Mr. Nicholay gave expression to similar sentiments; particularly expressing his trust that the good old time would return when an Englishman was respected, let him go where he would, and not as now cut down, insulted, and imprisoned.

Sir Charles Napier's appearance as a speaker drew forth protracted applause. He condemned the present Ministry, and declared that our fleet would have entered the Dardanelles in May had we been prepared to meet the Russians in Yarmouth Roads. Instead of reviewing a grand fleet at Spithead, he would have treated the Russians to the old Nelson trick in the Baltic (Immense cheering).

I see there is to be a Peace Congress on the 13th, and that Mr Bright, Mr Cobden, and all the peaceable men are to be there (Laughter). I am a peaceable man, and I will be there also; I am as fond of peace as a man of peace as Mr. Cobden; I am as fond of comfort as he is; and should like to see this country happy, peaceable, and prosperous, and all of us enjoying himself (Cheers). I am not fond of bloodshed, but my way of preserving peace is very different from their mode. Mr. Cobden told you some time ago that he would put his hands and crumple it like a piece of brown paper; why does he not crumple it now? (Cheers.) Will he crumple the army in its fortresses, and its fleets at Sebastopol and in the Baltic? (A laugh.) If he can only do that, he will save an enormous sum of money.

Mr. David Urquhart here stepped in with an amendment—one-half declaring the Ministry incompetent; the other calling on the meeting to restore the prerogative of the Crown, which was usurped by the cabal, whereupon he mingled with his arguments doctrines of prerogative which the meeting could not understand. Mr. Newton supported the first half, but repudiated the second. This speaker expressed the sentiments of the working-men of London—rather a coolly war than dishonour.

Captain Mayne Reid spoke effectively against secret diplomacy:—

Secret diplomacy! There was not a phrase in the language that was more repugnant to the hearts and the genius of Englishmen. Secret diplomacy! There is no dishonour in the sound—there was positive and palpable meanness in the thought. What has secret diplomacy done for England? Was it by secret diplomacy that the mighty nation had been built up? It they looked back upon their former history, they would find that the tricksters of foreign countries had always out-tricked the tricksters of England. He could understand some mean and petty nation having resort to secret diplomacy; but he could not understand why England should have resource to it. Their first duty was to know what was right; and, having ascertained that, to demand it in the most open and straightforward manner (Cheers). He was no lover of war; he would be glad to see the sword turned into the ploughshare; but he believed it was had come when war was not only just, but a strict and holy necessity. They were bound by treaty to protect the integrity of Turkey. Throw interest to the winds, their honour on is laid upon them (Loud cheers).

Lord Palmerston's speech was always reserved with applause; but there appeared to be a strong dissentient party. Praised by Lord Dudley Stuart, he was attacked by Captain Reid, because he had not lent effective assistance to Hungary in 1849. Mr. Trelawny pointed out that in 1849 Lord Palmerston's hands were not strengthened. In the House of Commons there was a motion made to reduce the standing army. What was the use of barking if they could not bite?

On the whole, the two decided feelings of the meeting were, the one for war, the other for condemnation of Ministers.

The following were the Resolutions proposed and carried, all of them, unanimously, and with great cheering. No. 3 was the latter part of a proposed amendment by Mr. Urquhart, the first portion being withdrawn:—

1. That the series of Russian aggressions convinces this meeting that there is in the Russian Cabinet a fixed purpose not only to subdue Turkey, but to destroy over all Europe the safeguards of freedom. We look upon it as the true reason why no diplomatic settlement of the Turco-Russ an quarrel was possible, and we lament that the British Government has wasted much valuable time, damaged the just cause of the Turks, inflicted on commerce months of needless depression, and (worst of all) has it spired universal suspicion of the good faith of England, in a vain effort to protect with an extinguished and rotten power, which acted while we talked, and which, if now momentarily appeased, would only become more dangerous on some early occasion.

2. That this meeting applauds the glorious patriotic spirit of the Turkish people at the present crisis, and would deplore any attempt on the part of the British Government to suppress that spirit, as an act of unparalleled infamy; especially deprecating the many solemn ways in which England has bound herself to maintain Turkish independence.

3. That this meeting can see in no more humiliating position than this, that the servants of the Crown who now advise her Majesty are unequal to the emergency, in which shape it passed without contradiction.

4. That not only the interest but the duty and honour of England call upon her government to discard all secret and dynastic diplomacy, and to render prompt, decisive, and effective aid to Turkey

5. That this meeting is of opinion that Austria, by reason of her previous course of policy and of her recent perfidious behaviour towards Turkey, ought to be regarded as an enemy by us, and not cherished as an ally.

6. That an address embodying the foregoing resolutions be entrusted to a deputation to be presented to her Majesty.

7. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Turkish Ambassador.

A vote of thanks was passed, with universal approbation, to Lord D. Stuart, and the meeting separated.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF TURKEY.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Prince Albert Tavern, Notting-hill, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present aspect of the Eastern question, and the conduct of Government in reference to it. The meeting was a very crowded one, and a large number of persons who presented themselves were unable to obtain admission. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, condemning the present system of managing the intercourse of nations, as known to be injurious by the state of events in the East, and declaring the necessity of abandoning secrecy in diplomacy, and attributing the prevailing dearth of provisions more to the conduct of Russia on the Danube than to the defective yield of the late harvest

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Oct. 7	29·[illegible]	61·8	44·8	51·5	— 0·8	86	CALM	0.09
„ 8	29·[illegible]	57·7	42·7	50·3	+ 1·4	77	CALM	0.14
„ 9	29·[illegible]	61·1	42·0	51·6	+ 2·4	84	S W	0.09
„ 10	29·[illegible]	63·1	41·6	50·3	1·0	88	N E.	0.11
„ 11	29·[illegible]	58·4	47·0	51·7	+ 1·7	95	E	0.01
„ 12	29·[illegible]	57·1	49·5	52·5	+ 1·7	96	E	0.52
„ 13	29·[illegible]	59·7	43·7	53·1	+ 2·6	82	E	0.06

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the Barometer increased slowly from 29·45 inches at the beginning of the week to 29·84 inches by the morning of the 10th, decreased to 29·71 inches by the afternoon of the 12th, and increased to 29·76 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 29·601 inches.

The mean Temperature of the week was 52·19; being 0·90 above the average of 53 years.

The range of Temperature during the week was 23°; being the difference between the highest reading, on the 9th; and the lowest, on the 12th.

The mean daily range of Temperature during the week was 14°. The greatest was 22·6° on the 9th, and on all the other days it was small; the least was 7·0° on the 12th.

Rain fell (on six days) during the week to the depth of rather more than nine-tenths of an inch

Thunder was heard, and *lightning* seen, during the afternoon of the 8th.

The Weather during the week has been dull; the air has been in a calm and stagnant state; fog has been prevalent every day, and the sky has been constantly overcast.

Lewisham, 14th October, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week ending October 8, within the metropolitan districts 1375 children were born. Of these, 727 were boys, and 648 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number were 659 boys, and 620 girls; the excesse over the average were 71 boys, and 28 girls. The number of deaths within the week was 1051, being less in number than the births by 324. The average number of deaths in the corresponding week of the ten preceding years was 862; and if this be increased in proportion to the increase of population, the number would slightly exceed 1000 as the number of deaths, showing that the health of London is at present in about its average state. The deaths in the week are principally distributed as follows:—To zymotic diseases, 224 (their average is 270): of these the [illegible] was [illegible] measles, 55 scarlatina (whose average is [illegible] hooping-cough, 71 diarrhœa (exceeding its average by 26); to cholera, 66, whose average (or thing that of the corresponding week in 1849, when 110 deaths took place) is 5: in the three previous weeks the numbers were 16, 20, 47; and in this week they are 66, of which 29 occurred to males and 37 to females. The majority of deaths were amongst persons of middle age: 36 occurred under 15 years of age, 36 at 15 and under 60 years, and 4 at 60 years and upwards. To typhus, 49, which is its average. To dropsy, cancer, and other diseases of uncertain seat, 51 deaths; to tubercular diseases, 155 (their average is 165); to diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 136 (their average is 102): to diseases of the heart, 31; to those of the lungs, and of the other organs of respiration, 136 (their average is 114); to diseases of the stomach, 35 (their average is 31); to those of the kidneys, 20; to age, 33; to sudden deaths, 9; to intemperance, 1; to poison, 1; to drowning, 11; to fractures, 2. From this account it will be seen that, for the most part, the deaths are at or below their averages in all diseases, excepting diarrhœa and cholera. Scarlatina was fatal, as stated above, to 57 children; and it was remarked that in some instances, it appears to have been aggravated by local causes. Diarrhœa carried off 71 persons, which is more than in any of the previous week; all the cases except 20 were among children. Cholera shows a decided increase, and shows a disposition to continue to increase. In the corresponding week of 1848—soon after the epidemic of that period made its appearance in London—the number of deaths from cholera was 20; in the corresponding week of 1849—when it was passing away the number was 110. The 66 cases of the week were thus divided over the metropolis: In the west districts, in a population of 376,427, there were 9; in the central districts, in a population of 393,256, there were 2 deaths; in the north districts, with a population of 409,896, there were 5 deaths; in the east districts, with a population of 486,822, there were 8 deaths; and, in the south districts, with a population of 616,535, there were 42 deaths. Medical informants are requested to inquire specially in all cases whether the attack of cholera commences by "diarrhœa," and to state the interval of time in hours and days between the appearance of diarrhœa and the more severe symptoms, or of the other characteristic symptoms of cholera. It is admitted that diarrhœa generally precedes cholera, and that diarrhœa should never be neglected for a single hour in a time of epidemic cholera. It is established that the latter disease is invariably, or almost invariably, preceded by a well-defined stage of illness, which is ameniable to medical treatment, it will at once allay alarm, and be a most important addition to the resources of medical art.

MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.—The School of Design formerly maintained at Somerset-house has been abolished The system of conducting to develop a taste for practical art by state subsidies has been put under more stringent control; and vigorous efforts are being made to place, on a self-supporting basis, the special education which the Government has undertaken to supply. For this purpose, the scale of fees has been raised from £1 to £6 per annum, and, the classes being held under the same roof with the museum and the library, students been upon qualifying themselves to become accomplished designers have facilities put within their reach not hitherto possessed by them. During the past year there has been a very great increase in the number of elementary drawing-schools throughout the country. The difficulty at present experienced at Marlborough house is to find a sufficient number of qualified teachers They are guaranteed an income of £70 for the first year; yet, though sixteen have been sent down to different parts of the country, it is not expected that in a single instance the department will be called upon to make up that amount. While the highly-endowed Schools of Design could hardly keep alive in the midst of our largest manufacturing towns, those for elementary drawing, thrown on their own resources, take root and flourish at such places as Chester, Hereford, Swansea, Lunerick, Waterford, and even the Welsh village of Llanelly. In closing its rooms at Somerset house, the department virtually abandons the task of direct teaching, [illegible] education. Its efforts are now confined to the [illegible] struction in the higher branches of design. For these purposes, regular courses of tuition are prescribed, and lectures given by competent professors, the students possessing the additional advantage of the museum and library for consultation and reference.—*Globe.*

THE ROYAL ARCHIVE CHURCH.—The whole of the interior of this beautiful church has been entirely cleansed and renovated during the vacation. The directors of the Crystal Palace Company availed themselves of the opportunity, with the consent of the master and members of securing casts of the ancient and prominent monumental figures contained in the sacred edifice, for exhibition in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham.

NEW STRAND SESSIONAL DIVISION.—The Magistrates acting for this newly-constituted Sessional Division of Middlesex (comprising the parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Clement Danes, St. Mary le Strand, and St. Paul, Covent garden), held their first special session at the Court-house, St. Martin's, this week. Mr. Edmund K. Antrobus, chairman—to elect a clerk for the division; when Mr. Jo[illegible] Isaacson was unanimously appointed to that office. The Be[illegible] petty sessions every Tuesday, at one o'clock, for the t[illegible] ses (other than criminal) of the division.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—At the quarterly meeting of the board-room of this hospital on Tuesday last M[illegible] Shaw—the secretary stated that during the p[illegible] patients, and 668 in-patients, received the benefit of [illegible] have been set aside to receive cholera cases; and [illegible] the crowded neighbourhood can receive [illegible] that [illegible] requires but the aid of the [illegible] es and [illegible] become one of the most useful in the [illegible] school connected with it commenced its [illegible] with an introductory address from E. Headland [illegible] was listened to by the pupils with much attention.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The eleventh public drawing took place at the offices on Saturday. The Rev. Dr. Worthington was in the chair. Eighty-four numbers were drawn, and the holders of the fortunate shares resides in Oxfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Hampshire, Yorkshire, Suffolk, Surrey, and Essex. The twelfth public drawing is to take place on the 12th of November. The shares taken up to the time of this drawing were nearly 6300, representing a subscribed capital of £315,000.

MINING EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday evening the leading brokers and agents interested in mining business—about forty in number—assembled at the London Tavern, and agreed to resolutions for the appointment of a committee charged to do upon a building suitable for an Exchange, and generally to adopt such measures as may be considered requisite for the attainment of the object in view.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL.—On Thursday a quarterly general court of the subscribers to this excellent charity was held at the school-house, Battersea-rise—Brother Patten presiding—when seven children, being the whole of the eligible candidates, were admitted into the school—thus increasing the number to the maximum under the present law, of 65. The expenses of the past quarter, £383 7s. 2d., were ordered to be paid, and some formal business was transacted.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern—J. Sheppard, Esq., in the chair—when a dividend of £2 per share, free of Income-tax, was declared. It appears that during the half year the company has suffered much from the high price of coal.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—It is stated that it is in contemplation to purchase the Duke of Buckingham's late residence, Chandos-house, Pall-mall, for the site of the Junior United Service Club: in which event Chandos-house will be taken down, and upon the ground a new and magnificent structure will be erected. The present building in Charles-street is totally inadequate to accommodate the members of a club numbering nearly 2000 officers of the Queen's and Company's Services and the Militia.

EIGHT TONS WEIGHT OF MONEY FOR CEYLON.—On Wednesday forenoon, four waggons arrived at the Waterloo road terminus, each containing two tons weight of current coins of the realm. The packages containing the money were placed on a special train and conveyed to Southampton, from which port the same is to be shipped for Ceylon.

BRIXTON PRISON.—The prison at BRIXTON has been purchased by the Government, and placed under the control of the Board for the Management of Convict Prisons. It is to be used exclusively as a dépôt for female convicts under sentence of transportation and penal servitude. One hundred female convicts are about to be immediately removed thither from Millbank Penitentiary; and further numbers will be sent from time to time, as the works progress. The whole of this class of convicts will be eventually removed from Millbank, whereby accommodation will be available for three hundred additional male convicts to whom this prison will, in future, be wholly confined. The new estate of the last in reference to transportation would, of itself, render these and further changes necessary in the convict department.

FALL OF A HOUSE IN PETTIFORD-COURT, STRAND.—On Wednesday night, at twelve o'clock, the roof of a house, No. 2, Pettiford-court (a narrow unwholesome court, not more than six feet broad, immediately behind St. Mary's Church), fell in with a tremendous crash, nearly killing three children and two adults, the tenants of the upper part of the premises. Fortunately, however, they were rescued from their perilous position. The next house was being pulled down—not before it was time, for both houses have been in a hazardous condition for a long time; and on the work of demolition was going on, the house No. 2, having no proper shoring put up to uphold it, from sheer weakness gave way when the support it received from the party-wall of No. 1 was removed. When the deep excavations where the roof carried on in the neighbourhood for some time past, and from the aged and tottering state of many of the buildings, the danger to the inhabitants is very imminent.

LETTER ROBBERY.—Thompson, a letter-carrier in the Pimlico district, has been committed for trial for having unlawfully detained sixty-four letters. Complaints had been made of the non-arrival of letters in the prisoner's district; he was watched, and eventually seized with sixty-four letters in his hat, which he ought to have delivered some days before. The man said it was from sheer carelessness that he had not distributed them.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL ARSENALS—THE NAVY AND ARMY—THE CHOLERA.

Great praise is due to the Lords Commissioners of the Board of Admiralty, and the medical departments at all the principal naval depôts, for the sanitary precautions they are taking in all the Arsenals, and on board the ships of her Majesty's Royal Navy, now that the cholera has unfortunately again visited this country. The workshops are kept constantly well ventilated, and the strictest cleanliness observed in every department; and whenever any stagnant water, or any other unhealthy matter, may have accumulated, it has been instantly removed. The result has been that, notwithstanding there have been several cases of cholera and diarrhœa in the neighbourhood, there has not yet been any fatal cases from the epidemic in the Royal Dockyard.

A most satisfactory report has been received at the Admiralty as regards the men belonging to the different divisions of the Royal Marines, Royal Marine Artillery, and the crews of her Majesty's ships of war, under the Thames, the Channel, Portsmouth, Plymouth, or the coast of Ireland, in consequence of the rigid sanitary regulations in the Royal Marine Barracks on board the ships as to ventilation in the lower decks, the cleaning of the hammocks, and the cleanliness of the men and every part of the vessel. The dietary is particularly attended to, as well as warmth, and the water always kept pure by means of a simple chemical process, which destroys all animalcules that may exist in the casks or tanks.

As regards the sanatory state of the troops in London, Windsor, and other garrison towns, the reports at the War-office are equally satisfactory, as the regulations as to ventilation, proper drainage, and cleanliness in the stables and barracks, are strictly enforced. The Commanders-in-Chief, Hardinge, and a medical board of officers, have visited the Wellington barracks, Birdcage-walk, the St. George's-barracks, Trafalgar-square, the Portman-street, and Knightsbridge infantry barracks; the barracks at Hounslow, Hampton-court, Knightsbridge, and Albany-street Regent's-park; the Tower of London; and the Artillery and Royal Horse Guards barracks; and the Infantry and Cavalry-barracks at Windsor; and the report is most satisfactory as to the state of the men and their quarters

The most gratifying reports have been returned to the Board of Health with respect to the forest of merchant ships in the different docks—St. Katharine's London, East and West India Docks—British as well as foreign steam-vessels, &c., from London-bridge to the Nore.

RETIREMENT OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—We are in a position to state, on authority, that Colonel the Earl of Cardigan retires from the 11th Hussars directly the drawing-down takes place. The step will go to the regiment. Major Douglas succeeds to the Lieut.-Colonelcy, Captain Edmund Peel to the majority, Lieutenant and A.-Juntant Eunis to a troop, and the riding master, Cornet R. H. R. Dangate, to a lieutenancy.—

THE WORKS OF FAITH, BRISTOL, [illegible] recommencing [illegible] turi; and his valuable stud, consisting of about thirty race-horses, is about to be brought to the hammer.

PROPOSED HYDRAULIC RAILWAY.—A new [illegible] railway, substituting water for atmospheric pressure, has been proposed both in England and France, with a view to economise, working and security of the line. The actuating power is to be obtained by means of continuous water-power between the rails by artificial pressure. The waterpower is worked by peculiar mechanical arrangement, and it is proposed to place the apparatus at distances of 300 feet along the line.

ELECTRICITY AND WHALING.—The whalers of Finland have [illegible] ssful In Abo is now exhibited to the curious a magnetic [illegible] composed of a harpoon, [illegible] which fixes a [illegible] ers, closely covered with insulated copper wire, [illegible] ed by the usual winch, &c. The effect is very [illegible] g dreadful. The harpoon is conveyed [illegible] d copper wire attached to the harpoon. This apparatus is to be [illegible] ler now fitting out in Abo. The inventor is Professor [illegible] sburg

[illegible] The HERO OF THE "LEANDER." [illegible] ed from her Majesty's ship *Leander*, [illegible] come into a fortune of £30,000. [illegible] truck upon [illegible] and succeeded in not only getting his discharge [illegible] cate is rewarded, but also in obtaining some ready cash [illegible] has been promised to befriend out of his fortune, whom he had promised to befriend out of his fortune, to make the best they could of the hoax.

CAPTURE OF A BANKRUPT, AND £7000.—Some few years ago a person named Michael Thomas, a Jewish lad, then a draper, at Romford, in Essex, was made a bankrupt; but he absconded, taking everything he could with him, and was afterwards proclaimed an outlaw. It was ascertained that he had reached Deptford, and had then gone to Australia. Here he turned gold-digger, and amassed some £8000. About [illegible] he returned, by the over and route, to England. He visited [illegible] resided in his native town, and was "traced" [illegible] to place by the "detectives." He [illegible] ppers at the Tavistock, the [illegible] ge-road Theatre, and his liveliness to [illegible] ery one to his shortcomings. [illegible] Walker (of Friday-street) [illegible] ednesday night to Southampton, whi[illegible] ferth on board the *Bahiana*, [illegible] ceived in effecting his ca[illegible] found [illegible] he was possessed of above £7000 in gold and [illegible] the receipt of her, has been examined with [illegible] committed up to London with the view to his committal to Newgate, under the bankruptcy Act.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 16.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 17.—St. Etheldreda. Sir Philip Sidney killed, 1586.
TUESDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Dean Swift died, 1745. Kirk White died, 1816.
THURSDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
FRIDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar. Nelson killed, 1805.
SATURDAY, 22.—Lord Holland died, 1840.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 35	1 57	2 16	2 35	2 40	2 58	3 15	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 15	4 30	4 45	5 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ENIGMA will find a complete account of the Eastern Question in the DOUBLE Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 24.
W.—We do not interfere in card-playing disputes
H P.—The address of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cranworth), is 40, Upper Brook-street.
J. C. W.—Bermondsey, who proposes a ship-canal from the Thames to Shoreham, has been anticipated in his project by Charles Duke of Norfolk, about forty-five years since.
E. W. M.—Apply for the work on Ship-building, to Mr. Weale, publisher, Holborn.
A.—Brigate, Leeds.—The Leeds and Selby Railway was opened in 1834.
G. H. C.—In Galileo, the accent is on the c.
VINTAGE.—See Roberts's "British Wine-maker" (Edinburgh).
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER should address his letter to the Hanoverian Legation, 44, Grosvenor-place.
COMMUNICATOR, Dalston.—Declined.
A CONSTANT READER, Halifax, should apply to a dealer in pictures.
R. D., Great Scotland-yard, is thanked; but the receipt is too extensively known for repetition.
V. H.—The views suggested are in preparation
CHMSKIBE.—The Castle has not been engraved in our Journal.
A FOUR YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—The cost of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS from Oct. 1, 1852, to Oct. 1, 1853, 65 Nos., is £4 12s. 6d.

LAUNCH AT BRIDPORT.—In the account last week, page 313, to the *Speedy*, "is the sixth of first-class shipping built by Messrs. J. Cox and Son," should have been added "*for the same Liverpool merchants.*"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1853.

We are at length in possession of more coherent and ample information from the Turkish capital than that which during the last few days has been conveyed westward in disconnected, and often contradictory, fragments by the electric telegraph. The declaration of war by Turkey against Russia is contingent upon the non-evacuation of the Danubian Principalities within fifteen days. This measure was resolved upon by the Sultan and his Council on the 25th September. But, that nothing might be done precipitately, an interval of four days was suffered to elapse before the declaration was signed by the Sultan. On the 1st of October, the document was published to the Turkish people, and officially communicated to the Russian General commanding in the Principalities. A spirited appeal was at the same time made to the patriotism of the Turks; and another was addressed to the British and French Governments, demanding their moral, and, if necessity arise, their material support, in resisting the unjust aggression of the Czar. Omer Pacha has been instructed to summon the Russian General to evacuate the Principalities, and to allow him, if required, fifteen days for his reply. Should the General require further time to communicate with his master at St. Petersburg, a sufficient delay is to be granted him for that purpose. Should he refuse upon his own responsibility, or should the Emperor, on being applied to, decline to give orders for the evacuation of the Principalities, hostilities are immediately to commence. This day (October 15th) will, therefore, be a decisive one in the history of Europe, unless—which we most earnestly hope may not be the case—the impatience of the Turkish troops should force Omer Pacha into a premature collision on the banks of the Danube. Prior to the formal demand of the Sultan for the moral aid of Great Britain and France, which had been already accorded to the fullest extent, and for the material aid which the Sultan had every right to expect, the whole of the vessels forming the combined fleets had proceeded from Besika Bay to Constantinople. When we remember the haughty and contemptuous pride of the Czar, and that the whole decision rests with him alone, it must be admitted that the peace of Europe hangs but on a slender thread; but, when we remember, at the same time, that to such minds as that of the Emperor Nicholas the argument of superior force is one of which not even wounded self-love can deaden the impression, we are not without hope that what he has refused to reason he may concede to fear. The Turkish Government, whose calm good sense and moderation, under the most trying and exasperating circumstances, it is impossible to praise too highly, is fully aware of the fatal mischief that may be occasioned by any irregular and premature outbreak of natural feeling on the part of the army under Omer Pacha. It has, therefore, given that officer the most stringent instructions to avoid any act of hostility. Within his camp lies, at the present time, the most serious known obstacle to a pacific termination of the dispute; we say known obstacle, because the feelings and dispositions of the Czar are at present merely matters of conjecture. The next week will be an anxious one for all Europe. It is painful, if not disheartening, to reflect how much depends upon the will of a man, who has shown throughout the whole of this melancholy history that he does not know how to restrain it, and upon the awakened conscience of a potentate who has hitherto evinced about as much honesty as a pirate. But if religion sway his actions to a tithe of the extent for which he would claim credit, he will think of his responsibility to God, if not to man, and save the world from the unutterable horrors which it is unluckily in his power to let loose upon it.

THE Peace Congress has commenced its sittings at an opportune moment, to test the validity of their amiable maxim, that war, under all circumstances, may be averted by arbitration. We are quite aware that argument upon the subject is quite thrown away upon members of the Society of Friends, or upon those politicians who have impaired their own usefulness by considering offensive and defensive war to be alike unnecessary and unjustifiable. But it is sometimes necessary to refute obstinate error for the sake of those who may be still wavering, and to prevent the declamation of the preachers of peace from being considered in foreign countries as the genuine expression of English opinion. Mr. Bright has refused to attend a meeting in Manchester convened to express sympathy with the Turkish cause, because he is an enemy of war. But Mr. Bright is not alone in his opinion. Every sane man in the British dominions is as much an enemy of war as he is. The Peace Society has no monopoly of that wise and generous sentiment. "If men would let their reason guide them, rather than their feelings," says Mr. Bright, "I am sure the pressure of public opinion would be for peace, and not for war." But Mr. Bright does not read public opinion aright if he imagines that the pressure of public opinion is not for peace. The pressure is so strong, both in this country and in France, that there is every possibility that it will accomplish its object. The Emperor of Russia begins to perceive that the British and French nations are in earnest for peace;—so earnest that they will coerce him into peaceable behaviour, if need be, and take security from him that he will not again disturb Europe.

For the first time within the last seven months, during which the peace of the world has been endangered, there is something like a reasonable prospect that the Emperor will withdraw from his false position and his insulting pretensions. Mr. Bright and the Peace Congress will not, we think, be bold enough to allege that mere words and arguments, or the interchange of diplomatic notes, have brought him to this reasonable frame of mind. Of what use has arbitration been, except to show that arbitration was utterly worthless—until it was made apparent that the two greatest Powers of Europe were ready to support their judgment by the *ultima ratio?* If there were no arbitrators in the quarrel between the Czar and the Sultan except the King of Holland and the King of the Belgians, and all the rest of Europe had held aloof—is it supposed, even by the most amiable enthusiast in the Peace Society, that the proposal to arbitrate would have been received by the Emperor Nicholas with any other feeling than one of contempt? Yet, if the principle of arbitration, unsupported by physical force, be good for anything, the King of the Belgians and the King of Holland, or even Mr. Henry, the Bow-street police magistrate, in default of any other potentate, should have been able to settle the Eastern question as effectually as Great Britain and France. Whatever the members of the Peace Society may say, so clear-headed a man as Mr. Bright must see that when a strong man happens to be a wicked one, or a strong nation, like Russia, happens to be an aggressive one, the only weapons with which either the one or the other can be encountered are those of which they understand the use. There is no member of the Peace Society who, if he met a wild beast in the desert, would argue with the animal. To use a favourite expression of the late Sir Robert Peel, our amiable "Friend," in such disagreeable circumstances, would have to choose between three different courses of action. He would either yield himself up to be devoured; or he would run away, and, in all probability, meet the same fate; or he would show fight with sword or gun, or oaken cudgel—or, these failing, with stones, or any weapon of offence that chance might throw in his way. We do not think that either of the first two expedients would commend itself to the reason or to the instinct of any human being, even were he President of the Peace Society; but are of opinion that the most pacific "Friend" would, in so unpleasant a predicament, fight as fiercely as a drill sergeant or a Cossack. A strong potentate may be so blinded and infuriated by ambition and cupidity, as to be among nations what a tiger would be among a party of travellers. To yield to him in the wrong, because war is a sin and an evil, would be to encourage war. The only way to keep such a disturber at peace is to be prepared to fight him; and if he *will* commence the aggression, the world must coerce him as it best can, even although such a war might, as Mr. Bright says, "brutalize our people, increase our taxes, destroy our industry, and postpone parliamentary reform." Not to resist unjust aggression, is to invite war and to incur the danger, not merely of a temporary increase of taxation and destruction of industry, but of national annihilation and a return to barbarism. We trust, with Mr. Bright, that Lord Aberdeen will succeed in his efforts to preserve the peace of Europe. We believe, as well as trust, that he will do so; but we think, at the same time, that, if Lord Aberdeen had unluckily been converted to the opinions of the Peace Society, we should, at this moment, have been embroiled in the most sanguinary war that Europe ever witnessed.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the youthful Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, left Balmoral on Thursday for the south. Her Majesty slept at Holyrood on Thursday night, and left Edinburgh yesterday (Friday) morning at eight o'clock, travelling by the Caledonian and North-Western Railways, viâ Carlisle, Preston, Warrington, Whitmore, Tamworth, and Leamington. At Leamington the Royal party took the Great Western Railway, and travelled thence to Windsor, where they arrived shortly after eight o'clock. The Duke of Newcastle was the Secretary of State in attendance

The younger branches of the Royal family, who have been sojourning in the Isle of Wight during the stay of the Court in Scotland, came to Windsor Castle yesterday forenoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, yesterday (Friday) evening, from Abergeldie House, N. B.

The Princess Marie of Russia and her children visited the Photographic establishment of M. Claudet, in Regent-street, on Tuesday morning, and honoured him with a sitting. Their Imperial Highnesses, accompanied by the Baroness Brunnow, honoured with a visit, on Wednesday, the Diorama of the Ocean Mail at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street; and on Thursday the Imperial family left town to return to Torquay.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister has returned to London from Germany.

Lord Howard de Walden has arrived in town from Brussels.

The marriage of Lady Elizabeth Grey Egerton, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wilton, with Captain the Hon. Dudley Fitzgerald de Ros, only son of Lord and Lady de Ros, was solemnized on Wednesday, at Heaton-park near Manchester.

Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., and Lady Pakington, have returned to Westwood-park, from a tour in Switzerland.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO HULL.—Notwithstanding that the preparations for the reception of her Majesty, on her promised visit to Hull, have progressed very far, yet the town is doomed to disappointment, for the following has been received by the Mayor of Hull:—"White hall, Oct. 6.—Sir, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to inform you, with reference to the wishes expressed by the inhabitants of Hull that the Queen might be graciously pleased to visit their town, either on her way to, or on her return from, Scotland, that her Majesty's visit to Ireland prevented her from taking Hull in her way north; and that her Majesty's arrangements for her return to London will not admit of her visiting Hull in her way south. I am your obedient servant, HENRY FITZROY."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday the Conference commenced its sittings at Edinburgh. Long before twelve the Music-hall, George-street, was crowded. At a little past twelve the chair was taken by Duncan M'Claren, Esq., Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

After prayers had been offered by Professor Brown, the chairman stated the object of the meeting, and explained that the Conference consisted of two sections—one holding all war unscriptural; the other holding simply that it was wrong, and that everything should be done to keep it down, and that arbitration should be resorted to instead. He maintained that there was no inconsistency in the two parties acting together. It had been represented they were all non-resistants. This was not the case

Secretaries and a Committee of Management having been appointed, and letters apologising for non-attendance from Mr Hume and Sir D. Brewster, having been read, the Rev. H. Richard gave an account of what had been done since the Conference was held at Manchester. A resolution was proposed, to the effect that it was an especial and solemn duty of all ministers of religion, parents, instructors of youth, and conductors of the public press, to employ their great influence in the diffusion of pacific principles and sentiments, and in eradicating from the minds of men those hereditary animosities and political and commercial jealousies which have so often been the cause of disastrous wars.

Mr. Cobden, in supporting this resolution, said he was glad the preceding speakers had explained the objects of the association. He had found that it was a great deal easier to misrepresent them than to meet them. He denied that he belonged to a party who was ready to lay the nation at the foot of the first foe. No nation was going to attack them, but we were seeking causes of quarrel and fighting; and the result was, that we were loaded with debt and disliked by every nation in Christendom. He believed that what was done in the East by the Emperor of Russia, was done in the belief that England and France could never act together again. We had supposed that the French would not like jarates; and now, not only was there no danger of war with France, but actually, as if to give the Peace party the climax of their triumph, the Queen, in her speech, declared that she was on the best terms with the Emperor of France. There had been a most marvellous change in public opinion: off the stage he had never seen such a pantomime. A popular periodical had drawn him with very long ears and a foolscap—he should like to know who wore the long ears and the foolscap now? We knew too little of the affairs of other nations to interfere. He believed it was impossible to maintain the domination of Turkey in Europe. The laws of the Koran were opposed to the laws of truth and of nature, and Turkey could not last. For four hundred years Turkey had been dominant; and, in spite of all, Turkey had been decaying. Lamartine had rightly said, Turkey was decaying for want of Turks. It had been said Russia was actuated by a sinister view. Their whole history abounded with instances in which good things had been done by people who had sinister views. If we had interfered at all, we should have joined with Russia in obtaining their rights for the Christians. The leaning towards Turkey was almost unintelligible to him. He was surprised to hear Lord Palmerston state that Turkey had made great progress of late. Why, Lord de Redcliffe had made a very different statement. A very different account had also appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which did great credit to the writer. He failed to see what was the motive for misleading people. At any rate, we were not going to war now; nor were we, who had shut up the Great Mogul as a puppet—who had trampled down Burmah—to have the hypocrisy to pretend that we were to execute God's justice upon another country If there was not a reason for going to war with Russia, they could not go to war with her for treaties; they had no treaties binding them to fight. If America quarrelled with Turkey we were not bound to fight America. Then, if we were told Turkey was our ancient ally, so was Russia.

Mr. Hadfield, M.P. of Sheffield, then moved a resolution to the effect, that, as an appeal to the sword could settle no question of right, it was the duty of Governments to enter into treaties binding themselves to submit their differences to arbitration, instead of resorting to arms.

At the evening sitting Mr. Cowan, M.P., took the chair.

A resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Burnet, to the effect that standing armies being a prolific source of disquietude and irritation among nations, the Conference urge upon the Governments the necessity of entering, by mutual consent, upon a reduction of their armaments.

Mr. Bright (who was received with great cheering) seconded the resolution. They were met, he said, to protest against the small progress which nations had made towards that consummation for which all good men hoped—when war should no longer be known among civilised communities. He stood humiliated when he considered that they were in the thirty-sixth year of peace, and yet that all the nations of Europe were in a position so prepared for war, as if but yesterday the treaty of peace had been signed. Whilst it was asserted that the probability of war was annually becoming less, the expenditure had increased to an incredible amount: it was stated, on good authority, that the nations of Europe were spending more than one hundred millions per annum in maintaining armaments which it was said they didn't intend to use. If military expenditure increased, taxes must increase also. England, having none of the reasons for maintaining a standing army which might be urged in behalf of many other nations, was adding to its military expenditure every year more than any other country on the face of the earth. After thirty-eight years of peace, seventeen millions of the taxes of the United Kingdom were annually spent in the maintenance of our army and navy, whereas in 1835 we expended but eleven millions for the same purpose. Our posterity would look back on these times with wonder. They would say, "Were there no churches? no chapels? no ministers of the gospel?" England had not the plea of other nations for keeping up a standing army The French Emperor might say, he was not very secure on his throne, and could not hazard any reduction of his army. Austria might say she had Lombardy on the one side, and Hungary on the other. But we could urge none of these things. We had a Monarch who would bear favourable comparison with any of her predecessors on the English throne. We had a people more united than for a former period of history. And yet we permitted ourselves to be frightened, now by one story, now by another, and allowed Government to extract from us, in a time of peace, seventeen millions a year for purposes of war. He felt ashamed to belong to a country which conducted itself as if it were a tribe of Red Indians. We never buried the hatchet at peace we were ever talking of war. We spent upon the army and navy alone three millions annually more than the American Union spent for all their civil and military, general, state, and educational purposes; and yet America pleaded her cause and maintained her rights in every Court of Europe most effectually. No military force was required to keep the peace of England; all that was needed was to treat foreign powers courteously, justly, and honourably, and to adhere to the great principle of non-intervention.

The resolution (after some other speakers had addressed the meeting in its support) was unanimously agreed to. At ten o'clock the Conference adjourned to the following morning.

The remaining resolutions were moved and supported on Thursday morning, by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds; Rev. Dr. Robson, Glasgow; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; and Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P.

Now that apples are so cheap and plentiful—being in some instances only half the price of potatoes some farmers have commenced giving them to their cattle; and it is found that cows milk better from eating apples than they will when eating turnips, potatoes, mangold wurtzel, or other similar vegetables.—*Preston Chronicle*

A MILLION TESTAMENTS FOR CHINA.—The Rev. J. A. James of Birmingham, preached sermons on Sunday week, in his own place of worship, with special reference to this object. At the close of the evening service, papers, with the number of copies subscribed for, were collected by the deacons, and it was found that nearly 20,000 copies (which in money value exceeded the sum of £410) had been guaranteed.

ENGLISH AND YANKEE SHIPBUILDING.—At New York, in 1852, there were launched 69 vessels of 42,239 aggregate tonnage; and building at the close of the year, 28 vessels of 21,270 tons. This was far outdone by Sunderland. Launched there in 1852, 141 vessels of 86,465 tons; building, 75 vessels of 39,414 tonnage. Many of the New York steamers are of great bulk but of little stability, while the products of Sunderland were nearly all substantial sailing vessels of really good workmanship.

VALUE OF A PLOUGH.—Among the Kaffirs, agriculture is considered to be a mean of labour unworthy of a warrior, and is therefore left entirely to the women. When they first saw a plough at work, they stared at it for a time in astonished and delighted silence; at last one of them gave utterance to his feelings in the exclamation—"See how the thing digs up the ground with its mouth It is of more value than five wives!"

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday Night.—We have no domestic news to-day; all the interest centres in the foreign intelligence, which is subjoined;—

"TRIESTE, Oct. 12.—The publication of an Imperial *Hatti* by the Sultan, approving the declaration of war, is confirmed. A new levy of 150,000 men is ordered.

"The Russian functionaries still remaining in Turkey are about to take their departure. The declaration of war leaves the navigation of the Black Sea open to neutral flags.

"BUCHAREST, October 1.—Prince Menschikoff is charged with the Administration of the Principalities, and Prince Paskievitch, nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army on the Danube.

"VIENNA, October 8.—The last accounts confirm the rumour that the Russian troops are moving up the Danube in great force."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Sultan, at the urgent request of the diplomatic corps, including Lord Stratford, has promised not to take any decisive step until the result of the recent interview of the two Emperors at Olmütz was known. After the declaration of war the representatives of the various powers paid a visit to the Sultan. His Highness requested them to assure their respective Sovereigns that his wish was to settle his differences with the Emperor of Russ a amicably; but he added that his ancestors had captured Constantinople with sword in hand, and that, if fate ordained that it should fall to another's lot, the Turks would quit the country sword in hand, or die as soldiers for their national faith.

Redschid Pacha has been chosen by the Divan to proceed to General Gortschakoff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops in the Danubian provinces, to signify to him the resolutions adopted by the Porte.

The united fleets of France and England were expected at Constantinople (where there are already five French and four English steamers of war) on the 7th or 8th.

The state of public feeling in the Turkish capital is represented to be such as is usual on the eve of a revolution. The Turkish clergy have offered the Sultan to place 200,000,000 piastres at his disposal. It is further stated that the Divan has decided on at once raising the effective force of the army to three hundred thousand men, by means of a fresh levy of seventy-five thousand.

The impression prevails that if the Principalities are not evacuated by the Russian army within fifteen days after the arrival of Redschid Pacha at the head-quarters of Prince Gortschakoff, active hostilities will succeed to the present state of virtual war. It will then be necessary for the Turks to cross the Danube, and to encounter the Russians in a general engagement. To cross the Danube in the face of so large an army will be an arduous operation; and the Cabinet Council, which sat for five hours on Wednesday, must have calculated upon the probable contingency of the discomfiture of the Turks, and the measures which it will then be necessary for France and England to take for the protection of the Turkish capital.

At Olmütz, Warsaw, and Potsdam, the Czar appears to have breathed nothing but sentiments of peace. As far as the Emperor personally is concerned, there can be no doubt that he shrinks from the responsibility of entering on war, and finding himself so totally forsaken by the public opinion of Europe.

From Vienna, we hear that Count Buol, Lord Westmoreland, and M. de Bourqueney—the representatives of Austria, England, and France—are still holding frequent conferences. That a collision between Turkey and Russia may still be avoided, is an opinion which derives some countenance from a leading article in *The Times* of Thursday:—

"The representatives of the Western Powers are at present engaged in drawing up a fresh note for the joint acceptance of Russia and the Porte. Substantially, the difficulty of this adjustment ought to be small, for the views of the Porte having been expressed in modifications of its own suggestion, and those of Russia in the admissions of the Czar at Olmütz, while very little difference now exists between the two, it can only be necessary to embody in some formal instrument terms on which both parties are already agreed. The sole obstacle to a settlement, in fact, lies in the form to be employed. The Note of the Conference, the Porte's Note at all, in place of the original Note of the Conference, the difficulty will be at an end, for the substance of the concessions has been already arranged. The concessions offered at Olmütz will satisfy the requisitions of the Western Powers, if they are but embodied in plain and unmistakable language, and, as the inability of the original Note has been occasioned by the Czar's own interpretation of that unlucky document, and the whole embroilment is due to his own violent aggressions, it is not too much to exact that he should accept conditions rendered necessary by his own proceedings. He has now learnt that the previous moderation of France and England was owing in no degree to vacillation or fear; and he has perceived by personal experience that he cannot, in a cause like the present, reckon upon the support even of those Courts whose traditional policies were more nearly identified with his own. On the other hand, although the Turkish Government is undoubtedly entitled in its intended declaration of war, it might reasonably wait before embarking in active operations for the result of negotiations conducted strictly on terms of its own suggestion. The conditions of agreement which the Western Powers are now endeavouring to put satisfactorily on record, include all these guarantees and provisions to which the modifications of the Porte were directed, and it is in a successful completion of this arrangement that the best interests of Turkey far rather than in any chances of war will be found to lie.

Advices from Bucharest, dated Sept. 30, state:—"General Liders has arrived at Bucharest. The Russian troops are in motion: 16 battalions of foot and 32 pieces of artillery have marched through the town. Prince Gortschakoff has given notice to the Hospodar Surbey that Prince Menschikoff is for the future to superintend the government of the Principalities." This appointment of Prince Menschikoff to be Governor of the Principalities seems as if the Emperor already considered them as a portion of his Russian dominions. The Russians are busily employed in increasing up entrenchments at every place where the Turks could possibly cross the river.

The exhaustion of the finances at Constantinople is described as unprecedented. Six eighths of the taxes for the ensuing year have been already collected. The pecuniary sacrifices that have already been made by private individuals, by the Ulemas, and many of the priesthood, were nearly exhausted; and the Porte was printing kaimes (bank notes) day and night, which, after the 1st of October, were to be current in all payments by and to the State.

Letters from Trebizond state that the Turkish army in Asia Minor was numerous, in excellent order, and well commanded. The Russian troops were inferior in number, and almost entirely concentrated in Georgia and Circassia; and the Russian Commander-in-Chief, who resides in Tiflis, had found it necessary to send an officer of his staff to St. Petersburg to request reinforcements.

The Persian preparations for war are well known. The Court of Teheran, warmly supported by the British Minister, has rejected the propositions of the Russian Government to commence hostilities against the Turks.

FRANCE.

It is still believed in Paris that, in the event of hostilities breaking out in Turkey, a French force would be embarked at Toulon or Marseilles for the East; but hitherto no ostensible preparations have been made. The French army is at this moment in such a perfect state of organisation that it would require very little time, and no extraordinary effort, to form a corps of 30,000 men, or more, if wanted. Orders have been given at Vincennes to manufacture 24,000 shells; and it would not be very wonderful if these shells were destined to explode over a Russian fortress or a Russian town. General Canrobert, who has been named as likely to take the command of the French expeditionary force, after having completed his tour of inspection, is performing his duties as aide-de-camp to the Emperor. It appears to be generally credited at Paris that, should hostilities break out between the Turks and Russians, material assistance will be given to the former by the English and French Governments, that it is now a matter of discussion what particular point an expeditionary force would be likely to occupy. Between the point at which the Danube makes an abrupt turn in its upward course towards Galatz and the Black Sea, the ground is the narrowest of all that extends from the river to the coast—that is, between Rassova, on the Danube, and Kustendji, on the Black Sea. In the event of the Turks being defeated, a force occupying that position might act as a check on the Russian army, which, after crossing the Danube, would continue to march towards Adrianople, and menace Stamboul. The expeditionary force would not be obliged to make any long marches by land, but could be conveyed entirely by sea, and landed on the coast. It would be high up between the Danube and the Balkan, and be in the rear of the Russians in the event of their moving southwards. That position is considered superior in a strategic point of view to either Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, or Roustchouk, which is nearly in the centre of the line of the Danube.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on Wednesday, for Compiègne.

The Bourse was heavy on Wednesday, with little business done. Prices recovered, however, towards the close. The Three per Cents opened at 72f. 20c., and rose subsequently to 72f. 65c., at which they closed for the end of the month.

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia left Potsdam on Sunday night, and set off for St. Petersburg by the Orianbaum to Stettin and Konigsberg. The King accompanied the Emperor to the railway station. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Duke George of Mecklenburg left Potsdam also for Schwerin and New Strelitz. The Duchess Pauline of Nassau and Princess Sophia of Nassau have also left Berlin for St. Petersburg.

Baron Von Manteuffel, who had been commanded to Potsdam on Sunday for a conference, was retained to dinner with their Majesties Sunday was spent at Potsdam in the quietest and most unpretending manner. The King attended divine service in the garrison kirch in Potsdam; the Emperor the same in the Greek chapel of the Russian colony Alexandrowska, near Potsdam. At eleven o'clock there was kirchen parade of the 1st battalion of the First Regiment of Guards and Hussars, and their Majesties repaired to the Palace in Potsdam, and subsequently dined at Sans Souci. There were no guests invited beyond the Russian Generals in the Emperor's suite and Baron Budberg, in addition to the more immediate Royal circle.

AUSTRIA.

Martin Koszta, the refugee seized by the Austrian Consul at Smyrna, has been liberated, and is already on his way to America.

The Emperor was about to leave Vienna for Munich.

ITALY.

Intelligence has arrived that, in consequence of the very energetic representations of Lord Clarendon, the Grand Duke of Tuscany has liberated Miss Cunninghame.

From Rome we learn of new arrests of influential individuals suspected of being concerned in the late conspiracy, and of deep-rooted dissatisfaction towards the Papal Government.

DENMARK.

On the 3rd inst. the King of Denmark opened the Diet of the Kingdom of Denmark Proper with a speech from the Throne.

It is proposed to settle on Prince Christian of Glucksburg, now styled Prince of Denmark, the presumptive heir to the throne, a provision of 50,000 r. b. thalers a year. Princess Christian of Denmark was safely delivered of a daughter on the 27th September; the family have now mounted the Royal livery of red and gold, and will soon be admitted to be mentioned in the prayers put up for the Royal family in the Liturgy.

The estates in Schleswig met in Flensburg on the 4th inst., and those of Holstein at Itzehoe on the same day, so that the united monarchy of Denmark contains at this moment three Representative Assemblies sitting, to which, in due course of time a fourth will come, namely a superior Reichstag, composed of delegates from these three representations, who will deliberate on such matters as appertain to the aggregate monarchy; these individual bodies discussing only such subjects as appertain distinctively to the kingdom of Denmark Proper, the Duchy of Holstein, and the Duchy of Schleswig. The aggregate income of the whole monarchy is to be apportioned at the rate of three-fifths for Denmark Proper, and two-fifths for the three duchies, Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg; their expenditure is regulated by their separate representatives.

The Finance Minister's budget shows an income for the ensuing year of 21,857,299 r. b. thalers. Expenditure, 20,905,744 r. b. thalers. The separate income of the kingdom and the duchies are for the first time brought into one general account. According to the showing of the Finance Minister, the national debt amounted in—

1847 to 1851	68 millions with a reserve	..	..	..	4½ ,,
1851	125 ,, ,,	..	..	..	5 ,,
1854	121 ,, ,,	..	..	..	3 ,,
1853	120 ,, ,,	..	..	..	3 1-3th ,,

AMERICA.

We learn that Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, has spent some days in New York, to make investigations to guide him in such alterations in the American tariff as he may propose to the next Congress. The Treasury rejoices as the Czar rejoices at income over expenditure, estimated at 20,000 dollars: and as some reductions of Customs duties will become necessary, and as Mr. Guthrie's views are known to be favourable to a more liberal tariff, the prospect of the relaxation of the United States' tariff in favour of British manufactures is encouraging.

The amount of Custom-house duties collected at the United States ports for the Fiscal year was 58,187,000 dols.

The political excitement of the country is becoming intense. The Union Democrats have led the way in New York, where they have proclaimed their uncompromising hostility to Governor Marcy and the whole Free-soil faction of the north, and the Secession faction at the south. The Secretary of State must, it is said, be driven from office, unless the President goes over entirely to the Factionists, and becomes their avowed head. If the President should dismiss the Secretary of State, the National men of the whole Union would come to his rescue.

President Pierce was labouring under an attack of fever, which it was hoped would be a mild one.

During a ratification meeting of the "Hard Shell" democracy at New York, a platform on which the principal speakers were assembled gave way with a tremendous crash, precipitating all upon it pell-mell among the ruins. Several persons were seriously injured, but none were killed.

The yellow fever at New Orleans had nearly died out. The deaths from that cause on the 1st instant did not exceed fifteen.

The comet had created a sensation among the negro population of New Orleans. On a recent Saturday night about 300 of them assembled on an open space, and, stretching forth their arms, commenced singing. It turned out that a fanatical negro preacher had told his congregation that at eleven o'clock on that night the comet would come in collision with the earth and demolish it; but, those who were found with their arms stretched to heaven, watching the coming of the catastrophe, and singing a hymn of welcome, were to be translated bodily into Paradise. In consequence the mobassembled; but the police made a descent on them, arrested 60, and the rest fled. The prisoners were fined 5 dollars each, or, in default, sentenced to 15 lashes each!

Letters from Newfoundland report the total failure of the potato crop. This, in connection with the unprosperous fishing season, caused fears of a famine to be entertained. A very severe gale had occurred on the northern coast, and a number of fishing-vessels, with their crews, are reported to have been lost.

BERMUDA.

Accounts from Bermuda, to the 24th ult., state that a malignant fever had broken out on board the convict hulk *Thames*, and communicated to the troops in barracks. Out of 200 convicts, only 30 escaped the fever, and 78 died. The detachment of the 50th Regiment, consisting of 500 men, had lost 4 officers, 103 men, 16 women, and many children. The Sappers and Miners had lost 9 men. Among the deaths reported are the acting Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Phillpotts; Col. Robe, Royal Artillery; Capt. Harefoot, Adjutant, and wife. There were a number of the officers sick, lying in the hospital, and in a church converted for the purpose into an hospital. Among the sick was Major Oakley.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The India Mail arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, at ten a.m. By it we learn that the English squadron has destroyed a number of piratical junks on the coast of China.

WEST INDIES.

SOUTHAMPTON, Two a.m., Thursday.—The West India Mail steam-packet, *La Plata*, has just arrived. She brings gold and silver amounting to upwards of £84,000, besides other cargo. The *La Plata*'s latest dates are—Cruces, September 23; Trinidad, 25; Jamaica, 26; and St. Thomas's, 30.

At Jamaica, fever had considerably abated; and all parties were anxious for the arrival of the Governor. On the 19th September an earthquake was felt at St. Thomas. The number of passengers brought the *La Plata* was 41.

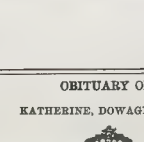
LISBURN.—Mr. Jonathan J. Richardson, the Liberal candidate, has been elected M. P. for this borough.

THE NEW RECEIPT STAMPS. We understand that no less than 6,500 000 receipt stamps have been already issued to the public.

THUNDERSTORM AT DEAL.—On Thursday afternoon, about five o'clock, Deal was visited by one of the most awful thunderstorms known for some years. It continued for more than an hour, and was accompanied by heavy rain.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

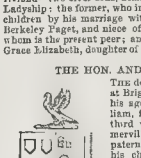
KATHERINE, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS GUILLAMORE.



THIS lady, who died at Monkstown, near Dublin, on the 30th ult., was the relict of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore (the learned and accomplished Chief Baron O'Grady), and was herself member of a family not unknown in history. Her brother, John Waller, Esq., of Castletown, was M.P. for the county of Limerick, in the stormy days of the Union, which he warmly opposed, and suffered a long incarceration in France under Bonaparte, rather than owe his release to an enemy of the British flag, his former friend, Arthur O'Connor. Mr. Waller was the descendant of the celebrated Republican General, Sir Hardress Waller of Castletown, M.P. for Limerick, &c., under Cromwell, and one of the Judges of King Charles I. Sir William Waller, Commander for the Parliament in the West of England, and Edmund Waller, the poet, represented junior branches of this family, which descends from Sir Richard Waller, the captor of the Duke of Orleans at Agincourt.

In those palmy days of Dublin society, when the Duke of Richmond and Earl Whitworth were Lords-Lieutenant, and before London had become the metropolis of the Irish aristocracy, the lady whose death we record, filled a leading place in the Irish capital; and her hospitable mansion (now the United Service Club), was the constant resort of a brilliant circle, of whom scarcely any now survive. Viscountess Guillamore had attained her eightieth year. Of her large family, the eldest daughter is the present Viscountess Gort. The eldest surviving son is the Hon. Richard O'Grady, Chief Examiner of the Exchequer, in Ireland—two elder sons, Standish and Waller, having predeceased her Ladyship: the former, who inherited as second Viscount, leaving several children by his marriage with Gertrude Jane, daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget, and niece of the Marquis of Anglesey, the eldest of whom is the present peer; and the latter also leaving issue by his wife, Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, third Lord Massey.

THE HON. AND REV. SOMERVILLE HAY.



THE death of this lamented gentleman occurred at Brighton on the 27th ult., in the 37th year of his age. He was the last surviving son of William, fifteenth Earl of Erroll, by Harriet, his third wife, sister of Kenelm, present Lord Somerville. Of noble and distinguished ancestry, paternally and maternally, Mr. Hay derived his chief pride and pleasure from the correct performance of his duty as a minister of the Christian religion, and from the constant exercise of kindness and benevolence to all his fellow-creatures.

He married, 6th June, 1843, Lady Alicia Diana Erskine, youngest daughter of Henry-David, Earl of Buchan, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and co-heir of the late General Sir Charles Shipley.

THOMAS ROBERT WILSON FRANCE, ESQ., OF RAWCLIFFE HALL, LANCASHIRE.

THIS gentleman, who died at Fleetwood, on Friday, the 7th inst., was a considerable landed proprietor, and a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Lancaster, having also served the office of High Sheriff in 1842. Mr. Wilson France was well known in the county as an active and useful member of the Magisterial Financial Committee. Few, also, have been more zealous in efforts tending to the improvement of agriculture, in proof of which is his reclamation of a vast extent of what was previously barren moss land. As a landlord and neighbour, Mr. France was justly esteemed; whilst his affable disposition and good old-fashioned hospitality rendered him very popular; and his loss is generally regretted. The estates pass to an only son; besides whom the deceased leaves a widow and three daughters.

HENRY NICHOLSON, Esq., late of Furnival's-inn, who has died possessed of large property, has left on trust to nine public institutions and charities following, a legacy in each of £100, viz.:—The Law Clerks' Society, Law Society for the Benefit of Widows and Children of Professional Men, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Middlesex Hospital, Bloomsbury Dispensary, Royal Free Hospital; the incumbent of St. Nicholas, Liverpool (his native town); the incumbent of St. James', Clerkenwell; and the vicar of Islington, to be distributed among the poor of their respective parishes.

The late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier's property has been estimated for stamp-duty at £200,000.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deaneries*: The Rev. E. LANCE, B.A., to Crewkerne, Somerset, the Rev. J. S. Coles, assistant, Crewkerne. *Rectories*: The Rev. W. Howard, to St. Peter's, Nottingham; the Rev. E. Hotham, M.A., to, Crowcombe, Somerset; the Rev. S. C. Lord, D.D., to Farmborough, Somerset, the Rev. R. M. Scott, M.A., to Borchester, Isle of Wight, the Rev. T. Simmons, to South Dalton, near Beverley; the Rev. W. C. Rawlinson, to Chedburgh, Suffolk; the Rev. T. Hervey, to Colmer, Alton, Hampshire; the Rev. F. Trench, to Worlingworth, Suffolk; the Rev. S. Andrews, to Chasby, near Horncastle. *Vicarages*: The Rev. T. Cain, M.A., to Kirk Loman, near Douglas, Isle of Man; the Rev. J. C. Wharton, to Burton, near Aylesbury; the Rev. J. Leaden, to Mulford; the Rev. G. Shaw, to Merthyr, Cornwall. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. E. A. Julian, to Holy Trinity, Plymouth, the Rev. G. T. Hoare, to Tunbridge; the Rev. J. Schofield, to St. Paul's, Portwood, near Stockport; the Rev. H. Austen, to the new church of Tarrant Keynstone. *Curacies*: The Rev. J. Carr, M.A., to Weston Chapel, South Shields; the Rev. H. St. George, to Billing, in order as Curate of Wigan; the Rev. C. R. Pearson, M.A., to Mark, Somerset; the Rev. J. B. Wakefield, to Southshore, near Blackpool.

THE parishioners of Newton-on-the-Hill have lately presented to the Rev. W. G. Cockesley, M.A., late Master at Eton College, an elegant tea-kettle, in grateful remembrance of his services during his residence amongst them as their pastor.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease is certainly diminishing in Newcastle and Gateshead, where it first commenced; but many other towns are on the list of having cholera patients; and it is somewhat on the increase in the metropolis and vicinity.

GERMAN GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Munich official journal publishes the regulations drawn up for the "General Exhibition of German Industry and Trade Productions," which will take place at the Bavarian capital next year. The King will lay the first stone of the building in a few days.

STAMPS ON PROMISSORY NOTES.—A question having been put to the office of Inland Revenue whether a promissory note payable on demand, but not to bearer, drawn on a penny stamp with the inscription, "On demand," be a legal security, Mr. Keogh has replied:—"I am directed by the Board to inform you that the promissory note referred to is wholly worthless, and cannot be properly stamped even on payment of a penalty. The recent Act of Parliament imposing a duty of 1d. on draughts or orders for payment of money to the bearer, or to order on demand, has nothing whatever to do with promissory notes, the duties on which are unaltered by that Act.

SOUTH ESSEX GAS COMPANY.—The erection of the works of this company is actively proceeding on a site adjoining the Northern and Eastern Railway in the Lea-bridge-road; and numerous exertions are being made to obtain permiss on to lay mains in Hackney parish.—*Journal of Gas-Lighting.*

THE MIDLAND OBSERVATORY.—We understand that the deputation who recently waited upon Mr. Lawson, of his residence, in Landown-crescent, obtained from him an extension of time for raising the required sum. The subscription list will now be opened until January.

MR. PEEL'S YACHT.—Very considerable apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the yacht belonging to S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., which recently conveyed from Lowestoft several gentlemen engaged on the railway undertakings now being carried out at Christiania, in Norway, which place the little vessel had left just before the gale of Sunday se'nnight, and since which time no tidings of any kind of her have reached here. Among the gentlemen who were on board when she left Christiania was Mr. George Badder, the celebrated arithmetician

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT MANCHESTER.

In another part of our impression will be found an Engraving of the Statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, the inauguration of which took place on Wednesday. The ceremony was further enhanced by the presence of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The inauguration was fixed to take place at twelve o'clock on Wednesday. Long before that hour crowds of persons began to gather round the Infirmary—at the upper end of which, fronting Market-street, the statue is placed. By twelve o'clock these groups had swelled into a dense crowd, which completely filled the broad area in front. The central flat collected was so great, that, coupled with the imperfect arrangements made for preserving order, it had nearly led to serious consequences. The officers in authority, however, did their best; and, in spite of occasional collisions, general good humour prevailed.

About twelve o'clock the Corporation and subscribers came in procession upon the ground, headed by Mr. Harvey, the Mayor. Among those present were the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Brown, M.P. for the county; Mr. Brotherton, M.P. for Salford; Mr. Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Edmund Potter, F.R.S.; Mr. Acraman, President of the Commercial Association; Mr. Entwisle, late member for the county and others. Neither of the city members was present.

At a quarter past twelve Mr. Gladstone arrived, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. J. C. Hatton with whom he remained. The Bishop of Oxford and some other friends. It was received by the crowd with hearty cheers as soon as its approach was perceived.

After an Ode Potter commenced the proceedings by stating that it was an event of great importance to Manchester. It was the inauguration of the best public statue that had ever been erected in Manchester and the statue was dedicated to the memory of a great statesman, and of the purest philanthropist that had ever adorned the annals of any country. Not to the fellow-creatures, the weaknesses inherent in the nature of the Turkish Government, and the eventualities that surround the future of that dubious Empire are not the things with which any British Government—were most ably handled. On the latter subject, the substance of the Chancellor's remarks:—"We are not engaged in maintaining the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. We might as well those words with reference to the integrity and independence of England or France. The anomalies of the Eastern Empire, the political solecism of a Mussulman faith associating a dominion over twelve millions of our

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THE GREAT REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

MEAGRE and incoherent as are the details of the progress of the Revolution in China, it is evident that the days of the Tartar dynasty in that magnificent empire are rapidly drawing to a close. Ere long a new political, and perhaps religious, system, will be established. The second city of the empire has already fallen. The capital is at the mercy of the rebel chiefs, who only delay marching upon it in the mere wantonness of their power and caprice. The Imperial forces are either apathetic or disorganised. The reigning Monarch seems to lack even the ordinary courage of despair which other Sovereigns have sometimes found in circumstances as perilous.

China is the richest and most venerable state on the globe, and has been so long sealed against the world that the fall of its dynasty and of its ancient and unprogressive principle of government, are matters of more than ordinary importance to all civilized nations. Even the proverbial indifference with which the statesmen of Europe regard the politics of all nations, that are remote and but little understood, yields in the case of China to a warmer feeling of hope and anxiety. It is not only statesmen, politicians, and men of business, but Christians and philanthropists who speculate upon the future fortunes of a region which is believed to contain nearly one-third of the human race; and upon the influence which change of circumstance and line of conduct among them may exert upon the rest of the world. The very name of revolution, or of change among a people hitherto so perversely conservative, is strange and startling. We live in an age so productive of unexpected and extraordinary results, that the minds of reflective men are guarded against incredulity, as against a vice, which at a future time may render them ridiculous. It is not considered safe to meet with absolute denial the most astounding speculations either in science or social politics; so that when it is affirmed that the three or four hundred millions of people who live apart from the rest of the world in the far east of Asia have suddenly become converted to the religion and to the ideas of the West of Europe, the statement meets with ready credence not unmingled with astonishment.

At the first apparently authentic confirmation of the rumour that Tae-Ping and his followers desired not only to overthrow an alien dynasty, but to establish Christianity, imagination ran somewhat riot in this country. One class of minds saw only the social and political results that might be anticipated; another dwelt exclusively upon the religious blessings that were to overflow upon a long-benighted region. We were told in glowing language of an indefinite extension of our commerce with a thriving and punctual people. Incredible numbers of British ships, laden with the most remunerative productions of British industry, were to visit every port and harbour in the Celestial Empire. Nankin and Pekin were to be lighted with gas provided by British gas companies; railroads were to be laid down from north to south and from east to west, and the shares were to be at a premium on the Exchange of London and the Bourse of Paris. The names of Stephenson and Dargan were to be familiar sounds in the mouths of mandarins; the scream of the steam-whistle was to be heard in the land; and British tourists—weary of Margate, sick of Boulogne, *blasé* of Cairo, and too much at home in India on one side of the world, and in the United States on the other—were to seek change of scene and climate in the swarming towns and villages of the *Yang-tse-Kiang*, or take their wives and children to pass the winter among the gaieties of Pekin. The visions conjured up by those who gather about Exeter-hall in the month of May were equally brilliant. The gospel was to be preached in the remotest villages and hamlets between the Great Wall and the Ocean. The Bible in Chinese was to be printed not by thousands but by millions. The missionary was to be the most honoured of men amongst our "flowery" brethren. Tuscany, the uncongenial, was to be left to its obstinacy, and honest John Bunyan was to be introduced into a new country and among sympathetic readers, without entailing upon the fair introducer the penalties of persecution and imprisonment. Churches, chapels, and Sunday-schools were to replace the ancient temples of the land; and Buddhists in China were to become as obsolete as Druids in Great Britain.

It does not appear, however, on further investigation of the principles and doctrines of the insurgents, that either the social or

DUDLEY, AND ITS IRON-WORKS, FROM THE CASTLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

the religious change is likely to be so sudden or so complete as was anticipated. The Tartar dynasty may be overthrown, as it possibly is by this time, without effecting a total revolution in the moral and religious life of the Chinese. The Christianity of the rebels appears, on the most favourable interpretation of it, to be spurious, corrupt, and imperfect. Wherever it has been introduced beyond the confines of the rebel camp, it has been thrust upon the people by fire and sword. The mode in which it proselytises is not to be approved by those who look upon the Sermon on the Mount to be more Christian in its character than the commands of Samuel to Saul. From the practice, no less than from the teaching, of Tae-ping and his followers, it is but too evident that they consider the Mosaic command to "Kill and spare not," to be more binding than the newer precept, "Love one another." They have taken from the Old Testament, and followed, in their literal meaning, those passages which foment their warlike propensities, their revenge, or their love of aggrandisement and dominion. They ignore the divine precepts of the New Testament, which speak in the plainest and most affecting manner of the duty of forgiveness and the holiness of humility; and cling to those of Moses, which demand an "eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." Yet, while it is thus evident, from these and other circumstances, that the Christianity of the insurgents is scarcely worthy of the name, it must be admitted that their recognition of the Gospel, and their respect for it, even while they pervert or misunderstand it, is a circumstance full of hope for the future. The present state of their knowledge and faith does not realise the sanguine expectations that were first formed, or warrant the belief that the old system is about to be abolished; but it justifies the reasonable expectation that those who know Christianity by name and have ceased to regard it with aversion, will gradually become better acquainted with it; and that in the fulness of time the little seed will grow into a tree, and the faint grey dawn be replaced by a noon-tide brightness. We do not think, however, that the present generation is likely to witness so desirable a consummation. Dynasties and forms of government are easily overthrown, but religious systems, however erroneous, are tenacious of life; and when we consider how much of Europe at the present moment is Christian only in name, we do not think we are hard of belief in arriving at the conclusion, that the Christianization of China is at present a thing to be desired, rather than expected.

The political results of the approaching change in the Government, are likely to be more satisfactory. They are more at the command of kings and men in authority than religious creeds. A new monarch cannot convert his people to his own religious opinions, but he can open the ports of his dominion to foreign commerce. He can remove the barbarous police regulations which prevent strangers and "outer-barbarians" from entering or trading in his territories: he may send his envoys and plenipotentiaries to the principal States of the world, and may receive their ambassadors at his Court: he may make treaties of alliance and commerce with his neighbours near or remote: he may cultivate good fellowship, and may invite the science of Europe to establish itself in China. He may order steam-ships to be built for him in the Thames or in the Clyde, and prove to the densest of his subjects on the banks of the Yellow River the superiority of the new craft to the old junks of their forefathers. He may introduce the steam-engine, the railroad, and all the wondrous art of Europe; and may teach his subjects in a thousand ways that they are not the only people on the face of the earth, and that they have been asleep while other nations have been at work. All this and much more he may do with comparative ease; and it is not only possible, but probable, that much of this will be attempted, if not achieved, by the successors of the worn-out and tottering dynasty of the Mantchous—whether those successors be Tae-Ping and his subordinate "kings," or whether they emerge from the ranks of the army now fighting under the rebel flag. There is evidently a chink in the great intellectual wall that formerly hid China from the rest of the world; and there is no saying how much social and political, if not religious, light may one day enter by it.

THE COAL AND IRON DISTRICTS OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE, VIEWED FROM DUDLEY CASTLE.

The quarterly meetings held during the week concluded last Saturday evening, at Dudley. The ironmasters persevere in their determination neither to advance nor recede from the prices of last quarter; notwithstanding which resolution, orders are so plentiful and the works throughout the district already so fully employed, that they are generally reluctant, and some of them positively refuse to accept orders or sell at present; still, in the words of the *Birmingham Journal*, "in the face of something approaching to a national war—with the labour-market in a excited condition, and with the prospect of still higher rates of discount—there can be but one opinion of the prudence of the course adopted by the iron-masters." The demand for coal continues to be remarkably brisk, and the turn-out of a considerable portion of the colliers creates great inconvenience in the manufactories. Of this interesting district, the Illustration upon the preceding page presents a picturesque view.

Let the reader imagine himself standing, at night-time, upon the elevated ruin of Dudley Castle, which commands a wide expanse of country, covered with huge columnar structures, whose forms are made dimly visible by the lurid and flickering flame that issues from their lofty summits. These grim monsters may be said to live upon burning materials, for they are fed continuously with coal or coke; and, as their consumption is enormous, the mere breath of their nostrils, so to speak, serves to light up the horizon for miles around, and imparts to every object within their reach a gloomy and indefinable aspect. The night view from Dudley Castle of the Coal and Iron Districts of South Staffordshire reminds the spectator of the smithy of Vulcan, which Homer has so strikingly described; or of the palace of the Prince of Darkness, which Milton has painted with such vivid grandeur.

On whichever side the view is taken in open day, the evidences of mining industry present themselves. The grass of the fields shows no disposition to grow, nor are there waving many pleasant undulations of country; but the crust of the earth has been pierced in so many directions, and there are such a number of red structures, and there is so much black smoke, that the eye has little to rest upon of beauty, which is the main source of pleasure in landscape views. The objects presented by this view, however, have their peculiar attraction, and are suggestive of a peculiar train of thought; for it is impossible to look upon that vast number of smoking, fiery, and ever-active works, without concluding that you have, within the compass of your eye, the greatest concentration of man's industry that the world presents.

The name of South Staffordshire ought, strictly speaking, to be applied to only a portion of the district in view; but as geologists have adopted that term in their description of the great mineral beds which completely substrate it, there is little use in objecting to it. Taking Dudley Castle, however, as a centre, we have to the north Tipton, Gornal, Sedgley, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Willenhall, and Wednesfield—all of which are in Staffordshire, and within a distance of eight or nine miles. More easterly we find Great Bridge, Toll End, Darlaston, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, and Swan Village, which is a similar group to the former, and marked with precisely the same features—smiling perforations, red brick houses, and black smoke. Turning towards the south, we find the iron towns fewer and wider apart, and lying, as it were, confusedly in four counties—Birmingham, for instance, is in Warwickshire; while Smethwick, Rowley Regis, Wordsley, and Kingswinford are in Staffordshire; Oldbury and Halesowen, again, are in Shropshire: while Dudley, Dudley Port, and Stourbridge, are in Worcestershire. So singular, indeed, is the intersection of these four counties, that a group from Birmingham to Dudley Castle (the size of our engraving) by way of Oldbury—a distance of about eight miles by coach-road—we pass out of Warwickshire into Staffordshire, thence into Shropshire, thence again into Staffordshire, thence into Worcestershire, and a third time into Staffordshire; for although Dudley town is in Worcestershire, Dudley Castle and grounds are in Staffordshire.

These several towns belong to the mining and manufacturing district, known by the general name of South Staffordshire, and are comprised within the view which we have taken from Dudley Castle. Geologists call this district a *coal-field*, because it has layers of coal running, so far as is known, beneath its entire surface. This coal-field forms an irregular oblong, extending nearly from Rugeley, in the north, to Halesowen, in the south; the northern half of the district, however, is not so rich in coal and iron as the southern, so that Wednesfield and Halesowen may be considered as the north and south limits of the effective coal field. The western limit approximates to Wolverhampton, and the eastern nearly to Birmingham. Taking the extreme limit up to Rugeley, the district measures about twenty miles long, by six or seven broad. The coal-field is encircled on all sides by the new red sandstone formation.

The old Castle, whence the view is taken, belongs to Lord Ward, who is also proprietor of a considerable portion of Dudley and its mines. It is situate in a large and highly picturesque park; and, with its warder's tower, watch-tower, triple gate, keep, vault and dungeons, sally-port, octagon-tower, justice-hall, dining-hall, and chapel, though in a state of dilapidation, must be considered as a fine old ruin. The view from the summit of the keep is wide-spreading and singularly interesting: to the north-east you have Lichfield Cathedral; to the east, the busy hive of Birmingham; to the south, Hagley—the seat of Lord Lyttelton, and memorable for the monody on the death of his lady, by a predecessor of his Lordship; whilst in the south-west, nature has formed the Malvern Hills. These several objects are all visible, and form an interesting background to the busy environs of Dudley. The castle owes its origin to Dodo, a Saxon prince, who is said to have built it in the year 700. In the reign of Henry II., it belonged to Gervase Paganell, and was demolished by that King, in consequence of Gervase's taking part in the rebellion of Prince Henry, his son. In 1644, the castle was bravely defended by Colonel Beaumont against the Parliament forces for three weeks, when it was relieved by a party of the Royal army from Worcester.

As the eye sweeps over the horizon, to discern the precise character of each object and locality, the mind is struck with one particular fact—that almost every town and village, every house, every man, woman, and child, every occupation and station, are more or less dependent on, and are at the mercy of, lumps of coal and lumps of iron; and that the human race will mainly owe their moral regeneration to these two simple materials. The miner digs, the roaster calcines, the smelter reduces, the founder casts, the blacksmith forges, and the whitesmith files: these are but parts of that vast hive, whose busy hum of industry is heard far and wide, and whose skilful handiworks find a ready reception in every quarter of the globe. Leave Birmingham to itself, and direct your eye to West Bromwich—which has sprung up as it were but yesterday—and there you will perceive the best *puddlers* at work—the converters of pig iron into its barred state—by far the most important of all the processes in the manufacture of that metal. Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Bilston, and Dudley have long been famous for tin-plateing, and carry the division of labour to the minutest degree. Bloxwich is almost exclusively employed in making awl blades and bridle-bits; Wednesfield keeps to its locks, keys, and traps: Darlaston to gunlocks, hinges, and other locks, keys, and bits; and Bilston to buckles, snaffle-bits, and bits: Sedgeley, its pig pipes, couch-springs, axles, screws, hinges, and bolts; Bilston, its japan-work and tin-plating; Sedgeley and its neighbourhood, its nails; Willenhall, its locks, keys, curry-combs, bolts, and gridirons; Dudley, its vices, fire-irons, nails, and chains; Tipton, its heavy iron-work; while Wolverhampton nearly includes all these employments in metal work. Looking farther south, there may be descried Oldbury, Smethwick, Rowley Regis, Halesowen, and Stourbridge—all of which are engaged, in one form or other, in the manufacture of iron.

We have not space to enlarge upon these facts, which are only a few in the vast multitude that are comprised in the area over which our engraving extends, therefore must content ourselves with laying a single one before the reader. The quantity of cast-iron produced throughout England and Scotland in 1851 amounted to nearly three millions of tons, and the share in that production by the district just described may be estimated at the one-third of that quantity, or five millions in value. Assuredly this limited area presents the most remarkable concentration of industry that the world can boast of.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

It is believed in Paris that both France and England have sent fresh notes to Russia, desiring further negotiations, but upon the express understanding that the Danubian Provinces must be first evacuated by the Russian troops.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the rumour that orders have been despatched to Toulon to prepare ships sufficient for the conveyance of a body of troops who are to be sent to the Dardanelles. From Toulon the official journal declares is destitute of foundation. It appears, however, that all the steam frigates laid up in port were visited by the maritime engineers, who, in conformity with orders received from Paris by telegraph, informed them of the state of each steam-ships as could within a short time be fitted out for sea if necessary. The Government had demanded of the Maritime Commandant of Toulon what number of vessels he could dispose of, and that officer replied by sending up the names of the following steam-ships:—viz., the *Vauban*, *Descartes*, *Asmodée*, *Cacique*, *Mont-cenis*, and *Panama*

A letter from Cherbourg, of the 13th inst., states that the *Duguesclin* and the *Hercule* were practising on the previous day with ball-cartridge.

Iskander Bey is said to have arrived in France charged with a mission to Paris and London: he is aide-de-camp to Omer Pacha.

The agents of France in foreign countries have received a circular from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, recommending them to watch more attentively than ever the proceedings of the refugees, the Government having reasons to believe that Generals Changarnier, Lamoricière, and Bedeau entertained hostile projects.

A great sensation was excited in Paris on Monday by the arrest, at his own residence, of M. Goudchaux, formerly Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government, and under General Cavaignac. An examination was made for two hours among his papers, but no case against him was discovered, and he was accordingly set at liberty. The cause of M. Goudchaux's arrest was a suspicion of his being engaged in a plot against the State, of being a member of secret associations, and of being engaged in illegal subscriptions. It is not denied that he has been the intermediate party in forwarding considerable sums from the Republicans of Paris to the French refugees in England, Belgium, and Switzerland. It is said that the Ledru-Rollin party, and last which probably were also the general Council, in Algiers, met at Algiers to form a fusion, and that the Government is uneasy at the closing of union which the movement evinces. It was the hope that something would be found among M. Goudchaux's papers to throw light on these supposed leagues. Twenty-five other persons or individuals were really arrested; among them an ex-Prefect of the Indre and Loire under the Provisional Government, as also a printer and his son at Nantes. A domiciliary visit has also been paid, it is said, to the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Republic. Copies of a pamphlet of Ledru Rollin, for which the present state of political affairs was no doubt considered a favourable occasion, are said to have been introduced into Paris and distributed; and this, in all probability, gave rise to the domiciliary visits. Five other persons making an appeal to the Republican party to unite, and the title of the work is, it appears, "Union contre le Tyran."

Preparations are already making for the reception of the Emperor and the Empress at Fontainebleau.

Compiègne is unusually animated, in consequence of the presence of the Imperial party at the Palace. The Emperor and Empress engage daily in field sports.

WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

We are as yet without news of hostilities in the East, although the telegraph may, at any moment, bring the momentous intelligence that the thunder-cloud has burst, and that the long threatened conflict in South-Eastern Europe has begun. The Sultan's declaration of war has been conveyed to his Commander-in-chief; Omer Pacha has communicated to Prince Gortschakoff his instructions; and the Russian General has laconically replied, that he has no orders either to commence hostilities, to conclude peace, or to evacuate the Principalities. The fifteen days of conditional suspense have by this time nearly expired, and if the Turks do not in a day or two cross the Danube, the delay can only have arisen from secret instructions from Constantinople. Up to the period of the Sultan's declaration of war, the Eastern question appeared to be approaching a pacific solution. After an interview between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, the former declared he was ready to accept the Interpretation of the Vienna Note, as given by England and France; and it is even asserted that by his orders a courier was despatched to M. de Bruck, the Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, announcing that fact. On receiving the news of the Turkish declaration of war, however, the Czar declared that he retracted all his concessions, that there was no solution except by arms, and that nothing now remained but war to the knife and a war of extermination.

The two great Powers confront each other upon the theatre of war under circumstances which forbid the hope that hostilities will not break out either upon the Asiatic or European frontier. The approach of winter, however, affords some ground for believing that war, although it may be commenced, may not be pushed to extremities before negotiations for a treaty of peace can be prosecuted. The Danube still rolls between the belligerent forces. Great efforts will be made by the European Ambassadors at Constantinople to cause instructions to be sent to Omer Pacha, forbidding him to cross the Danube; and so long as that river divides the two armies no great disaster can occur to either. The delay accorded by the Sultan will prolong the *status quo* until November, when the heavy rains which usually fall in Bulgaria must render military movements difficult, if not impossible. No winter operations above the rank of skirmishes are considered likely to take place, and little mischief will be done in the field until the diplomatists have had another and a prolonged opportunity of protecting their resources. Money is wanted by all the great European Powers; and it is expected that after the Russian troops have gone into winter quarters in Wallachia, strong efforts will be made to bring about a pacification. All parties, perhaps, will be delighted to find or make a way of escape from their increasing difficulties.

The tone of some of the letters from Constantinople is less warlike than might have been expected. The Turks, satisfied with the energetic attitude assumed by the Divan, may be more tranquil and more disposed to await the conclusion of this serious conflict, and this confidence of the Mussulmans in their Government is well calculated to facilitate the pacific endeavours of the mediating Powers.

The following is a translation of the letter from Omer Pacha to Prince Gortschakoff:—

Monseur le General, It is by the order of my Government that I have the honour to address to a letter to your Excellency.

While the Sublime Porte has exhausted all means of conciliation to maintain at once peace and its own independence, the Court of Russia has not ceased to raise difficulties in the way of any such settlement, and has ended with the violation of treaties—invading the two Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia—integral portions of the Ottoman Empire.

True to its pacific system, the Porte, instead of exercising its right to make reprisals, confined itself even then to protesting, and did not devise from that way that might lead to an arrangement.

Russia, on the contrary, far from evincing corresponding sentiments, has ended by rejecting the proposals pronounced by the august mediating Courts—proposals which were alone necessary to the honour and to the security of the Porte.

There only remains for the latter the indispensable necessity of war. But as the invasion of the Principalities and the violation of treaties which have attended it, are the veritable causes of war, the Sublime Porte, as a last expression of its pacific sentiments, proposes to your Excellency, by my intervention, the evacuation of the two provinces, and grants for your decision a term of fifteen days, to date from the receipt of this letter. If within that interval the negative answer shall reach me from your Excellency, the commencement of hostilities will be the natural consequence.

While I have the honour to make this intimation to your Excellency, I embrace the opportunity to offer the assurances of my high esteem.

To this note, the Russian General Gortschakoff has intimated, as above stated, that he "has no orders to commence hostilities, nor to conclude peace, nor to evacuate the Principalities."

The Sultan's manifesto, which has been looked for for some days past, was published in Constantinople on the 16th inst., the first day of the Mouharem, the new year of the Mussulmans. Copies were handed over to two Chamberlains of the Imperial Palace, one of whom, Ahmed Pasy, is the son of Redschid Pacha; and these functionaries departed immediately for the camp of Omer Pacha, where they will read the document to the troops assembled. The manifesto was communicated to the different foreign legations, and about 20,000 copies in various languages will be widely distributed. It is a strong and unanswerable state paper, and establishes a powerful case against Russian violence and aggression, as entirely to justify the Turkish declaration of war. "From the very beginning," the Sultan says, "his conduct has furnished no motive of quarrel; and, animated with the desire of preserving peace, he has acted with a remarkable spirit of moderation and conciliation from the commencement of the difference." The question of the Holy Places, the manifesto observes, was settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and Russia has only sought a pretext for quarrel in insisting upon the question of the privileges of the Greek Church, granted by the Ottoman Government. Turkey has faithfully observed the promises given in the treaty of Kainardji, and no one can allege that objects have been offered by the Turkish Government to the exercise of the Christian religion The object of Russia (says the manifesto) is—

To insert in a diplomatic document the paragraph concerning the active solicitude of the Emperor of Russia for the maintenance in the states of the Sublime Porte of *religious immunities and privileges which were granted (octroyes) to the Greek rite by the Ottoman Emperors before Russia so much as existed as an empire*; to leave in a dark and doubtful state the absence of all mention between these privileges and the treaty of Kutschuk Kainardji; to employ in favour of a great community of subjects of the Sublime Porte a professing the Greek religion expressions which might make allusions to treaties concluded with France and Austria relative to the French and Latin religions. But this would be to incur the risk of opening up the hateful question of vague and obscure paragraphs, some of which are contrary to the reality of facts, and would offer to Russia a solid pretext for her pretensions to a religious surveillance and protectorate pretensions which that power would arrogate to produce, after all, that they are not derogatory to the sovereignty and independence of the Sublime Porte.

The Sublime Porte defends itself from having caused the haste with which the Vienna Note was brought up by its backwardness to propose an arrangement, by stating that it was the very act of making such a proposition when the invasion of its territories took place; and its sole answer to all active steps was the preparation of the Vienna note. It concludes

Since the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has not been content with the assurances and explanations that have been offered; since the benevolent efforts of the high powers have remained fruitless; since, in fine, the Sublime Porte cannot tolerate or suffer any longer the actual state of things, or the prolongation of the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities, they being integral portions of its empire—the Ottoman Cabinet, with the firm and praiseworthy intention of defending the sacred rights of sovereignty and the independence of its Government, will employ just reprisals against a violation of the treaties which it considers as a *casus belli*. It notifies, then, officially, that the Government of his Majesty the Sultan finds itself obliged to declare war, that it has given most precise instructions (*les instructions les plus categoriques*) to his Excellency Omer Pacha to demand from Prince Gortschakoff the evacuation of the Principalities, and to commence hostilities if, after a delay of fifteen days from the arrival of his despatch at the Russian head-quarters an answer in the negative should be returned.

It is distinctly understood that should the reply of Prince Gortschakoff be negative the Russian agents are to quit the Ottoman States, and that the commercial relations of the respective subjects of the two Governments shall be broken off.

At the same time the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian merchant vessels, as has been the practice. On the contrary, they will be warned to return either to the Black sea or to the Mediterranean Sea, as they shall think fit, within a term which shall hereafter be fixed. Moreover, the Ottoman Government, being unwilling to place hindrances in the way of commercial intercourse between the subjects of friendly Powers, will, during the war, leave the Straits open to their mercantile marine.

Omer Pacha has declared that vessels sailing under a neutral flag will be allowed to pass on the Danube till the 26th inst.

The fanaticism on either side is "tremendous." Every private in the Russian army is ready to suffer martyrdom for his faith, while the Turks feel convinced that the very existence of Islam is at stake. There were no longer parties among the leaders of Turkey—all were animated with the spirit of resistance to the attack on their country's independence. Letters from Constantinople of the 5th inst. are full of accounts of the military preparations which are going on with an activity that never tires. Patriotic gifts are coming in from all quarters; jewels, money, horses, houses, lands, all are offered for the national service. Eight thousand Redifs were clothed and equipped in one day from the proceeds of these gifts. The Turkish steam frigates *Rutsi*, *Subri*, *Orfi*, *Feridjé*, and *Medjedjé*, had just received orders to proceed at once to Beyrout, to take on board 12,000 regular troops, of the army of Syria Exclusive of the reserves, orders have been issued for the formation of a corps of 50,000 men, taken from the Redifs who are still disposable. Of that corps of 50,000 men, 18,101 were to be armed and equipped by the city of Constantinople. These 18,101 all answered to the summons, and crowded to their standard in one day. The arsenals produced in the course of a single week the cannon, muskets, and ammunition necessary for the 50,000 men; and the horses requisite for the cavalry of the same corps were forthcoming in one day at Constantinople Twenty thousand irregular Druses were expected every moment. They have at their head the famous Chief Cheibli, who so long withstood Mehemet Ali Pacha. One half of the Turkish fleet was about to leave for the coast of Asia, between Trebizond and Batoum. Two battalions of Chasseurs, armed, equipped, and drilled as the Chasseurs de Vincennes, have been organized, and have left for the army of Omer Pacha; and a third battalion was expected to proceed on an early day to Batoum. Orders have been sent to the Governor of Adrianople to send without the least delay to Constantinople Sefer Bey, the Circassian Chief, who was residing in that city. Hassan Jaadji had marched at the head of 4400 horsemen for the army of Asia; and it was affirmed that Abbas Pacha, after leaving a sufficient force for his garrisons, could still place 15,000 men at the disposal of the Sultan.

The warlike activity of the Turks seems indeed to have reached its acme. During the last month they have cast 100 cannon of various calibre, and these cannon, with all their accoutrements complete, and the horses to drag them, were sent to Adrianople, where an army of reserve is being formed of 80,000 men All the horses necessary were furnished by the Pachas of Constantinople. This army of reserve will be composed of 25,000 Redifs, who are now in Constantinople, chiefly small tradesmen; of 30,000 volunteers, who inscribed their names at the Seraskeral within eight days; and of 25,000 Kurdish horsemen, all mounted and equipped at the expense of the Beys of Kurdistan: these latter are irregular horsemen. It is probable, however, that on a field of battle the only troops Turkey will find worthy the name of soldiers are her regulars and her organised militia, both as yet untried, and that the Bashi Boyouks, the Spahis, and the Kurds will prove themselves again terrible warriors in village forays, but very prudent braves when brought face to face with artillery and regulars

There are now under arms about 300,000 Mussulmans—viz., 120,000 between the Danube and the Balkar, 15,000 in Bosnia, 6000 men near Pristina, on the Servian frontier; 80,000 men, who will be mustered within twenty days at Adrianople; and from 80,000 to 100,000 men on the frontier of Asia.

With regard to the Russian army, immense barracks are being constructed on the banks of the Danube, where the Russians intend to pass the winter. General Gortschakoff has demanded of the Hospodar a heavy sum of money for the construction of these barracks, which has been paid. This expense will be included in the debt imposed on the country for the occupation of 1848 to 1851. The Wallachian Government is obliged to contract a debt of six millions of piasters (about £60,000), to meet the demands of General Gortschakoff. There has been no well-authenticated case of cholera in the Russian army, but they are said to suffer much from dysentery. About 7000 Russian troops are in the Wallachian hospitals

The activity of the Russians in the Principalities is represented to increase. Government messengers come and go in hot haste, troops advance, and reviews are held in various parts of the Principalities. The sick list appears to be getting larger and larger, as the roomiest buildings in the Wallachian capital are taken for hospitals. The citizens complain bitterly of the number of officers and men quartered in their houses. They say that there is a great scarcity of inferior qualities of bread, and the country people are half ruined by the continual post and transport service which they are forced to do. Desertions are not unfrequent in the army of occupation; but whenever one of the unfortunate fugitives is caught, he is condemned to powder and ball. Columns of troops of all arms, with their baggage-waggons, are hastening towards the Danube. As to the Wallachian officers, they lead a very retired life, and it is evident that no very kindly feeling exists between them and the Russians.

Admiral Barbier de Einan left Constantinople during the night of the 5th, on board the *Gomer*, for Besika. The *Niger* and *Niger* had likewise left, but the *Mersdland* had returned, together with the Austrian and the steam-frigate *Mogador*. The allied fleets were preparing on the 6th to enter the Dardanelles. The Admirals of the French and English fleets are instructed at the embassies of their respective nations at Constantinople, whence they send orders to their fleets.

The maritime powers of Europe have all sent vessels to the various Turkish ports to take the Christians on board, should it appear necessary. The Russian subjects in Turkey are, from the 1st of October, to be placed under the protection of Austria.

A young Polish Jew, named Wolowski, has been arrested near Schumla. An important correspondence with Russian officers was found on his person, with detailed notes concerning the Ottoman army It appears he was also in correspondence with several persons of the democratic party in Poland He was taken before Omer Pacha, who, it is said, was about to hang him forthwith.

From Schumla it was stated that Omer Pacha had made all necessary preparations for commencing his operations upon the expiration of the appointed delay.

The city of Constantinople has been besieged twenty-four times; it has been taken six times. It was so strongly fortified by nature and by art, that many thousands of Greeks defended it for fifty-three days against the 250,000 soldiers of Mahomet II., and at a period when the Turks were eminent in the military science.

The Turkish Government, warned upon increasing the army in Asia; and it is thought by many that hostilities will commence there, a junction with the Circassians being naturally considered very desirable.

It is said that a command in the Turkish army has been offered to Abd-el-Kader, but that previous to accepting it the Emir had asked the opinion of the French Government on the subject.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 10th announces that the Emperor Nicholas had adopted warlike measures of the highest importance. The Russian army is formed into two divisions. The first army is intended for grand operations in Europe, and is reserved for local service. It is said that the "army of Europe," which is at present stationed in the west of Europe—of which the principal corps occupy Russian Poland, and the other corps, stationed in the rear, form the reserve—is called to active service. General Field-Marshal Prince Paskewitsch has been appointed to the command of the army in the Principalities The Marshal has already left for the Danube, and is by this time at the head quarters of the army. General Gortschakoff will now become only chief of the staff. Paskewitsch is about seventy-six years old, and is known for his campaigns in Poland and in Persia. The portrait, and a biographical memoir of this, the most distinguished of the Russian commanders, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July 9, 1853. The Prince, it is said, has obtained permission from the Emperor to have under his orders 40,000 men from the army of Poland, which are considered to be the best troops in the Russian service.

A letter from Warsaw, of the 7th inst., states that the corps, under the command of General Panjutin, stationed near that city, has received orders to proceed to the Pruth.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the reports of the friendly feeling of Persia towards Russia are totally unfounded. Since it has become known that the united fleets are to go up to Constantinople, the inhabitants of the Russian capital have grown silent and dejected.

GERMANY.

The Austrian and Prussian Governments have lately agreed to observe a strict neutrality as long as the war (should it break out) is confined to Russia and Turkey.

The Emperor of Austria has published an order for a considerable reduction of the Austrian army. In the present situation of Europe, and while war is imminent upon her frontiers, such a measure can only be regarded as a public proclamation of the resolve of the Austrian Government to observe the strictest neutrality. Nothing would be so likely to conciliate the goodwill of capitalists to a new loan as the prospect of diminished expenditure on the part of the Austrian Government. Every year since 1848 there has been an enormous deficit in the balance-sheet of the Finance Minister at Vienna, in consequence of the excessive military expenditure. The promised reduction, however, is regarded as little more than a bait to the unwary, and no doubt exists that if Austria should succeed in raising a loan she would immediately afterwards increase her army

The birthday of the King of Prussia, on the 15th, was kept with exuberant loyalty on the part of his Berlin subjects. All the Generals and Ministers proceeded to Potsdam to pay their respects The public buildings were decorated with festoons, and at night the town was illuminated. The three wishes with which the King has refused to lend himself to the designs of Russia has made him extremely popular with his subjects

ITALY.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has published a decree reconstituting the municipal institutions of the country. Councils-General are to be established in all the communes, on the representative system.

A letter from Florence states that Miss Cunninghame had to be forced out of prison—morally, at least, if not literally—before she would not accept of her liberty as a favour, but as a right. The official who communicated to her the order for her liberation was obliged to inform her that he had full power to make her leave her prison; whereupon she demanded a certificate in due form, stating that she had been forcibly ejected.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid, dated the 13th, state that the Queen had expressed her repugnance to have Marshal Narvaez either for her Minister or for President of the Senate. Her Majesty is reported to have said that she was fully aware of her mother's understanding with the Lersundi Ministry; that such was the real cause of her dismissing them, though she was pleased to ascribe it to other reasons, and that though she is by no means partial to constitutional government, yet that she was advised that any attempt just now to upset it would place her crown in jeopardy. The present Administration is not expected to last, notwithstanding it is preparing a few popular laws of little moment, such as the abolition of passports. The name of Sartorius is so thoroughly disliked that no good will be received at his hands.

The anniversary of the Queen was celebrated on the 10th inst. by salvo of artillery and a grand review of the troops in the capital. The public buildings were illuminated at night, as were several private houses. The Queen, moreover, placed 60,000 reals at the disposal of the Governor of the province to relieve the indigent.

Generals Lersundi and Aspiroz had left Madrid, in compliance with the orders of the Minister of War, to proceed the first to Seville, and the second to Valencia—to take the command of those military divisions. General Concha had likewise taken the direction of the cavalry.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a Royal order, to the effect that, in compliance with the request of newspaper proprietors, original political and literary articles published in their papers shall be considered private property, protected by the laws, and shall not be quoted or copied without the permission of the journal in which they originally appear.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon of the 10th instant state that the Government has obtained a loan from a house in Paris of 12,000,000f. for the improvement of the means of internal communication. The railway scheme is proceeding but slowly, and very opposite opinions are entertained respecting its success.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The news from the Plate confirms the intelligence that Sir Charles Hotham and Mr. St. George (who have both returned to England by the *Tay*), had, on the 10th of July last concluded treaties on behalf of their respective Governments with Urquiza for the free navigation of the rivers which pass through the Argentine States and empty themselves into the Plate, a little above the island of Martin Garcia; and a similar treaty was also signed by the United States Minister. Against these treaties the Government of the State of Buenos Ayres had issued a long protest, in which it denies the power of Urquiza to bind the Argentine Confederation, accuses the English and French diplomatists of duplicity and bad faith, and points out stipulations in the treaties to which it can never assent. As, however, the protest concludes with a solemn recognition of the free navigation of the rivers by the State of Buenos Ayres, it is not the policy of that State, but rather the time and manner of their conclusion, and the especial character of their contents, that the Government of Buenos exclaims against.

THE WAR IN BURMAH.

The overland despatches and letters, the purport of which was anticipated by the telegraphic despatch published in our last, do not bring any additional information of importance

The Burmese intelligence is most unsatisfactory. Though the famine is abating, its effects are likely to endure much longer; sickness prevails among the troops, and discontent also. The country beyond sight of our posts is everywhere infested with organised gangs of dacoits, who, there is great reason to fear, are encouraged by the Government of Ava to lay waste, as far as possible, our newly-acquired territory, and to drive the inhabitants into Burmah proper. Another campaign seems almost inevitable, it being the universal opinion among the officers of our army that no solid peace can be obtained with the Burmese except under the walls of Ava.

The Marquis of Dalhousie remains at Calcutta. His Lordship's intended journey to Pegu has been postponed until the cold season.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE INSURRECTION.

Though the accounts we have of the rebellion are general, they agree as to the successful progress of the insurgents northwards. It was reported there had been hard fighting in the Honan province; but the rebels forced their way through without apparently sustaining any severe reverses, and had crossed the Yellow River into Shangtung province, the capital of which, Tsi-nanfoo, it is given out, had fallen. They were pushing on towards Pekin in great force; and it was the current belief that a division of the rebels was not far from that capital; but the vague reports of its having been taken seem premature. Accounts had arrived that the Yellow River had burst its embankments at the same place where it was repaired last year, and which would require a million of dollars to restore.

The insurgents retain Nankin and Chin-kiang-foo. At the latter place there had been a smart engagement with the Imperialists, in which the latter were completely routed and obliged to retire, the insurgents taking a place towards Soochan, which caused great consternation in that city, and which would no doubt shortly be obliged to submit. In Kwangsi the insurgents held the Poyang Lake and the principal cities, and are advancing south towards the Canton province; and the Imperial Government are active in fortifying the "Meiin Pass," the route they must take.

Canton remains quiet, but there are indications of uneasiness, and the greatest precautions are taken by the Mandarins to prevent surprise; but, should Pekin fall, it will, no doubt, be a signal for an immediate rise and outbreak, which must put a stop to trade for some time. The Emperor, it is said, has called upon the Mongol Princes to assist him, and they have promised troops to meet the rebels.

At Foochow all was pretty quiet on the 4th ult., owing to the stringent measures adopted by the authorities.

Amoy, up to the 10th ult., remained in the possession of the rebels, but the Imperialists were to make another effort in force to retake it in a few days. In an attempt to take the Imperial fleet, the rebels were unsuccessful, and very unfortunate in having several of their vessels driven on the Mandarins' possession and taken, when all on board were beheaded. The place had been visited by a severe typhoon, causing great damage to houses and property.

When the mail left, there were conflicting rumours at Hong-Kong, as to the state of affairs in the vicinity of Pekin. Credible information had, however, arrived, that the army of the insurgents was in the vicinity of Pekin, when the last scouts left; and our next accounts will, in all probability, bring us news of its siege, and possibly its capture.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The peaceable aspect of affairs on the frontiers continues uninterrupted. The result of the commission of inquiry into the Kaffercorn rebellion has appeared in a Government notice, issued by Sir George Cathcart, to the effect that the forfeited lands of the rebel Kaffirs were to be disposed of among the "trustworthy, loyal, and patriotic population." Sir George Clarke had reached the Sovereignty. The greatest alarm is felt there at the probable abandonment of that territory. The wool it produced last season was upwards of 2000 bales, and that of the present season is likely to exceed it by 100 per cent. The death of Kreli's favourite son has caused great consternation amongst the whole tribe, and induced that chief to put his principal witch-doctor to death.

THE UNITED STATES' EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

HONG-KONG, Aug. 10, 1853.

Commodore Perry arrived here, after his first visit to Japan, on the 7th inst. The U S. squadron under his command—consisting of the flag-ship *Susquehannah* (steamer), the *Mississippi* (steamer), *Plymouth* (corvette), *Saratoga* (corvette), and *Supply* (store-ship)—rendezvoused at the Loo-Choo Islands in June last; and on the 2nd of July, all, with the exception of the *Supply*, sailed for Japan. The *Saratoga* was towed up by the *Susquehanna*, and the *Plymouth* by the *Mississippi*. On the 8th, the squadron reached Jedda Bay, and anchored off a town called Uraga, about thirty miles from the city of Jeddo.

After a few days' negotiation, Com. Perry landed a force of 300 or 400 men, and presented the letter of the President of the United States, and his own credentials, to a Prince of a province, the member of the Emperor's Cabinet appointed to receive them. The above force was met on shore by four or five thousand Japanese troops, drawn up upon a crescent beach. Both parties were ready for an encounter at a moment's warning; for the Japanese had apprehensions of treachery, as well as the Americans, and had guarded against it. However, everything passed off peaceably, and it was arranged that the squadron should return in the spring for an answer. Intimations were received, unofficially, that it is quite probable the Emperor will return a favourable response to the letter of the President. On the day succeeding this interview, some Japanese officers went on board the flag-ship, and gave and received a number of presents.

After the ceremony of presentation, the ships moved farther up the bay, and made a general survey of a portion of it. The city of Jeddo was not seen, but only the junk anchorage, a few miles below it. The people did not appear to mind the sailing vessels, but they were evidently dreadfully afraid that the steamers would discover too much, and could not understand their moving about against wind and tide. Jeddo Bay is represented as being the most beautiful and extensive in the world, with scenery in the vicinity unsurpassed for magnificence. Of course, there was not much opportunity for close observation; but, as to the Japanese—their manners, customs, their dress—all appear to remain precisely the same as described two centuries ago. Most of the troops met were armed with spears, and bows and arrows. There were thirty flint-lock muskets, and two or three hundred old-fashioned fire-locks amongst them. On the day of the landing, a few women were seen occasionally, but none of the upper class. No beauty was discovered, although they appeared delicate and modest.

On the 17th the squadron left Jeddo Bay; the *Susquehanna*, *Mississippi*, and *Plymouth*, returning to Loo-Choo, and the *Saratoga* proceeding to Shanghai.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Inglefield for two of the accompanying Sketches; and to Mr. W. H. Fawckner (late agent for the *Breadalbane*) for placing at our disposal his private journal, with two illustrative Sketches. We hope, in a future Number, to be able to present to our readers some interesting Illustrations connected with the discovery of the North-West Passage by Captain M'Clure, from the pencil of an officer attached to this Expedition

We last week announced the gratifying intelligence of the return of Captain Inglefield, with news of the safety of the *Investigator*, the discovery of the North-West Passage by Captain M'Clure, and despatches from Sir Edward Belcher, in Wellington Channel

The following are extracts from Mr Fawckner's Journal:—

Captain Inglefield left Cork on the 26th of May. 1853. in the *Phœnix*, accompanied by two or three transports, carrying stores. On Friday, July 8, they made the island of Disco in Davis's Strait, off the west coast of Greenland, lat. 70 deg N., long 55 deg. W. At midnight they anchored in the harbour of Lively, which is described as a beautiful little harbour, completely land-locked, and the water of course very smooth (See Illustration). They then proceeded on their way to Cape York, that being the usual route followed for Lancaster Sound. On Saturday the 16th July the *Phœnix* struck the first ice at six p.m., she being then towing the transport. The shock brought both vessels to a stand-still, but, by putting on full power, both vessels managed to get through. The next piece of ice they encountered was fully half-a-mile wide and three feet in thickness. The crews of both vessels looked on this as an astonishment to see the steamer forcing her way through the ice, and crushing it without injuring either ship, although at the time of the concussion they were going at the rate of six miles an hour. Until 10 p.m. the vessels were by turns threading and forcing their way through the ice, which was both novel and exciting, and officers and men could not forget that had they been without steam, the first ice they took would have been their resting place. At 10.30 p.m. it came on very thick; so Captain Inglefield ran the ship into the ice, and secured them with the ice anchors, where they lay as quiet as if in dock. On the following morning, Sunday, it was discovered that the ice had closed around the vessels during the night. Divine service was performed on board the *Phœnix*, which was attended by the crew and officers of the transport, who walked across the ice. The men from both ships were on the ice in the afternoon. The lowest range of the thermometer was 31 deg. The glare from the ice when the sun shone upon it was so great as to be distressing Some strange contrasts were observable in the apparel of the voyagers, which would have made a sensation in Pall-mall; long sea boots, for instance, being worn to keep the feet and legs warm and dry, and upon the heads a straw hat and veil to keep off the sun.

Monday, July 18.—The first bear was seen tramping over the ice, and muskets and bullets were immediately got ready to give him a warm reception. Brum, however, did not come nearer than within a mile. At 6 p.m., *Phœnix* made another start, with the transport behind; and succeeded, by running full speed at the ice, and by blasting, cutting, and sparring it, to get about ten miles by two a.m. (the 19th). Sometimes it would take an hour to clear two ship's-lengths; then there would be clear water for a mile or two, when another passage had to be forced, in order to get into clear water again. It was very very exciting work. The blasting was found to be of great service; and the spirits of all on board were cheered by the reflection that what they had done in a few hours a sailing vessel would have taken weeks to accomplish. The ice-master, indeed, who had had experience in these waters for twenty years, declared that no sailing-vessel could have done it. The way in which the steamer crushed up the ice under her sharp bow—some of it being four feet and upwards in thickness—the wonderful

Saturday, July 23.—Up to this date we have been daily at work blasting, cutting, and clearing a passage for the ship. Sometimes parties have been employed upon the ice tracking ship (hauling her along by ropes). Since entering the ice this day week, the average distance gone each day does not exceed fifteen miles. To-day found the ice much thicker, some being from six to seven feet thick. It made the ship tremble in every timber, when running into it. The transport fouled the *Phœnix* once, and did her some damage, knocking her bows about a little. In the afternoon, found the ice too heavy to force a passage, so secured the vessels to it. Three bears were seen about three miles from the ship: a party, armed to the teeth, went after them—of which I numbered one. On approaching them, however, they made off, having thus given us a long tramp for nothing. On returning from the bear-hunt, I was crossing on the ice from one ship to the other, with my gun upon my shoulder, when the ice—being too weak to sustain my weight—gave way, and I was immersed in the water. I easily got out, however, without even the loss of my shooting-iron. It was the coldest bath I had ever had, and will teach me to be more cautious in future. It is exceedingly heavy and fatiguing work to traverse the ice on foot, or rather the snow, with which the ice is covered. Distance, too, is very deceptive, from the clearness of the atmosphere, every object appearing to be not more than a third of its actual distance. One day during July, just week a party started for some small islands which appeared about a mile or a mile and a half distant, but which proved to be quite five. It took them four hours before they returned to the ship, and quite fagged they were when they arrived. They found on the islands a human skull and a bear's head. We have seen and been among a very great number of icebergs, some in very critical positions. When drifting they crush everything before them. Fortunately, it has not blown hard, or we might have had some unpleasant squeezes from the ice. On the 23rd we saw some very large icebergs about a mile in length, and the highest about 400 feet in height.

LIKELY HARBOUR, ISLAND OF DISCO, GREENLAND.

Their depth under water is generally considered equal to from six to seven times their height.

July 27.—It only occupied two days crossing Baffin's Bay. At four p.m. sighted Cape Liverpool, the southern cape at the entrance of Lancaster Sound.

July 28.—This day commenced with a little sport among the bears. One fellow was making his way towards the ship across the ice; but, on two or three persons landing on the ice from the ship, bruin made off. They cut off his retreat, and the bear then took to the water. The boat chased him, and with one shot he was killed. Two more were shot in the water in the course of two hours. They swim fast, but a good gulling-boat easily overtakes them. The water all the way across from the shores of Greenland has been as smooth as a mill-pond. The glaciers on the northern shore of this sound look magnificent when the sun is shining on them.

July 29.—At 2 a.m., ice was seen apparently stretching quite across the sound. Finding the ice setting up the sound, we steered for Dundas Harbour. Within a few miles of it found some natives settled on a low point. It was imagined that they were a wandering tribe, but no information could be gained from them. At noon we secured to the ice in Dundas Harbour, which was completely choked with ice. There was a little sport to-day, in catching, or rather hunting, walruses. They are rather difficult to kill, but a boat from the *Phœnix* succeeded in getting one in an hour. I thought I might as well try my luck, and started in a boat with two fowling-pieces, harpoons, and lances. I succeeded in putting two balls into one big fellow, but that was not nearly sufficient to kill him. We persevered for nearly six hours firing at him, and about twenty shots struck him before we captured him. They often attack a boat, and stick their two fearful looking tusks into her; but the one we caught did not attempt it. It was the hardest work, or sport, I had had for a long time. We were about a mile and a half from the ship, when we captured the walrus, and had to tow him that distance through the water. It required a powerful pulley to hoist it in, as it weighed more than a good-sized bullock. The walrus was no sooner on board, than knives were at work skinning it. All but the skin and head was then committed to the deep. The flesh is not unlike that of a bullock; and the flesh of a bear is equally as good as beef.

Saturday, July 30.—At Dundas Harbour, North Devon, Lancaster Sound.—On visiting the shore, found a number of Esquimaux graves, with human bones and skulls in them, which is a proof of natives having visited the place many years since. The graves or stones are built up in the form of a box; within which the body is placed. No hole is dug in the ground, according to the European custom of burial. The natives here are a primitive race, living principally on blubber from the seal and walrus. Their habits are extremely filthy. They are evidently a wandering tribe, living in temporary tents, but well pitched. They are formed of skin, stretched tightly over four poles, with a lamp burning in the centre of the tent, composed of a stone hollowed out and filled with oil and blubber. There being little ventilation in the tent the heat and smell are very unpleasant.

Friday, August 5.—Walked to the Esquimaux village, a distance of about five miles. Found several preserved meat tins, and various other indications of their having seen Englishmen before, or of the Esquimaux having fallen in with some of the provisions that have been landed in this sound. Their tents present a disgusting sight, from the walrus or seal flesh lying in its blood, and the entrails by its side, close to the beds or skins on which they sleep. The stench of these rude habitations is the most offensive that can be conceived. Their dogs must consume much more than they do themselves; but, when short of food, they often keep these useful animals without anything to eat for a week. Clothing is an object of barter they do not value, always pointing to their own seal-skin dresses, which they think, and perhaps correctly, preferable to ours; but iron-work, particularly knives, is their chief aim. I did not see many spears, but a few rough bows and arrows, so that they must use a great deal of stratagem in hunting and fishing. The smallness of their feet is worthy of notice, the whole of them having much smaller feet than those of any civilised persons I have seen.

Monday, Aug. 8.—At four p.m. passed Cape Riley, and saw the *North Star* beset in the ice, with the whole bay (Erebus and Terror Bay) one mass of ice. Could not get nearer to the *North Star* than one mile and a half. It was gratifying to see the surprise and delight evinced by the officers and crew of the *North Star*. They were at the time employed in sawing a canal wherby the vessel might get out. The saws were immediately dropped, and they ran like madmen to meet us. Much greater delight even was shown by two lieutenants of the *Investigator*, which had discovered the long-sought-for North-West Passage, and is now 400 miles distant from this. They had travelled the whole of that distance on the ice. They had been absent from England nearly four years; had passed three winters in the ice; and, what was worse, had been for two winters on a reduced allowance of food. Many of her crew have suffered and are still suffering from scurvy. Those in the most delicate state of health were taken to the *Resolute*, which vessel had wintered and was at Melville Island in May last, the Captain (Kellett) of that vessel having communicated with the *Investigator*. The latter is now in Mercy Bay (Baring Island), which formerly bore the name of Banks Land, with very heavy ice surrounding her, and not the slightest chance of her getting out. It is, therefore, supposed she will be abandoned and that the crew will have to travel over the ice to one of the ships in these regions.

Tuesday, August 9.—Shifted down to Cape Riley, a distance of two miles, and lay close to the rocks, with ice on either side. Commenced discharging coals.

August 10.—At two p.m. were obliged to run, or rather were drifted by the ice about two miles.

August 11.—Discharged a few sledge-loads of bread, which were

INTERIOR OF AN ESQUIMAUX HUT.

"BREADALBANE." "PHŒNIX."

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS "PHŒNIX" AND "BREADALBANE" LANDING STORES AT CAPE RILEY.

dragged over the lee, a distance of about three miles. About ten a.m. the ice set upon the transport, giving her a nip which raised her about five feet, and did not "ease" for about an hour. She did not suffer much by it. One piece of ice got under the keel, and kept her stern raised two feet until four p.m., when, by setting sail on the ship and heaving on ropes laid out on the ice (which was at the same time driving) the transport slipped off. We then ran up about a mile, and moored in a bight of the ice. The next day commenced discharging, working night and day, dragging the provisions on sledges to Beechy Island.

August 16.—The ice having opened out, the *Phœnix* towed the transport to Cape Riley. Moved to the rocks and commenced discharging.

Sunday, Aug. 21.—The ice (very shortly after midnight) to which we were secured started, obliging our moving out in tow of the *Phœnix*. I felt exceedingly uneasy in my bed, and got up; the ice was setting to the westward, and grating against the sides, but after rising, the thermometer then at 26 deg. I entertained no doubt of the ship's safety; and after moving about until three a.m. secured to the ice, midway between Beechy Island and Cape Riley. I again went to bed, but fortunately did not get in a sound sleep.

LOSS OF THE "BREADALBANE."

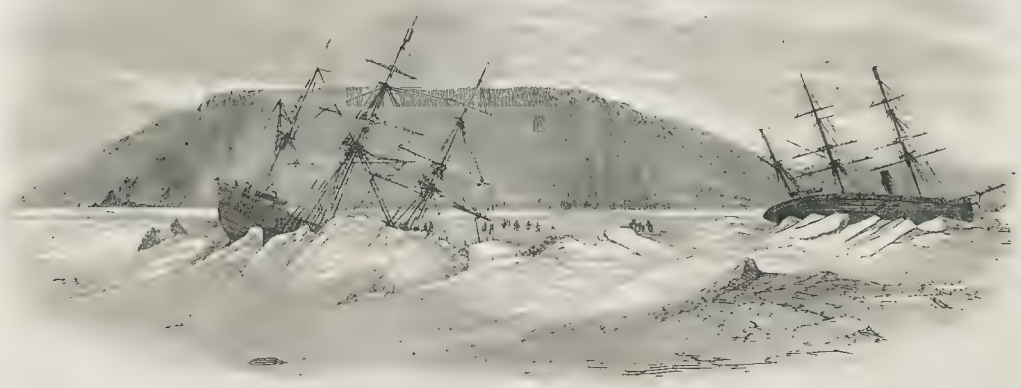
Sunday, Aug. 21.—About ten minutes past four, the ice passing the ship awoke me, and the door of my cabin, from the pressure, opened: I immediately hurriedly put on my clothes, and on getting up found some hands on the ice, endeavouring to save the boats, but they were instantly crushed to pieces; they little thought, when using their efforts to save the boats, that the ship was in so perilous a situation. I went forward to hail the *Phœnix*, for men to save the boats, and whilst doing so, the ropes by which we were secured parted, and a heavy nip took the ship, making every timber in her creak, and the ship tremble all over. I locked in the main hold, and saw the beams giving way; I hailed those on the ice, and told them of our critical situation, they not for one moment suspecting it. I then rushed to my cabin, hauled out my portmanteau on the deck, and roared like a bull to those in their beds to jump out and save their lives. The startling effect on them might be more easily imagined than described. On reaching the deck those on the ice called out to me to jump over the side, that the ship was going over. I left my portmanteau and jumped over the side on the loose ice, and with difficulty and the assistance of those on the ice, succeeded in getting on the unbroken part, with the loss of the slippers I had on when quitting the vessel, with wet feet, &c.; the cold was little thought of at the exciting moment—life, not property, being the object to be saved. After being on the ice about five minutes, the timbers, &c., in the ship cracking up like matches would in the hand; it eased for a short time, and I with some others returned to the ship, with the view of saving some of our effects. Captain Inglefield now came running towards the ship. He ordered me to see if the ice was through the ship; and on looking down in the hold found all the beams, &c., falling about in a manner that would have been certain death to me had I ventured down there, but there was no occasion for that (I mean to ascertain the fact of the ice being through), it being too evident that the ship could not last many minutes; I then sounded the well, and found five feet in the hold, and whilst in the act of sounding, a heavier nip than before pressed out the starboard-bow, and the ice was forced right into the forecastle. Every one then abandoned the ship, with what few clothes they saved—some with only what they had on; I merely saved a portmanteau, with a few things in it. The ship now began to sink fast, and from the time her bowsprit touched the ice, until her mastheads were out of sight, did not occupy above one minute and a half. It was a very sad and unceremonious way of being turned out of our ship. From the time the first nip took her, until her disappearance, did not occupy more than fifteen minutes.

I, as well as all the spectators of the last of the *Breadalbane*, were astonished at the rapid manner in which she went down. I could not have credited a ship sinking so fast, had she been laden with iron, or any other dead weight, whereas she was in ballast trim. My loss amounted to about £160 or £170. I hope the Admiralty may repay me; but it is a very doubtful case. The loss to Government amounted to about £700.

This loss will hasten the *Phœnix*'s departure, that being the only object (clearing the transport) she had in remaining so long. The ship-wrecked crew, of course, are all anxious to get home: their pay ceases the day the vessel is lost.

I can now easily imagine the way the two missing Arctic ships have never been heard of, and it is but too probable in my mind, they were lost not many miles from my old vessel, and that all hands met with a watery grave.

Wednesday, August 24th.—Having received letters, &c., from *North*



LOSS OF THE "BREADALBANE."

Star, for England, left about 4 p.m.; there were very few on board that ship, but wished they made one of our number; one winter in these regions being quite sufficient for any person. But it is likely, should she be joined by any of the Arctic ships, before the winter sets in, that she will bring a portion of the *Investigator's* men and other invalids from the squadron.

The Sketches of the Esquimaux Hut, and the *Breadalbane* and *Phœnix* landing stores, are from the pencil of Capt. Inglefield; and the Sketches of Disco, and the loss of the *Breadalbane*, are by Mr. Fawkner.

Commander R. J. Le Mesurier M'Clure, in command of the *Investigator*, Arctic discovery ship, has been promoted to the rank of captain, for services performed in search of Sir John Franklin, and the discovery of the certainty of a North-West Passage. Commander Inglefield is also promoted to the rank of captain.

CAPTAIN KELLETT'S SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN.

THE tardy arrival of the *Phœnix* at Woolwich, and the retention of the letters brought by her from the Arctic regions, has prevented the publication of the following extracts before now:—

"Melville Island, April 3, 1853; lat. 74 56, long. 108 48.

"My dear Sir,—Excuse this hurriedly-written note—I have only ten minutes' notice. I can merely state that we have done nothing wonderful. We have reached Melville Island, certainly; but what of that? Parry did so thirty-four years ago, without the aid of steam, gunpowder, or galvanic batteries.

"*Intrepid* and *Resolute* parted company with Sir E. Belcher, Beechy Island, August 15, 1852. Sept. 7: Landed provisions at Winter Harbour. Sept. 8: Left Winter Harbour for Bridport Inlet; and on the 9th cut the ships into an old floe, about half a mile from the land our present 'winter quarters.' From Sept. 10 to Nov. 1: Parties laying out depôts of provisions for travelling in the present spring (1853). Oct. 14, 1852: Party return from laying down a depôt of provisions in Winter Harbour; brings the astounding news of Captain M'Clure, in the *Investigator*, having discovered the North-West Passage; bring with them a journal and chart of proceeding left by him in Winter Harbour, April, 1852. Sad mistake; did not see them in September when we landed the provisions there.

"A Lieutenant and party is now absent, to ascertain whether the *Investigator* is still fast in the ice in Mercy Bay, Baring Island the Banks Land of Parry. We are anxiously waiting for the return of the party to know the news.

"We all start to-morrow (4th) on our grand travelling search—one party west, another north west (M'Clintock): also parties to the north-east and north; and a party will also go to Beechy Island, in order to communicate with the *North Star*, which lies there. The object of the north-east party is to meet Belcher in the Wellington Channel.

"You will receive this letter per *North Star*. I do not think we shall return this season (1853). The coldest day was the 9th January: *Intrepid*'s thermometer, in-board, 52½; *Resolute*'s, on the floe, 61½; that is, min. Fahrenheit, or 84½ and 93½ below the freezing point."

"Winter-quarters, Melville Island,
Monday, April 4, 1853, Six a.m.

"In an hour's time the following sledges start on the grand search after our missing countrymen

"Captain Kellett, and seven men, to the N.E.

"Commander M'Clintock, ten ditto, to the N.W.

"Mr. Delsee (Frenchman), eight men, under the order of M'Clintock.

"Mr. Meecham, to the westward, seven men.

"Mr. Naves, seven men, under Meecham's orders.

"Mr. Roach, seven men, auxiliary to Captain Kellett or several days, then to Beechy Island (*North Star*)

"Mr. Hamilton will complete Captain Kellett's route; and, if possible, to meet Belcher, having with him seven men. Kellett returns in a few days. Mr. Pym, having entered on the 10th March to Mercy Bay, in order to ascertain whether the *Investigator* is still fast in the ice there. Not yet returned.

"Since we left England, the *Intrepid* has lost one seaman—the *Resolute* one marine."

"Winter quarters, Melville Island. April 22, 1853.

"My dear Sir,—Time will not permit me to tell you a long story, as I start to-morrow, in a north-east direction, to meet Belcher if possible. On the 19th, three days ago, we had the pleasure of receiving Captain M'Clure, of the *Investigator*, and eight of his crew. Thirty-one more of them are on their passage to our ships. M'Clure looks rather worn; but when we consider the extraordinary labour and privations he has undergone since he left England, he really looks wonderfully well. Whether he intends to abandon his ship this season or not, I cannot say; it is not yet settled. However, I believe all the invalids will visit our ships to recruit their strength. At all events M'Clure is determined not to abandon his ship until the spring of '54; consequently some ship will stop by him, while the sickly portion of his crew will return to England.

"Captain M'Clure asked me particularly about your welfare. I have given him some fifty or sixty numbers of the *Morning Herald*. I go away to-morrow for seventy days."

"Routes of Search.—Commander M'Clintock, N.W.; Lieutenant Meecham, west; Lieut. Hamilton, N.E.; Lieut. Pym, returned from Mercy Bay, Baring Island. Commander M'Clintock started 4th April, with ninety-five days' provisions; Lieut. Meecham, 4th April, with ninety-five days' provisions; Lieut. Hamilton, 23rd April, with seventy days' provisions."

FRIENDSHIP.—Friendship is a vase which, when it is flawed by heat, or violence, or accident, may as well be broken at once; it can never be trusted after. The most graceful and ornamental it was, the more clearly do we discern the hopelessness of restoring it to its former state. Coarse stones, if they are fractured, may be cemented again; precious ones never.—*W. S. Landor*.

TOADS AND BEES.—At the last meeting of the Entomological Society, the following singular case was related:—A stock of bees was observed to grow weaker day after day, until it was so impoverished that the hive was removed, and the bees turned adrift; but, upon examination, nothing appeared to have attacked the interior of the hive. Shortly afterwards another stock began to exhibit similar symptoms, and, on visiting the hive by night, a large toad was found on the alighting board, and killed, when eight still living bees were found in its stomach. Several other toads were found in the vicinity, and killed; after which, the stocks throve as before.

A MODERATE MAN.—Dr. George Fordyce contended that as one meal a day was enough for a lion, it ought to suffice for a man. Accordingly, for more than twenty years, the doctor used to eat only a dinner in the whole course of a day. This solitary meal he took regularly at four o'clock, at Dolly's Chop-house. A pound and a half of rump-steak, half a broiled chicken, a plate of fish, a bottle of port, a quarter of a pint of brandy, and a tankard of strong ale, satisfied the doctor's moderate wants till four o'clock next day, and regularly engaged one hour and a half of his time. Dinner, over, he returned to his home in Essex-street, Strand, to deliver his six o'clock lecture on anatomy and chemistry.

SHAVING BY MACHINERY.—Mr. William Johnson, of North Shields, joiner, has invented a shaving machine. In appearance it is not unlike an old-fashioned arm-chair. But the most unique feature is the arrangement of the razor-blades, which are fixed longitudinally on cylinders, from three to six inches in length, four on each cylinder, at an angle of 60 degrees, with fine camel-hair brushes between; for you are lathered and shaved at one and the same time, the lather being slipt from the interior of the cylinders, which are hollow. The machine is put in motion by the weight of the patient, the seat gradually giving way beneath, and sinking with him until he reach the ground, when the operation is completed. The seat rising immediately it is released from his weight, is ready to commence again without any preparation. A musical box, of Mr. Johnson's construction, is appended to the machine, and can be attached or detached according to the pleasure of the individual undergoing the operation. Experiments have been tried and found satisfactory.—*Durham Advertiser*

BIRMINGHAM.—An illustration of the present state of trade in this town is furnished by the subjoined return, compiled by Mr. Co-der, clerk to the guardians of the poor:—

	Paupers.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate in £.	Wheat per Qr.
1847	16,852	1,968	17	119s. 11d. per qr.
1848	17,820	968	17	80s. 7d. "
1849	17,172	648	17½	74s. 2d. "
1850	16,524	648	17½	69s. 2d. "
1851 (Estimated at)	15,000	1,524	17½	67s. 4d. "

Thus it appears that during the past year of Free Trade the pauperism has more than trebled in about fifty years, pauperism has greatly decreased during the same period of Protection, and in the last year, with 1851, there is an increase of 1,524 paupers, and 1,000 persons, yet there is a diminution of 711 in the number of 10*l.* and 61 lists in the out-door list.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH SOLDIERS ON THE DANUBE

AT this moment, again standing face to face, and, to general appearances, on the eve of measuring their adverse forces, it cannot be otherwise than interesting to form some idea of the Russ and Ottoman combatants, and the elements of which they are composed. To enable our readers to do this, we make the following extracts from the correspondence of a gallant British Hussar, whose devotedness to his profession led him (as numbers of volunteers are now led from various countries) to proceed as an amateur to the Lower Danube, at the period of the last Turkish war, in order to observe the character of the troops and study the tactics of their leaders. As there is no change in the Cossack and Moslem to the present day, the descriptions apply as accurately in 1853 as they did in 1828; and if the battle is fought on the same ground, these remarks will be found to have an essential bearing on the conduct of the struggle and its issue. Their writer has risen to high rank and honours in the army, and the lessons he learnt in Wallachia have not been lost in the service of his native land. We have only to add that on such expeditions the adventurer is obliged to attach himself to one side or other, to avoid the treatment and fate of a spy, our informant joined the Russian army, and was a party to its operations.

I have (he says) been nearly jolted to death by the bad roads of Hungary, and narrowly escaped breaking my neck by the viler passes of the Carpathians of Transylvania on the frontiers of Wallachia. I have been almost poisoned by filth, devoured by vermin, exposed to the contagious fever of the country, and to that infernal disease the plague, which has been committing its ravages in Bucharest; indeed, have almost gone through fire and water to attain the fulfilment of my wishes, but have only as yet succeeded in reaching the banks of the Lower Danube.

Such is the seat of war.

Having obtained leave of the Governor of the Principalities, I have attached myself for the present to the corps of the Russian army encamped be ore the fortress of Giurgevo, whence the troops of Kutchuck Achmet are making frequent sorties, and are partaking the hospitalities and sharing the black bread and inconveniences of the Cossack and Russian soldier in his bivouac before the enemy, in the midst of war, and among total strangers. . . . I cannot tell you what I eat or drink, for it has become a rule with me of late never to inquire into the composition of a mess, or even to look at it if it can be avoided; but I have a soldier's fare, and experience the greatest civilities from the officers.

The state of the river and the works upon its banks are depicted with military precision, and also three Muscovite camps, and the open plain between the belligerents covered with small brushwood, long grass, and high thistles, "affording localities for skirmishing to the foragers and outposts of both parties;" and the writer proceeds:—

Thus disposed, the troops may be said to be continually under arms. The infantry are always in square: they eat, drink, and sleep in square; and in the night, in the most inclement weather, never quit that form. The general and field-officers only have tents; sheds or temporary huts, composed of branches and hay, are erected for the other officers and the troops close to their stations; so that, in the event of an alarm, it requires but little time to put the whole force in march for its position. * * * There is no scarcity of provision, though the quality of the bread "of the darkest" is bad; and the water, which is the thing country very indifferent, is supplied from the neighbouring wells. * * *

But the Russian soldier is of tough material, and ordinarily calculated to bear the fatigues and hardships of war. In the manner alluded to, subsisting on food of very inferior quality, constantly exposed to all weathers, burning heat by day, succeeded by cold, damp, chilly nights, and thunder-storms and torrents of rain which instantly deluge the country with water. These to ordinary constitutions would be fatal, but on him they seem to have comparatively no effect. With an implicit obedience to orders, the Russian is, as it were, a complete machine. Careless and thoughtless of danger, indeed, without exercising his reasoning faculties, he moves when he is told, and halts when he is commanded; nor will he, under the severest fire, retire, unless ordered to do so. It was surprising to see the perfect indifference with which a regiment, the other day, stood under a rather severe cannonade, and the apathy with which the men looked at the balls and shells that fell around them; and it is a fact that at the siege of Ibraila, a considerable column, which was destined to storm the place, missed its way, and got into the ditch, where there was not the slightest vestige of a breach. In this situation they were nearly annihilated; nor would they, notwithstanding the mistake was evident, move, until a positive order from the Grand Duke Michel was sent to recall them

We thus see that Russian fanaticism is quite upon a par with the predestinary belief and obstinacy of the Turkish soldier.

But (continues our Volunteer) the Cossacks excite most my curiosity and interest. Equally brave and hardy as the Russian soldier, they possess a sagacity and cunning which is not the characteristic of the former. When the firing commences, it is easily observed that the Cossacks around begin instantly to assume an alacrity, and to be alive to what is going on. They take their horses in hand—never remain quite stationary—keep a sharp look-out in the direction of the fire of the cannon—and watch the result of the ball and flight of the shell, so as to be in readiness to avoid them. They are an incongruous set, certainly. Some old fellows, with long grey beards; some smart young lads; some almost in rags and patches of various colours; while others are in very decent attire. Plunder is their grand object; and some of them, notwithstanding their riches in their own country, voluntarily leave their families and comfortable dwellings, and expose themselves at an advanced age to all sorts of danger, in quest of more. They are marauders, and at times merciless; and so accustomed to the slaughter of their prisoners, that a reward has been proclaimed for bringing them in alive, in order to mitigate the atrocities of a body whose services are so essential to the army of which they form a part. They are divided into regiments of 500 each, have a standard and Captain for every 100, independent of junior officers; one, two, or more field-officers for the whole, according to circumstances; and a Lieutenant-Colonel, or Colonel Commandant, whose name the regiment bears. They observe little or no regularity, and sleep in the rudest huts of branches, or under three pikes or poles, with their burkas, or cloaks of skin, thrown over them, and their small, bony, but hardy horses picquetted in front. Armed with a pistol stuck under each arm in a girdle, a firelock slung across their shoulders, and sword, or long twelve-foot pike they are, on the least alarm, ready for the combat; and, on the cushion of their high-backed saddles, seem to delight in the fray. For the duties of out-posts, I suppose the Cossacks the best troops in the world. They do not, in general, use the pike like the lance; but couch it, and ride full gallop, like the knights of old, at their antagonists. The Turk justly fears it, as the instrument, should it not kill, inflicts a dreadful gash; and the unfortunate sufferers have been known to implore their enemies, by signs, to put an end to their misery by an effectual thrust.

The outposts have skirmishes almost daily; but the Cossacks and Turks seem to have a good understanding between them, for they often meet, talk to each other, and carry on war in a more civilised way than formerly.

The Turks, I have seen, do not correspond with the ideas I have formed of them, from all I have heard or read of that nation, indeed, I believe we have generally a very imperfect and erroneous knowledge of that nation, and most of the accounts we receive of them are very much misrepresented or exaggerated. There is a nobleness of disposition, an openness and truth, in the Turk individually, that is not to be found in his Christian tributary. The word of a Turk is sacred—if he pledge it, you are safe. The specimen before us are degenerate as warriors from the days of the invincible Janissary and daring Spahis; but the flower of the army is organised at Schumla, behind the Balkan. Their arms are a long knife, called a handjar or yatagan, used for cutting off heads, a brace of pistols carried in a broad leathern girdle, a gun slung across his shoulders, and a curved sabre, his dexterity in the use of which is such, that with a single blow, or rather cut, he will sever the head from the body.

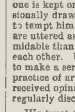
This description applies now only to the more irregular troops, the regular army being disciplined in the European manner, and having, at present, not a few European officers to lead them:—

They have little or no method in their movements, or in their mode of warfare—sometimes advancing in detachments of 100 or 150 men, to endeavour to surprise a Cossack outpost; and sometimes, with a larger force, making a dash at the camp itself, where they have been killed in the very bivouac of the Cossacks, attempting to carry off some stores and waggons in the rear, which they suppose to be treasures. Thus, every one is kept on the alert. The Pasha is, indeed, very active, and occasionally draws out 5000 or 7000 men to penetrate to the enemy, or try to tempt him to an attack. The war-shouts of "Allah! Allah! Allah!" are uttered as if infuriated by opium; and they are at first more formidable than when firmly received by the Russian squares, supporting each other. Upon these—even when only three deep—their cavalry fail to make a serious impression. They are by no means so deficient in the practice of artillery as is generally imagined; for their shot, contrary to received opinion, are thrown with an accuracy that would do credit to regularly disciplined artillerists.

We trust that this picture of the battle-field, now so interesting to the world, and of the hostile bands occupying it exactly as they did before, with arms and characters very partially changed, where changed at all, will help our readers to "realise," in their mind's eye, the coming events which so vividly cast their shadows before.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CHARLES BARING WALL, ESQ., M.P., OF NORMAN COURT HANTS.



THIS gentleman, M.P. for Salisbury since 1847, died on the 14th inst., at his seat, Norman-court, Hampshire—of which county he was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant. Previously to his election for Salisbury, Mr. Baring Wall sat in Parliament for Guildford, Wareham, and Weymouth, giving at all times a consistent support to liberal opinions. He was born in 1795, the only child of the late Charles Wall, Esq., by Harriet, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. The beau ful estate of Norman Court, which was purchased in 1805 by the late Mr. Charles Wall from the Thistlethwaytes, was formerly the property of Richard Whitfield, Esq., who had the great misfortune of the estates of Richard Norton, Esq., and succeeded in setting aside the will of that gentleman, who had devised the bulk of his property from his own right heirs to "the poor, hungry, and thirsty." Mr Baring Wall died unmarried.

SIR JAMES THOMSON, K.C.B.

THE last Overland Mail from India brings the intelligence of the sudden death, on the 25th of August, of Sir James Thomson, K.C.B., Physician-General at Calcutta. He was struck with apoplexy, while presiding at the medical board, and, despite of every effort that medical skill could suggest, breathed his last within a few hours after.

With the exception of a few months' leave on his return from five years' foreign duty in Java, Sir James had never, during more than forty-two years in India, been a day absent from his post. A considerable part of his service was passed, with distinction, in Java, in Afghanistan, in Assam, in the first Burmese war, and in China. Throughout the whole of the operations against the last-named country, this indefatigable public servant rendered the most zealous, able, and effective aid; and, in requital, was rewarded with the decoration of a Companion of the Bath. No officer in the Indian military service was more generally esteemed. His loss will be severely felt, for the sphere of his benevolence was most extensive.

EDGELL WYATT EDGELL, ESQ.

THIS venerable and respected gentleman died on the 1st inst., at his seat, Milton-place, Surrey, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Wyatt Edgell, who was grandson of Richard Wyatt, Esq., of Ingham, by Francis, his wife, daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, represented one of the oldest families in the county of Surrey. His son, the Rev. Edgell Wyatt Edgell, Rector of North Cray, Kent, is married to the Hon. Henrietta Otway Cave, daughter of Baroness Braye, and has, with other issue, a son, Edmund-Verney, who will, in all probability, should he live, become Lord Braye.

Mr. Wyatt Edgell, whose decease we record, was highly esteemed for his charitable disposition and his Christian virtues. In politics he was a Conservative; but, at the same time, the unceasing promoter of all social and ecclesiastical reforms.

LONGEVITY.—A tenant of the Earl of Bessborough, Mr. James Nolan, of Knockdiran, county Carlow, born on 22nd July, 1742, is now, of course, in his 112th year, and has lived within the reign of five Sovereigns. The Countess of Bessborough, while lately on a visit near the residence of Mr. Nolan, went to see him, as she had heard him mentioned at the table of the Queen as being the oldest subject of her Majesty. The Earl of Bessborough often as he comes to the neighbourhood visits him. Mr. Nolan's eldest sister, Mrs. Byrne, lived to be 104, another sister to be eighty-five, a brother to be ninety-four, and another brother to be eighty-two.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, YORK-ROAD.—The quarterly court of the governors of this charity was held in the board-room of the hospital, York-road, on Monday. According to the report the out-patients for the last quarter numbered 80, and the inters 88, and that all but two of them recovered. The out-patients received since January last numbered 315, and the interns 192. The receipts for the quarter amounted to £606 1s. 4d., and the expenditure to £332 2s. 9½d. The balance amounted to £264.

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—It is in contemplation to establish two new medical schools, in addition to those already in existence in different parts of the metropolis. One of these, and possibly the first to be opened, is intended to be attached to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, which is now undergoing considerable enlargement, partly with this object in view, and partly for the purpose of affording further clinical and chapel accommodation to the inmates of the hospital, besides other appendages calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness in that populous neighbourhood.

CORPORATION REFORM.—A preliminary meeting of liverymen of London was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, on the requisition of Mr. Sheriff Wallis, when resolutions were carried, pledging the meeting to give every assistance to her Majesty's Commissioners in their inquiry into the position of the Corporation of London; and calling upon the Lord Mayor to convene a public meeting of the livery in common hall, to consider the subject.

THE MILTON CLUB.—The proposed Milton Club has obtained a site on Ludgate-hill, under the shadow of St. Paul's, and about midway between the well-known Chapter House and London dwellings in St. Bride's Churchyard and in the Old Jewry. The structure, which should add a new ornament to Ludgate-hill, is to cost £30,000; about five-sixths of which sum, we are given to understand, have already been subscribed by parties connected with the Nonconformist body.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT BELLOT.—Sir Roderick Murchison has consented to preside at a public meeting, to be called together for the purpose of expressing, in a practical manner, the deep regret felt in this country, by all classes, at the early loss of the noble French officer, who had already, years ago, in the Eastern seas, won for himself the name of "L'Ami des Anglais," and who, by his devotion, even in death, has fully proved his right to so endearing an epithet.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday the general quarterly meeting of this charity was held at the Thatched-house Tavern. The chair was occupied by Vice-Admiral Lord Radstock, C.B. From the financial statement, which was agreed to, it appears that the total receipts were £1213 4s. 1d., and all expenses being paid, there remained a balance in hand of £686 17s. 1d. The chairman called their attention to the fact that they had to regret the loss of two of their vice-presidents, viz., Sir George Cockburn and Sir Charles Adam. He had applied to the Duke of Northumberland, but had not as yet received his assent to allow himself to be appointed. His Lordship concluded by intimating that he had applied to Admiral Dundas to fill the other vacancy. A resolution, unanimously agreed to, was then carried, appointing Admiral Dundas to fill the vacancy. An auditor was also elected in the room of Mr. Chippendale, and the proceedings terminated.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT EDINBURGH.—The Conference brought their proceedings to a conclusion on Friday week with a soirée and promenade in the Music-hall. Between 400 and 500 ladies and gentlemen were present to enjoy the entertainment provided. Messrs. Cobden and Bright were the lions; and the promenade, refreshments, and chat becoming fatigu ng, speeches were called for as a supplemental recreation. Mr Cobden and Mr. Bright complied with the demand, and indulged the fair promenaders with a recharge of their former speeches.

THE LAWSON OBSERVATORY.—The committee appointed to carry out this project have reported that a mistake had until lately been made with regard to the gift of Mr. Lawson—that gentleman stipulating that £10,000 shall be raised in addition to his gift. The committee (which formerly numbered more than fifty members) has been concentrated into a working body of fourteen, and an appeal is now being made to the Royal Society and other learned bodies for assistance.

NEW DOCK AT SOUTHAMPTON.—The foundation-stone of a new graving-dock, wh ch has been a progress for some time past, was laid last week by Mr. A. Giles, engineer to the Southampton Dock Company. The usual form alities were gone through, and the dock, which will be 400 feet long and 80 wide at the gates, is according to the terms of the contract, to be finished by the 1st March, 1854.

THE REPRESENTATION OF SALISBURY.—On Saturday last General Buckley, of New-hall, Wilts, issued an address to the electors of this city, offering himself as a candidate for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. C. B. Wall. His general views on the questions of the day are in accordance with those of the present Government; but he declines to give any specific pledge with regard to any question which may be brought before Parliament. The name of Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh has also been mentioned as a Liberal candidate.

UNIVERSITY FOR WALES.—A movement was commenced a short time ago for the purpose of establishing a university in Wales, and y stions for this object were drawn up by the Anglo-Welsh clergy. In which the suggestion that a degree university existed for the establishment of a university at which the natives of the principality might receive a liberal education in all the different branches of literature. It is now proposed that under the title of "University of Wales" the colleges of Lampeter, David at Lampeter, the Llandovery Institution, the Brecon College, and the endowed grammar schools of the principality, shall all be united and incorporated—students from all the above to be admitted for degrees in arts and divinity.

HINCKFORD AGRICULTURAL AND CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—The annual meet ng of this association was held last week at Castle Hedingham. The ploughing and land-ditching took place in a field belonging to Mr. Ashurst Majendie; and at the termination of the out-door proceedings the prizes were distributed by Mr. George Round, who addressed appropriate remarks to each of the successful candidates. The dinner took place at the Bell Inn, and was attended by about fifty of the leading Conservatives of the county. Mr. George Round occupied the chair. Sir J. Tyrrell and Major Beresford sent letters of apology.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RELIGIOUS AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY. The Bazaar held on the 4th, 5th, and 8th inst., in the Lecture-hall of the above important Society, in aid of its funds, we are happy to learn, realised the sum of £270; including liberal donations from the Marquis of Exeter, Lord and Lady Burghley, and others. On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., the Lecture-hall was used for the first time. The Rev. J. B. Owen, of Bilston, delivered a most interesting and able lecture to an overflowing audience, on the "Ins and Outs of Young England." At its conclusion, the president, the Rev. Chancellor Wales, returned the sincere thanks of the audience to the rev. lecturer, and congratulated the members on the flourishing condition and prospects of the Society.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.—Hop-picking in the Maidstone district has commenced. The produce throughout is stated to average less than five cwt. per acre. Prices, however, are generally good, with a prospect of an advance upon the present quotations. At Brenchley, picking, with few exceptions, is also finished. We are very fortunate in crop and quantity this year, and our hops are inquired after at an advanced rate from last week. Duty at our market is quoted £135/£90. In Sevenoaks hopping is nearly finished, and although short in quantity, the price will make up the deficiency.—*South Eastern Gazette.*

SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN AND THE STEAMER "EMPEROR."—The action of suspension and interdict at the instance of Sir James Colquhoun against the owners of the steamer *Emperor*, to prevent that vessel carrying passengers on Sundays to the quays on Garelock, came last Saturday before Lord Robertson. His Lordship, after hearing counsel on both sides, declined to grant any interdict; and in respect of the great general importance of the question at issue, reported the case to the Inner House, who will dispose of it on an early day after the sitting of the court in November.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM.—The *Times* says.—We are requested to state, with reference to the letter to Mr. Bright, inviting him to attend a preliminary meeting in the room of the Athenæum to denounce the conduct of Russ a, that the directors of the Athenæum disclaim having authorised or sanctioned the holding of any such meeting.

FRENCH v. THE VICTORIA DOCK COMPANY.—An inquiry before the Sheriff of Kent and a jury, to assess the amount of compensation to be paid for sixty-seven acres of marsh land, required for the purposes of the Victoria Docks, was concluded on Saturday last. The case occupied two days. The points in contest chiefly was whether the land was to be paid for as agricultural land only, or as building-ground. Upon the part of the claimant it was valued at £22,000, and £26,00 , and by those who valued for the company at £9000. The jury retired for some time, and gave a verdict for £16,000.

THE NORTHERN COAL TRADE.—Between 300 and 400 sail of coal laden vessels left the Tyne on Friday week, the greater proportion for the London market. London coal freights are from 10s. 8d. to 11s 6d. per ton. A letter, from Cronstadt, states that there are a great number of British vess ls there, and that vessels which left Newcas le with coal at high freights have some difficulty in finding a market. The high freights to London do not appear to be consequent upon our English shipowners having a monopoly of the coasting trade, for during the past three months coal-freights have been equally high in the ports in the north of Europe, the carrying-trade to which is open to all the world.

THE SHIP-BUILDING TRADE.—Owing to the launches and completion of a number of vessels on the Clyde lately, and a paucity of fresh orders, the ship building trade just now can get plenty of men. A reduction in the rate of wages amongst carpenters, joiners, rivet-ers, &c., is therefore being looked forward to. This will enable our shipbuilders to compete more effectually with other ports in the w r ld on contracts, and we hope thereby will enable them to give employment to their handicraftsmen during the winter.

UNPLEASANT JOKE.—A serious practical joke was played at the expense of the pub lic during the Lord-Lieutenant's visit to Ballinasloe. Some one climbed into the gas-works and turned off the main cock, involving the whole town in total darkness. The greatest consternation prevailed in the hotels until the affair was rectified.

THE MORMONITES IN WALES.—The ranks of the adherents to Mormonism are at present being greatly strengthened, especially in the districts in South Wales. Numbers of these misguided people have lately owned the sect, including many persons of high respectability and middle class station. A well-known Welsh lecturer, named Robyn Ddu, whose influence with the people is very great, has lately joined the ranks, and his eloquence is irresistible. Immense numbers have lately left South Wales for the Salt Lake, and many others are now preparing for departure in the spring.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—A new scholarship, called "the Lambert Jones Scholarship," has just been founded in connection with this school. The school committee have received the sanction of the Common Council to erect, at the City expense, a memorial of the gift in a conspicuous part of the school, and accordingly it has been determined to have executed, in appropriate marble, a tablet, with the armorial bearings of Mr. Jones, and a suitable inscription.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—At a monthly meeting of the board of the above Company, held at the Euston station, on Saturday last, the Marquis of Chandos was unanimously elected a director of the company, and subsequently as the chairman of the board of directors, which is, as heretofore, an unpaid office.

"AS GOOD AS A PLAY."—I note this very ordinary phrase as having Royal origin, or, at least, authority. It was a remark of Charles II., when he revived a practice of his predecessors, and attended the sittings of the House of Lords. The particular occasion was the debate, then interesting to him, on Lord Stafford's trial.—*Notes and Queries.*

SUGAR AND RUM.—A Parliamentary return has been printed of the quantities of unrefined and refined sugar, of molasses and rum, imported and cleared for consumption in each year ended the 5th July, from 1842 to 1853, with the a ount of duty received on the same in each year, and the average price per cwt. of Muscovado and of Havannah sugar during the same period. In the last year given the duty received on sugar and molasses amounted to £4,081,279; of which £3,281,142 was on British possessions, and £800,128 on foreign. In the first year mentioned (1842) the aggregate receipts of duty on sugar was £5,485,013. It appears that in 1842 the duty on rum received in the United Kingdom was £1,069,186; in 1843, £1,217,079; in 1844, £961,269; in 1845, £1,066,368; in 1846, £1,145,809; in 1847, £ ,000,000; in 1848, £1,164,709; in 1849, £1,[illegible]; in 1850, £[illegible]; in 1851, £1,088,857; in 1852 £1,103,775; and in 1853, £1,171,211.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. L., Eastbourne.—The new President of the Brighton Chess-club is Mr. Paul Peckett, a great man admirably adapted by his skill at the game, his knowledge of public business, and the urbanity of his manners, to promote the interests of this excellent institution.

BELLE HORNU.—Good and vital moves add more than fifty-fold to the value of fine games, but it is very few writers on Chess who have either the skill or industry to make [illegible]. The importance indeed, of Chess "Aids to Reflection," is now so well appreciated, that many hundred amateurs will never play over a printed game at all, unless it is illustrated by endless explanatory comments.

QUEEN'S PAWN.—His numerous friends owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Kipping for his unrivalled contributions to our store of Chess Problems, and should show their sense of the obligation by patron sing his newly-established rooms at No. 40a, *New Oxford-street*. [illegible] 2,000 games, particulars of the match now pending, as the score is posted [illegible] after each day's play.

SPECTATOR.—The unreasonable, the absurd, condition in the terms of the match between Löwenthal and Harrwitz that, for absence on any play-day, no matter how unavoidable, whether occasioned by sickness, sickness of the near and dearest relations, or business, should be the forfeiture, not of one, two, or five guineas, but of a game in the match, is an exaction imposed by Mr. Harwitz himself, who is rightly punished in being the victim to his own presumptuous and unfeeling stipulation. It was an injustice, no doubt, that the Hungarian should be beaten to a standstill in the first half-dozen games, and would require quite a few days' rest to recruit his health and give tension to his shattered nerves; but this was to be dealt him, exempt at a cost (the forfeiture of a game per day!) which no man with the least regard for his bankers' interests, would dare to risk. As matters have turned out, it is not Löwenthal, but his opponent, who required change of air and a cessation from the terrible strain upon the nervous system which a great match at Chess involves. Let us cordially thank for his obliging contributions. The problems are, as usual, excellent.

H. H., Manchester.—If you advance a Pawn two steps under the circumstances mentioned, your adversary may, or may not, as he chooses, capture it in passing.

H. L., Hampton Wick.—It shall have attention.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. L., Eastbourne.—The new President of the Brighton Chess-club is Mr. Paul Peckett, a great man admirably adapted by his skill at the game, his knowledge of public business, the urbanity of his manners, to promote the interests of this excellent institution.

BELLE HORNU.—Good and vital moves add more than fifty-fold to the value of fine games, but it is very few writers on Chess who have either the skill or industry to make [illegible]. The importance indeed, of Chess "Aids to Reflection," is now so well appreciated, that many hundred amateurs will never play over a printed game at all, unless it is illustrated by endless explanatory comments.

QUEEN'S PAWN.—His numerous friends owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Kipping for his unrivalled contributions to our store of Chess Problems, and should show their sense of the obligation by patron sing his newly-established rooms at No. 40a, *New Oxford-street*. [illegible] 2,000 games, particulars of the match now pending, as the score is posted [illegible] after each day's play.

SPECTATOR.—The unreasonable, the absurd, condition in the terms of the match between Löwenthal and Harrwitz that, for absence on any play-day, no matter how unavoidable, whether occasioned by sickness, sickness of the near and dearest relations, or business, should be the forfeiture, not of one, two, or five guineas, but of a game in the match, is an exaction imposed by Mr. Harwitz himself, who is rightly punished in being the victim to his own presumptuous and unfeeling stipulation. It was an injustice, no doubt, that the Hungarian should be beaten to a standstill in the first half-dozen games, and would require quite a few days' rest to recruit his health and give tension to his shattered nerves; but this was to be dealt him, exempt at a cost (the forfeiture of a game per day!) which no man with the least regard for his bankers' interests, would dare to risk. As matters have turned out, it is not Löwenthal, but his opponent, who required change of air and a cessation from the terrible strain upon the nervous system which a great match at Chess involves. Let us cordially thank for his obliging contributions. The problems are, as usual, excellent.

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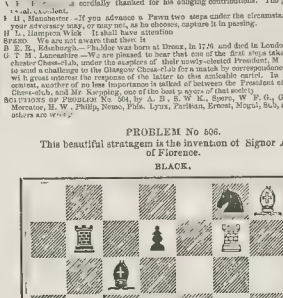
PROBLEM No 506.

This beautiful stratagem is the invention of Signor A. F., of Florence.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ

Since we last reported progress, there has been a brief cessation of hostilities, but even this has improved the position of the Hungarian. Among other arbitrary and unusual stipulations enforced by the opposing party, was a clause which made the penalty for absence, no matter how urgent however the cause of it, the forfeiture of a game for each non-attendance. The consequence of this has been that Mr. Harwitz, who is no more exempt than other players from the "ills which flesh is heir to," being indisposed, and requiring relaxation, has been obliged to purchase it *at his own price*, that of a game for each day's absence. As Mr. Löwenthal has since won another game, the score at the time we go to press stands—

Lowenthal	..	..	..	..	8
Harrwitz	..	..	..	..	2
Drawn	..	..	..	..	1

The following interesting Game was the sixth played in the Match.

(King's Bishop's Game)

BLACK (Mr H.)	(WHITE Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to her 2nd	R to Q K 3rd (ch)
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. R to R sq	Kt takes B
3. Q to K 2nd (c)	B to Q B 4th	20. R takes Kt	B to K 6th
4. P to K B 4th	P takes P (b)	21. R takes K (i)	B takes Q
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Castles	22. P takes P	B to K B 4th
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. R to K 2nd	B to K B 6th
7. P to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	24. Q R to K sq	P to K Kt 3rd
8. Castles	R to K sq (c)	25. P to K Kt 3rd	B to Q 3rd
9. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes B	26. Kt to Q 4th (k)	Q to her B 2nd
10. B takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd (d)	27. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
11. B to Q Kt 3rd (e)	Kt to K Kt 3rd	28. K to K 2nd	B to B sq
12. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	29. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
13. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th	30. R to K 3rd (l)	R to Q sq
14. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	31. P to K Kt 4th	B to her sq
15. Q R takes K B P	P to Q E 3rd	32. R to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd
16. Kt to Q R 3rd (f)	P to Q B 5th (g)	33. R to K 6th	Q takes R
17. Q P takes P	R takes K P (h)	34. P takes Q	R to Q 6th

And Black surrendered.

(a) When the second player has brought out his King's Kt, as in the case, we do not think it advisable for him to attempt to turn the opening into a Lopez gambit.

(b) This was not prudent, as Mr. Löwenthal ought have found so his cost that his adversary made the most of his game afterwards.

(c) Although this move may be said to have won White the game, we doubt the propriety of it, because it leaves the K B Pawn too much exposed.

(d) A very natural move, but as we shall presently see, a very injudicious one.

(e) Mr. Harrwitz occupied more time in reflecting upon this move than on any other in the game, but yet he failed to perceive the very obvious advantage to be gained by now taking the K P Pawn with his Bishop. Let us suppose—

11. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B
If White, instead of taking the Bishop, recruit his King, Black comes off, winning a Rook and Pawn for his Bishop	
12. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to K sq

White, apparently, has no better move. If he play the King to the 2nd, Black regains with Q to K Kt 5th, and must win

13. Q to K R 8th	P to K R 3rd
14. Kt to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
15. Kt takes K B P (ch)	With a decisive superiority

(f) Black neglected the flood-tide of the game, and his course now is bound in shallows and in difficulties

(g) This is cleverly played; for if Black r[illegible] Rook to Q B 2nd, the Queen gives check at her Kt 3rd and then wins a piece by taking the Q Kt Pawn; and if, on the other hand, the Bishop goes back to Queen's sq, White [illegible] Q Kt Pawn, and, on the Queen retaking, gives check with the Queen, and again [illegible] the Q Kt P, having by far the better game.

(h) From this point Black cannot escape the [illegible]

(i) Desperate, indeed! but could he do anything [illegible]

(k) With the intention of playing R to K 8th (ch), and winning the Queen and Bishop for the two Rooks.

(l) To prevent the Bishop going to Q 6th and Q B 8th afterwards.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 848.—By A. KEMPE, Esq., University College.

White: K at Q R 3rd, R at Q 8th, B at Q B 7th, Kts at K 3rd and Q 6th; Ps at K B 4th, Q 2nd, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K R 8th, R at Q R sq; Ps at K B 4th, Q 6th, and Q B 3rd.

White to play and mate in five moves

No. 849.—By Mr. MACE.

White: K at Q B 8th, B at K Kt 2nd, Kts at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 2nd; P at K F 4th, K B 2nd, K 5th, Q 3rd and 4th, and Q R 2nd and 4th

Black: K at Q B 3rd; Ps at K R 4th, R 3rd, and Q 4th

White to play, and mate in four moves

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The friends of Colonel Outram will be glad to hear that he has been appointed Resident at Baroda.

Lord Onslow has revoked the munificent bequest which he had made to the nation of his fine collection of pictures by the old masters. He has taken this step in consequence of the very unsatisfactory nature of the Report from the Select Committee on the National Gallery.

Havannah advices of the 27th ult. mention the failure of Messrs. Diago, planters of that city, with liabilities amounting to 1,250,000 dollars.

Count Salis, and several other persons, have been arrested in the Valtoline, and taken to Milan.

Major-General Napier is very unwell, and unable to continue his inspection of the troops in Scotland this week.

A miner, named Hugh Hughes, was lately working at the bottom of a shaft, driven in the rock, in a mine at the new harbour, Holyhead, when an enormous stone from the top fell with tremendous force upon the unfortunate man, killing him on the spot. He has left a widow and family.

The Hon. W. Stuart, second paid attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, has been appointed first paid attaché there. Mr. Odo Russell, second attaché to the mission at Vienna, has been appointed second paid attaché at Paris, in the room of Mr. Stuart.

Boston advices announce that Mr. McKay's monster ship, the *Great Republic*, of 4000 tons, was successfully launched on the 4th inst. in the presence of 30,000 people from all parts of the country.

Signor Gaetano Giardini, the eminent jurisconsult, condemned to death by the Criminal Court of Naples, for political offences, has arrived at Turin, having been concealed four years in his native country.

The receipts of the theatres, balls, concert-rooms, and other public places of amusement in Paris, during the month of September amounted to 933,163f.; being more by 224,676f. than those of the month of August. This increase is principally to be ascribed to the re-opening of the Opera and of the Odeon.

The well-known residence of George Hudson, Esq., M.P., at Scarborough, Knightsbridge, has been let for five years to Count Walewski, the French Ambassador, at a rental of £1800 per annum.

The attractive entertainment given by the extraordinary troupe of native Zulu Kaffirs closed on Monday, at the St. George's Gallery; and they departed for Paris on Tuesday.

The master-attendant of the pearl banks at Ceylon holds out confident hopes of a valuable fishery in 1856 or 1856. The revenue derivable from this source will be particularly valuable, as many works of great utility are now stayed for want of funds.

The Lord-Chancellor of Ireland has appointed Richard Espinasse, Esq., Newtown Mount-Kennedy, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Wicklow.

Professor Jameson has been compelled, by reason of protracted illness, to resign the chair of Natural History in Edinburgh University, of which he has been for so long a distinguished ornament.

The newly-born son of Don Miguel was baptised on the 4th, in the château of Heubach. The godfather was Don Carlos, Infant of Spain, who was represented by the Prince Charles Henry de Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. The child received several names, the principal one being Miguel.

The apprehensions entertained for the safety of Mr. Peto's yacht, with the board, amongst whom were Mr. Bidder and family, are unfounded. the vessel having arrived in safety.

A letter from Lord Beaumont to Lord Dudley Stuart, dated Geneva, 9th Oct., has been published, in which the Lordship testifies to the constant spirit and progress in character of the Turkish Government, and urges the justice of upholding the Sultan's independence.

The mansion of the late Earl Ducie, in Belgrave-square, has just been disposed of. Its estimated value was £14,000.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Lieut. Hutchinson, R.A., whilst cruising in his pleasure yacht in the Australian rivers—a sudden squall of wind catching the sails and upsetting the boat, the whole of the hands on board perishing.

On the 1st inst. the coast of New Brunswick was visited by one of the heaviest gales experienced during the last twenty years. Ten English and Norwegian vessels are reported to have been driven on shore.

A German operatic company has been engaged for the Royal Soho Theatre, which is to open on the 10th of November.

The Austrian Government are about to re-organise the Consular service in the ports of Queenstown, Russia, Zoghai, and Skibbereen.

On Monday next the long vacation will terminate, when pleadings in action in the superior courts will be resumed. The Common Law Procedure Act has diminished the force of the vacation.

The *Sydney Gazette* announces that the surveys for the Savoy Railway, between Modane and St. Michael, are completed, and are to be laid before the Piedmontese Minister of Public Works forthwith.

It is arranged that no change shall be made in the uniform of the army for the year commencing the 1st of April next.

At a public meeting held at Sydney (Australia), resolutions have been passed for the formation of a railway between the towns of Newcastle and Maitland, in the Hunter river district. It is stated that the capital of 20,000 shares of £5 each has been subscribed for.

A curious accident occurred from the breaking of the telegraph wires at Reading. Immediately upon the fall of the railway shed the wires snapped and rebounded with such force as to catch a man riding on his horse along the Caversham-road, and pull him off. He was not much hurt, but was at a loss for some time to discover the character of his assailant.

The first meeting under the new commission, appointed to inquire into the law of bankruptcy, will be held on the 1st of November.

A great line to connect the capitals of Germany and Illinois (U.S.) is under contract, and is to be completed in two years time.

In workhouses in Middlesex there were, on the 1st of January last, 141 married couples above sixty living separate; while only forty of that age were living together in workhouses.

The Russian war-corvette *Niemen* was wrecked a few days ago at the southern part of Oebra Inholm, near Gothenburg. All the crew, eighty in number, were saved. Shortly after the last man was got on shore the vessel went down.

It has been erroneously stated that the reduced duties on servants took effect from the 10th instant, the fact being that they will not come into operation until the beginning of the next fiscal year (April 6, 1854).

The Magnetic Telegraph Company's line—being a second—between London and Liverpool and Manchester, is now completed. There are ten wires in our route.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated at Melbourne (Australia) on the 4th July by the American capt

THE SULTAN'S NEW PALACE ON THE BOSPHORUS.

We this week give an Engraving of the *façade* of the New Palace of Dolmabaghdasche, on the Bosphorus, near Constantinople, now building for the Sultan; of the gateway of which we gave a View the week before last. The Palace is of stone and marble; and rather gaudy in effect. The architect is an Armenian, whose father was a builder employed by the Sultan.

Some idea of the size of this Palace may be formed from the fact that the river front is about 1000 feet long, the depth and arrangements of the back premises being upon a proportionate scale.

The View shows the centre of the Palace, which contains one large hall, 125 feet in height to centre of dome; inside measure, 180 feet by 130. This is intended for receptions; it is magnificently decorated in ornamental painting and gilding. The dome springs from coupled columns of the Corinthian order. Over the columns on three sides of the hall, called the Divan Yerry, and under the arches which support the dome, are galleries for museums. The principal floor comprises vast halls and apartments fitted up in a most costly manner in gilding and painting, executed by Italians and natives. The taste of some of the interior finishing is questionable. The baths are fitted up with Egyptian alabaster. The roof is covered with lead: all the Sultan's palaces, and only these are covered with that metal. The great staircase is lighted by a large skylight of crimson-colored glass. The ceilings are generally low. The harem of the Palace contains apartments for 300 or 400 women.

OMER PACHA.

Omer Pacha, the Commander-in-chief of Turkish troops along the Danubian frontier, is an Austrian subject; being a native of Croatia. He was born in 1801, at Viaski, a village situate in the circle of Ogulini, thirteen leagues from Fiume. His family name is Lattas. His father was Lieutenant-Administrator of the circle; his uncle was a priest of the United Greek Church. Admitted, when very young, into the School of Mathematics of Thurm, near Carlstadt, in Transylvania, after having completed his studies with distinction, the young Lattas entered the corps of the Ponts et Chaussées, which in Austria is organised on a military footing. In 1830, in consequence of a misunderstanding with his superiors, he left for Turkey, and embraced Islamism. Khosrew Pacha, who was then Seraskier, took him under his protection, procured him admission into the regular army, and attached him to his personal staff. He even gave him his ward in marriage, who was one of the richest heiresses of Constantinople, and the daughter of one of the Janissaries whose head he had caused to be cut off, in 1827, when that corps revolted against the Sultan Mahmoud. In 1833, Lattas, who had taken the name of Omer, was chief of battalion, and was appointed aide-de-camp and interpreter to General Chrzanowski, who had charge of the instruction of the Ottoman troops encamped near Constantinople. Omer was thenceforward actively employed in the re-organisation of the Turkish army, and, still protected by Khosrew Pacha, obtained successively important missions and command in the army. The troubles of Syria and the Albanian insurrection of 1846 gave him occasion to distinguish himself, and attracted to him the attention of the Sultan. He was sent to Kurdistan, and succeeded in obtaining the submission of that province, which was nearly independent of the Porte. Named in 1848 to the command of the army sent to the Danubian provinces, he made the authority of the Sultan respected, while at the same time he respected the susceptibilities and privileges of those provinces, placed as they were under the double protection of Turkey and Russia. The year 1851 was the most brilliant period of the military career of Omer Pacha. Named Commander-in-Chief of Bosnia, the principal chiefs of which had refused to recognise the Tanzimat—that is, the new organisation of the empire—he combated successfully, though with an inferior force, the Beys of that country. At last he was sent to Montenegro, where he found himself for the first time commanding a regular army of 30,000 men. The intervention of Austria, as is known, put a term to that expedition before decisive operations could be commenced.

OMER PACHA, COMMANDER IN-CHIEF OF THE TURKISH ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

The writer of a work recently published, entitled "The Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk," gives some extremely interesting particulars of Omer Pacha's campaign in Bosnia, which redound highly to the credit of the latter in his official capacity. Throughout the campaign his military achievements were of the most brilliant kind; but we prefer quoting a few instances illustrative of the fine sense of justice and clemency with which he treated those whom the fate of arms had subjected to his will.

After the taking of Jaitza—deputations of submission, praying for pardon, and promising obedience, arrived from the two districts of Banja Luka and Klimtch; and Omer Pacha exercised no vindictive feelings towards them, or the inhabitants of Jaitza, all those who submitted to the Sultan's authority being at once forgiven.

At Jaitza the rebels had forced the Christians of the surrounding villages, as well as of the town, to bring everything they possessed — money, provisions, household utensils, and other moveable property—into the fort; and, when they evacuated it, they carried all this away with them. Most of the women and children had been removed from the town to the more distant villages for safety; and they now returned, half starved, to their rifled homes, where they found no means of subsistence. Omer Pacha distributed among them 20,000 okes of Indian corn, and 80,000 piasters in money. When this sum was exhausted, he gave them 100,000 piasters more; and an equal amount was subsequently divided among the Christians of Banja Luka, then similarly situated. In both these cases, lists of their losses were taken, and Omer Pacha made the rebels refund them, by levying an indemnity from all those chiefs who had signed manifestos and proclamations calling on the Sipahis to take up arms.

The next place in which the rebels were attacked was Ivanaka:—

When the Albanians approached, with Juleca, the former rebel chief of Albania, at their head, the Sipahis commenced firing on them. The Albanians charged them, while the artillery opened a tremendous succession of volleys to intimidate them. The rebels abandoned the ditch, and ran into the town, but they did not stop there, but attempted to form on the plain beyond it. Ibrahim Pacha had gone round the town with the cavalry, and attacked them; he completely routed them, and fortunately the hedges and other inclosures prevented the dragoons from pursuing them far, otherwise a great massacre might have taken place. The Albanians, meanwhile, were pillaging the town. The loss was six Albanians killed, and thirteen wounded; two lieutenants, one corporal, and three privates of the dragoons were wounded; while twenty-five rebels were killed, principally by the lances of the cavalry; but the number of their wounded, which must have been considerable, was not ascertained.

When Omer Pacha came up, he found the action over, and only twenty of the one thousand Albanians with their bairac, or standard. He ordered Juleca, their commanding officer, to recall them to their colours, but the Albanian chief replied that it would be impossible to get them in for some time; he therefore sent Dervish Pacha with two companies of infantry to bring them out of the town. The latter found them ransacking the houses, and burning them when they were empty. He brought them to Omer Pacha, driving before them the live stock they had carried off, and transporting, as they best could, all the spoil of every kind which they had taken. Omer Pacha then summoned the whole population to appear before him, and the unfortunate people came in fear and trembling; they were, however, agreeably surprised when they were told to claim their property.

Three hundred and ninety-five cows, oxen, buffaloes sheep, goats, and swine, were thus restored to their rightful owners; and all the clothes, cash, arms, money, and other articles, which had been seized, were conveyed to the town with shouts of joy. A general order was then read to the Albanians, informing them that if such conduct should ever occur, the persons robbed would be indemnified out of their pay. Fifteen Greeks were arrested for following the irregular troops, with the view of purchasing their booty. What they already bought from them was restored to the townspeople; and, after they had each received a severe beating, they were dismissed from the camp with ignominy. Omer Pacha paid 1500 piasters on the part of the Government to each of the proprietors of the houses which had been burnt by the Albanians; and several of the soldiers, who belonged to these families, obtained leave of absence to assist in rebuilding them, while a larger sum was given to them in order that recruiting might be encouraged.

The writer paid a visit to Omer Pacha's camp at Travnik. A slight sketch which he gives of the *personnel* of the Field Marshal and his family may now be interesting. He says:—

I stayed the whole day at the camp with the officers, who showed me every possible attention in their tents. When the retreat was beat, the whole troops turned out, and gave three cheers of "Padishah chok yashi!" and I then returned to town. On my way I met Omer Pacha in a small open carriage, drawn by four very handsome Hungarian horses, with his little daughter Emine on his knee, and a brilliant staff following him on horseback. His wife and her mother occupied a chariot and four, and a caleche came next, with the daughter's French governess, the wife's German ladies'-maid, and two female slaves; and the cortège was closed by armed retainers of the Pacha on horseback, and a half-squadron of lancers. They were taking their usual evening exercise "on the slopes." Emine is a pretty child of nine years old, already betrothed to the son of

THE GARRISON OF ALEPPO IN THE BURNING DESERT. (SEE PAGE 361.)

THE SULTAN'S NEW PALACE OF DOLMABAGHDSCHE, ON THE BOSPHORUS.

a distinguished Turkish statesman. Omer Pacha's wife is young, fair-haired, and good-looking, as far as I could judge through the semi-transparent yashmak.

Omer Pacha is about fifty-two years of age, below the middle height, but with a martial expression of countenance. He speaks with the same facility the Servian, the Italian, and the German tongues. After the insurrection of Hungary he undertook the defence of the refugees whose extradition had been demanded by Austria and Russia. He proceeded to Schumla, where he made acquaintance with the principal refugees; and, on his arrival at Constantinople, he interfered zealously with the Sultan in their favour. He took several of them with him to Bosnia and Montenegro, and confided to them important posts. Some of them have distinguished themselves greatly, and have remained in the service of Turkey. At the present date Omer Pacha is at Schumla, at the head of nearly 100,000 men. He is described as displaying great activity in its organisation, and is occupied with fortifying the country which may become the theatre of war. He is much liked by the soldiers under him, whom he mixes with with great condescension of manner, often entering their tents and addressing them individually by their names.

Major-General Sir Charles O'Donnell, who recently visited the Turkish head-quarters at Schumla, thus speaks of the condition of the troops in the course of a few "Memorandums from the Sabre-tache of a Hussar," published in the *Naval and Military Gazette*:—

The Turks are physically a fine race of men, capable of enduring fatigue, sober, patient, intelligent, and altogether well conducted; but the halo of romance which once surrounded them has completely passed away. You look now in vain for the Spahis and Delels, with his fiery steed, curved sabre, gaudy turban, and flowing robe. The Turkish peasant of Bulgaria, who is always armed, does appear somewhat in the old costume; but the military show nothing of a Moslem or Oriental aspect except, perhaps, in the Fez &c.—in their commissariat. All is completely European, and the spectator may here fancy himself amongst the Prussian or French soldiers and their encampment.

Much enthusiasm prevails amongst the troops; many of the battalions are already above their complement, on account of the eagerness of the volunteers to come forward; and so anxious are they to get through their drills, that they are seen *con amore* to drill each other when an opportunity presents itself. Animated by a laudable fervour for the cause of their religion and their country, they seem disappointed, nay, discontented, at the probability of a pacific termination to the impending negotiations; and it is not without murmuring that some of them state that they have divorced their wives, sold their little stock, &c., and finally left their homes, some 300 hours distant, to come and fight, and they are determined to fight. They are aware of the consequences to them of the coming events, their imams have prepared them for the worst, and some even from Bokhara, have come to join their ranks. Their fatalism has exalted their courage, and they say that they will conquer or die with arms in their hands. Awful, therefore, will be the moment of collision!

The Turks have adopted for their cavalry and infantry the French system, and for their artillery the Prussian system of organisation and manœuvre. In their encamp. ments they now observe the principle of the European order; and as Asiatics, and accustomed to tents, they are in these respects naturally expert, neat in their arrangements, and very much at home.

The force is well armed, equipped, and organised; and, upon the whole, in good order. Instructed by Europeans in the various branches of the military art, the Turks have given up their former system of warfare, and have made rapid strides towards efficiency in European tactics. Their marches and movements, chiefly of a simple nature, are made with steadiness and precision; and as for the performance of the manual and platoon exercises, no troops of the Continent can surpass them. The cavalry is all light, and a squadron in each regiment is furnished with the sabre; but the artillery is the arm in which they most excel: it is numerous, and seems to be well managed and understood. The equipment of the short mountain guns, which are carried on mules, is well arranged.

Provisions are in great abundance in Bulgaria, and the soldier is well fed and paid with tolerable regularity. His medical wants and his comforts in camp and quarters are attended to, and very little sickness prevails; in fact, not three per cent.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN EGYPT.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, October 6, 1853.

THE state of the Eastern question has produced a considerable degree of stagnation in the commerce of Egypt, which state of things has been much increased by the unprecedently high rise of the Nile this year, which has, of course, much impeded the proceedings of the agriculturist.

The Pasha has forbidden, to a great extent, the export of corn, being apprehensive, it is said, of a scarcity.

There are at present comparatively few merchant vessels in harbour. The Egyptian Admiral's flag-ship, a fine three decker the *Feid Cahed*, the new iron steam frigate; three smaller steamers, and two corvettes, are the only vessels of war at present in port, the rest of the Egyptian fleet being at Constantinople

The forces already sent by Abbas Pacha to aid the Sultan amount to 22,000 men, exclusive of sailors on board the Egyptian fleet; and it is said here that a further auxiliary force will shortly be sent.

The subjects of Abbas Pacha have been forbidden to speak of the Turkish question. Nevertheless, it is evident that the people here, though they are to some extent flattered by the compliment paid to the efficiency of their fellow countrymen by the Sultan, consider it hardly fair that they should be sent forward, as it were, to bear the first shock of the war, being so small a force when compared to their opponents the Russians.

The Pacha has at present under arms about 40,000 men, exclusive of the 22,000 at present in Turkey. The garrison of Alexandria consists of 8000 men.

The Egyptian army is clothed in the Nizam uniform, of blue coarse cloth in the winter, and white cotton in summer; the line, generally, is armed with flint-lock French muskets: indeed, it is for physical strength, rather than equipment, that they seem chiefly to be remarkable.

The railway works, though retarded by so many men, having been withdrawn for service in Turkey, still proceed.

The accompanying Sketch represents a morning drill of a part of the garrison of Alexandria, on the parade-ground, near Fort Caffarelli, which is said to have been raised by the French troops in a single night. The soldiers are in summer costume, of cotton; in the background is seen the military hospital, guard-house, and huts of the soldiery; in the foreground a well, with peasant women carrying water.

RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.—It is impossible to conceive anything more ridiculous than the report of the censorship of the press under Prince Menschikoff's administration. It is true that the general board in Russia has never been distinguished by any great amount of perspicuity and luminous enlightenment, but it was reserved for Prince Menschikoff to render it supereminently absurd. . . . The words "Liberty" and "Freedom," with all the adjectives and adverbs derived from them, are prescribed, and expunged from the Russian vocabulary; and the following indicrous anecdote will show the manner in which the censors act upon this proscription:—Some time since a professor of mathematics sent in the manuscript of a work on mechanics for the inspection of the board, soliciting permission to publish it. Now it happened that in describing the action of some mechanical apparatus, the author stated that the wheels, springs, &c., worked freely; and further on he wrote that a straight line could be elongated into infinite space without the slightest limit. Whereupon the censors struck out both words the first without any comment, the second on the ground that the Russian Emperor's authority was the only thing without limit in this world.—*L. L. le Duc*

NEW LINE TO AUSTRALIA.—The Australasian Pacific Mail Steam-packet Company's fourth screw-steamer was launched on Tuesday, at noon, from the building-yard of Messrs. Reed, at Port Glasgow. She is named the *Dunrobin*. Her admeasurement is 2000 tons, or by register 1580 tons. The engines, by Messrs. Watt and Co., of the nominal power of 300 horses, are ready for fixing. There now remains but one vessel to be launched for the main line from Panama to Sydney, and she is nearly ready to be despatched from the stocks. The 5th, or reserve vessel, which is to be employed between Sydney and Melbourne, is also progressing. As the ships of the Australasian Pacific Mail Steam-packet Company are not intended to run for a long period again, great care is exercised in seeing that they are properly prepared for the work for which they are intended, and this has retarded their departure.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH FROM CUBA TO FLORIDA.—The privilege for a submarine telegraph from the island of Cuba to the United States has been granted by his Excellency General Canedo, with the unanimous approval of the Real Junta and Telegraphic Committee, for a term of thirteen years and a half. The proposed route for the submarine line is from Puerto Carnas, near Cardenas, to Cruz del Padre, thence to Double-headed Shot Keys, from thence to Cape Matacumbe, and from Old Matacumbe to the mainland of Florida; the whole distance about 122 miles, being divided into four sections. The longest cable required will only be about 56 miles.

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Considerable activity is now manifested by the music-publishers, in preparation for the season about to commence. Among the multitude of new things which are beginning to load their shop counters, there is the usual proportion of a grain of wheat to a bushel of chaff. The largest and by far the most profitable portion consists of waltzes, quadrilles, polkas, and other appliances to keep in motion "the light fantastic toe." Then there are mountains of trivial songs and ballads, in which the -

Blest pair of Sirens, Voice and Verse,

unite their charms to the delight of musical masters and misses, to whose taste and capacity namby pamby rhymes and mawkish tunes are quite suited. Next we have the achievements of those professors of legerdemain, the fashionable pianoforte-players, who pass their time in torturing favourite opera airs into interminable fantasias, capriccios, variations, and so forth—in the production of which the great problem is to crowd into one bar the greatest possible number of unmeaning notes. This kind of note-splitting, miscalled composition, is the fashion of the day, and too often renders the drawing-room performances of our young ladies a vain, frivolous, and tiresome exhibition, instead of being (as they ought to be) a graceful and interesting entertainment This will be the case so long as the preposterous notion is entertained that good music must necessarily be difficult. At present, ten times as much expensive teaching and laborious practice are required to enable an "accomplished" young lady to clatter at railway speed through some noisy, nonsensical fantasia, than would have made her an intelligent musician, capable of playing with taste and expression the most beautiful works of the really great masters.

Such are the productions which at all times form the great mass of musical publications. They are not worth the notice of the critic or the real amateur. But, mixed up with, and almost lost among the heap, are things of a superior order—works of true artists. To pick out, from time to time, a few of those is, we think, to do some service to the musical public; and this, therefore, we propose occasionally to do.

Among the vocal compositions, in the first place, we find several songs by eminent native musicians, especially Macfarren, whose name we are particularly pleased to see, because we meet with it by far too seldom. The "Lily and the Stream" is a graceful little ballad, of a somewhat Irish cast of melody, the effect of which is heightened by an expressive transient modulation, from D (the primary key) to F sharp, minor, immediately before the cadence. It is very simple, not exceeding an octave in compass, and it demands from the singer nothing but taste and feeling. "Eveline," and "I'm happy as a little bird," both of them written for and sung by our favourite young vocalist, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, are also quite simple and easy, but have those artistic traits which show the musician of genius. "I would I were a breath of air" is a beautiful and imaginative melody, composed for a tenor voice, and sung by Herr Reichardt. It is printed not only in its original key, A flat, but also in E flat (a fifth higher), for a mezzo-soprano voice

Vincent Wallace, whose fertile imagination and rich vein of original melody have been amply tested by his operas, has produced four canzonets, which are worthy of his name. Their titles are—"In the Happy Summer Time," "Joyful Spring," "The Spring and Summer both are past," and "Autumn." They are all beautiful; but we are inclined to give the preference to the last, as being the most highly-wrought of the number. It is in A minor; and the style of the melody, with its peculiar changes of key, and the instrumental accompaniment in the rhythm of a bolero, give it the romantic character of Spanish national music. There are also two ballads by Mrs. Wallace—"Say, my heart, can this be love?" and "I passed away to heaven"—of slighter construction than the canzonets, but full of elegance and feeling.

"Hopes of my heart," by Henry Smart, is rather a pretty song, but not worthy of the composer's reputation. The melody is somewhat common, and the first four bars are identical with the beginning of a familiar Scotch air.

The "Sabbath Lays," by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, are six in number, in a very elegantly-printed volume. Four of them are entirely from her pen, both poetry and music; of the other two, the poetry is her own, and the music by Mr. Charles Glover. The work does much honour to this accomplished lady. The songs breathe a devout and pious spirit; the verses are gracefully written, and the melodies to which they are united are simple, expressive, and in the purest taste. They evince the genius of a poet with the attainments of a musical artist.

Among the vocal music by *foreign* composers, we find a song by Silas, "O would I were yon silver moonbeam," with German words; and an English version by Mr. Oliphant: a gem of melody and expression. We find, also, two songs by Kücken—"Sweet, blissful dreams of home," and "The Tear" ("Die Thrane"), with German and English words. Kücken's reputation is founded on a vast number of beautiful songs and ballads, which have become popular in England as well as in his own country. There are three German ballads, by Franz Abt—a composer whose name is new to us: their titles are—"Sweet Maiden mine" ("Du Schöne Maid"), "Marie," and "The Flowrets" (Herzaled). They are pleasing specimens of the modern style of German song-writing.

The new pieces for the pianoforte are, for the most part (we regret to say), such as we have already described. We have, however, met with some worthy exceptions. There is a set of three marches by the celebrated Ferdinand Hiller, which are excellent. One of them, in the elegiac style, is pathetic and beautiful. Beethoven's superb march in the "Ruins of Athens" has been arranged by Mr. Benedict as a duet for two performers—we need scarcely add, in a masterly manner. Mr. Brinley Richards has written a pianoforte piece on the subject of the well-known melody, "The Vesper Hymn," and variations on "Rule Britannia:" both pieces are brilliant and effective. Mr. Vincent Wallace's "Pluie d'Or" is too palpable an imitation of Osborne's "Pluie de Perles" Stephen Heller's "Improvista" on a melody of Mendelssohn's, was lately performed at a concert by Miss Arabella Goddard with great effect; but we would not advise an amateur to attempt it. On the other hand, we recommend to the attention of amateurs two duets for two performers on the pianoforte, by M. Silas—one in D major, the other (a Turkish march) in A minor. They are exceedingly beautiful, and quite free from unmeaning difficulties.

The celebrated composer, George Onslow, died a few days ago at his native place, Clermont, in Auvergne. He was in his 69th year. Mr. Onslow was of a noble English family; his father, the second son of Lord Onslow, married a French lady of rank and fortune, and settled in France. Onslow studied music as an accomplishment, and became one of the most eminent composers in Europe. His numerous instrumental works, his quintets, quartets, trios, solos and concerted pieces for the pianoforte, &c, are in the hands of every amateur, and hold a place inferior only to the works of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt means to be in London next spring, for the purpose, not of appearing on the stage, but of singing at concerts

A series of concerts on a great scale, under the title of the London Wednesday Concerts, is to commence next week at Exeter-hall. They are to be under the direction of Mr. Benedict; and a host of eminent performers, both vocal and instrumental, are announced

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE

On Wednesday, the house was crowded to reward the lessee Mr. E. T. Smith, for his unexpectedly prosperous management of this doubly hazardous and once patent theatre. Mr. Brooke played *Macbeth* on the occasion—a character on which hitherto he has not been inclined to risk his reputation. Certainly, it requires a subtlety of delineation, alien from his general style, and not quite in accordance with the peculiar physical power to which his effects are generally due. Wisely, however, he has adopted an interpretation of the character which gives him, at the beginning, an opportunity of assuming the noble and brave bearing predicated by the poet of the warlike Thane previous to his fall. The rumorse that accompanied the progress of the assassination was something, therefore, very different from, and much better than, that craven fear with which the act is absurdly accompanied by performers in general

Mr. Smith made a speech after the performance, in which he intimated the probability of Mr. Brooke being permitted by the Americans to appear on the boards of Old Drury lane again in the course of the next year, and as soon as possible after the run of the pantomime. The applause during the evening was tremendous—the multitude assembled beyond all precedent

ADELPHI.

A new farce, founded on the articles in the *Times* as to the alleged hotel extortions, has been produced here. So much reference, indeed, has it to the arguments on the subject maintained in that paper, that the critic of the theatrical department felt himself thereby disqualified for all assertion regarding the piece except that of unqualified praise. Not being bound in any such claims of gratitude, we may be as theatrically just in the present occasion as Godwin would have us politically to be on the Bill.

Be it, then, permitted us to state that the new farce, denominated "Hotel Charges," by Mr. Selby, is a fair enough specimen of the *pièce de circonstance* and is not without the merit of some little plot to support the stage situations. The Correspondent of the *Times*, under the signature of "Biffin," forms the motive-spring of the incidents. This name is supposed to be assumed for the nonce by *Captain Fitz-chizzle*, a haunter of hotels and a customer for their best fare, who ostentatiously exposes letters addressed to the aforesaid "Biffin," and thus impresses the terrified hotel-keepers with the notion that he will in turn expose them in the columns of that journal if they should charge him at the usual rate. This little device is successful. The price of accommodation is seriously reduced, much to the annoyance of the waiter and maid-servant, who cannot bear, though for a limited interval, to be thus confined within the narrow bounds of moderation. By flirting with the *soubrette*, however, the Captain sets matters right with her; but excites the jealousy of her *colaborateur* (Mr. Rogers), whose suspicious furnish in part the humour of the scene. The other guests at the establishment are, of course charged proportionably high, in order to compensate the relative loss incurred by this supposed literary visitor—who, in the end, however, declares his real cognomen, and recommends the homely virtue of honesty to his Brighton host.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday, at seven o'clock, this theatre re-opened, under the management of Mr Wigan, to a numerous and fashionable audience. The first piece, by Mr. Planché, was entitled "A Camp at the Olympic," comprising an elegant *revue* of the state of the drama. Tragedy. Comedy, Farce, Opera, Melodrama, and Spectacle, were permitted to urge their respective claims, and maintain an amicable altercation, to the great amusement of the audience. Mr. Planché had, indeed, thrown much wit and humour into the dialogue, which was rendered more interesting by being interpreted by the chief performers of the establishment. Consequently, Mrs. Sterling, Miss P. Horton, Mr. Emery, Mr. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, and Miss Turner. The war of words concluded with a moral promise, to attempt a new species of drama that should combine the opposite excellencies of those that threatened to become obsolete. The drama that followed, the joint production of Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr John Lang, may be accepted as an example of what the management intend. It is a new and original piece, entitled "Plot and Passion," in which an incident in the spy-system of the celebrated *Fouché* is dramatically conducted through three acts with much force of style and cleverness of detail. A lady of station, who has come within the sphere of the minister's fatal influence, is made the decoy to effect the return to Paris of a young Creole who has offended the *Duke of Otranto* by a libel, reflecting on the different phases of his prosperous career under revolutionary difficulties. The "passion" that was feigned to carry out the "plot" becomes a real passion; and the lady returns alone to Paris to demand compassion and assistance from *Fouché*, or to use some evidence against him, in relation to his interference in the affair of the Austrian marriage, which ultimately she is driven to do, and accordingly despatches the document in question to the *Emperor Napoleon*, who, in consequence, demands his Minister's resignation. Much of this result is brought about by some ominous underplotting, undertaken by *Fouché's* secretary (Mr. Robson), who, inspired by two passions—that of overreaching his master, and love for the lady—is naturally occupied with some villainous project, some amorous declaration, or some treacherous interference; and ultimately puts the finishing touch to the Duke's misfortunes. In the delineation of this part, Mr. Robson displayed so much of the actor's art—so much of subtlety, passion, refinement, and power—that the audience became ecstatically demonstrative, and the triumph of the actor was complete. We have no hesitation, now, in declaring our conviction that, for genius and true art, Mr. Robson has not his superior on the English stage. Indeed, we were asked to name his equal, we should hesitate, for at present our memory is sadly at fault in this particular. The new play was perfectly successful, and the new management has been most favourably inaugurated.

MARYLEBONE.

On Wednesday, the tragedy of "Macbeth" was performed; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack performing the parts of the Scottish Thane and his ambitious wife. The public are already acquainted with Mr Wallack's merits as an actor, and we have more than once expressed our admiration of his performance of *Macbeth*. Enough if we now add that he has greatly improved since we last witnessed his acting: he has become more rapid in his style, and more decided in his conceptions. The great novelty of the evening was Mrs Wallack's *Lady Macbeth*. Cast in one of nature's grand moulds, Mrs Wallack has many personal qualifications for this character, and she supported it with a force, originality, and majesty which furnished warranty that she has in her all the elements of a great actress. With the ambition, the power, and the intelligence to become one, we have no doubt of her ultimate triumph, and, therefore, content ourselves now with recording the perfect success of her début. The house was full and fashionably attended.

EDINBURGH.—Miss Glyn has added to the characters already stated those of *Queen Katherine*, in "Henry VIII.," and *Isabella*, in Southern's tragedy. The *Edinburgh Guardian* presents us with a philosophical article on her acting, which it classes as eminently statuesque; adding, that "this sculpturesqueness is most in keeping with her peculiar intellectual organisation. She can afford," he says, "to act with perfect calmness, as a consequence of the extraordinary power which she can throw in her features." In relation to this point, he ventures on the following description:—"It is in the play of her countenance, and chiefly in the expression of her eyes, that she is unrivalled." Her acting, accordingly, in his opinion, "displays great intellect, for we commonly find that while the expression of the emotion belongs chiefly to the mouth and lower part of the face, that of intellect belongs to the eye and upper part" In illustrating the peculiar defects of the classical or statuesque style of acting, he concludes with stating that "the words seem to hang fire—you seem not to hear what is said until some time after the words are spoken. The countenance of Miss Glyn in such scenes speaks long before her tongue moves."

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. VII.

SKETCHES OF THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF A CLNTEEL LITTLE SEA-SIDE TOWN.

OUR CELEBRITIES—FOREIGN AND RESIDENTIARY

It is not without adequate warrant and authority that we have assumed the title of a "Genteel Little Sea-side Town!" Happily, owing to our distance from the Great Babylon, and some local peculiarities, we are fortified, as it were, both by sea and land, against the incursions of those predatory tribes who inhabit the fastnesses of East Cheap. But for these natural bulwarks, there is little doubt that every autumn we should be overrun—such are our attractions, marine and rural—by a host of carpet-bag men from Aldgate, Ludgate, Bishopsgate and other civic gates, with all their connubial attachments, neat as imported. Difficult of access, however, either by boat or rail, we set at defiance the nomadic races of Aldermanbury, who, not satisfied with smelts and whitings, would swallow up the very air ("Nature's Entire!") in their thirsty pursuit of health and enjoyment. It is true that now and then a stray Cornhill-clerk, with spectacles and a pink nose, may be caught on the beach; but the species never invade us by shoals as they do some sea-girt shores, having, we fancy from the fragility of their structure, a wholesome dread of coming into collision with our recognised, and more robust, visitors. These visitors are the farmers' daughters, of whom, every season, we have a splendid collection—culled from all the adjacent counties. Indeed, at the latter end of August, when we are in full bloom, we could challenge all England to display more indigenous and substantial beauty.

Some places, like some men, have greatness thrust upon them. That, however, is not our complaint. We are genteel, and pretend to be nothing more. We breathe with freedom, never feeling oppressed by a sense of honour conferred upon us by highly aristocratic patronage. The most *distinguée* of our visitors—in fact, the only one that Burke (not the "Sublime and Beautiful") would think himself constrained to render homage to, is that sweet extract from his "Peerage"—Lady Adeline Zamper. She, with her consort, plain—very plain—Mr. Bond Zamper, stay with us for three months certain every summer We will not describe the remarkable husband of that fascinating young Peeress in her own right. All who have seen Talleyrand, or his portrait, have seen Zamper. The only difference is, that Zamper looks like a new and improved edition done into English of that wily diplomatist, hot-pressed and elegantly bound. Some people pronounce him old and ugly, but we will never believe it; for Lady Adeline, a fair, slender, impressible girl, is not blind, and she married him, not for his money—though he holds, or held, a good appointment in the Treasury—but from devotion—sheer, downright boarding-school infatuated devotion. And they are happy—horribly happy; he is distressingly attentive to her, and she never smiles on any one but him. No wonder, therefore, that every body envies and hates them. We have heard vulgar-minded nurse-maids couple them with "Beauty and the Beast!" Much, however, as we admire Lady Adeline, and approve her choice, she has committed, we must own, one great sin; and the English nation will not lightly exonerate her for causing the death of one of its bravest officers, poor Ensign Redwing, whom she rejected for Zamper; and who, stung to the quick at being "cut out" by *such* a rival, positively went to India, and fell at Aliwal with his sword in his hand.

Orthodox and conservative as we are, strange to say, there is only one pillar of the Church to be seen on our sands, and that is Archdeacon Blot. The Archdeacon is a blithe-looking, farmerly man; as little as possible like what an Archdeacon should be, except in vigour of digestion, which, we understand, is strictly canonical. We never had the pleasure of conversing with his reverence, but we once had the felicity of a *tête-à-tête* with his niece, whose appearance and manners are rigidly ecclesiastical, hard, angular, keen, and polemical. We met, not in a crowd, but in a shower. Loitering about the beach one morning, for the amusement of our landlord's dog, who encouraged us to throw stones into the water, that he might show his experness in extracting them with his teeth, we were surprised by a violent shower of rain. Looking despondingly around in quest of shelter, we descried a tall lady with drab boots, crouching under the lee-side of a yawl, where, drawing a portion of the contiguous sail over her classical features, she sat like patience on a sand-heap, an uncomplaining martyr to the pitiless storm. Seeing, however, as well as we could through the blinding rain that the lady had some trouble in preventing the extempore marquee from crushing her black straw-bonnet, we hastened to her aid, and taking up a position beside her, politely proposed to support the superstructure with our walking-stick. The proposition being carried, a long and animated conversation ensued, in which, after touching lightly upon various ephemeral topics, we were at length fairly drawn into the maelstrom of theological disputation. Our fair but uncompromising adversary in the black straw-bonnet and drab boots, was marvellously dexterous in the use of the weapons she had borrowed from the Oxford armoury. With St. Ignatius she was playfully familiar; but she took up with fervour the great surplice controversy. In the writings of the Fathers, and in mediæval literature, she was full even to tediousness. With respect to singing-boys, her position was firm; and her prejudices in reference to candles, were highly scented—it was useless to shut our eyes to the fact—with Tractarianism. The rain somewhat abating, however, we dropped the sail and the subject together; but it was not till the following Sunday, when we saw at church the black straw-bonnet in the Vicar's pew, that, on inquiry, we discovered that we had been engaged in logical warfare with the niece of an archdeacon!

Most persons who have had the misfortune to be detected poaching in this part of the country are well acquainted with Jeffreys Hoyle, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions—a man universally respected for his wealth, and detested for his severity. He is one of our celebrities residentiary, having a house on the Esplanade, furnished in magnificent style. A clever, active man of business—we are told that a cobra-di-capella has less venom under its tongue. A great whist-player—as soon as he takes his seat on the magisterial bench, the doomed culprits can trace the night's disasters in his morning face: every ten-pound rubber that he loses is an extra month's incarceration for somebody. The delinquents all know this, and can read their sentence on his visage before it issues from his lips—it assumes such a hyena-like blandness.

Some years ago—ten, or it may be more—Jeffreys Hoyle met with a tragical calamity. One calm September evening, the Spanish captain of an outward-bound brig was summoned on deck by the distant cries of one apparently in imminent peril. On looking through his glass towards the cliffs, which at that part of the coast are of marl, and are from seventy to eighty feet high, he perceived two men in murderous conflict: one was an elderly gentleman, whose hat had fallen off, showing his white hair; the other was a ruffian in a green canvas frock. They were wrestling together on the very edge of the precipice. Another moment, and the old man was swayed over, and rolled down the rugged incline of the cliff, to all appearance lifeless. The Spanish captain instantly had the ship's boat lowered, and went ashore, where he found the magistrate lying insensible, his hair stained with blood which issued from a wound in his head. He had sustained a skull-fracture, and was obliged to undergo the operation of trepanning He now wears a silver plate where the organ of Adhesiveness ought to be His assailant was a desperate poacher, who fled the country, and has never since been heard of.

The tall and important-looking gentleman whose deportment always attracts so much notice on the jetty, is Mr Pongo. You will observe that he invariably carries a dog-whistle in the breast of his buttoned frock-coat, and a remarkably well-bred pointer follows his steps, or goes before, as he may direct When our dear but very inquisitive friend Mrs. Gingell implored us, some weeks ago, to tell her who that stately person was, we informed her that we fancied he was a military man retired independent, and particularly fond—as most retired officers are—of field sports. And even to this hour might we have cherished this fond delusion, had we not seen Mr. Pongo with his dog-whistle and his pointer on the jetty on the 1st of September. Then a new light illumined our mental horizon. We gave a slow whistle of suspicion, followed by a protracted "Oh, oh!" Distrust once awakened, no time was lost nor energy wanting to secure a clue to the mystery. After many days breathlessly pursuing our inquiries, we at length had the gratification of learning, from the crop-eared cetier at the Royal Hotel—where man and dog were quartered—that Mr Pongo was a highly-respectable tailor, and had never shouldered a fowling piece in his life. We have since ascertained that Mr. Pongo has a first-rate business near some square in the metropolis, which, during his absence, is creditably managed by his son.

We have very few "distinguished foreigners" amongst our celebrities. There is not excitement enough for them here. We have no *jardins*, no *cafés*, no balloons; and are altogether a dull, lumpish, fishy set of people. There is a German family, however, who seem to like our quiet ways; and really there is nothing more charming, in this best of all possible worlds, than to see that fair, good-looking father (in a black velvet jockey cap), with five daughters and one small son, and his dark, intellectual, lady-like wife, when they all go out together with us for a sail. The patriarch, you perceive, has a book—Humboldt's "Cosmos"—over which he glances while we lie becalmed on the glassy sea. Meantime the young ladies—they are so industrious these Germans—draw forth from inscrutable repositories, unfinished pieces of needle-work to occupy their leisure; while the little boy in the blue cloak amuses himself, under the smiling influence of his mamma, with a puzzle-lock.

What a contrast between these excellent Teutons and that degraded specimen of an Anglo-Saxon, who, drowsy with drink, is lying at full length on the fore-deck of the yawl! But now the wind freshens—the sails fly out, and our boat as if waking from a reverie, trembles for a moment, gives a bow to leeward, and rushes through the joyous waters at the rate (like that languid young lady with her crochet) of fifteen *knots* an hour. The Anglo-Saxon now raises his animal head, and calls for more beer, which, not being promptly supplied by the crew—who seem to have a publican's license to vend porter and pipes—he threatens to go and get it somewhere else; a joke at which all the passengers—our pure, model patriarch excepted generously laugh. The patriarch looks up from his "Cosmos," grave and reproachful, till the reveller, staggering to the boat-side, attempts to ascend the rigging at the peril of his life. Then, as the head and responsible father of a family, the patriarch deems it his duty to interpose—and firmly, but kindly, expostulates with the inebriated Saxon, endeavouring to persuade him to come down and go to sleep. His advice though neither graciously received nor promptly adopted has some beneficial effect; for the unthankful recipient soon subsides into a sulky silence, and retires as much as poss ble from the public gaze—disgusted with himself, with Germans, and beer-shops everywhere.

Ought we to pass by with haughty scorn that well-known commercial traveller, our walking Pieman, because he is of humble estate? We should both disdain to exhibit such a piece of moral yellowplush. Supported almost entirely by our carnivorous long-shore-men, that celebrated *chef de-cuisine* wanders about our maritime district, all through the season, with his shining can upon his arm. We had a little chat, not long ago, with the worthy man about his private affairs, when he told us we having congratulated him on his healthy aspect—that he was not "naterally strong," that he suffered "at times a good-ish deal from windy palpitations about the chest," and that his doctor, in consequence, advised him to take as much air and exercise as possible. That he had been brought up to the muffin trade, and lived thirty or forty mile off. That in the winter he stayed at home and made muffins—in the summer he didn't, but started off to a watering-place, where the air is good, and company respectable. That he always left his wife at home—he had no family—never had—to keep herself, which she did by mangling. His pies—which he had made for thirty year with his own hands—and could warrant, were highly approved by the gentry, as we might ascertain upon inquiry. That Archdeacon Blot had taken two that very morning, and pronounced them "very good." That Mr. Bond Zamper had also tried to prevail on Lady Adeline to taste one, but hitherto without success: though he (the manufacturer) still had hopes of seeing her Ladyship do him that honor

There is one little trait of eccentricity about this erratic but judicious Quixotism which we should not mention. He is often observed repairing himself with common bread and cheese, but has never yet been seen dining off his own pies.

Our town-crier, we regret to say, is the most insipid orator (out of Parliament) we ever listened to. He has neither a twisted nose, nor a comet eye, nor a hitch in his gait, nor a stutter, nor a snuffle, nor a blink, nor a sneeze, nor anything else, to raise him above the dismal swamp of commonplace bellmen. How such a man ever got installed into the office we can't conceive, without a single infirmity to recommend him. A public crier ought to be a study for Hogarth—wheezy, puffy, tetchy, and capable of affording infinite diversion to all beholders—one upon whose head you might conscientiously place your hand and say, "Here is a man worthy of chalk and cardboard." And then for his speeches! He "mouths" them precisely as the Town-crier of Elsinore did in Hamlet's time. Scrupulously exact in the performance of his moral and vocal duties, there is not a salient point about him, on which we can safely hang a remark. He is one of those flat, stale, and unprofitable productions that are carelessly printed at the Great Humanity Press, in the oldest type. For what purpose, regarded in an artistic view, such things exist, is, as our irritable friend Easel contends, one of this world's most heart-depressing mysteries

Quitting this ungrateful subject, we gladly invite our fair readers' attention to a person well deserving of their notice (confidence is another matter)—one who is almost universally admired and beloved. We allude to Mr. Gaff, of her Majesty's Honourable Coast Guard Service. He is beyond question the most popular and handsome man we can boast of, and pleasant withal; so that his company is courted by gentle and simple—by the latter particularly. He has not been on our station six months, and yet his portrait at Easel's door is as easily recognised as the Great Duke's or Bond Zamper's or Lady Adeline's, or Miss Furyland's, or X. Y. Gong's, as the tufted seamen. Behold him there with his dark merry eyes, his brilliant teeth and whiskers, smart naval cap and jacket, white duck trousers, and a telescope under his arm. Miss Hoops, the great brewer's daughter (firm "Butts and Hoops"), who contributes to the poet's corner of the "Alarmist," under the *nom de plume* of "F. A. N." has given a magnificent description of Mr. Gaff in those exquisite lines of hers, called the "Smuggler's Widow." Want of space alone prevents us from quoting them entire. Gaff certainly merits the beautiful figure which represents him as the "Gallant Guardian of our Coast," notwithstanding that one or two persons, exercising the right of private judgment, have no hesitation in pronouncing him a "great rogue" Everybody, excepting the one or two just mentioned, believe Gaff to be a single man—Miss Hoops believes it—poor thing! So does Miss Petiteau; so does Miss Ruth Forty; so do the two Misses Griggle, so do many others too numerous to mention. We know better, and make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, as those imaginative persons the lawyers say. The fact is that Gaff has a wife living in Jersey (no shrieks! no shrieks, ladies!), and a daughter—sweet seventeen—who is staying there for the benefit of her health. Sweet seventeen!—you would ever suppose that Gaff, who don't look much above thirty, could have a child of that age—is a bright and beautiful girl, with auburn hair curling like honeysuckle. We saw her once at Clifton riding on a donkey. Gaff, the monster, laughs in his sleeve at the strenuous efforts that are being made by various parties to reduce the fortress of his affections. The "forlorn hope" (apt sorrow-inspiring name!) is headed by Miss Petiteau, the *spirituelle* French governess of "Minerva House," Miss Ruth Forty, sister to the Rev. Caleb Forty, of Salem Chapel, and the two Misses Griggle, daughters of the postmaster. Miss Hoops, by virtue of her genius, stands as it were upon an eminence, and anxiously watches the engineering operations going on below. A very flighty sort of widow, who has been hovering about the coast all through the summer, has disappeared, and it is supposed gone back to Leicestershire, from whence as from a battery she harasses the enemy with mysterious letters, one of which Gaff showed us, signed "Clara." The handwriting was evidently disguised, being quite girlish, but the tone of the projectile betrayed its author: it showed tact, and experience. More than once we have remonstrated, and that rather warmly, with Gaff, for his scandalous duplicity, which after all though, is more passive than active. His moral sense seems dead. "Be quiet," he will say, in his facetious winking manner, "all in good time. I've got a son in California, twenty years old—you'd take him for my younger brother—I'm keeping the place warm for him by this time he comes back. Do you think I haven't got the feelings of a father?" How can we answer such arguments as these? We feel humiliated and vexed; but Gaff is a man of the world, and smiles at all dreamers. Where he picked up this refined philosophy puzzles us, as we can't suppose that he ever went to school in St. James's-square We look forward with deep interest, on Miss Hoops's account, to the return of his heir-apparent.

Much as we like our genteel little town, and esteem its inhabitants, there is one grave objection which many highly sensible people raise to it, and perhaps not without justice. We refer to the number of young couples, chiefly connected with the farming interest, who come over here to spend their honeymoons. Of course we can't make by-laws to prevent this sort of thing, no more than the House of Commons could or would think of prohibiting pastrycooks from exhibiting tarts in their shop windows, though we know the suffering which is inflicted upon the destitute by the hopeless contemplation of those delicacies. Still we deem it our duty to call the attention of the local authorities to our defenceless condition. In the battle of life, happiness is undoubtedly a grand trophy to secure; but we think it cruel for the victorious to be constantly fluttering their little banner of bliss before one's eyes, and bidding us to rejoice whether we will or not. Even at this moment—this sunny afternoon—in the balcony of the "Dove Hotel," overlooking the bowling-green, there is a *tableau vivant* that must have a most matrimonializing tendency. A tall, straight-limbed, flaxen-headed young maltster, from High Wycombe, and a serene lady in a light muslin dress, with a rose in it, are sitting together. The young maltster looks down at the people playing at bowls, and would like to join them, or would have no objection—dinner being over—to smoke a cigar: but etiquette and Maria forbid it. So, having nothing to do, and tired of cracking filberts, he proposes to himself a nap: observing which, the bride—for that is her proper name, they have been down here a fortnight—gently drops her perfumed handkerchief over his dear head, to prevent the gnats, if there are any, from teasing him, and inclines her little blue-fringed parasol at an angle of twenty-two degrees and a half to prevent the ardent beams of the sun from tanning his left ear. He sleeps! And there for hours the young bride, with calm, unwearied, almost tearful tenderness would, if necessary, watch over the young maltster's cereal-visioned slumbers, even as Zoa, watches over Hafez in a Persian poem. It is a pretty picture, thoroughly English in composition; and Easel—whom the great Brewer Hoops patronises, having brought him over here from Swansea—has been very happy in placing it on canvas It may be seen, any day from 10 to 4, above one of the bins at the Corn Exchange. A. A.

OFFICIAL STATIONERY.—In pursuance of an order of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the principal officers of the Customs at the several ports throughout the kingdom have been informed that the stationery required by the officers of Customs who act as shipping-masters at ports where there are no local marine boards, is to be furnished out of the stock supplied to them from the Customs department.

PERPETUAL THIRST.—The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* states, that there is a man in Fairhaven, Mr. James Webb aged 48, who, from infancy, has lived in a state of perpetual thirst. Under ordinary circumstances, three gallons of water is rather a short daily allowance for him, and it would be impossible, it seems, for him to live through the night with less than a pailful. With this amount of cold water daily poured into the stomach, Mr. Webb has been in good health and spirits.

EXCISE DUTIES.—It appears that the duty on silk, which the Manchester people urged on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove, amounted last year to £222,936. —In the year ended the 5th of January last, the duty on spirits was—on foreign, £1,477,904; on British, £6,226,716; and on rum, £1,169,884.——In 1851, the stamp-duty on newspaper-and advertisements amounted to £262,224; in 1852, to £296,514; and in 1853 (year ended the 5th January), to £304,152.——Last year the malt-duty realised £5,323,936.——The soap-duty (which has been entirely removed) last year produced to the revenue £1,127,259.

VISIT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER TO MANCHESTER.

IN our Journal of last week we recorded the very interesting visit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Manchester; including the Inauguration of the Peel Monument, and the Presentation of the Addresses at the Town-hall The right hon gentleman then had an interview, in the Mayor's Parlour, with the traders of Manchester dealing in goods subject to the payment of Customs duties; when an address was presented, and the right hon. gentleman expressed his willingness to give the subject his best consideration.

The déjeûner then took place in the Mayor's Parlour. The Mayor occupied the chair: on his right sat the Chancellor of the Exchequer; on his left, the Bishop of Oxford. Among the company were the Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce, brother of the Bishop of Oxford; the Rev. Canon Clifton; Sir Stephen Glynne; Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Sir W. Heathcote; Sir John Potter; Sir Elkanah Armitage; Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P.; the Mayor of Salford, &c. The déjeûner was elegantly served by Miss Laidlaw, of the Clarence Hotel. The Mayor having proposed the health of "the Queen," which was drunk with cheers, his Worship then proposed the health of "the Chancellor of the Exchequer," which was drunk with three times three cheers, the Town Clerk acting as footman. In returning thanks, Mr. Gladstone said he regarded as a new favour, added to other favours too many to enumerate, the kindly intimation that, on the present occasion, he might confine himself to the simplest form of acknowledgment. He should have been hard pressed if they had not given him that intimation, because already he had felt the inadequacy of words to say what he felt, and ought to say; and it was quite evident that such thanks ineffectually expressed became poorer and poorer by repetition. He felt that he need not detain them longer on that subject: he had already detained them too long (No, no) on that in which he himself of necessity appeared a more prominent figure than might be desired. He concluded by proposing, in highly eulogistic terms, "The health of the chief magistrate" (Applause) The Mayor returned thanks, and then proposed "Health and long life and prosperity to the Lord Bishop of Oxford," who, in a few wledging the toast, said that, during the visit he had made to Manchester, the idea above all others that had been suggested to him was, an increased value for that which he had not been in the habit of undervaluing—the necessity of educating tho-

roughly the great masses of the country. His Lordship alluded to the improvements in machinery which he had witnessed in the city, and which required more skilful hands to work them, and pointed out the necessity of having the great masses he had seen that day educated, as they were almost self-governed. If Manchester had not thought it too much to lay out £1,200,000 in providing pure water from the distant hills to supply the physical necessities of her people, she should not, God helping her, be lacking when the question of bringing better water to the higher nature of countless multitudes is mooted; and it was one of the greatest questions to work out, "How are the English people to be thoroughly educated?" (Applause). The Mayor then proposed the health of Sir W Heathcote, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Mr. C. Greswell, and Sir E. Glynn, who had favoured them with their presence. Sir W. Heathcote returned thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

Our Artist's Sketch portrays the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the act of speaking, after his health had been proposed. Mr. Gladstone then returned to Mr. Harter's residence, at Higher Broughton, where he met a large circle of the leading inhabitants at dinner. The company included the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Archdeacon Wilberforce, and the Mayor of Manchester, &c.

The right hon. gentleman on Thursday morning was present at the consecration of the new church at Denton, about five miles distant from Manchester, where the Bishop of Oxford and Archdeacon Wilberforce assisted the Bishop of Manchester in the service. The church is a handsome but small edifice, in the Early English style of architecture. It has been mainly promoted and built at the cost of the Rev. Richard Greswell, tutor of Worcester College, Oxford. It was in order to visit his friend, Mr. Greswell, we believe, and to be present at the consecration, that Mr. Gladstone undertook his journey on this occasion into Lancashire. The church was exceedingly crowded by a congregation, including, besides the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone, many of the most wealthy and distinguished families of the neighbourhood. Among them were Lord Robert Grosvenor and the Earl and Countess of Wilton. A number of the clergy of Manchester took part in the ceremony. The Bishop of Oxford delivered the consecration sermon, taking as his text the words —"For I have much people in this city." Acts of the Apostles, chap. xviii, verse 10. The collection after the sermon produced £427. After the service the principal portion of the congregation retired to the school room, where they partook of luncheon; and speeches, relating to local matters, or merely of a complimentary nature, were made by the Earl of Wilton, Mr. Gladstone, and the Bishop of Oxford. About four o'clock, the company proceeded to the site of some new schools, of which the Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Gladstone assisted in laying the foundation-stone; after which, Mr. Gladstone ascended the stone, and addressed the assembly, the right hon. gentleman concluding as follows:—

I am sure there is not one of us who does not heartily re-echo, with all the powers of his soul, those prayers which have been offered up to Heaven, that it may please Almighty God to bless this great work in its beginning in accordance. I will not say in its termination, for I trust it will never end. I believe, on the contrary, that every blessing this neighbourhood derives from these schools, will have within itself a multiplying power, and that each generation as it grows up to manhood, will derive from them, if they be conducted in the spirit in which they have been founded, a continually growing power, both to discharge the duties that belong to man upon this earth, and likewise to lay up for himself in heaven a better treasure than any that this world can confer. The right honourable gentleman concluded, and descended from the stone amid much cheering.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—SKETCHED AT THE RECENT DEJEUNER, AT MANCHESTER.

The Bishop of Oxford then said: My friends, before we break up let us remember what is learnt in school, and what English people are, I must say, glad to practice—that two things go together—fear God and honour the King. Let us, for our beloved Queen, passing, I believe, this day through your good county of Lancaster, give three hearty English cheers.

The call was responded to most heartily, and Mr. Gladstone, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Greswell, Mrs. Gladstone, and others, then departed in a carriage to inspect some works in the neighbourhood, and the proceedings terminated.

On Friday morning the Chancellor of the Exchequer inspected the extensive mill of Sir Elkanah Armitage, at Charlestown, Pendleton; after which the right hon. gentleman proceeded to the Peel Park, inspected the statue of Sir Robert Peel, and the Museum and Library, where he was presented with a catalogue of the Library. The company were then addressed by Mr. Brotherton, M.P., Mr. Gladstone, and the Bishop of Oxford. The distinguished visitors then took leave of the Mayor and the company who assembled to receive them, and left the park *en route* for the Victoria Railway Station.

"THE GOLDEN AGE"

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP.

This fine ship is the property of the New York and Australian Steam Navigation Company, who propose constructing four or five more vessels of the same class. For the present she is to ply between Australia and Panama; and eventually between Australia and San Francisco. Whilst lying at Liverpool her splendid appearance excited great interest. In outward appearance the *Golden Age* is very much like the Collins' steam-ships. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length, 285 feet: breadth, 45 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 32 feet; and 2854 tons register. She has a beam-engine of somewhat peculiar construction, with a diameter of cylinder of 85 inches, and 12-feet stroke. The boilers constitute the chief peculiarity. They are each 40 feet in length, and are fitted up with furnaces at each end, the smoke-funnel ascending from the centre. By this arrangement it is claimed that economy in both space and fuel is gained; and the truth of the proposition is very evident as far as regards space. There are eight furnace doors at each end of the boilers. The hull of the ship was built by Mr. W. H. Brown, of New York. The lower frames are of live oak, and the top frames of locust and cedar. The entire hull is double, diagonally braced with iron bars five inches wide by three-quarters of an inch thick, and four feet apart. She is ceiled with eight inch plank; the bilge keelsons are 14 inches square, and planked outside with six-inch plank; 13 keelsons run the whole length of the ship.

The *Golden Age* has accommodation for 1200 passengers of all classes, the steerage alone being fitted up for the accommodation of 600. Two of the saloons, of which there are three, one above the other, are paneled in rose, satin, and zebra woods; with crimson and gold plush and rich hangings, and adorned with mirrors. In the upper saloon the same general arrangements prevail; although, in place of the satinwood paneling the sides are finished in white and gold. In this saloon are two "family rooms," one finished in gold, the other in blue.

THE GOLDEN AGE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP

THE PONIES OF EXMOOR.

PONY CATCHING ON EXMOOR.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

At a time when, if we are to believe our most enthusiastic amateurs in agriculture, all the operations of the farm are very soon to be performed by machinery, and the raising of crops is to be as complicated a performance as the manufacture of calico—when a perfect mania seems to prevail on the subject of pure bred short-horns, and a bull and cow sell for the price of a small estate, there is something refreshing in discovering a spot in England where nature still has sway, where wild scenery is enlivened by the presence of animals indigenous to the soil, and where simple means, applied, not without skill, are found sufficient to obtain satisfactory agricultural results.

It was with these feelings that I set out, accompanied by the Artist who has illustrated this paper, on my first visit to Exmoor—the last resort of the wild deer in England, and the scene of some of the most successful attempts at the reclamation of waste land, made since peace brought moderate prices. The war time, with war prices, was the period to which we must date back the most extensive conquests made by culture over heaths, moors, and morasses.

Ten years ago a journey into the heart of Devonshire was a very serious matter; now, thanks to Mr. Brunel and the broad gauge, it can be comfortably accomplished between breakfast and dinner; an express train whirling you from Paddington to Tiverton in five hours and a half—the half hour being fully consumed in the little bit that intervenes between the station on the main road and the branch which conveys you to the hill and valley, watered by the river Exe, where that town—so famous for Heathcoat's bobbinet, and its evergreen M.P., Palmerston, the bland and the terrible—Tiverton stands smiling, embowered in the luxuriant orchards of Devonshire.

If the purpose of our tour had been architectural instead of equine, if we had been intent on archæological and antiquarian researches instead of excited by a sale of Exmoor Ponies at Simon's Bath, twenty-eight miles off, on cross roads, to be reached the following day, we might have lingered a long time at Tiverton—for there is a church consecrated by the first Bishop of Exeter, Leofricus; and there are almshouses of most tempting appearance; besides "Blundell's Free Grammar-school," rendered classic to every roving and romantic schoolboy by the name of Bamfylde Moore Carew, who was there taught and dogged until he ran away, and abandoned the prospect of succeeding to his father's pleasant living of Bickleigh, in order to be King of the Gipsies. But, instead of studying Gothic architecture, or cross examining the oldest inhabitants, we ordered dinner at the Angel—a comfortable house at the top of a steep hill, built at some remote period for the benefit of stage-coaches, in a situation remarkably suitable for encouraging accidents. As hotel charges are now not undeservedly exciting attention, it may not be out of place to mention, that for a dinner of four capital Exmoor five-year-old mutton-chops, with excellent vegetables, a roast partridge, tart, Devonshire cream, celery, cheese, and an honest bottle of Dublin stout, we paid 8s.; that is to say about half the charge of many hotels where neither the

LEADING AWAY PONIES FROM EXMOOR.

viands nor the cookery is so good. In returning, I lunched at the other head inn, the Three Tuns, and found the charges equally reasonable, with great civility. Posting on to South Molton—for there is only one conveyance per day to North Devon, and that meets the morning mail at the untimely hour of three a.m.—our road lay through a rich undulating country of hills, streams, and orchards brilliant in the red and yellow of autumn-coloured fruit. White, clay-walled, thatched cottages (more picturesque than clean or comfortable)—neglected gardens—small, ill-shaped enclosures, bounded by thick hedges and banks shaded by timber trees—showed how much remained to be done in the social education of the peasantry, and the progress of the commonest principles of agriculture. A picturesque slovenliness is the distinguishing feature of Devonshire roadside scenery.

Two hours and a half passed over a nefarious mile of hilly road brought us to South Molton—a long, clean town, with nothing of special interest beyond other market towns, built of brick and paved with stone. We had now nine miles between us and our point of rendezvous on Exmoor—so we arranged with two farmers bound to the same quarter, to join them in hiring a four-wheeled spring-waggon, with a pair of ponies, driven tandem-fashion, from a very decent fellow of the name of White, instead of posting genteelly and exclusively at eighteen-pence a mile.

At half-past six the following morning we started—a very jolly party. Our companions, from the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge—in the extreme west of Devon—had come up some seventy miles in order to buy a couple of the famous Exmoor Ponies, in preference to the ill-shaped, ugly animals bred close by their farms on Dartmoor. One of our party—a thorough farmer in appearance and costume, a man considerably beyond the middle age—was an instance of how little individual efforts can do towards agricultural improvement of a district, without the assistance of general education, and the publicity of the press. More than twenty years ago he had used agricultural implements—amongst others, a threshing machine, driven by water-power, which have not made their way fully into several of the midland counties yet. And he had a distinct recollection of being interested in Bell's Threshing Machine, when its ingenious inventor first made it public, more than thirty years ago. Yet, when M'Cormack's Threshing Machine was first exhibited at the Great Exhibition, few remembered Bell's discouraged invention.

We left South Molton at a smart trot—not without risk, as our leader evinced a decided inclination to examine the contents of his load, and to turn down all manner of streets—amid the undisguised astonishment of the boots, waiter, and chambermaid of our hotel, that those who arrived in a post-chaise should condescend to depart in a shandrydan!

The road from South Molton to Exmoor is a gradual ascent over a succession of hills, of which each descent, however steep, leads to a still longer ascent, until you reach the high level of Exmoor. The first six miles are through real Devonshire lanes; on each side high banks, all covered with fern and grass, and topped with shrubs and trees; for miles we were hedged in with hazels, bearing nuts with a luxuriance wonderful to the eyes of those accustomed to see them sold at the corners of streets for a single penny the dozen. In spring and summer wild flowers give all the charms of colour to these game preserving hedgerows; but a rainy autumn had left no colour among the rich green foliage, except here and there a pyramid of the bright red berries of the mountain ash.

So, up hill and down dale, over water-courses—now merrily trotting, anon descending, and not less merrily trudging up, steep ascents—we proceeded by a track as sound as if it had been under the care of a model board of trustees—for the simple reason that it rested on a natural rock. We pushed along at an average rate of some six miles an hour, allowing for the slow crawling up hills; passing many rich fields wherein fat oxen of the Devon breed calmly grazed, with sheep that had certainly not been bred on mountain land—for we passed a deserted copper-mine; which, after having been worked for many years, had at length failed, or grown unprofitable, under the competition of the richer mines of Cuba and South Australia. A long chimney, peering above deserted cottages, and a plentiful crop of weeds, was the monument of departed glories—in shares and dividends—and mine-captain's promises.

At length the hedges began to grow thinner; beeches succeeded the hazels; the road, more rugged and bare, showed the marks of many winter's rains had ploughed deep channels; and, at the turn of a steep hill, we saw, on the one hand, the brown and blue moor stretching before and above us; and on the other hand, below, like a map, the fertile vale lay unrolled, varying in colour, according to its cultivation, and divided by enclosures into every angle from most acute to most obtuse. Below was the cultivation of centuries; above, the turnip—the greatest improvement of modern agriculture—flourished, a deep green, under the protection of fences of very recent date.

One turnpike, and cottages at rare intervals, had so far kept up the idea of population; but now, far as the horizon extended, not a place of habitation was to be seen; until, just in a hollow bend out of the ascending road, we came upon a low white farm-house, of humble pretensions, flanked by a great turf-stack (but no signs of corn; no fold-yard full of cattle), which bore, on a board of great size, in long letters, this imposing announcement, "The Foltmore Arms." Our driver not being of the thirsty disposition of his tribe, we did not test the capabilities of the one hostelry and habitation on Lord Foltmore's Moor and State, but, pushing on, took the reins while our conductor descended to open a gate in a large turf and stone wall. We passed through—left Devonshire behind us; and the famous Exmoor estate of 20,000 acres, bounded by a wall forty miles in length, the object of our journey, lay before us.

The dreary was this part of our journey, although, contrary to the custom of the country, the day was bright and clear, and the hot sun defeated the fogs and kept at distance the drizzling rains which hold a sort of chronic sway on Exmoor. We had now left the smooth, rocky-floored road, and were travelling along what must resemble the dry bed of a torrent: turf banks on each side seemed rather intended to define than to divide the property. As far as the eye could reach, the rushy tufted moorland extended, bounded in the distance by lofty, round, barbed hills. Thinly scattered about were horned sheep and fawn-red oxen. For about two miles we jolted gently on, until, beginning to descend a hill, our driver pointed in the valley below to a spot where stacks of hay and turf guarded a series of stone buildings, saying, "There's the Grange." The first glance was not encouraging to any sheep station in Australia could seem more utterly desolate; but it improved on closer examination. The effects of cultivation were to be seen in the different colours of the fields round the house, where the number of stock grazing showed that more than ordinary means have been taken to improve the pasture—means which will presently be described. Soon a magnificent field of turnips came in view, close adjoining a heavy crop of oats. On the hill side beyond, the white faces of the bullocks gave evidence of the forbearance of the autumn sun and seed.

After lunching at the Grange, with appetites well set by our early drive, we started on Exmoor ponies, to ride to Simon's Bath, reserving an agricultural survey for another day.

Coming from a part of the country where ponies are the perquisite of old ladies and little children, and where the nearer a well-shaped horse can be got to sixteen hands the better, the first feeling on mounting a rough little unkempt brute, fresh from the moor, barely twelve hands (four feet) in height, was intensely ridiculous. It seemed as if the slightest mistake would send the rider clean over the animal's head. But we learned soon that the indigenous pony, in certain useful qualities, is not to be surpassed by animals of greater size and pretensions.

From the Grange to Simon's Bath (about three miles) the road, which runs through the heart of Exmoor proper, was constructed, with all the other roads in this vast extra-parochial estate, by the father of the present proprietor, F. Knight, Esq., of Wolverly House, Worcestershire, M.P. for East Worcestershire (Parliamentary Secretary of the Poor-Law Board, under Lord Derby's Government). In the course of a considerable part of the route, the contrast of wild moorland and high cultivation may be found only divided by the carriage-way—on the right hand fields and crops worthy of Lincolnshire Wolds, on the left the brown and purple moor.

At length, descending a steep hill, we came in sight of a view—of which Exmoor and its kindred district that soon will be among things of the past—Wild Stag Hunting. In this wood more than once the red monarch of Exmoor has been roused, and bounded over the rolling plains beyond, amid the shouts of excited hunters and the deep cry of the hounds, as with a burning scent they dashed up the steep breast of the hill.

But there was no defiant stag there that day; so on we trotted on our sure-footed nags, beneath such a burning sun as does not often shine upon Exmoor in the autumn of the year—a sun that sparkled on the flowing waters as they gleamed between far-distant hills, and threw a golden glow up on the fading tints of foliage and herbage, and cast deep shadows from the white overhanging rocks.

Next we came to the deep pool that gave the name to Simon's Bath, where some unhappy man of that name, in times when deer were more plentiful than sheep, there drowned himself for love, or in madness, or both. Here fences give signs of habitation and cultivation. A rude ancient bridge, with two gothic arches, partly covered with turf, let us hunt side but lements or rails, stretches across the stream, and leads to a small house built for his own occupation by the father of Mr. Knight, pending the completion of a mansion of which the unfinished walls of one wing rise like a dismantled castle from the midst of a grove of trees and ornamented shrubbery.

A series of gentle declivities, plantations, a winding, full-flowing stream, seem only to require a suitable edifice and the hand of an artist gardener to make, at comparatively trifling expense, an abode on which almost equalled in luxuriant and romantic beauty. We crossed the stream—not by the narrow bridge, but by the ford; and, passing through the straggling stone village of Simon's Bath, arrived in sight of the field where the Talented Man of the West was to sell the wild and tame horse stock bred on the moors. It was a field of some ten acres and a half, forming a very steep slope, with the upper path comparatively flat, the sloping side broken by a stone quarry, and dotted over with huge blocks of granite. At the base the stream we had found the way and found the gaining our route. A substantial, but as the event proved, not sufficiently high stone fence bounded the whole field. On the upper part a sort of double paling united by a narrow neck with a gate at each end, had been constructed of rails, upwards of five feet in height. Into the first of these pounds, by ingenious management, all the ponies, wild and tame, had been driven. When the sale commenced, it was the duty of the herd to open the gate at the bottom, and drive them through into the narrow neck into the pound before the auctioneer. Around a crowd of spectators of every degree were clustered—squires and clergymen, horse-dealers and farmers, from Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, as well as South Devon, and the immediate neighbourhood.

These ponies are the result of crosses made years ago with Arab and thorough-bred stallions, on the indigenous race of Exmoors, since carefully culled from year to year for the purpose of securing the utmost amount of perfection among the stallions and mares reserved for breeding purposes. The real Exmoor seldom exceeds twelve hands; has a well-shaped head, with very small ears; the thick round shoulder peculiar to all breeds of wild horses, which is specially adapted for resisting the inclemencies of the weather; indeed, the whole body is round, compact, and well-ribbed. The Exmoor has very good quarters and powerful hocks; legs straight, flat, and clean; the muscles well developed by early racing up and down steep mountain sides while following their dams. In short, they lots the prevailing colours—bay, brown, and grey; chesnuts and blacks were less frequent, and not in favour with the country people, many of whom seemed to consider that the indigenous race had been deteriorated by the sedulous efforts made and making to improve it—an opinion which we could not share after examining some of the best specimens, in which a clean blood-like head and increased size seemed to have been given, without any diminution of the enduring qualities of the Exmoor. The sale was not considered equal in its money results to previous years. The recent alterations in the assessed taxes, which have abolished the exemption in favour of ponies drawing low-wheeled carriages, have decidedly affected the value of this kind of stock, and rendered it necessary for the breeders to go for size as well as strength and beauty.

The sale was great fun. Perched on convenient rails, we had the whole scene before us. The auctioneer rather hoarse and quite matter-of-fact; the ponies, wildly frantic about the first enclosure, were with difficulty separated into pairs to be driven in the sale section: when fairly hemmed in through the open gate, they dashed and made a sort of circus circuit, with mane and tail erect, in a style that would draw great applause at Astley's. Then there was the difficulty of deciding whether the figures marked in white on the animals' hind-quarters were 8 or 3 or 5. Instead of the regular trot up and down of Tattersall's, a whisk of a cap was sufficient to produce a tremendous canter. A very pretty field, leave the whole work to be recommenced. Sometimes when the feat was cleverly performed, pony and pony-catchers were to be seen all rolling on the ground together; the pony yelling, snorting, and fighting with his fore feet the men cringing on like the Laputan and the Centaurs, and how escaping thrashed ribs or broken legs it is impossible to imagine. On one occasion a fine brown stallion dashed away, with two plucky fellows hanging on to his mane: rearing, plunging, fighting with his fore feet, away he bounded down a declivity among the huge granite blocks, the encouraging cheers of the spectators; for a moment the contest was doubtful, so tough were the sinews, and so determined the grip of Davy, the champion; but the steep bank of the brook, down which the brown stallion recklessly plunged, was the death of him (in a moment they all went together in the brook), but the pony, up first, leaped the opposite bank and galloped away, whinnying in short lived triumph.

After a series of such scenes as well worth the study of artists not content with pale copies from marbles or casts, the difficulty of halting these snorting steeds—equal in spirit and probably in size to those which drew the car of Boadicea—was diminished by all those uncaught being driven back to the pound; and there, not without furious battles, one by one enslaved.

Yet even when haltered, the conquest was by no means concluded. Some refused to stir, others started off at such a pace as speedily brought the holder of the halter headlong, as a flying jump, over the bars out of a pound upward of five feet from the ground, only just touching the top rail with his hind feet. In a word, this Exmoor breed, in beauty, strength and endurance, does credit to the pains which have been taken by the owner of the soil and his intelligent agent, Mr. Robert Smith. The question which remains to be solved, is whether size can be obtained without sacrificing the enduring qualities.

We returned pleased and wearied, leaving the pony-catchers and their friends preparing to drink out the results of their prowess, according to custom, we should be glad to find enabled on our next visit. A church is about to be erected on the very spot where the missioner performed his duties—the first ever built on the 20,000 acres that form Exmoor. A dame-school has for some time been maintained in Simon's Bath, by Mr. Knight, and already the children begin to be useful, by making out the bills of their parents—village tradesmen.

We returned to Emmett's Grange, well prepared to enjoy the hospitality of its enterprising tenant, and passed the evening in cross-questioning, to prepare us for the morrow's agricultural survey.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W.—See Bechstein's "Cage Birds."

S. H. G., Bridport.—The accident in question occurred to Mr. Brunel, son of Sir I. Brunel.

Photo.—Address Mr. E. M. Clarke, Pampticon, Leicester-square.

J. J. Berlon.—See the Answers Pens may be had of the patentees, Myers and Son, Birmingham.

A Subscriber, Reading.—Mr. Britton, F.S.A., has nearly completed his Autobiography.

J. Y., Strand.—See the List of Unclaimed Dividends at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook, City.

Electro, Dublin.—See Mr. A. Smee's work on Electro-Metallurgic Processes.

A. W.—Sir John Sebright's Treatise on Hawking.

J. T., Huddersfield.—Apply at the office of the Asylum for Idiots, Poultry.

J. S., Knutsford.—A view of Woolsthorpe, the birth place of Sir Isaac Newton, appeared in No. 41 of the Illustrated London News.

A Monmouth Subscriber.—See the "Treatise on the Steam Engine" By the Artisan Club.

A Subscriber, Taunton.—Wenham Lake, whence the pure ice is obtained, is eighteen miles from Boston, U.S. A minute description of the lake and the ice-trade is given in No. 159 of the Illustrated London News.

R. C. states that, to the surviving sitters to Sir Joshua Reynolds, named in a recent Number, should be added Mr. W. Cribb, of King-street, Covent-garden, who sat to Sir Joshua for his celebrated *Puck*.

R. W., Newport.—See Mr. Walker's notice of the Electric Telegraph.

Hooker.—In a work on Greenhouse Plants, published by Orr and Co.

A. D., Preston.—The town and castle of Carrickfergus were attacked by the French (about 800 men) on the 21st February, 1760, and were carried, after a smart action, the same day. Five days after, the French forces re-embarked, and were captured on the 28th off the Isle of Man, after a severe action with Commodore Elliot, in which Thurot, the commander of the expedition was killed, and 300 of his men were killed and wounded.

A Subscriber, Plum Bridge.—The Sketch sent (of one of three bridges) seen in your neighbourhood) is from a Brent Goose which visits England every winter; but not, we believe, in large numbers.

Nauticus, Wolverhampton.—The number of vessels which entered the port of London in the year 1850, including the coasting and foreign trade, was 21,689.

Indiana.—Your excellent suggestions, upon more than one occasion have been received, and a portion of them already acted upon. The others are under consideration.

A Subscriber.—The first and only patent taken out for the Daguerréotype has expired. The Calotype, patented by Mr. Fox Talbot, was given to the public by his gracious gift last year, with the sole exception of the right of taking *portraits for profit*; and the Collodion process has been free from all restrictions, this beautiful medium having been subsequently discovered, and as free as the rays of light for the use of "A Subscriber."

D. F.—The best books of instruction for the violin that we know are Spohr's new work "Violin School;" Campagnoli's "Method for the Violin;" and Hamilton's "Catechism of the Violin." English editions of the works of Spohr and Campagnoli, translated by Mr. Bishop, of Cheltenham, have been published by Addison, Hodges, and Co. There is another English edition of Spohr's work, published by Messrs. Wessell and Co. But no book of instructions for the violin, or any other instrument, is sufficient without the assistance of a master. The best violin music may be had from any of the principal publishers.

An Inquirer.—Production has not increased in the same ratio in Jamaica as in Cuba, since the date of the Sugar Act of 1846. The cause of the falling off in Jamaica is much disputed; but it could not be the act of 1846 which has affected all our West Indian colonies alike; and there has been an increase of sugar in Barbadoes, and some others.

J. F., Birkenhead.—You may obtain the Staunton Chessmen at Hausburg's, Liverpool.

E. B. H.—The representations of Abelard in the Gothic chapel at Père la Chaise, are, probably, authentic; as the tomb was built for Abelard by Pierre le Venerable, at the priory of Marcel. It may be as well to inspect the copies of Abelard's works in the British Museum.

A Constant Subscriber, Oxford-street.—The predicted Earthquake referred to by our Correspondent was that foretold to occur March 17, 1842, asserted at the time to be contained in the Harleian MSS., in the British Museum, but since proved to have been altogether an experiment upon public credulity.

S. E., Cork.—There are nearly 3000 omnibuses plying in London daily (the population of Manchester by the last census was 228,477 persons.

Goose Quarter-day.—The custom of eating goose on Michaelmas has been traced long before the destruction of the Spanish Armada. Brand has found it in the reign of Edward IV.; hence, the Elizabethan origin of the practice is a popular error. It is by some reserved to its being customary for the Lord to present a fat goose for his Michaelmas enclosure or quarter day dinner. On the Continent, a fatted goose is commonly St. Martin's-day (November 11) dinner.

A Subscriber, Brighton.—Christ's Hospital is free to children between the age of seven and ten, on the presentation of a governor. A list of the governors may be obtained for 2s. 6d. at the Hospital counting-house. Besides the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and twelve members of the Common Council, there are between 400 and 500 other governors, at the head of whom are her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. About 1200 boys annually leave in a year.

G. W. T.—The germ of "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis," is to be found in the "Delitiæ Poetarum Germanorum," Vol. I., page 689, under the poems of Matthias Borbonius, who considers them as a saying of Lotharius I. (flour. cir. 850)

Omnes mutantur, omnia mutantur in illis.

See, also, Cicero de Officiis, lib. I., cap. 10; and Ovid's Met. lib. xv. 165, et seq. The question has, however, lately been re-opened.

R. W.—We will engrave the subject.

Medicus.—The temperature of the air on Wednesday, February 12, 1845, was observed by Mr. Glaisher, at Lewisham, to be 14° below zero; at the same time, the retaining of a thermometer placed on flax on snow was 12° below zero.

T. T. B.—The statement that the sea immediately around the North Pole is never frozen, rests upon theory alone.

E. W. S., Carmarthen.—We have not room for your communication.

R. J. N.—We do not know of such a work as you require.

S. H. W.—A marriage license costs about £3. Apply to a proctor in Doctors' Commons.

Rodolph.—See "Hints on Etiquette" (Longman and Co.).

S. A. M., Plymouth.—In Henry-street, near Hampstead-road, are Rogers, Industrial, Sabbath, and Free Day schools, which may meet our Correspondent's requirements.

H. J. M.—Webster's "English Dictionary" is preferable.

Belissa.—The several works in question are by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.

An Old Subscriber is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.

M. I. J.—The price is 2s. 6d.

E. D., Norwich.—The "ticking" to which you refer is made by an ingenious man, named Accolay, subjectionally called the "death-watch"—a small beetle belonging to the timber boring genus, *Anobium*. Its beating was once believed to denote that some inmate of the house would die before the end of the year.

M. L. S., Apollo-street, Bombay.—We shall be glad to receive specimens of the news.

Florence Gray.—Wooden rail, trams, or waggon-ways, were introduced in the early half of the 17th century in the collieries of the North of England. Iron rails were introduced in 1776. The locomotive engine dates from 1804; in 1826 the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was projected, and opened in 1830.

H. B.—Information on Hawking may be obtained in Leadenhall Market.

S. G., Leamington.—Mr. Bankart, of Saracen's-head, Hampstead-road, and Perkins's Brewery in No. 250 of the Illustrated London News.

A. K., Ardrossan, should apply to Mr. Jaques, worker in ivory, Hatton-garden.

A Subscriber.—1. Personal attendance at the Foreign-office is not necessary to procure a passport. 2. An application, with an introduction or recommendation from a banker, must be sent in the day before the passport is applied for. The cost on delivery is 7s. 6d. 3. The old system of procuring passports from Foreign Consuls is not given up; but, as the Foreign-office passport has many advantages over any others, unsmuch as many visas in London are dispensed with in regard to it.

Denmark.—1. The question as to the descent of the property could not be answered without a knowledge of the family settlement, &c. 2. The title of baronet does not pass through females, unless specially limited. 3. The son of a Baronet's daughter, and her husband, cannot be claimed to quarter the Baronet's Arms, but not to use his crest.

G. V. B.—A lady should not under any circumstances use a crest.

Cognomen.—A name is not changed by marriage, nor by an expense, including every thing, of about fifty guineas. The form of procedure is this:—A petition is presented to the Crown (generally through a member of the Heralds' College) setting forth the grounds on which the change of name is required, and praying her Majesty to grant her Royal license and authority for such change. The petition is then referred to the Kings of Arms to report on it, and, if their opinion be favourable, a Royal license is granted and gazetted. An act of Parliament, or a testamentary injunction, is not at all necessary.

Sakinensis.—Unless the arms which were granted to the knight were limited to the descendants of his father, or to his brothers specifically, the brothers would not be entitled.

F. Y., Woolwich.—An Engraving or Description of the Sewing Machine appeared in the Illustrated London News for October 1, 1853.

Omega.—The Visitations of the Heralds—at all events, a great many of them—and all heraldic works connected with the Western Counties, can be consulted in the library of the British Museum.

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NEW DANCE MUSIC: POLKAS &c.—The English Fleet Polka, 3d.; Pop goes the Weasel Polka, 3d.; the Chobham Camp and British Army Polkas, 3d.; the Chobham Camp Schottisch, 3d.; Polka Mazurka, 3d., the Eugenie and French Empress Polkas, 3d.; the Eugenie Schottische and Polka Mazurka, 3d.; Tyrolese Polka, and Henry Russell's Emigrant Polka, 3d. each. Quadrilles. The Eugenie Pop goes the Weasel, by James Norris, 3s.; Chobham Camp, 3s.; Eugenie, 3s.; Emigrant, 3s. Eugenie and Emigrant's Progress Quadrille, 3s. 6d each Waltzes: The Eugenie Waltz, 3s.; Emigrant Waltz, 3s.; Russell Jullien's Farewell to England, 3s. Published only at the MUSICAL BOUQUET, 192, at the office 192, High Holborn and 20, Warwick-lane Paternoster-row.

PIANOFORTE—a remarkably fine brilliant toned Cottage, in rosewood case, just seven octaves, for one of the best makers, with all the recent improvements, and only used three months. Ladies or gentlemen in search of a first-class instrument can have a bargain. It must be parted with immediately; can be seen at 24, Goldsmith's, Bond-street, two doors from Regent-street

CAUTION.—BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK, the original, and by far the best, requiring no preparation, offers the surest means of protection for ever variety of household linen and wearing apparel, against loss or mistake, for which reason be careful to ask for the genuine article prepared by the inventor, JOHN BOND, 28, Long lane. West Smithfield Sold by most chemists, stationers, and medicine-venders. Price 1s. a bottle.

COMFORT at HOME.—Doors and Windows of Regulated (or wind-tight or weather-tight) Doors and Doors entirely Prevented.—Mr CHUBB, patentee, continues his system of INDIA-RUBBER and ANTI-DRY ROT PILE, for rendering windows and doors, however imperfect, free from draught, rain, wet, &c. Windows, 1s. 6d. each; doors, 3s. 6d. each; doors, 5s.; material and workmanship included, and will open with the greatest ease. Address to Mr Chubb factory, 23, Seymour-place, Bryanston-square. Country orders attended to.

EARLY FLOWERS, adapted for blooming in-doors, and in the borders in the winter and early spring.—The undersigned beg respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public that they have just received a splendid STOCK of DUTCH and other FLOWER BULBS, of the finest possible quality, and that they are now offering the following assortment at 1s.—Hyacinths, Hall a dozen best hyacinths for glasses and a dozen good hyacinths for pots, 2s; crocuses (four separate colours), 2s; snow drops, two sorts, 1s; a dozen duc de Van Thol tulips, and a dozen early Van Thol tulips, one dozen double white narcissus, second selection, half a dozen double jonquils, one dozen winter aconites, 1s; 25 mixed named tulips, one dozen beautiful named single anemones CLARKE and Co., seedsmen and florists, 36, High-street, Borough (about thirty doors from London bridge railway terminus).

CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE.—SELLING OFF.—No reasonable offer refused.—T. and M. L. BROWN inform the public, the late the lovely occupancy part of their warehouses, they are compelled to rebuild the whole, and have determined to dispose of, at greatly reduced prices, their large and well stock of Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet services, also a very superior stock of table glass. A large quantity of good earthenware, 4s. 6d., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 12s., 14s., 16s., 18s., 20s., 22s., 24s., 26s., 28s., 30s., 32s., 34s., 36s., 38s., 40s., 42s., 44s., 46s., 48s., 50s., 52s., 54s., 56s., 58s., 60s., 62s., 64s., 66s., 68s., 70s., 72s., 74s., 76s., 78s., 80s., 82s., 84s., 86s., 88s., 90s., 92s., 94s., 96s., 98s., 100s., 102s., 104s., 106s., 108s., 110s., 112s., 114s., 116s., 118s., 120s., 122s., 124s., 126s., 128s., 130s., 132s., 134s., 136s., 138s., 140s., 142s., 144s., 146s., 148s., 150s., 152s., 154s., 156s., 158s., 160s., 162s., 164s., 166s., 168s., 170s., 172s., 174s., 176s., 178s., 180s., 182s., 184s., 186s., 188s., 190s., 192s., 194s., 196s., 198s., 200s., 202s., 204s., 206s., 208s., 210s., 212s., 214s., 216s., 218s., 220s., 222s., 224s., 226s., 228s., 230s., 232s., 234s., 236s., 238s., 240s., 242s., 244s., 246s., 248s., 250s., 252s., 254s., 256s., 258s., 260s., 262s., 264s., 266s., 268s., 270s., 272s., 274s., 276s., 278s., 280s., 282s., 284s., 286s., 288s., 290s., 292s., 294s., 296s., 298s., 300s., 302s., 304s., 306s., 308s., 310s., 312s., 314s., 316s., 318s., 320s., 322s., 324s., 326s., 328s., 330s., 332s., 334s., 336s., 338s., 340s., 342s., 344s., 346s., 348s., 350s., 352s., 354s., 356s., 358s., 360s., 362s., 364s., 366s., 368s., 370s., 372s., 374s., 376s., 378s., 380s., 382s., 384s., 386s., 388s., 390s., 392s., 394s., 396s., 398s., 400s., 402s., 404s., 406s., 408s., 410s., 412s., 414s., 416s., 418s., 420s., 422s., 424s., 426s., 428s., 430s., 432s., 434s., 436s., 438s., 440s., 442s., 444s., 446s., 448s., 450s., 452s., 454s., 456s., 458s., 460s., 462s., 464s., 466s., 468s., 470s., 472s., 474s., 476s., 478s., 480s., 482s., 484s., 486s., 488s., 490s., 492s., 494s., 496s., 498s., 500s., 502s., 504s., 506s., 508s., 510

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

The advanced scientific information of the day shows that Cholera and Fever are as capable of being prevented as that once fatal malady the Small pox. By the introduction of Vaccination, the latter calamity has been driven from amongst the higher and more intelligent classes of the community. Cholera also can be prevented by proper sanitary arrangements. This direful pestilence has for the third time visited our shores; on two former occasions it has gone nearly over the same ground, it then seized on those parts remarkable for their ill-judged position, or from the great neglect of means of cleanliness, adequate to extent and progress of the population.

Since the last visitation of Cholera, Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead have made but little improvement in their condition, the numbers of persons have increased, particularly amongst the poor. The house in many instances are so peculiarly placed that the one catches the refuse of the other. The river Tyne is even polluted with filth; and, without entering into distressing particulars, these towns were in 1853 the ready vehicle to convey this scourge once more to England. The pestilence has passed over its regular course. Who can say if Newcastle had been put into a proper state of defence to meet the enemy which will sweep away many thousands, this island might not have altogether escaped the visitation. The Plague, before the Fire of 1666, found constant harbour in London, and spread itself in different directions. After the Fire it only slightly attacked the metropolis and was speedily banished from the country.

We do not mean to state that the disease so fearfully known by the name of the Plague was at all similar in symptoms to Cholera; yet they both took up their abodes in the midst of filth, misery, and neglect.

Cholera is spreading itself in its two well-known directions around Newcastle; and London has not escaped the visitation. Much, however, may be done to alleviate its extent, by directing attention to one or two matters which most materially affect the public health.

The London Grave-yards are important considerations, and so clearly has the abomination of intramural interments been shown, that Parliament enacted a measure for their suppression. This act, however, does not provide as it ought to have done, for the immediate closing of places which are shown to be most unwholesome. Many grave-yards have, nevertheless, been closed by an order from Government. The effect of this is to add to the number of funerals in those grounds which remain open.

The neighbourhood of Old St. Pancras Church on Sundays presents a sad scene. There are here two burial-places (St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, and Old St. Pancras) which extend over an immense space already closely packed with dead. Originally, Old St. Pancras ground was level with the footpath. It is, however, now raised by the accumulation of bodies, level with the wall. The place is, in fact, a mass of human decomposition. St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, immediately adjoining, is nearly as bad; some parts having the coffins packed like bricks, until they come within a few inches of the surface; yet, when we have Cholera at our very door, the masses are week after week being added to in the most wholesale manner—there being, probably, not fewer than twenty persons of various ages buried in each ground every Sunday. The numbers in the week days in St. Pancras is, probably, not short of thirty. To those who think of the evil effects of this system, and already know the crowded condition of the place, and think of the probable increase of the burials here (for, no doubt, many more graveyards will be at once closed), look at the continuance of burial here as being fraught with the greatest danger. The parish authorities of St. Pancras are preparing a cemetery out of town, but it will be twelve or fifteen months before it is ready, by even the shortest of these periods, there will have been at the very least 2500 bodies added to the present number. There is plenty of ground in the surrounding cemeteries, and we submit that these old and packed grounds *should be shut up at once*, regardless of cost.

The unwholesome condition of the dwellings of the poor in London and other large towns is a fearful source of evil. Our illustration represents an actual examples of too many lodgings which are still to be found in London in spite of the regulations of the police. Let us consider a house, with floor above floor, packed as shown in the engraving: the cellars filled with either refuse or wretched inmates: the ventilation shocking—the drainage bad—the parts adjoining filled with filth and refuse—these spread over many parts—and who can wonder at the visitation of fever and cholera. The people inhabiting the room shown in the Engraving are mostly Irish—those we meet in the streets at the crossings, and with onions, oranges, &c.; those near the smouldering fire have, probably, been driven out from some other place, and are thus sheltered by their friends. These people are too poor to pay for proper lodgings. Can no means be found of lodging them and their families in a wholesome manner, at a small yet remunerating cost.

A worse sanitary state of things could not well be than that in the neighbourhood of the Coal-yard, Drury-lane. Here are from fifteen to eighteen large families living in small, inconvenient apartments. There are sheds, donkey and horse stables &c. Sometimes a cart-load of refuse are allowed to remain in the yard: the pavement is uneven, and filled here and there with stagnant water. It is shocking to see the squalid children attempting to play in such a place; and yet this place is within a stone's throw of the spot on which the Great Plague broke out, as may be seen by reference to the Parish-clerk's Reports, the Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys, and De Foe's Account of the Plague.

To the miserable condition of this filthy place, called "King's Arms-yard," attention has been lately called. The residences, in a sort of gallery, are ranged about what has been one immense rotting dung-heap. Some efforts have been made to improve its condition; and there has been carted out of it a mass of decomposed filth, the stench of which was scarcely endurable. Close to the place, the approach to which from Drury-lane has now, appropriately enough, a coffin-maker's shop on each side, the Great Plague of 1665 broke out; and here neglect, ignorance, and *laissez faire* prepare the way for a fresh pestilence. Most deeply is it to be regretted that at such a time as the present men should be found to lend the weight of an official position to obstruct endeavours to obtain improvement in the neglected portions of this two-sided metropolis, instead of giving their earnest aid, as they should do, in furtherance of them

THE KING'S ARMS YARD, COAL-YARD, DRURY-LANE.

MARITIME CASUALTIES.—From the Admiralty register of wrecks, it appears that in 1850 there were 681 British and foreign vessels wrecked on the coasts and in the seas of the United Kingdom, and 784 lives lost: that in 1851 there were 701 wrecks, and 760 lives lost; and that in 1852 there were no fewer than 1100 vessels wrecked, and about 900 lives lost. The greatest havoc took place at the end of last October and beginning of November. In this interval no fewer than 200 ships sought refuge in the Humber. Many more, however, could reach no shelter; and the unprecedented number of 200 vessels were lost or damaged, with the fearful loss of 217 lives. The greater part of this work of destruction took place on the east coast of England, off Flamborough Head.

TREASURES SUNK AT NAVARINO.—The *Official Gazette* of Savoy states that an inhabitant of Chamberry has just quitted that place to attempt, in concert with a company organised for the purpose, to save some contents of the vessels which were sunk at the battle of Navarino, particularly the Admiral's ship, a three-decker, which, it is said, had on board at the time she went down a sum of six millions of francs in gold. All the necessary apparatus has been embarked, a number of divers have been engaged, and, in addition to the ordinary diving-bells, all the recent inventions for such purposes will be put into requisition.

INTERIOR OF A LONDON LODGING-HOUSE.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The wonder of the day is the new piece of Alexandre Dumas, "La Jeunesse de Louis XV." We last week informed our readers of the *entrave* placed to the performance of "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV," on political grounds. Its author, being informed of its fate, and of the necessity of making such alterations as would render it fit for representation—that is to say, of re-writing it, arrived from Brussels, and addressed to M. Arsène Houssaye, the Director of the Théâtre Française, the following letter:—

My dear Director—I arrive from Brussels on learning from the Theatre that the "Jeunesse de Louis XIV." is stopped by the Censor. To-day (Tuesday) I ask you to accord me a reading next Monday. I will read you five acts. I do not know yet what I shall read, for the news has found me unprepared; but the five acts will be called the "Jeunesse de Louis XIV.;" I shall arrange so that the decorations which you have ordered, and which I hear are ready, shall serve. Of course there will not be in the "Jeunesse de Louis XV." a word nor a situation of the "Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," which will remain intact, in case it should one day please the Censor to restore you the work. If I am ready before Monday, I will let you know.

Tout à vous,

Tuesday, 11 Oct., 3 o'clock. ALEXANDRE DUMAS,

Use diligence on your part; the piece may pass in three weeks.

It is said that Dumas will be as good as his word, and that the boxes taken for Louis XIV. will serve for his successor. The "Memoires" of this singularly fertile writer continue to be published daily in the *feuilleton* of the *Presse* newspaper; they display, in the most marked degree, the energy, the verve, the power of interesting the reader, the wit, and versatility of the author; but it must be owned that discretion and good taste are qualities of which he seems not to have the smallest conception. The result, as may be supposed, is the constant appearance of reclamations, contradictions, and corrections from those persons who find themselves and families mentioned in a manner frequently calculated to cause pain and annoyance; while there is no doubt but that there are a much larger number who keep silence, in order not to draw attention to the very disagreeable and compromising private details related concerning them.

Liszt has arrived in Paris, where it is expected he will give concerts during the winter.

The statement which appeared some time since, asserting that the Princesse Belgiojoso had fallen a victim to the wounds inflicted on her a certain time previously by a discharged servant, has happily been contradicted, by letters written by herself to her friends in Paris, in which she states that she has suffered but little from her injuries, and that her health is now quite restored.

A plan has been proposed by the Maréchal St. Arnaud, Minister of the military school at St. Cyr. It suggests that not only the *élèves* destined for the cavalry service shall learn to ride during the four years' training requisite to render them eligible to enter on their duties; but that those intended for infantry regiments shall, during the two years spent in the establishment, also receive lessons in equitation—in order, says the report, that they may be able to ride *convenablement* when they become adjutant-majors, or superior officers. There is little doubt that the plan will be adopted, as such a regulation is much needed; the young men at present destined for the former service learning equitation late, those for the latter rarely acquiring the art at all.

The autumn meeting of races at Chantilly took place the beginning of last week. They went off tolerably well, but were not very brilliantly attended, most of the *beau monde* being still in the country. It was noticed that their places were, for the most part, occupied by actresses, in *toilettes* even more resplendent than those usually displayed by *ces dames*.

The vintages in the vicinity of Paris have had a certain attraction for the inhabitants of the metropolis during the last ten days. The crop has been better than was expected, but as, unfortunately, the wine grown in those localities is proverbial for its badness, we fear the public will not be greatly benefited thereby.

One of the amusements at Compiègne consists in theatrical representations. Among those chosen for the purpose is an operetta, composed by M. Offenbach, the words by M. Léon Battu, and *la corde de pendu* by M. Ferdinand Langré *fils*. The bad weather of the last few days has taken off much from the pleasures of the Chasseurs.

An ordonnance of the Archbishop of Cambrai, in the *Echo de la Frontière*, excites much discussion. In this document the prelate orders that Christian burial shall be refused, not only to suicides and those who die from the effects of intoxication, but to such persons who shall have neglected or refused to submit to the rites of the Church in the celebration of marriage, and who shall have died in the bonds of only a civil union, without having expressed their repentance or endeavoured to repair the evil.

The researches of M. Rogani for a *troupe* to open the Italian Opera have been crowned with as much success as could have been expected in the present dearth of Italian singers, male and female. The names of Mario, Tamburini, Rossi, Alboni (the Comtesse Pepoli, whom an engagement of £30 a night has tempted to abridge the honeymoon), Frezzolini, E. Grisi, De Lugi, &c., appear as engaged for the whole season; and it is said that certain other stars are to appear as *entrées volantes* during the campaign. A new opera of Pacini, "Gli Arabi Nelle Gallie," which has never appeared in France, but which has had a brilliant success in Italy, is to be performed early in the season. At the Théâtre Lyrique, "Le Diable à Quatre"—an *opéra comique*, consisting of a new version of the old legend which, time out of mind, has appeared on stages of all classes in France—has considerable favour. It is well arranged, well played, and well sung. The Palais Royal is giving a charming piece, from the pen of M. Gabriel—"Les Deux Princes Indiens."

"Les Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris," by Dr. Véron—such is the title of a book of which the first volume has just appeared, and which is being seized upon by readers of all classes and all opinion with the utmost avidity. Few men of the present day have had the same opportunities of seeing events and characters behind the scenes that have been afforded to M. Véron; few have the same quickness of perception and keenness of observation to note them, and few have been less scrupulous in taking advantage of them, and exposing the actors when the time for so doing arrived. With such qualifications, it may be supposed what a fund of singular interest the work contains.

A telegraphic despatch from Turin reached Paris on Wednesday, giving an account of a corn riot. After the arrest of some of the perturbators, order was restored.

A letter from Bucharest, which has been received in Paris, states that the weather there is very dry and fine, and that there is nothing to prevent the crossing of the Danube by the troops of Omer Pacha. According to this letter, the Russians are not in sufficient force to resist the Turks if they should advance at once.

The *Patrie* declares in the most positive manner, that the statements in the St. Petersburg journals of the successes of the Russians in the Caucasus, are utterly unfounded.

Amongst the recent arrests in Paris is that of M. Delescluze, the intimate friend of Ledru-Rollin, who had gone over to Paris as the delegate of Ledru-Rollin and the Central Democratic Committee. All his papers were seized; and it appears that he is still in custody. Some more political arrests have been made in Paris; but they are few in number, and without importance. Indeed, in almost every instance, the detention of the parties did not exceed a few hours.

The funds were on the previous day even more heavy than on Wednesday, and there was another slight decline in prices. The Rentes and Industrial Shares are fortunately now in the hands of persons few of whom are compelled to make sacrifices. But for this, the depression in the money market would be much more considerable.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Quentin having, in an interview with the Emperor, represented that the threatening aspect of the Eastern question had necessarily an unfavourable influence on commercial affairs, the Emperor is said to have replied, "This is perfectly true; but I have every reason to believe that the measures on the Danube, to the number of 35,000 men, with 251 guns."

The Sultan's manifesto against Russia was read in all the mosques in the capital on the 7th.

It was not expected that the hostilities would commence before the 25th inst.

The son of Redschid Pacha, who has left Constantinople for Schumla, has, besides the summons to Prince Gortschakoff, despatches instructing Omer Pacha what steps to take if it seem the Russians refuse to evacuate the Principalities. Similar instructions have been sent to the commander of the army in Asia.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe received important despatches from his Court on the 3rd; but, unfortunately the Divan had just sent off instructions to Omer Pacha to notify the opening of hostilities in the event of the evacuation of the Principalities not taking place within fifteen days.

Prince Gortschakoff returned the following reply to the summons of Omer Pacha to evacuate the Danubian Principalities:—

"My master is not at war with Turkey, but I have orders not to leave the Principalities until the Porte shall have given to the Emperor the moral satisfaction he demands. When this point has been obtained, I will evacuate the Principalities immediately, whatever the time or the season. If I am attacked by the Turkish army, I will confine myself to the defensive.

It is believed that hostilities will commence in Asia, on account of the lateness of the season, and the theatre of war will probably be in the direction of Batoum, on the south-eastern shore of the Black Sea. Volunteers abound in Constantinople, but only Albanians are employed. They will be formed into a corps of irregulars. Every one knows the valour of these Cossacks of Roumelia, and Turkey counts on them to oppose the Cossacks of the Don. Two steamers, freighted with heavy artillery, have left Constantinople for Batoum, and letters from Erzeroum state that the army collected there already amounts to 50,000 men. Reinforcements are continually arriving. The Syrian contingent is estimated at 17,000 men.

We find in a letter from Constantinople, dated the 6th,—

It is difficult to give you an idea of the enthusiasm of every one here; it would appear as if war was a fête; and if the Government desired to enrol men, I do not think there is one in Stamboul who would refuse to quit, and the city would be abandoned for the camp. Otherwise everything is tranquil. Two regiments of regular troops have arrived this day from Syria. A deputation of Armenians has offered to the Porte all the services in their power, and another deputation of Greeks is preparing to do the same. The Porte has issued an address to the troops, whom it calls on to support the honour and the rights of the nation. Those whose courage may fail them are invited to avoid the fact without hesitation, and they will be employed at a distance from the scene of combat. A similar notice will be addressed to the people, calling on them to remain tranquil, and to give their aid to those who go forth to the combat.

It is stated that an application has just been made to the French Government, in the name of the Sultan, for two general officers (one a General of Division, the other a General of Brigade) to be attached to the Turkish armies—the former to that of the Danube under Omer Pacha, the latter to the army of Asia under Abdi Pacha; and, further, that two superior officers and three or four captains of the staff, two or three superior officers of Engineers, three or four majors of infantry, shall be also attached to the staffs of the two armies respectively. Little doubt is entertained that the Emperor will grant this application when it is clearly ascertained that the negotiations for a pacific solution of the Eastern dispute has failed.

It is announced from Trieste that the Sultan has granted a firman for the construction of a canal from Rassova, on the Danube, where the river bends to the north, to Kustendjé on the Black Sea. By this canal, the difficult navigation of the mouths of the Danube will be spared to vessels descending the river to gain the Black Sea. The concession is to an English company.

AUSTRIA.

The ill success which has attended the negotiations for a foreign loan has placed the Government in a position of considerable temporary difficulty. The half-yearly interests of several of the loans contracted for become payable in the month of November; and, in order to procure the necessary funds, the finance department is necessitated to issue paper bonds, hypothecated on the Gmünden salt mines. We read in a Genoa journal

The telegraphic despatch announcing the reduction of the Austrian army may be a stratagem of the Government, which, on the point of contracting a loan, endeavours to inspire capitalists with confidence. The reduction of a measure, otherwise inexplicable, is corroborated by recent letters from Lombardy, stating that, so far from reducing the effective force of the army, Austria has actually recalled the soldiers absent on furlough.

DENMARK.

The Volksthing, on the 13th instant, formed itself into a committee, composed of the whole of its members, for the examination of the new constitutional project for the kingdom of Denmark. It decided unanimously, after a short discussion, to reject the project of the Government, and to take for the base of its deliberations the fundamental law of the 5th of June, 1849. There will be three discussions.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—The Paris Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* opines that Empress Eugénie is again in an interesting situation. "It has," he says, "been remarked, since the Emperor has been at Compiègne, that his Majesty, when driving out with the Empress, when at the theatre, and on other public occasions, places her on his right hand, in place of on the left, where he generally sits. According to one of the ancient usages of the French monarchy, it was only when the Queen was *enceinte* that she was placed on the right hand of the Sovereign. That custom was restored by the present Emperor a few months ago, when the Empress Eugénie was in an interesting situation; and it is consequently concluded that her Majesty is once more in a position to hold out to Louis Napoleon an expectation of an heir to his throne. It is also remarked that the Empress, contrary to her ordinary habit, goes to the chase in a carriage, and not on horseback."

THE NEW RECEIPT-STAMP.—In consequence of some doubts having been entertained on one or two points connected with the New Stamp Act, the following queries were submitted by a firm in the City to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—1. Does the purchase of goods for money over the counter of a shop or elsewhere, where no bill is desired or given, require a stamped receipt should the purchase exceed £2? 2. Does a stamp attached to the bottom or back of a common banker's cheque, and written over with the name of the party receiving the money, fulfil the requirements of the new act as to the use of the stamp? Mr. R. W. Wickham, by direction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has given the annexed replies:—1. That whatever pecuniary transactions have hitherto required a receipt-stamp when amounting to £5, will now require the penny receipt-stamp when amounting to 40s. and upwards: the alteration made by the recent Act of Parliament consisting in fixing the price of the stamp at 1d., and altering the amount of money requiring a stamp from £5 to 40s. 2. That the Chancellor of the Exchequer apprehends that either a cheque or any piece of paper with a receipt-stamp attached, suffices for a valid receipt.——A question has also been raised as to whether a letter by post acknowledging the receipt of bills of exchange, &c., required a stamp, a correspondent raises a contemporary to the 55th of Geo. III. c. 184, by which "letters by the general post, acknowledging the safe arrival of any bills of exchange, promissory-notes, or other securities for money," are specially exempted from stamp-duty, and such exemptions are declared by the new act to be still in force—*Shipping Gazette*.

THE CENSUS OF 1851.—The original census returns extended, in manuscript, over some 40,000 volumes; which occupied the Census Department upwards of two years to reduce to the form in which the first portion of the census was published, viz., to the limits of three thick folio volumes.—*Results of the Census, by E. Cheshire.*

NORFOLK ESTUARY.—The opening of the inner channel of this important work, leading to the harbour of Lynn, took place on Monday, and proved of much service to the vessels which availed themselves of the passage.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY.—The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant and the Count de Flandres, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived at Dover yesterday (Friday) morning from Ostend, and passed through London to Windsor on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

SALISBURY.—Major-General Bulkeley, of New Hall, Wilts, has been solicited to stand for Salisbury, in the room of Mr. C. Baring Wall. The general has very considerable personal influence there, and is much respected for his upright and benevolent character.

RETENTION OF TEMPLE-BAR.—Last evening a meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street—Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., in the chair—for the purpose of passing resolutions for the keeping up of Temple-bar. Some seventy or eighty very respectable gentlemen living near the Bar attended, and resolutions were passed in accordance with their views. A drawing of a proposed new Bar was laid before the meeting; certainly—besides obtaining an addition of seven or eight feet to the carriage-way—a very handsome-looking open iron gateway; but the "oldest" inhabitant carried their own propositions unanimously. As we may have something more to observe in our next Number on this subject, we need not go farther, at present, into detail.

NEW CHAPEL.—The foundation-stone of the new dissenting chapel to be erected in Camden New Town was laid on Thursday afternoon, by S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., in the presence of a large and respectable assemblage.

SOUTH-EASTERN PACKET COMPANY.—At a special meeting of the South-Eastern and Continental Steam-Packet Company, held on Thursday, it was resolved to dissolve the undertaking, the property and management passing into the hands of the South-Eastern Railway. Another meeting is called for the 3rd November to confirm the resolution.

THE MAIL TO INDIA AND CHINA.—The steam-packet *Indus*, Capt. Soy, left Southampton, on Thursday, with the outward portion of the East India and China mails. She had on board about 100 passengers, a large general cargo, and a great amount of specie.

THE "*RIPON*."—This vessel has arrived at Southampton, with a heavy portion of the India mail. Capt Fitzgerald (H.E.I.C.) died on the morning of the 17th on board the *Ripon*. He was returning to England after an absence of eighteen years. His funeral rites took place on board, and a feeling of regret was expressed that it was not possible to convey his mortal remains to England.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—Official notice has been given, that, in consequence of a slip upon this line of railway, near Balcombe, the trains will be passed on a single line for the next few days; but this will be done with perfect safety, with a delay of a few minutes only, and without any necessity for passengers leaving their seats.

NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.—The *Sydney Empire* reports rich diggings having been found at Burrandong, to which numbers were flocking. "Our digging (it adds) have never yet had a fair trial; their resources are inexhaustible, and only require being properly developed by the many thousands who will yet visit our auriferous districts."

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, from London to Sydney, sank off Beachy Head on the morning of Wednesday; when the passengers and crew, except one boy, were drowned.

FOREIGN.

From the Danube we hear that Omer Pacha has nearly completed all the *matériel* for throwing a bridge across the Danube, but it is not expected he will make any movement until the Spring. Things are going on well in the Turkish army; while the commissariat of the Russian army is so infamously managed, that sometimes there is no bread. From 10,000 to 12,000 men are constantly in the hospital with dysentery and typhus. Generals Gortschakoff and Dannenberg are also ill. A thing hitherto unheard of in the Russian service has occurred. Generals Sutler and Kotzebue have written to St. Petersburg, and declared that, in consequence of the *sonchalance* of Prince Gortschakoff, the army will be ruined before the campaign begins. Prince Paskiewitch is loudly demanded by the army. The Russian forces are being largely increased in the Russo-Caucasian provinces

In Paris on Thursday, it was rumoured that M. Emile de Girardin had been arrested. The Russian Minister, in Paris, has contradicted in the most absolute manner the statement that the Emperor of Russia threatened a war of extermination against Turkey. His Russian Majesty, on the contrary, still affects great moderation.

A remarkable report appeared in the *Moniteur* on Thursday, from M. Ducos, the Minister of Marine, in which he shows that with a budget of 100 millions less in amount than in the time of Louis Philippe, he has increased the power of the French navy to an extent that was never before witnessed in the same period of time, and has, nevertheless, a return surplus of ten millions on the budget of 1853. He proposes to return half that surplus to the Treasury, and to apply the other half to the present budget. The increase of the naval resources of France shows the determination that exists of making France a great maritime power.

The long-forgotten subject of the coronation of Louis Napoleon is being talked again to be revived. It is said that on the Emperor's return to Paris the date of that solemnity will be decided, and, of course, announced.

The Emperor Napoleon has granted a pension of 2000f. out of his private purse to the father and mother of Lieutenant Bellot, who perished in the Arctic expedition. This pension is to descend to the brothers and sisters of Lieut. Bellot after the death of their parents.

The Paris Bourse was more firm on Thursday, but, although it was fully attended by speculators, there was not much business transacted. The Three per Cents opened at 72f. 40c., rose to 72f. 50c., fell subsequently to 72f. 20c., and closed at 72f. 45c. for the end of the month.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the New Berlin Waterworks by the King of Prussia took place yesterday (Friday).

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN'S NEW STEAM-YACHT.—The drawings submitted to her Majesty and Prince Albert at Windsor Castle on Tuesday were for the construction of a vessel of 2850 tons, to be built of wood in one of the Royal dockyards. Her Majesty has decided on this plan, and the new yacht is to be ready by the summer of 1855.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 19.—The following important appointments are current here to-day:—Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons to the second post of command in the Mediterranean, to hoist his flag in the *Agamemnon* (screw), 91, at Plymouth. Rear-Admiral Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence to be Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, vice Gordon, promoted to Governor. Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., from the *Agamemnon* to the *Victory*. Captain Shepherd, of the *Victory*, to be Superintendent of the Woolwich Dockyard, vice Eden, retired. Captain Fremantle, of the *Arrogant* (screw), 46, to the *Juno*, 26 (sailing-frigate), at Sheerness, to relieve Captain Sir Everard Home, in command of the Australian station. Captain W. H. Henderson, C.B., late in command of the *Blenheim*, 60 (screw guard-ship at this port), to be Controller-General of the Coast Guard, vice Bittes, deceased. Commander Robert J. M'Clure and Edward A. Inglefield, for their service in the Arctic seas, to be Captains.

REAR-ADMIRAL BELL.—We regret to announce the demise of Rear-Admiral Christopher Bell, C.B., which took place on the 15th inst. The gallant officer entered the navy in 1795, and between that and 1811 took an active share in many a daring capture and "cutting out" expedition; although he was not fortunate enough to share in the glory of any of the great naval victories of the time. Admiral Bell having been on the retired list, his death causes no promotions

ONE of the relief battalions for service in the Mediterranean is to be ordered immediately by the *Leopold*, 18, Captain G. Elford. Accommodation is at once to be provided for 400 men.

GENERAL ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, BART.—The death of this venerable and distinguished officer, the oldest commander in the British service, occurred on the 17th inst. A memoir of this gallant veteran will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of next week.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A MAIL PACKET.—The mail steam-ship *Despatch*, which carries the mails between Jersey and Southampton, was nearly lost off Jersey, shortly after leaving that port on Monday last. It appears that when about half a mile from the Corbière, she carried away her intermediate shafts, and also both her eccentric rods. A very heavy sea was running at the time, and much difficulty was had to keep the vessel clear of the rocks, which render the navigation at that part very dangerous; but, unfortunately, her helm would not answer. Guns were at once fired as signals of distress; and her Majesty's ship *Dasher*, which happily was lying in the docks at the time, with steam up, immediately proceeded to her assistance, and after some difficulty towed the distressed vessel back to Jersey. The *Dasher* in her exertions became nearly filled with water, and also carried away a boat. The *Despatch* had on board 100 passengers, all of whom were, of course, in a position of the greatest danger. The mails, which should have reached Southampton on Monday night, arrived by the *Courier* at eight on Wednesday evening

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—The Maynooth Commissioners are still pursuing their inquiry with unremitting activity, sitting from twelve to four o'clock each day, and examining witnesses, chiefly professors, or other officers connected with the Roman Catholic College.

BANQUET TO MR. DARGAN.—At a numerous meeting of the exhibitors in the Industrial Palace, held on Tuesday at the Music-hall, Abbey-street, it was unanimously agreed that, in order to record in a practical manner their sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Dargan to his native country, that gentleman should be invited to a public entertainment at the expense of the general body of exhibitors; and a committee was appointed to carry out the requisite arrangements on the occasion.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The number of persons who have visited the Exhibition during the week has averaged nearly 10,000 daily; and we are happy to add that the receipts were considered very satisfactory.

THE LATE FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.—The inquest on the persons who lost their lives by the accident on the Great Southern and Western Railway was brought to a termination on Monday, the seventh day of the inquiry, at the Coroner's office at Naas. At the close of the evidence, Mr. Fitzgibbon addressed the jury for Berry, the guard; after which, Mr. Curran spoke on behalf of Gass, the engine-driver, and O'Hara, the stoker. The coroner then charged the jury, who retired, and, after an absence of nearly three hours, returned a verdict, finding that the deceased, Thomas W. Jely, and others, came by their death from a collision caused by the negligence of James Gass and John O'Hara, and therefore that the said James Gass and John O'Hara are guilty of manslaughter." The jury attached a rider to the finding, however, which gave it the character of a special verdict. They declare—"That the rules and regulations of the company reflect the highest credit on the judgment of the authors; and they are well calculated to secure the lives and property of the passengers, and that no culpability can attach to the company on account of the late collision." Berry was then ordered to be discharged, but the coroner refused to accept bail for Gass and O'Hara, on the ground that he had not the jurisdiction. [We are sorry to state that, since the verdict was given, Stevie Peck, one of the sufferers, has died at Stevens's Hospital, making the fifteenth on the melancholy list of lives lost by this shocking railway collis.on.]

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Census, 1. The Jealous One, 2.
Great Warwick Handicap Little Fawn, 1 Annie Sutherland, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each Pram the Third, 1. Ada, 2.
Leamington Welter Cup.—Janey, 1. Sally, 2.
The Committee Stakes.—Grub, 1. Blakeley, 2.

WARWICK STEEPLE-CHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Little Davie, 1. Priam the Third, 2.
Free Handicap Hurdle-race.—Needwood, 1. Sir Philip, 2.
Hunt Cup Steeple-chase.—Fourteen-year-old, 1. Dandy Jim, 2.
Grand Open Steeple-chase.—Oscar, 1. Bourton, 2.
Free Handicap Steeple-chase.—Needwood, 1. Escu'aplus, 2.

HIGHLAND RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Aske Triennial.—Comfit, 1.
Hat Stakes.—Happy Joe, 1.
Handicap.—Grapeshot, 1. Lerrywheut, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Ivan, 1.
The Easby.—Tros walked over.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes.—Ivan, 1.
Queen's Plate.—Anne Sutherland, 1. Comfit, 2.
Scramble Handicap.—Jealous One, 1. Tourgeeals, 2.
Wright Stakes.—Loupdeha, 1. Eryeina, 2.
The Cup.—Grapeshot, 1. Folly, 2.

KELSO RACES.—TUESDAY.

Tyro Stakes.—Wild Huntsman, 1. Garrulity, 2.
Kelso Plate.—The Sapper, 1. Mary, 2.
Roxburgh Handicap. Lough Bawn, 1. Audubon, 2.
St. Leger.—Bairownie, 1. Goorkah, 2.
Caledonian Cup.—Goorkah, 1. Harold, 2.
Hunters' Stakes.—Clatman, 1. Abbotsford, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

£10 Plate.—Goorkah, 1.
Caledonian Handicap. Testator. 1. Audubon, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes.—Wild Huntsman, 1. Garrulity, 2.
Angler's Plate.—Testator, 1. Maney, 2.
Stewards' Cup.—Audubon, 1. Lough Bawn, 2.
Plate.—Mary Aisiable, 1. Helen Faucit, 2.

BRIGHTON RACES. FRIDAY.

Selling Plate.—Honesty, 1
Brighton Handicap.—Stamford, 1. Madame Wharton, 2.
Hunt-keepers' Plate.—Jullien, 1. Penelope, 2.
Hurdle Race.—Timothy, 1.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

7 to 1 agst Nabob (8 st 10)	15 to 1 agst Mistletoe (7)	25 to 1 agst Invasion (7)
10 to 1 —— Oreston (6 st 4lb)	20 to 1 —— King Perle (6)	25 to 1 —— Tadpole (6)
10 to 1 —— Haco (6 and offd)	20 to 1 —— Bairownie (6 and offd)	50 to 1 —— Here we are (6)
12 to 1 —— Seaborne (6)		1000 to 15 —— Bob Blue

DERBY

7 to 1 agst Autocrat (7)	33 to 1 —— Acrobat (7)	33 to 1 agst Marpess (7)
8 to 1 —— Kling Tom	33 to 1 —— Knt of St George	40 to 1 —— Dr Kitchiner
15 to 1 —— Dr. vien	(taken)	50 to 1 —— Middlewick (7)
20 to 1 —— Scythian		50 to 1 —— Rose Cottage

20 to 1 agst Knight of St. George and The Early Bird coupled (7)

TURKISH QUESTION—FINSBURY MEETING.—A crowded assemblage of the inhabitants of Finsbury was held on Tuesday evening in the Small Star-street, for the purpose of calling upon the Government to aid the Turks in compelling the Russian army to evacuate the Danubian Principalities. Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., on taking the chair, said: Looking at the requisition which had called them together, he found that it was for the purpose of calling upon her Majesty's Government to assist, by every means in their power, to expel the Russian troops from the Danubian Principalities, which they had committed a most unwarrantable aggression upon an old ally, the Sultan. Looking at that requisition, it was quite clear that if it meant anything it meant war (Cheers); and it was well worth the consideration of the people of this country whether they should or should not express, in terms not to be misunderstood, how far they would sanction the Government of the day in proceeding to extremities of any description. That there had been a most unwonted and unjustifiable aggression upon the part of Russia no one could doubt; and every hour the Russians remained in the Danubian Principalities, they committed, not only a wrong towards Turkey, but an insult towards Europe at large (Cheers). They had, doubtless, read the accounts of what was called the Peace Conference at Edinburgh (Laughter), and a volce, "Old women!")—most amiably and delicately conducted; but he must say that, looking at the materials with which we had to deal—the Nicholases of the North—he did not believe that conference would make much impression upon those autocrats. If the people of this country were for war, let them know what that war was to be for, and what it would cost us. They were aware that at the commencement of the last century—before all those wars took place which he might almost say disgraced the close of it and the beginning of the present century—the taxation of this country was about £2,000,000; and in 1815 it had risen to £70,000,000, while the annual public expenditure, which had been about £20,000,000, rose in 1815 to £120,000,000 (Hear hear). Nevertheless, though those sums were great and the sacrifices had been large, we must not conclude a dishonourable peace or submit to any disgrace from the Autocrat of the North. Mr. Sharp proposed the first resolution:—"That the invasion of the Turkish Empire by Russia is not only a wanton and unprovoked outrage, but a violation of international law; and we therefore call on the Government to assist the Turks in driving the aggressive army immediately to evacuate the Danubian provinces."—Dr. Epps seconded the resolution; and Mr. Urquhart, in speaking to it, impugned the whole system of diplomacy pursued by this country. The proposition which he wished to submit to the meeting was that there would be no escape from a war with France if we persisted in intermeddling with affairs in the East. Mr. Sharp proposed the first resolution.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We purpose week after week to supply, for the information of our readers, a column—sometimes more, occasionally less—of the gossip of literary circles, mixed with the talk of the artist and amateur. The gossip of the day generally dwells, is at least sure to touch, on passages of moment. Whatever is passing, or is about to become a fact, is sure, at least, of some notice among literary men. Chance conversation in the street, casual allusion at a club, before and after dinner talk—one and all are certain to embrace topics of general conversation connected with authors and artists. It shall be our rule in what we write to represent the present condition and prospects of literature and art; in England especially, with as much truth as possible. We shall never betray a conversation—what is told in confidence shall be treated as such. He is, indeed, a dangerous man—

> Who tells whate'er you think, whate'er you say,
> And if he lies not, must at least betray.

Spence and Boswell, to whom our own generation, in common with after-generations, owe an increasing debt of gratitude, were in some respects dangerous men. The world has a desire to get at secrets. Who would not like to rob the wires of the electric telegraph carrying a Stock Exchange fact to Baron Rothschild, or a St. Petersburgh secret to the Earl of Aberdeen?

In literature, the chief fact of moment engaging the attention of literary men is the acceptance by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton of the munificent offer of Mr. Routledge of two thousand a year for the monopoly of his works for the next ten years. At first sight, the tender and the acceptance seem equally remarkable. Mr. Routledge is a young publisher, apparently without any extravagant source of wealth: Sir Edward is an old author, and a landed gentleman. Nor is this the worst position in which the case may be put. Many of Bulwer's works have been already published in a cheap form. The market has, therefore, in some measure been supplied. But then, on the other hand, it is asked (and with great reason) surely Mr. Routledge knows what he is about? He has had ample experience among cheap purchasers. As education spreads, readers increase—purchasers increase. Every ragged school is supplying fresh buyers of books, at the rate that will best suit their pockets. What writer of fiction now alive Mr. Dickens excepted—has been a more successful author than Sir Edward Bulwer? He has held, and still continues to hold, the public ear. His latest novels, in the eyes of some critics of repute, have been his best. No one, in our day, has written better story-telling first act pieces for the stage. We believe, Mr. Routledge, that you have made a good investment of your money; yet we do not see, however, in your scheme, what Johnson saw in Thrales' brewery—"the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

The thirst for knowledge and the love of letters is not only taking a cheap, but also—apparently, at least—a costly turn. As a love of books increases, a love for the best authors assumes the proper shape of having those authors in the best editions, and with the greatest luxury of type and paper (accuracy, above all, included), commensurate with size and price. We do not want folios and quartos now—but there is a very proper desire prevalent, both in England and America, for the possession of what are called library editions of the best authors: that is, editions in large octavo size. To such an extent has this desire run, that the best existing library editions of our best authors are realising extravagant prices. Have you a desire to possess a good copy of Sir Walter Scott's edition of Swift, in the second edition, you must digest into your pocket to the extent of fifteen guineas. A like sum will hardly procure you a good copy of Scott's Dryden. The library edition of Goldsmith, published in 1837, in four volumes, octavo, sells—when it can be obtained—for something like four guineas and a half. Hurd's edition of Addison, accounted the best edition of our great essayist, is not to be bought. To use the language of Manchester, you may "give your order, but the article cannot be had." The work is in demand, and out of print. We know, then, to what prices articles will run, when people who *will* have a thing contend with those who want it chiefly because it is scarce.

To meet this demand for library editions, at reasonable prices, of the best authors, Mr. Murray is about to issue a series of reprints of some of our best and most-wanted English Classics. He is to give us Scott's editions of Swift and Dryden, with corrections and much new matter, at one-half the present price.

A third revolution in literature is announced by Mr. Bentley. We are no longer to have guinea-and-a-half novels. All that Mr. Bentley will ask for will be the half-guinea. He will leave the former guinea attendant on the half-guinea in his customers' pockets to buy two more novels of him. For your guinea and a half he will give you nine volumes instead of three. The mercantile success of his announcement is much questioned. His reduction, it is urged, is rather a gift to the circulating library keepers than to the public. Will Mr. Bentley, it is asked, increase by this reduction of price, the number of library keepers? Will Mr. Mudie, where he took his two thousand copies of a novel, take six thousand? Will the number of circulating libraries increase at Leamington and Cheltenham, at Margate, and at Gravesend? Will Bailey-pond have a circulating library of its own for the first time? and will Mr. Peabody, who sells so many things on the Sands at ——— add the half-guinea novel to his library at once, and not wait, as before, for Mr. Hockham's reminder? Above all, will the gentlemen purchasers outright of novels—people who buy to *read*, and not to *lend*—increase to any sensible degree?

The new numbers of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews* are just out. The *Quarterly* is an excellent number; and if it will only maintain its present excellence, the proprietor will have no occasion to regret (friendship forgotten) the temporary loss of Mr. Lockhart, its ostensible writer. The present editor is the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, the writer, it is understood, of the admirable article on Wordsworth, published about a year ago. The selection of subjects for the present number is understood to be wholly his, and it must be admitted that he has catered with great care and skill.

The *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh* have each an article on Haydon's life. That in the *Quarterly* is understood to be by Mr. John Wilson Croker, that in the *Edinburgh* is said to be by Mrs. Jameson. They are unlike in treatment. An after-dinner remark which we heard made about them, we take to be true, that Mr. Croker shows more knowledge of human nature, Mrs. Jameson more knowledge of art. Both critics agree that Mr. Tom Taylor has done his editorial portion of the work with great good judgment. He had, it is true, not much to do—but that little he has done well. We have had some recent instances of gross editorial neglect, when there was still less to do than was required of Mr. Taylor. The Whigs assert that Mr. Taylor is praised by Mr. Croker, to make his sarcastic cutting up of Lord John Russell, in the former number, all the more severe.

A shilling *brochure* for the railway, called "The Guillotine," just published, has formed the subject of conversation in literary and political circles. The writer is Mr. Wilson Croker, and the work itself is an enlarged and revised reprint of an article of its author, printed some three years ago in the *Quarterly Review*. The revision, however, has not excluded some bitter remarks on the omissions of Sir Archibald Alison, in his famous History. This, it is said, is to be lamented, inasmuch as the omissions so properly pointed out when the article first appeared, have been supplied by Sir Archibald, in all subsequent editions. The reasons for the retention are self-evident.

Sir Archibald is accused of stepping out of his way to defend Mr. Macaulay against Mr. Croker; and Mr. Croker, his friends assert, is countenanced in the retention of his early charges by the example of Mr. Macaulay himself, who, in his Essays, has reprinted all his censures in Mr. Croker's edition of Boswell, though such once censures he cannot but feel are no longer just. These nursings of literary wrath are much to be lamented.

The National Gallery of Pictures has lost an intended gift, and art a patron during the present week. Lord Onslow has revoked the bequest he is said to have made of his pictures to the nation; and Mr. C. Baring Wall, the well-known collector, died on the 14th inst. Lord Onslow's withdrawal is in consequence, it is alleged, of the very unsatisfactory nature of the recent report of the Select Committee on the National Gallery. A poor reason, in our opinion; if his Lordship was at any time serious in his intention, it was easy for Lord Onslow to have attached to his bequest certain stipulations which would have protected his munificence from all chance of injury by at least overdone cleaning. The importance of the collection is much overrated in the paragraph which proclaims the withdrawal of the bequest. It is not by any means an important collection; though we must admit that we speak from distant recollection, which his Lordship has not, however, allowed us to strengthen, by imitating the example set him by his brother Peers and by the late Mr. Baring Wall, of lending some of his treasures to the yearly Exhibitions of the Old Masters at the British Institution. Mr. Wall was most liberal in allowing his treasures to be seen. His house in Berkeley-square is a choice example of the skill of its architect, William Kent.

In science we hear that Professor Jameson has resigned the Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and that among the many candidates for the vacant chair, Professor Edward Forbes is the prime favourite. Professor Forbes will be a great ornament to Edinburgh circles, and a real loss to science in London.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperatures of the Day.	Departure of Temperatures from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Inches.
Oct. 14	29.735	64·7	49·7	54·9	+ 4·5	87	CALM.	0.16
„ 15	29.659	62·0	42·9	51·2	+ 1·0	80	S.W.	0.04
„ 16	29.361	55·9	46·0	49·5	— 0·4	93	W.	0.39
„ 17	29.199	57·1	37·1	47·0	— 2·5	86	S.W.	0.15
„ 18	29.410	54·2	39·6	47·4	— 2·1	89	N.	0.01
„ 19	29.104	53·8	37·1	46·2	— 3·0	92	S.S.E.	0.48
„ 20	29.893	56·6	46·9	50·3	+ 1·3	77	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the Barometer decreased from 29·85 inches at the beginning of the week to 29·07 inches by the afternoon of the 17th, increased to 29·89 inches by 9 p.m. on the 18th, decreased to 28·98 inches by the afternoon of the 19th, and increased to 29·89 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 29·385 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have ranged from 4½° *above* to 7° *below* their average values.

The mean temperature of the week was 48·8°, being 0·9° below the average of 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 27·0°, being the difference between the highest reading on the 14th, and the lowest on the 17th and 19th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 14.7°. The greatest was 20° on the 17th, and the least 9.7° on the 20th.

Rain fell in six days during the week to the depth of 1.3 inches.

The weather during the week has been wet, dull, changeable, and unseasonable.

Lewisham, Oct. 21, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending October 15, 1573 children were born within the metropolitan districts; of these, 812 were boys, exceeding the average of the same week by 19; and 761 were girls, being less than the average by 7. The number of deaths was 1039. In the same week of the ten preceding years the average number was 949: to this, if raised in proportion to increase of population, would give 1044, showing that London, during the past week, suffered only its ordinary rate of mortality. The number of births exceeded the deaths by 534. The deaths were distributed as follows:—In the west district, with a population in 1851 was 376,427, there were 147 deaths; in the north districts, out of a population of 490,396, there were 192 deaths; in the central district, with a population of 393,256, there were 171 deaths; in the east district, with a population of 485,522, there were 233 deaths; and in the south district, in a population of 616,635, there were 296 deaths. The deaths attributed to particular diseases were as follows:—Zymotic diseases, 291 (their average is 256): of these small pox carried off 3; measles, 18; scarlatina, 54; hooping-cough, 32; diarrhœa, 51 (its average is 34); cholera, 45, to this disease in the same corresponding week in 1849, there were 2 deaths; in 1844, none; 4 in 1848, 2 in 1846, 2 in 1847, 45 in 1848, 41 in 1849, 4 in 1850, 1 in 1851, and none in 1852; to typhus, 52 (its average is 54). To dropsy, cancer, and other diseases of uncertain seat, 60 (their average is 46). To tubercular diseases, 173 (their average is 170). To diseases of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves, and senses, 98 deaths (their average is 101). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels 39 (their average is 32). To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 150 (their average is 124): of these 51 were bronchitis and 79 pneumonia—both exceeding their average by 15 and 14 respectively. To diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion, 61 (their average is 64). To premature birth and debility, 24; to age, 40; to sudden death, 7; to poison, 1; to burns, 1; to drowning, 5; and to fracture, 2. Of the 45 deaths of last week to cholera, 31 were males, and 14 were females, and were thus distributed over London:—In the west districts, 6; in the north, 3; in the central, 2; in the east, 6; and in the south, 28.

Cholera, which has made its presence felt in various parts of the metropolis, and during the four weeks that followed Sept. 10, showed a small but continuous increase, does not thus appear latterly to have gained ground. The deaths were 6 in the first week of October; last week they reached to 45. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that 45 was the number registered in the corresponding week of 1848; for many weeks thereafter the deaths rose and fell, dropping so low as one and two in the spring of 1849, till the epidemic broke out with violence in summer. The fluctuations which mark its previous history may attend its course again; but experience affords sufficient warning that a temporary abatement should not lull into security those whose business it is to prepare for the attack.

JUDGES' CLERKS.—Instead of fees, the Judges' clerks are now paid by salaries. The three associates to the Chief Judges have each £1000 a year; the three senior clerks to the associates each £160; the three junior clerks to the associates each £100; the principal clerks to the three Chief Judges each £700 a year; the principal clerks of the other twelve Judges each £600; and the other clerks of the Chief and Puisne Judges, 18 in number, £400 a year each.

RAGGED SCHOOL SALE.—According to the arrangements of the ladies' committee of the King Edward Ragged and Industrial Schools, of which the Lady Mayoress has the principal direction, the first of the two days' sale of ornamental articles took place on Wednesday morning, at the house of the committee, Ludgate-hill. Although the weather was very unfavourable for visitors, several of the gentry visited the rooms, and made purchases. At the conclusion of the sale on Friday, the premises will be occupied by the Milton Club.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN SHOREDITCH.—A public meeting of the congregation of St. Mary's, Moorfields, and of the friends of Catholic education in the neighbourhood, was held on Tuesday evening, in what has heretofore been known as Union Chapel, Curtain-road, preparatory to the opening of that place for educational purposes. The premises, which are extensive, and consist of a spacious chapel, school-room, and house, and which have, until lately, and for nearly a century past, been occupied by Dissenters, have now passed into the hands of the Catholics. They will be opened as schools for boys and girls on Monday next, the 24th inst. The meeting, a very crowded one, pledged its support.

COMMITTAL OF THE OUTLAWED BANKRUPT, WELSH.—On Wednesday, the prisoner, Michael Thomas Stacey Welsh, was brought up on the charge of feloniously absconding from his creditors, and failing to surrender to the Court of Bankruptcy (and who afterwards went to Australia, and made a large sum of money). Evidence of identity having been given, the prisoner was fully committed to take his trial at the forthcoming sittings of the Central Criminal Court for felony, under the provisions of the 221st sec. of the 12th and 13th Vict., c. 106.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS ON CHOLERA.—The following notification has just been issued by the Royal College of Physicians:—"The Cholera Committee of the Royal College of Physicians have received from various quarters applications for some plain directions calculated to be of service to the public during the prevalence of epidemic cholera, when medical advice may not be immediately at hand, and before such advice can possibly be obtained. For this reason the committee deem it right to offer to the public some instructions, which, on account of an extended 'Notification' having been issued by the General Board of Health, on the 2.th of September, 1853, may be brief; and are in no case intended either to supersede the necessity of having recourse, as speedily as possible, to further medical assistance, or to impose any authoritative restriction on medical practitioners. During the prevalence of cholera:—1. No degree of looseness of the bowels should be neglected for a single hour. Medical advice should be at once sought when the looseness begins; and, previous to the arrival of a medical attendant, some of the medicines, at other times used for checking diarrhœa, should be taken; for example, the chalk mixture, the compound cinnamon powder; or, the compound chalk powder with opium, in doses of from twenty to forty grains for an adult. 2. No saline aperients or drastic purgatives should be taken without the advice of a medical man. 3. Intemperance in eating or drinking is highly dangerous. But the moderate use of vegetable as well as animal food may be recommended; and, in general, such a plan of diet as each individual has found by experience to be most conducive to his health. For any considerable change in the diet to which a person has been accustomed is seldom advisable during the prevalence of an epidemic. 4. Debility, exhaustion, and exposure to damp, render the poor especially subject to the violence of the disease. The committee urge upon the rich the necessity of supplying those in need with food, fuel, and clothing. 5. The extreme importance of removing or counteracting all impurities, whether in the air, water, or soil, as by ventilation, cleanliness, and the free use of the chloride of lime or chloride of zinc, cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Lastly, since the reports made to the College of Physicians show that of the persons who were engaged about the sick in the last epidemic, the number of those who were attacked by the disease was in proportion exceedingly small, the fear of infection may be practically disregarded. The committee forbear to dwell upon the extreme importance of providing medical attendants at dispensaries for the treatment of the diarrhœa among the poor; of organising in every district affected by cholera what is called the system of house-to-house visitation; and of establishing temporary hospitals for the reception of patients who cannot be properly treated at their own homes: because these measures have been strongly and properly enforced in the 'Notification' published by the General Board of Health."

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—During the present year extensive alterations have been made in the building of this institution. A large house in Norfolk-street has been added, chiefly with a view of improving the residences of the medical officers. The wards have been re-painted and cleaned, and, by the adoption of an ingenious contrivance, all the windows have been fitted so as to prevent the possibility of any downdraught entering, an arrangement of the greatest importance to the comfort of the suffering inmates. The works have necessarily proceeded slowly, so as not materially to disturb the operations of the hospital; but they are at length completed, and both externally and internally reflect great credit on the contractors, Messrs. Holland, of Bloomsbury.

CRIME, CRUELTY, AND STRONG DRINK.—The second of a series of monthly meetings, called by the National Temperance Society, was held in the public hall of the Whittington Club, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., the particular object of which was to point out and show the connection of the common use of strong drink with crime, especially that description of which is manifested in brutality to women. Mr. C. Gilpin occupied the chair; and addresses were given by Messrs. T. S. Smith, Edmund Fry, and G. W. M'Cree, who, as a domestic missionary, detailed several cases of fearful depravity and misery which had come under his own observation. Several signatures to the total abstinence pledge were recorded.

GAS EXPLOSION IN THE CITY.—On Wednesday forenoon an explosion of gas took place in the lower room of the premises of Messrs. Revill and Co., Manchester warehousemen, Gresham-street West. It originated through an escape from one of the pipes near the window, and during the temporary absence of some of the firm, who had just left the room. Fortunately the damage was confined to the blowing out of the window-frame and glass.

NEW CHURCHES IN MARYLEBONE.—Arrangements are in progress for the immediate erection of two new churches in the parish of St. Marylebone. One will be in Nutford-place, Edgeware road, the site for which is now being cleared. The church will be dedicated to St. Luke the Evangelist. The other church will be in Orchard-street, Portman-square, about a mile and a half from the parish church, and comprising an enormous population. The site for this church has been given by Lord Portman.

THE IMAGINARY POLISH FIREBRANDS IN LONDON.—M. C. Szulczewski, the resident secretary of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, has published a statement, dated 18th inst., absolutely denying an absurd letter that appeared in the *New Gazette of Prussia*, which set forth (as facts—that the Polish Literary Society had 6000 muskets on board two vessels at Southampton, ready to be conveyed to the Hungary-Polish Legion in Turkey—that 500 Poles, completely armed, and commanded by the Colonel Oporski, were on the eve of leaving Southampton; that the street in which the Literary Society holds its meetings (Bulstrode-street, St. James's) was blocked up by Polish refugees; and other ridiculous fables. Colonel Wiercinski has published a contradiction to the statement in the above veracious print, that he directs and superintends the depôt of the workmen in the name of the National Committee, and that he causes a certain number of young Polish refugees to practise military exercises, &c., daily.

FALL OF A HOUSE IN LAMBETH.—On Wednesday, as some workmen were engaged in repairing an insecure and uncoupled house in Tower-road, Lambeth, they observed the alarming unmistakable symptoms of a speedy downfall, and had hardly time to make their retreat when the building came to the ground with a loud crash. In its fall it dragged down a considerable portion of an adjoining dwelling, but the occupants of this latter, having taken timely warning, had quitted it some days before.

THE MINISTERS.—The Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Clarendon returned from Windsor on Thursday, where they had been on a visit to her Majesty.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS.—The Post-office authorities have issued a notice that Post-office orders over 40s. are NOT subject to the penny-receipt duty.

MEETING OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—On Thursday evening a great meeting of these trades was held in Exeter hall. Mr. Hooper in the chair. The first resolution, as follows, was moved by Mr. Perry:—"That in order for operatives to become skilled workmen, honest citizens, and good men, it was requisite that there should be some time set apart for the development, cultivation, and improvement of their mental faculties; and the meeting felt fully assured that much overtime necessarily incapacitated them for the full attainment of that which was essential to quality them for the discharge of their moral, social, political, and religious duties of life." This was ably seconded by Mr. Seacombe; when Mr. Nettidge moved, as an amendment, "That systematic overtime was prejudicial to workmen, but to that was not carried on to such an extent as to call forth the interference of the carpenters and joiners, as a body." (Loud hisses and cheers.) This amendment was seconded by Mr. Jackson; but after some very warm discussion, the original resolution was carried unanimously. The next resolution was, "That systematic overtime be abolished except in cases of emergency, when time and a half should be paid." This was also carried; and so was another resolution, in which the meeting pledged itself to adopt a general plan of organisation. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—On Thursday twenty houses were sold for pulling down, in Coppice-row, to assist in forming the new street to Clerkenwell; but the buildings will not go on till the new railroad from King's-cross is decided on.

FIRE.—A large fire broke out on Thursday evening, about seven o'clock, and which was not subdued till midnight, on the premises of Mr. Dudin, granary-keeper and wharfinger, on the land side of Shad Thames. Very great damage was done, and a fireman named Heffnegry was so much injured that he was taken to Guy's Hospital. The premises were wholly destroyed, except the lower floor. Mr. Dudin is not insured sufficiently to repay the loss sustained.

CHLOROFORM.—A young woman named Munden, aged twenty, died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Thursday, while under the influence of chloroform. This is said to be the first instance at that hospital out of hundreds of cases weekly.

LONDON AND WEST KENT.—A meeting of landowners and residents of Maidstone and its neighbourhood was held on Tuesday, at the Star Hotel, Maidstone, for the purpose of considering the outline of a project for the formation of a railway from Sydenham to Bromley, by Lford to Maidstone, with branches to Lewisham, Greenwich, Eltham, and Newington Causeway, for local and suburban traffic, and with duplicate lines and independent termini for Crystal Palace traffic. Lord Holmesdale was called to the chair; and, after some discussion, in which Sir Charles Fox took a part, Mr. P. Cator proposed, and Mr. Simmons seconded, a resolution to the effect, that the projected railway was deserving of the best support of the landowners and inhabitants of Maidstone and its neighbourhood, was carried unanimously.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 23.—22nd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 24.—Edict of Nantes revoked by Louis XIV., 1685.
TUESDAY, 25 St. Crispin. Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Riots at Bristol, 1831. Hogarth died, 1764.
THURSDAY, 27.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
FRIDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.
SATURDAY, 29.—Morland died, 1104. Hare hunting begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1853.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M A h m h m 5 20 5 49	M A h m h m 6 6 6 36	M A h m h m 6 52 7 20	M A h m h m 7 44 8 15	M A h m h m 8 37 9 5	M A h m h m 9 33 10 5	M A h m h m 10 45 11 25	M A h m h m 11 50 No Tide

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1853.

THOUGH the great question of peace or war is still undecided, by the individual who, unfortunately for Europe, has the power of settling it as best suits his conscience, or his want of conscience, the various parties to the dispute are defining their own positions with more precision than has hitherto been apparent. Turkey has declared war, and Great Britain and France have determined, if need be, to support and aid her to the utmost extent of their resources. Prussia and Austria have determined to maintain a strict neutrality, and to exercise as mediators whatever influence they may happen to possess with one or other of the belligerent parties. The only person who has not yet declared in explicit terms what he means to do is the Czar. It is possible that before this sheet meets the eyes of our readers, the uncertainty that still enshrouds the intentions of that powerful individual, may be removed. But whatever be the result, the neutrality of Prussia and Austria is a fact of good augury. If strictly maintained, it will prevent the war—should war arise—from becoming a general one, and will render future pacification all the less hopeless than it might otherwise be. Those two Powers have exercised a wise discretion. To Austria, a war on the side of Russia would be absolute destruction. To Prussia, a war in support of the Emperor Nicholas would be in the highest degree perilous. To have taken part with Great Britain in defence of the outraged independence of Turkey—though a safer, because a just policy—would have exposed both of those states to no inconsiderable dangers at the hands of the Czar, who, whatever the Germans may think, is virtually the master of Germany, as well as of Russia. Their neutrality will thus be useful to themselves, and may be highly beneficial to Europe, in enabling them to advise and mediate both before and after the commencement of hostilities.

Great Britain and France, though anxious to give the Emperor of Russia every possible facility for withdrawing his unjust pretensions—though they would build him, not only a bridge of gold, but would stud it with diamonds, if he would only do them the favour to retreat—are determined to make their defence of Turkey a real and effective one, should Turkey think fit to demand it. We have already said, on a previous occasion, that Turkey is not so weak as Russia would make the world believe. The Turks are confident in their own strength. Pachas and Viceroys, in Asia and in Africa, who, when no danger menaced the Empire, were rebellious and intractable, and yielded small allegiance, and still smaller tribute, to the Porte, have rallied round their Sovereign in the day of his peril. Both Asia and Africa will pour into Europe countless swarms of admirable soldiers, with a courage exasperated by fanaticism, to assist and uphold the Padisha of the Faithful. It may be that the very extremity to which Turkey is reduced, may be the means of bringing out all the latent force and all the pristine energies of the national character, awaken heroic virtues that have long slept, and be the means of the regeneration, rather than the ruin, of the Empire. This were a consummation that would indeed frustrate all the long-cherished schemes and ambitious projects of the Czar, and prove his boasted wisdom to be no better than foolishness. It would be a result as grateful to the public spirit of the Turks as it would be to the sound commonsense of the people of Western Europe. In such a case, the part to be played by Great Britain and France would reduce itself to that of spectators—spectators prepared to assist the rightful side, if, unfortunately, it should prove to be the weaker one, and offering their best wishes and most fervent prayers for the defeat and punishment of selfish and unwarrantable aggression. Were it possible for statesmen to mould events to their own will, there can be little doubt that this is the result to which all the efforts of the Governments of France and Great Britain would be directed; and in which they would be unanimously supported by public opinion in their own countries, and by every right-thinking and honourable-minded man in Europe. As for the arguments of those incomprehensible writers who maintain that a Mahometan state existing in Europe has no claim to the support or sympathy of Christian nations, we hold them to be utterly worthless. They defile the mouths which utter and the pens which write them. Were it conceded that Turkey were as bad as, or worse than, they have represented her to be, the fact would plead no justification for the aggression of Russia, or the acquiescence of Europe. We may not love an idle vagabond who whines at our door for charity, who is clothed in tatters, and whose moral character may be a disgrace; but, if such a vagabond were wantonly knocked down and cut, or bruised and maimed, we would rescue him from his assailant; and, if his life were sacrificed, would consider that life, ignoble as it might have been, to be as sacred in the eyes of the outraged Law and Gospel, as if its owner had been a prince and a potentate among men. There are writers amongst us who depict Turkey in colours even darker than these; but they forget that even if their calumnies were true, the justice of the case would remain the same; and that it would be as much the duty of Europe to resist the covetous despot who makes war upon her as if Turkey were a Christian nation. But such arguments scarcely merit notice—the common sense of the multitude rejects them. Turkey will, perhaps, vindicate herself—not by words, but by gallant deeds. If she, unaided, could but humiliate the pride, and repel the power of Russia, the result would be well worth all the anxieties and perplexities of the last few months—even if they had been increased ten-fold. Such a triumph lies within the contingencies and calculations of the game. We are certain that it would be hailed with delight in every civilised state in both hemispheres.

THE Court of Aldermen have been reversing the precedent of that famous Irish jury which found the prisoner "guilty of murder," in spite of the personal evidence of the presumed victim, "because, sure, he stole Tim Doolan's grey mare." The public complain that Temple-bar is very much in the way of the traffic to and from the City—that it creates, many times a day, and many days in the week, a dead lock between Bridge-street and the Strand; and Aldermen report, and reply that Temple-bar is no obstruction at all; that all the difficulty arises from Chancery-lane: and then, without proposing to alter Chancery, or any other lane, they go on to recommend that Temple-bar should not be widened, but beautified—washed and scraped, we presume; provided with a new oak door, and perhaps a brass knocker; the little windows in the archway replaced by plate-glass, or coloured panes; and the rooms made more comfortable for the lady partner in Child's bank (Child's petition in support of the Temple-bar nuisance), so that the friends of the firm may be better accommodated whenever a feast or a funeral procession draws West-end sight-seers so far into the East. In this decision of the Court of Aldermen we have two points brought under our consideration—one of fact, and one of taste. It is only necessary to take one's stand at Temple-bar for half an hour, at the busiest time of day, to be convinced that the Committee of Aldermen made their investigation at a very early or a very late hour.

The upper and wider portion of the Strand is always open and free from dead-locks and smashed panels. As the wayfarer approaches the space between St. Clement Danes and the "Bar," his pace slackens; at the Temple-bar the four lines of vehicles, which can so easily traverse the Strand either way, are obliged to arrange, according to the vigorous skill of the drivers, the speed of the horses, or the stoutness of the carriages, which shall be the favoured two to take the lead either way through the gate. Fleet-street is too narrow for modern traffic—so is Ludgate-hill. The houses round St. Paul's stand inconveniently in the way; droves of beasts and sheep from Smithfield to Blackfriars'-bridge assist "wheel-locks," and add to the confusion: but it is as plain as possible to every one but an Alderman, that the Temple-bar gateway—which reduces four lines of vehicles to two—is the great obstruction. The Duke of Wellington said there were not half a dozen Generals who could get an army of a hundred thousand men out of Hyde-park in good order. We may venture to say that in no other country could we find charioteers able to make their way through such a "Pass" as Temple-bar without a crash. We can only account for the obtusity of aldermanic intellect on this point by imagining that, as dreams are said to go by contraries, the report was drawn when the worthy gentlemen were in a dreamy state, under the soporific influence of a City banquet.

But although the nuisance of Temple-bar is obvious to every one not provided with City spectacles, the proposition for utterly destroying the last symbol of the west-end boundaries of London city is quite a different thing. We are no advocates for gratuitous destruction, although we are no friends to sentimental obstruction. Between pulling down and dispersing men's work, and leaving Fleet-street in its present besieged state, there are several alternatives.

Mr. Peter Cunningham has stepped forward in defence of one of the monuments of the City he has so well described; and proposed to clear away the musty and squalid buildings on either side, and, leaving the arch standing, to open two additional roadways. This suggestion would preserve a monument which, although neither very ancient nor very ornamental, is still an interesting relic of bygone times; and would, by destroying what is certainly not worth preserving, commence improvements which it is high time should be carried further. Another alternative would be to treat Temple-bar like the Marble Arch, and re-erect it in the grounds of the New Crystal Palace, or in some other less inconvenient situation than that which it at present occupies.

After all, the question about the greater or less obstructiveness of Temple-bar is only one of a series of practical questions involved in the present condition of the communications through London.

We do not envy France the despotic powers which are rapidly rendering Paris the finest, the cleanest, and one of the most healthy cities of Europe; but we do wish to see an intelligent public opinion directed against the apathy and "want of system" which either obstruct all improvements, or convert intended improvements into new nuisances. London-bridge is almost impassable morning and evening; Fleet-street is little better; Holborn, with its Alpine ascent and descent, consumes thousands of pounds of horseflesh every year; the banks of the river are a disgrace to any civilised community, and City disgraces are more than kept in countenance by the abominations of radical and unmunicipal Lambeth.

The Corporation of London certainly requires repair, reconstruction, and ventilation, new avenues and renewed foundations even more than Temple-bar.

VERNON GALLERY, MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.—This Exhibition is to be re-opened to the public on Monday next, the 24th inst.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—On Wednesday, the authorities of the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, issued a notice to the public, stating that, in consequence of the extensive alterations and repairs which are now proceeding, the Gallery would not be opened to the public on Monday next, the 24th inst., as heretofore; but that the Exhibition would positively be re-opened on Monday, the 7th of November next. It is expected that there will be several valuable additions made to the Gallery before its re-opening.

ABOLITION OF THE MERCHANTS' ROOM AT LLOYD'S.—At a meeting of the committee of management at Lloyd's, on Wednesday, it was agreed to abolish the merchants' room, the same being required for the business of the underwriters in connection with the "Rising" underwriters' room." The change is fixed for the 31st of next March.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The railway traffic returns on the principal lines, as far as received for the past week, all show a progressive increase over the same periods last year. The principal increased returns are the following: Great Northern, £4073; York, Berwick, and combined lines, £4111; London and North Western, £1939; Oxford and Worcester, £1425; Midland, 1448; Great Western, £1209; Caledonian and combined lines, £1232; London and Brighton, £897; South-Western, £891; South Eastern, £481.

THE COURT.

The return of the Court to Windsor-Castle was announced last week. Her Majesty, early on Saturday morning, accompanied by the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, walked for some time in the grounds adjoining the Castle. In the course of the day the Earl of Aberdeen arrived from London, and had an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On Monday the Queen, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took equestrian exercise in the Royal riding-house. At an early hour in the morning, Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Seymour, and Lieut.-Colonel Baddalph, left Windsor, and proceeded to London by a special train on the Great Western Railway. His Royal Highness drove to Buckingham Palace, subsequently visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and returned to Windsor Castle at a quarter past two.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and the Prince walked in the Home Park. The Prince afterwards took equestrian exercise, and in the afternoon his Royal Highness accompanied her Majesty in a carriage airing. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived from London at six o'clock, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Helena, took equestrian exercise in the Riding-house.

On Thursday the Queen walked on the Slopes at an early hour. The Prince Consort went out shooting, attended by Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Queen in the course of the afternoon.

Lord De Tabley has arrived as Lord in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey as Equerry to the Queen. Lieut.-Colonel Francis Seymour has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Gordon in waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Beatrice Byng have succeeded the Hon. Mary Bulteel as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Monday next, the 24th inst., at Windsor Castle.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia came to town from Torquay last week, accompanied by two of her children, the Prince Eugène and the Princess Eugénie, for the purpose of visiting the various national establishments, and objects of interest now open for inspection in the metropolis. The Grand Duchess was to leave Dover yesterday (Friday), on her return to St. Petersburg.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, from York, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, and Sir George Couper; and proceeded to her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has been slightly indisposed, at Gloucester House, since her return from Richmond Park. The Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary arrived in town on Tuesday, from Kew, and paid a visit to their illustrious relative.

The Ex-Queen of the French is at Geneva, suffering from an attack of pleurisy, from which, however, she was recovering by the last accounts.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are surrounded by a select circle at Badminton-park.

The Earl of Cardigan, who has been cruising off the Irish coast, has arrived in Portman-square, *en route* to Dean-park, Northamptonshire.

The Count and Countess Woronzow, accompanied by the Russian Count Stophny, have arrived at Piercy's Hotel, from visiting the Earl and Countess Bruce, at Savernake Lodge, near Marlborough; where a distinguished party, including the Secretary at War and the Hon. Mrs Sidney Herbert, were invited to meet the distinguished foreigners.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. E. M. D. Fyne, B.A., to Bawdsey, otherwise Bawsey, Norfolk; the Rev. F. Swire, B.A., to Elston, Notts; the Rev. F. Trench, to Worlingworth, with Southolt annexed, near Woodbridge, Suffolk; the Rev. B. H. Packle, to Graffham, Hants; the Rev. C. C. Barnard, to Ruckland, with Farforth, and the vicarage of Maiden-well annexed near Louth, the Rev. C. New march, to Leverton, near Boston; the Rev. H. West, to Pett, near Hastings, Sussex; the Rev. T. Cowdell, to Norton Disne, Northampton. *Vicarages.* The Rev. S. I. Butler, to Penrith, Cumberland, the Rev. W. H. Milner, to Thornthwaite, Lincolnshire; the Rev. S. Baker, to Clifton-upon-Teme. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. R. B. Kidd, to Butley, near Woodbridge, Suffolk; the Rev. D. T. Barry, to St. Barnabas, Liverpool; the Rev. G. Dwyer, to St. Mary's, Kirkdale. The Rev. G. Fosbrooke, to the curacy of Whippenham, Isle of Wight, and to the chaplaincy of the Royal establishment at Osborne House.

CHURCH-RATES have been carried at Ruthin, Carnarvonshire, by a majority of 39; at Wrexham, after two days' poll, by a majority of 234. At Rotherham, however, the rate was rejected by 1003 to 802. And, last week, a rate of a penny in the pound, was refused at Sheppy Minster, by a majority of 152 to 26.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Wednesday week an elegant silver inkstand was presented to the Rev. Mortimer Manley, M.A., by the parishioners of Bodham and Baconsthorpe, Norfolk, in testimony of their esteem and respect, and upon the occasion of his resigning the above curacies, after eight years' ministry in the same.

MISS CUNNINGHAME'S RELEASE.—A letter from Florence states that—"The President of the Tuscan Council, M. Baldasseroni, informed Mr. Scarlett, her Britannic Majesty's Chargé, on Sunday last, the 10th inst., that the Grand Duke had been pleased to pardon Miss Cunninghame—that he was willing to regard the past as cancelled, and in consideration of the sex of Miss Cunninghame, and the imprisonment she had already undergone, to accord to her her liberty. He, however, took that opportunity of expressing his extreme disapprobation of the conduct of the English in Tuscany; that he hoped that what had lately occurred would be taken as a lesson; and that he was determined to exercise the utmost rigour of the law against all English offenders for the future, especially against those offending against or infringing in the slightest degree the laws respecting religion."

THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Archæological and Natural History Society, which has been formed in Wiltshire, was inaugurated in Devizes, last week, under auspices which promise to it a long career. Few counties in England present to the antiquary more interesting objects than Wiltshire; and, although much has been done to Aubrey, Stukeley, Hore, and in later days by Britton, to elucidate the primeval relics by-gone ages, there is still ample scope for all the talent which was then collected together, in the various uninvestigated portions of Wiltshire, whose historic renown has hitherto escaped the attention of individual research. The general objects of the society were well and ably set forth by Mr. Poulett Scrope, in his inaugural address. The large assembly-room of the Town-hall was almost entirely filled. The Marquis of Lansdowne took the chair. The report of the provisional committee was read by the Rev. Mr. Lukis. At half-past four o'clock about fifty members of the society sat down to dinner at the Bear Hotel, under the presidency of Mr Sotheron. Among the toasts drunk after the removal of the cloth was the health of the venerable antiquary, John Britton, Esq. A *conversazione* was afterwards held at the hall, at which the Rev. J. E. Jackson further explained the design and objects of the society.

GREAT SALE OF LIVE STOCK ON PRINCE ALBERT'S FARMS, AT WINDSOR.—On Monday, the annual selection of live stock, the property of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, was sold by auction, at Norfolk Farm, and attracted a large attendance of butchers, graziers, and others. First in order of sale were the pigs, which realised very high prices, comparatively small hogs ranging from £5 to £6 each. The pigs made altogether nearly £200. The sheep consisted of 420 fat South-downs, 300 home-bred ewes and lambs, with several rams; the whole of which were disposed of at good but not exorbitant prices. Of the cattle, the dairy-cows ranged from £14 15s. to £16 10s.; the fat cows and heifers, from £15 15s. to £22 10s. The Hereford ox (fed on cake and meal) was really a splendid animal, and realised the large sum of £46. The fat short-horned oxen varied from £18 10s. to £28 each, the five-year old steers, from £13 to £17; the four-year-olds, from £10 to £12 10s. The fat Devons ranged from £17 to £24 10s. A two year-old short-horned bull was knocked down to John Hervey, Esq., for £35; an Alderney bull of the same age fetched about half the money. The total proceeds of the sale were about £4000.

THE APPLE CROP IN THE WEST.—A vast increase has of late years taken place in the quantity of cider made in the west of England. The crop of apples this year has been more than an average, in fact, in some parts they have been exceedingly abundant. Near Exeter, and in the South of Devon, the trees are almost broken down with them. Cider, therefore, is expected to be very cheap. A brisk trade has sprung up of late with the London market.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE WOES OF SCOTLAND.

For a whole century Scotland has been without a grievance. Ever since the Battle of Culloden put an end to rebellion—and introduced the law into districts where writs, and parchments, and the officers of justice, were matters of vague rumour, sometimes witnessed south of the Grampians, but never permitted to penetrate into the sacred retreats of the Celtic aborigines in the far North and the savage West—Scotland has been a prosperous and a contented country. Her national pride was satisfied by the accession of her Royal house to the throne of England; and when revolution set aside and exiled the male representative of that illustrious line, it was in virtue of their descent from a female branch of the house of Stuart that the family of Hanover were elected by the Supreme Council of the Nation to occupy the vacant throne. Under a settled form of Government the energies of the Scottish people soon began to develop themselves. Edinburgh, it is true, descended to the rank of a provincial city, and became of scarcely more political importance than York or Chester; but, instead of Edinburgh, there arose the city of Glasgow, which, next to London itself, is the finest, the richest, the most thriving, and the most populous city in the British Isles. Even Edinburgh did not suffer like other mediæval cities in the southern parts of the island. Situated near the noble estuary of the Forth, she had a port in Leith, which enabled her to maintain a commercial position, and to assume and hold a high rank in the encouragement of art and literature. In all those fertile counties north of the Tweed, where that rich 'Doric" dialect of the English language commonly known as broad Scotch is spoken, and which are inhabited by a people descended from the same Saxons and Scandinavians that occupied Cumberland, Yorkshire, and the other English counties, agriculture improved, manufactures were introduced, and trade and commerce flourished to an extent which, though equalled, was not surpassed, in England. In all the great fields of human thought and enterprise Scotchmen were competitors. The records of art, of science, of literature, of philosophy, of divinity, of the army, of the navy, of the diplomatic service, and of the most extensive commerce in the world, show the names of illustrious Scotchmen who have become eminent in each. No disability, civil or religious, afflicted the Scotchman. No impediment to his success ever stood in his way that did not stand equally in the way of an Englishman. To all intents and purposes the English and Scotch became one people. If there be a dark side to the glowing picture, that might be drawn of the progress of Scotland, subsequent to the "'45," the darkness is no result of government or of politics, but is solely attributable to blood and race. It could scarcely be expected that the Celt could prosper in the same degree as the Southron: his temperament is different; he speaks a barbarous language, and is ignorant of the noble speech that prevails in every other part of the island except amidst the rude and remote fastnesses of the mountains. By these unfortunate circumstances he is shut out from much of the civilisation of his time and nation. Like his unhappy brother in Ireland—suffering from the same causes—he lacked energy, and lived contentedly upon potatoes, while a man of the south would have meditated rebellion, unless he had had beer. He increased, and multiplied, and replenished the earth; and at last found, to his sorrow, that his means of subsistence had not increased in anything like the same ratio. Hence arose the only real misery of Scotland. But the operation of these causes stopped at Glenfalloch and the Grampians. It was never felt at Perth or at Dumbarton, and no more afflicted Edinburgh or Glasgow than it did Liverpool or Southampton. With this exception, the history of Saxon Scotland is but a history of peaceful progress. In fact, Scotland—like the king in the Eastern fable, or like a rich hypochondriac—has been too happy. There was not a single screw loose in her whole machinery—there was not a button off her garments to torment her. She was sound in wind and limb; had her own say and her own way in religion and in politics; had a comfortable balance at her bankers, and had nobody in the world to coerce or overawe her. But, alas, for the vanity of human wishes! Neither men nor nations will be happy when they may. Scotland, in the plethora of her well-being, has discovered in the year 1853, that there is something wrong with her. She has found out a grievance, and determined to make herself duly miserable about it. Taking an example from the late Daniel O'Connell, she has resolved to agitate, to get up petitions, to hold monster meetings, and even to talk of a repeal of the Union, unless she be properly humoured in her demands Before next Saturday the people of Scotland, or a few zealous individuals claiming to be representatives of the national wish, will have assembled in solemn conclave in the ancient city of Edinburgh, under the presidency of one of the most illustrious of Scotchmen, the representative of the ancient house of Montgomerie—the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, the mediæval champion, the redoubtable lord of the tournament. The machinery of the press has been employed for some months past in Scotland in preparing the national mind for this great manifestation, and speeches will be made, resolutions will be passed, and petitions will be adopted to show that the burs of the old Scottish thistle are by no means flaccid, but can prick and sting as venomously as of yore. But the English reader will naturally enquire whence comes all the outcry? And are the Scottish people, or any portion of them, really in earnest? We believe that there can be no doubt of the earnestness of those persons who have taken up the question of what they are pleased to call the grievances and the wrongs of Scotland. We shall endeavour to show as briefly as we can of what those wrongs and grievances in reality consist, even upon the showing of those who have taken upon themselves to agitate in this matter.

We have not before us all the documents that have been issued upon the subject; but we think we shall be enabled to state

"THE DALHOUSIE," WRECKED OFF BEACHY HEAD.—(SEE PAGE 362.)

without much danger of having our accuracy impugned, that the "grievances" of Scotland amount to five. If there be any more we shall be glad to rectify the omission on the behest of any ultra-Scot who may consider himself or his country aggrieved or insulted by our neglect or misinterpretation.

The first grievance is a heraldic one. It appears that the old lion of Scotland—for Scotland has a lion as well as a unicorn—has not that place on the national flag which these jealous Scotchmen consider to be his indisputable and imprescriptible right. He plays a subordinate part, his nose is put out of joint, and the dignity of the noble brute is sorely wounded—of course to the great discomfort of all true Scotchmen.

The second grievance is of a similar kind, and must have taken a very keen eye to have discovered it. It appears that on the new coin, the florin, the shield of Scotland is placed in a position inferior to the shield of England. For this also the doughty champions are in arms; and, to obtain redress, the lance of Eglinton and the sword of Lion "King-at-Arms" are to be aimed against all who gainsay or deny. Whether the outraged honour of Scotland will be satisfied with anything else than the withdrawal of the obnoxious coin remains to be seen.

The third grievance appears to be that the ancient Palace of Holyrood has been suffered to fall into decay, and that niggardly and tyrannical England begrudges the money to repair it. It is true that a palace more splendid than Holyrood is rising at Balmoral, but this fact has been overlooked by the Scottish agitators. But we must confess that in this item our sympathy with the Scottish cause, infinitesimal though it be, begins to be excited. It seems to us that it would be a judicious expenditure of the public money to restore Holyrood to as high a pitch of splendour as it ever attained in the palmiest days of the Stuarts. We hope that the thing will be done, and that Lord Eglinton may hold another tournament within its precincts, and that we may be there to see and to illustrate it.

The fourth grievance is, that Scotland is "denied the honour of a guard-ship at any of her ports; and that thus the capital of Scotland—which might have sent her own fleets to sweep the waters—is degraded to a mere seaport town or fishing village." But it is not only on the point of honour—although that is something—that the Scotch are dissatisfied in this respect. "A guard-ship," says one of the newspaper organs of the disaffected, "is something more than a mere point of honour, for the constant victualling, the pay, &c., of a crew of five or six hundred officers and seamen, are a permanent benefit to the town where such a ship is stationed." Here the triumphant spirit of shop betrays itself and the "douce and cannie" character of the nation is vindicated as it ought to be. We, therefore, hope that Leith will have a guard-ship, and Greenock and Cromarty to boot!

But the fifth grievance appears to be the most serious one. Though Scotland, as we learn from the authority already quoted, "was the birthplace of James Watt and Henry Bell, yet England retains all the dockyards and great naval arsenals, as if she were jealous of entrusting the Scotch with a share in building their own wooden walls, or as if they were ignorant and unable to achieve their construction." This, however, strikes us as being a grievance that Yorkshire, or any county on the coast, might as well put forward as Scotland. It is a great question whether the Government would not do wisely to relinquish the trade of ship-building, and have its ships built by private contract, as the mercantile community of England and Scotland is glad to do. We believe that by such a course the Government would be provided both with better and with cheaper ships than by the present system. If Scotland could, under such circumstances, build cheaper and better men-of-war than can be built in England, she would, no doubt, have her fair share of all the work that was going. But in such a cause must the sword of Eglinton and Winton be necessarily unsheathed? An shall we repeal the Union on so vile and unsatisfactory a pretext? Scotchmen are too "cannie" and sensible to desire such an absurdity. "But," say the agitators, "there is a good time coming. Scotland is awaking from her lethargy. She is about to throw off the incubus that so long has weighed her down, and the voice of the association for the vindication of Scottish rights has gone throughout the length and breadth of the land, like the summons that went with the fiery cross of old." On the 2nd of November—eventful day! Scotland will require the redress of these grievances in a manner which we are told "shall startle the dullest echoes in Downing-street." Seriously, we did not think that there were twenty men in wise and thrifty Scotland who could make such fools of themselves.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Public attention has been much and painfully excited by the number and importance of the arrests made within the last fortnight. No pains have been spared, no means left untried, to discover the plans of real or suspected conspirators, even to the minutest searches in articles of furniture, mattresses, &c. A *perquisition* took place at the house of M. Bastide, the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Republic, without, it appears, leading to any disclosures. M. Goudchaux, another of the Republican Ministers, was arrested at his domicile, under an accusation of concealing arms, and being connected with a secret society; and M. Charles de la Varenne has written a letter to the *Union*, stating the fact, that, after a fruitless search of three hours among his papers, he was conducted to the *dépôt de la Préfecture*, where he remained four days in secret, without being subjected to any interrogatory whatever; at the end of which period he was released, no motive for either his arrest or liberation being given in explanation. The *Presse* reprints this letter, with a short comment signed Emile de Girardin, which, to the astonishment of the public, has been allowed to pass without notice by the Government. It is asserted, and we believe on good authority, that on the return from Compiègne, the Empress seriously desires that all the penalties incurred by the writers and editors of the public papers during the course of the year shall be remitted. Such a measure was already spoken of on the occasion of the fête at Eugénie in September; but as the celebration of the Empress's fête is referred till the St. Eugène in November, it is expected that, if the report of such an intention be true, it will be carried into effect on that anniversary. It is observed that the Empress is once more dressed by Louis Napoleon on his right, when they drive out in public; and this fact, with the circumstance of her Majesty following the *chasse* in a carriage, instead of on horseback, as it was stated she was to do, is significative of the renewed hopes of *leurs Majestés*.

It is reported that, in addition to the adoption of the *maximum de cote*, and the creation of various new titles, the establishment of the Imperial Pages is to be restored, and a variety of other institutions of a similar nature to be announced; facts which excite much bile in certain *salons* of the Faubourg St. Germain, where such acts are regarded as far more important light than events of a national or political nature, however grave may be their tendency.

It appears that the question of emigration, one hitherto so little attended to, and regarded with so little favour in France among the population—is likely to receive an impetus which certainly cannot fail to prove highly beneficial in its results. Not only are the advantages and capabilities of Algeria being, with this view, seriously studied, but the attention of practical men is being turned to Corsica, as a spot, which, from its climate and produce, and its hitherto almost uncultivated and, consequently, unimpoverished soil, affords prospects of the most encouraging nature to emigrants. Three commissioners have been charged by the Minister of the Interior to examine into the state and resources of the island, and Dr. Conneau, the physician of Louis Napoleon, has, it is said, received the commission to report on the degrees of salubrity of its least known and least inhabited portions. The riches of Corsica, consisting in forests, a fine soil, a climate that ripens the rarest fruits, game and fish in profusion, are precisely those calculated to repay the labours of the emigrant; and it is to be hoped that these facts once sufficiently manifested, some of the inhabitants of France will be induced to quit the misery in which they have been born and bred, and in which they will otherwise die, to seek a country where their labour will bring an honest and adequate means of existence.

There is being erected at this moment, on a prominent point of the Butte Montmartre, a lighthouse of fifty mètres in height, on the summit of which is to be placed an electric apparatus, which is to light the whole of the south of Montmartre and Paris as far as the Boulevard des Italiens.

The famous "Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris," of M. Véron, has not altogether the success it was anticipated it would meet. Many of the anecdotes are so trivial, that the heads of the chapters contain all their point; those that would really command the most interest, it would, with the restraints imposed on the press, be difficult or impossible to publish; and altogether it is found by many readers that the book falls short of the amusement and instruction expected from it. M. Véron had, it appears, the intention of illustrating his work by an engraving, representing himself (*beau portrait!*) in the act of drawing a curtain, and revealing to the public all the personages passed in review in the said "Memoires;" but this indulgence has been denied the author, and the curtain remains undrawn. Already is the spirit of ridicule at work on this production, the *Librairie Nouvelle* being about shortly to publish, in five volumes, "Les Mémoires de Bilboquet," a parody on those of M. Véron.

The Opéra has produced, with considerable success, the long-talked-of work of Limnander, "Le Maître Chanteur;" the poem by M. H. Trianon. The scene, passing in Germany in 1493, affords occasion for all that is most romantic in place, language, and decoration; and the music admirably sustains this character. The *chant de Charlemagne*, "O lune, à toi je bois," and the romance of "Marguerite at the Window," are, with one or two others, airs of a genuine beauty and merit. Rossi is shortly to appear at the Opéra in a Mexican ballet, entitled "Jovita." The Français is giving "Murillo," a comedy by M. Aglie Langlé. Although betraying in certain portions the inexperience of a young hand, and not built on a very powerful plot, the piece has so much of poetic feeling, eloquence of language, and sentiment, and a certain freshness and originality of composition, that it merits and obtains considerable popularity. The Opéra Comique has a work entitled "Colette," which is weak and commonplace; the Palais Royal, an amusing piece, "To be, or not to be," and the Ambigu, a melodrame, "La Prière des Naufragés"—very *larmoyant*, sufficiently effective, and with a certain degree of originality, which, in general, is the point particularly excluded in this style of production.

As we last week commenced by informing our readers of the promise of M. Alexandre Dumas to furnish the Théâtre Français with a *remplaçant* for the "Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," by a second piece, of five acts, changing not only the cipher, but the plan, the character—every detail, in short, *in toto*—written in five days; we now beg leave to announce to them—not that he has kept his word (that, apart from some singular circumstance, everybody expected)—but that he has curtailed two days of the period named, thus completing a play of five acts in the space of three days! The work, read at the theatre on Saturday, was received *à l'unanimité*, and will shortly make its appearance.

Madame George Sand has been occupying herself in dramatising her admirable novel of "La Roche Mauprat," at the request of the new manager of the Odéon, M. A. Roger, but it appears probable that her labour will, for the present, at least, be lost, the Censor being far too strict to permit the appearance of a work of decidedly republican tendencies.

The residence of the Emperor and Empress at Compiegne—where they have been enjoying the pleasures of the chase and the sports of the woods—has been an uninterrupted series of fêtes. The Emperor and Empress enjoy excellent health. On Friday there was a stag hunt, at which a serious accident occurred to a lady of the Imperial party, Madame Tnayer. The horse on which she was riding reared and fell back, by which she had a leg fractured. A letter from Compiegne says:—

"It appears that the stag-hunt at Compiègne, in which Madame Amédée Thayer, wife of the Senator, had her leg broken, was very nearly occasioning more numerous and grave accidents. The stag rushed into a stable, and there kept the dogs at bay. In so doing he almost touched the horses of the Emperor and the Empress; as it was, the horses were greatly frightened and were with difficulty reined. M. Edgar Ney, in his quality of Grand Huntsman, rushed on the stag, his hunting knife in his hand, and killed him." Besides the fractured leg, Madame Thayer's other leg was a good deal hurt.

It has been remarked that Marshal St. Arnaud and General Canrobert, especially the latter, have had frequent private interviews with the Emperor. Amongst the visitors at Compiègne are Lord Cowley, Marshal Narvaez, Lord Hertford, Count de Morney, and Baron Rothschild.

It is rumoured that M. Delacour, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, is about to be recalled.

The French Finance Minister has found it necessary to imitate the step just adopted by Mr. Gladstone, and to raise the interest on Treasury bonds to the extent of an additional 1 per cent.

Notwithstanding the measures adopted by the French Government to keep down the price of bread, it is still on the increase. Some of the bakers of the *banlieue* of Paris complain that they have not yet been paid the indemnity promised to them by the Government when the price of bread was limited, and threaten to close their shops. In several localities it has been so twenty sous. Some disturbances have taken place in a few of the provincial corn markets.

A deplorable event is said to have occurred at Châlons-sur-Marne. The General commanding the division is said to have been killed in a quarrel with one of his officers. It appears that an altercation took place, when the General struck the officer (who was his aide-de-camp) with a stick on the face in a most violent manner. The aide-de-camp, under the excitement of pain and anger, ran to his pistols, fired at the General, and shot him dead. The quarrel is stated to have been on account of a lady very nearly related to the General.

SPAIN

Upwards of 10,000 persons are said to have recovered their liberty throughout Spain since the promulgation of the new law on expatriation.

WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The interval allowed by Turkey for the evacuation of the Principalities by Russia having now expired, and no preparations having been made by Prince Gortschakoff for withdrawing his forces, a collision between the two belligerent powers will probably have taken place before this meets the eyes of our readers. The rumour that Omer Pasha has intends to cross the Danube with the whole of his army, no doubt obtains credence, but every day may be expected to bring the news of skirmishes and irregular forays on the part of the Turks—unless restrained by secret instructions from Constantinople, which we owe it to the outraged dignity of the Sultan and his solemn declaration of war to attack the Russian forces and bring on a collision. The weather and the roads being, however, like unfavourable to hostilities upon the terrible ones of the Lower Danube, it is not in this quarter that we are taught to look for the commencement of warlike operations upon a large scale. A winter campaign upon the Asiatic shores of the Black Sea is said to be determined upon by the Porte; and, though the better discipline of the Russian army in Asia may give great advantage to Prince Woronzoff, this superiority may be more than counterbalanced by the greater number and vigour of the Moslem host under Abdi Pacha, and the alliance of the hardy mountaineers of the Caucasus. One half of the Turkish fleet has been despatched to Trebizond to sweep away the stations by means of which Russia cuts off the communication between the warlike tribes of the Caucasus, and to kindle a flame of insurrection in that region. The French and English fleets, too, have positively passed the Dardanelles. But while it is felt that hostilities between Turkey and Russia are inevitable, a feeling of buoyancy in the Exchanges of London and Paris testifies to the existence of a general belief that there will be no European war, and that the western powers will be able, before long, to effect a peaceful solution of the Eastern difficulty. Renewed pacific assurances have been received from St. Petersburg; and the announcement on the part of both the Czar and the Sultan, that war will not be allowed to cripple commercial operations with other states, may, in part, account for the diminished disquietude which has been felt during the week, as to the issue of the dispute.

The combined fleets of England and France entered the Dardanelles on the morning of the 14th. The fleets will not at present appear before Constantinople, but will first anchor near the island of Marmora, about half way between the Strait and the Golden Horn. This spot affords the fleets a convenient shelter, the anchorage in Besika Bay being such that it was no longer possible for the ships to remain there. A letter from Constantinople, of the 10th says:—

"This entrance was determined on on the 6th, after despatches had been received by the French steamer the *Solon*, and the steam frigate of the two nations which were at Constantinople proceeded to Besika Bay to bring up the sailing vessels. The *Solon* left to-day, to carry to the Admirals the decision which had been come to the day before by the Porte, relative to the spot where the squadrons were to come to anchor. The most perfect accord prevailed between the representatives of the four great Powers. The Turkish Government has officially recognised Selim Bey, and the other chiefs of the Circassian insurrection. It has given them titles corresponding to their grades, and is sending them arms and ammunition.

Since the war manifesto was publicly read at Constantinople, the war fever has been continually increasing, and every one is so intent on procuring arms, that even the most useful articles of household furniture are sold if the necessary funds for the purchase cannot be raised in any other way. In the midst of a population aroused to war, no lawless act whatever is heard of. European travellers, with their wives and daughters, walk fearlessly about the bazaars of the capital; nor have we to record a single instance of insult to a Christian, either native or foreigner. The behaviour of the Asiatic hordes in the capital and its environs is described as exemplary. A stranger cannot walk through the streets of Constantinople without seeing the most evident sign of war. Troops of the line are marching and countermarching; steamers are daily embarking men, horses, and baggage. The narrow streets and rickety wooden houses tremble to the roll of heavy ordnance dragged over rugged pavement. But these are the preparations of the Government, the mustering of the organised forces of regular warfare. Besides all this, we see the numerous volunteer corps of citizens arming themselves to resist their northern foe. The firemen of Stamboul—as stout, active, and rough a set of men as any city could furnish—march past, armed with battle axes and pistols, much like the ancient janissaries. Troops of Lazy Spahis, mounted with grey-bearded and respectable proprietors, who have buckled on their fathers' or grandfathers' rusty and furnished up some ancient firelock, are repairing to the Seraskier to tender their services, while rude Turcoman shepherds, from the mountains of Anatolia, armed to the teeth, are seen gazing with stupid wonder on the strange city life into which they are precipitated for the first time. Bodies of irregular horsemen—Kurdish, Turcoman, and Arab freebooters, whose costumes and arms are those of the middle ages—form a fine and picturesque contrast to some barrack warrior, the barbaric grandeur of whose arms and dress mark him as the child of a slain. Those who have travelled the length and breadth of the Turkish empire, and who fancied they could recognise its various tribes and peoples, even at first sight, since the dawn of war has called from unknown solitudes tribes of whose existence they were ignorant. The other day a troop of strange people from a far country appeared, whose arms were sumitars and bows and arrows; they were clothed in loose white garments and peaked caps—probably from some remote valley of Daghestan or Northern Kurdistan. How far such savages will be of service or otherwise, it is for military men to determine. It would appear that Turkey will have ample means to meet the irregular force of Russia, though the regular cavalry of the latter is vastly superior.

The official preparations for war are carried on with equal zeal, and four hundred men of war have left in part for the head-quarters of the two armies. Mehemed Ali, the gallant Seraskier, has promised an addition of 100,000 disciplined recruits in Asia, and 60,000 in Roumelia. 1,27 troops have arrived at Constantinople from Beyrout, part of the *corps d'armée* of Syria. About 8000 more were expected from the same place. The steamer *South South* has brought from Tripoli 1851 troops of the line.

About 1700 troops are just embarking for Trebizond. A steamer is now at Varna, waiting for the answer of General Gortschakoff to the ultimatum he has received to quit the Ottoman territory. In the event of the refusal to evacuate, the captain has instructions to proceed at once to Batoum, to order the commencement of hostilities. Six frigates are sent to defend the latter port. Ten thousand men a short time since passed up the Bosphorus on their way to Batoum, and both Omer Bey, a Circassian chief, seized the opportunity of returning to the frontiers of his native country. The corps at Batoum is perhaps the best organised body of men in the Turkish army. Its commanders are Oubsid Pacha (late General Guyon), the Seraskier Pacha (absent), Kmil Bey (late Colonel Osman Bey (Zabitzky), and other refugees with equally Ottoman names. The corps in question will form the vanguard of the army in Asia Minor. Fifty thousand Albanian men will be passed as an army of observation on the Austro-Greek frontier, and Mehemed Redschid Pacha, the Seraskier of Bagdad, has received instructions to adopt a similar measure on the Turco-Persian frontier. The cause of this precaution is, that it is supposed Russia has promised to allow more time for the payment of the debt owing by Persia if the Schah will make common cause with the Russians against Turkey.

It is confidently affirmed that at least 250,000 Turks, troops and rabble, are to cross the Danube; and if we add to this each man, as it is epidemic, the daily expense of the army will amount to 1,500,000 piastres, an outlay which Turkey cannot possibly long support. Namik Pacha, one immediately to Paris and London, as Extraordinary Commissioner, to contract a loan of £4,000,000 sterling.

The old Turkish Admiral, Achmed Pacha, has gone into the Black Sea with a squadron, composed of four frigates, a corvette, a brig, and a steamer, with a double allowance of captains and lieutenants, in order to prepare for eventualities.

The Turkish official organs speak with great satisfaction of the defeat of the Russian torrent of Soprak-Kale by the Circassians, "who having advanced to the Black Sea, attacked five fortified posts, and one of the forts of 900 organised Russians." In consequence of these disasters, Russia has been necessitated to send reinforcements, which are already off the coast. Three Russ an brigades have been drawn from the frontiers at Tortum and Ani, the Pacha of Erzeroum, Omer Pacha of Batoum, and those preparing to take a diversion which would assist the inhabitants of Lasistam, the Kurds, Circassians and people of Daghestan, to relieve their brave brethren in the Crimea from a foreign yoke."

On the 8th Baron de Brunow and M. de Wimbersdorf communicated to Reschid Pacha the result of the Olmütz Conference, but it failed to produce any change in the opinions of the Turkish Minister. The Czar again rejected the modifications there, but expressed his willingness to accept the original Note of the Vienna Conference.

The navigation of the Danube is now quite impossible. The last steamer was not allowed to touch at any point on the right bank, and

at Rustchuk she was even prevented from delivering her letters for that town

An ancient custom requires the Sultan to march to battle against the infidel at the head of his sacred troops. This custom has degenerated into a fiction In accordance with it, however, the Padishah is preparing to quit his palace, and during the war he will inhabit the kiosk at Therapia, which his father Mahmoud occupied during the late Russian war [illegible] being prepared for his reception, and is, we may add, vastly more comfortable than the tent of his great ancestor, Suleiman the Magnificent

The new Patriarch of Constantinople, Anthimos, who was elected and installed on the 6th, is even less favourable to the pretensions of Russia than was his predecessor.

RUSSIA.

According to advices from St Petersburg of the 15th inst., the Minister of Finance, by command of the Emperor (who has returned to his capital), had assured the leading British firms that British property, as well as their persons, would be protected, notwithstanding the untoward aspect of the Eastern question. The interview of the merchants with the Minister of Finance lasted half an hour, and terminated with an assurance that there was no risk for goods or ships during the remainder of the present season

On the 17th instant the Minister of Finance again requested the attendance of the same firms, and informed them that he had submitted the question as to the safet of vessels to his Majesty, who had desired the Minister to say that he repeated his assurances of protection to the persons and property of British subjects, and that it was not his intention, in the event of hostilities, to detain British vessels in his ports, provided, of course, that the British Government did the same by Russian vessels

The news of the Turkish declaration of war made an "alarming impression" in St Petersburg, where the Czar is believed to be too stubborn to yield now that the gauntlet has been thrown down by his adversary. War seems inevitable, and a manifesto declaring thus much is shortly expected. In that manifesto the sacred war for the Holy Eastern Cross is to be proclaimed against the Crescent, which refuses to conjustice to the orthodox. In St Petersburg the army and the civil service are for war, but the news from the south shows that public feeling in those parts is far less enthusiastic in the cause of Russia against Turkey. The movements of large bodies of troops have exhausted the resources of the agriculturists, and the merchants in the towns suffer from the stagnation of trade. There is no enthusiasm for war, in spite of all official poetry and other means taken to rouse the slumbering feelings of the masses From Moscow southwards none but soldiers and contractors are in favour of war. Military preparations are, meanwhile, executing on a most extensive scale. The corps set apart for the Caucasus has not, indeed, been reinforced by regular troops, but it has received strong reinforcements of new levies of Cossacks. It is said that numerous detachments from the Caucasus have been directed upon the Turkish frontier in Asia. The Caucasian army consists of three divisions of infantry, with the reserve brigade of Caucasian Grenadiers, a complem nt of engineer and rifle battalions, and a division of artillery, besides colonised Cossacks, militia, &c., making a total of fifty-five battalions, ten squadrons, and 180 pieces of artillery, or 60,000 troops of the line, and 10 000 irregulars

Letters from Bucharest of the 11th inst., state that the Russian engineers, while sounding the dep h of the Danube, approached very close to the Turkish bank They were warned off, and as they paid no attention to the summons, a gun was fired. The ball struck one of them, a major, and killed him on the spot. This story requires confirmation

Certain disagreeable circumstances are said to have taken place at Wallachia. It was notorious in 1848, when the Russian army was advancing upon Hungary, that several officers had been sent back to Russia, and others shot. It is stated that the very same things occurred at Wallachia Eight officers of Polish origin, who were said to have exhibited symptoms of disaffection, were shot. The public voice speaks highly of the talent and acquirements of the Russian Generals, but few of them are first-rate officers "Gortschakoff," says one informant, "is a nobody, and Paskewitsch is worn out Lieutenant-General Luders is an excellent officer, and perhaps the best man the Russians have, but he is only the commander of a corps." The person in question, who gives no favourable account of Omer Pasha's qualifications as a tactician, describes him as "the very man to lead half-disciplined troops into battle"

Accounts from Bucharest speak of the frightful mortality of the Russian troops from typhus fever the houses used as hospitals are being constantly avenged, in order to put a stop to the infection, from which about 10 per cent fall victims. This has always been the scourge of an invading Russian army in Turkey, and may be traced to the bad feeding and food of these wretched troops, joined to the fatigue they are so ill able to support, with, perhaps, the change of climate.

The Russians are settling into their winter quarters in the vicinity of Bucharest

GERMANY.

According to the last resolution adopted by the Germanic Diet, the strength of the Federal army is fixed at 466,000 men, exclusive of the reserve

The States of the Zollverein have come to the resolution to prolong the period of the free importation of corn and all farinaceous products from the 1st of next year, the term originally fixed, till the end of September, 1854.

A terrible storm is marching with rapid strides towards a national bankruptcy The fact that the Austrian Government were during the last month necessitated to increase the paper circulation to the amount of 8 012,456 florins has produced a most unpleasant impression. It had long been the boast of the Finance Department that the State paper currency was steadily, even if slowly, diminishing, and therefore the emission of a new batch of Treasury Bills would never have taken place, had not the necessities of the State imperatively required it.

The Viennese papers continue to hold a pacific tone, and the Ministerial journals argue strongly from the recently-decreed reductions in the army, that it is intentions of Austria are peaceful. In the meantime no arrangements are on foot for carrying into execution the Imperial decree; but, on the contrary, the Generals commanding in Lombardy, Hungary, and Croatia, have all demanded reinforcements, on account of the popular feeling of discontent and disaffection in those countries

ITALY.

The liberation of Miss Cunninghame is said to have been caused by the arrival of despatches from Lord Clarendon instructing Mr. Scarlett to take down the British arms from the Embassy, and to leave Florence The Grand Duke—in announcing that he had been pleased, in consideration of the sex of Miss Cunninghame, and the imprisonment she had undergone, to accord to her her liberty expressed his deep disapprobation of the conduct of the English in Tuscany. He hoped that what had lately occurred would be taken as a lesson; and added that he was determined to exercise the utmost rigour of the law against all English offenders for the future, especially against those offending against or infringing in the slightest degree the laws respecting religion Miss Cunninghame in a private letter says, "My liberation is considered here the greatest triumph, since the Grand Duke has freed me because England has desended it; and it is universally known also that I am declared innocent *legally*"

The distress prevalent throughout the Roman States in consequence of the failure of the corn and wine crops, and the bad appearance of the olive, as well as the determined resistance everywhere experienced by the Government to tax-gatherers to the obnoxious tax on industry, have induced the Government to suspend that tax until the middle of next year.

The Russian Ambassador has left Rome. The Pope sent to some Polish monks for information about the Polish martyr just canonised. The monks communicated the particulars directly, instead of through the Emperor, and have been sent in consequence to Siberia. To this severity the Pope alluded in a recent harangue, and wept as he deplored that Catholics in Russia had no other course left but to suffer and die

The King of Naples has embroiled himself in a quarrel with Louis Napoleon The Duke de Serpente, aide-de-camp of Marshal St Arnaud, was sent to Turin to be present at the manœuvring of the Sardinian army, and met with the kindest reception from the King and his Ministers. From thence with two of his officers he proceeded to Naples on the same mission; but on arriving at the port he was surprised to find that he was not allowed to land, on the pretext that he must undergo quarantine. Finding that the manœuvring would be over before quarantine was concluded, and taking it for granted that the quarantine was merely a pretext to Duke determined to return at once to France, in order to show his sense of so unceremonious a procedure. The seeming discourtesy was promptly resented by the Emperor, and the French Ambassador received an immediate summons to leave Naples, unless a satisfactory apology were offered by the King.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape to the 23rd September state that the aspect of affairs beyond the colonial border was unsatisfactory. The withdrawal of troops, and the abandonment of the Orange River Sovereignty had excited dissatisfaction Macomo wanted possession of the Amatola Mountains, but had been refused by General Cathcart.

A communication had been opened between the Great Lake and the vicinity of Walfisch Bay. A party of Bauntus and others performed the journey in fifteen days through the desert into the fine tract of country on the river Nosono, which lies east-north-east of Walfisch Bay.

AFRICA.

The *Hope*, from the west coast of Africa, brings dates from Fernando Po, September 11, Cape Coast Castle, September 17; Sierra Leone, September 27. By this arrival we have intelligence of another war having broken out at Lagos, on the 5th of August, between King Akatoi and the pretender Kossoko, which, after some skirmishing, was put an end to by Admiral Bruce, who landed a force of marines and seamen from his squadron, and aided in the rout of the Pretender's force. The boat operations were under the superintendence of Commander Phillips, of the *Polyphemus*. Some slaughter of the natives took place, but the only casualties on the part of the British consisted in a marine being wounded in the shoulder, and a Krooman being shot. Lieutenant Strickland, of the *Polyphemus*, still remained on shore, superintending some field operations. On the 3rd September King Akatoi died suddenly, and his son Docemo was placed on the throne in his stead. The Liberian Government had received a present of arms and military accoutrements from the French Emperor. Matters at Cape Coast Castle were more peaceable, the alarm of an Ashantee invasion being at an end

AMERICA.

By the steamer *America*, we have dates from New York to the 11th instant. Two vessels had reached America from California with 3,000,000 dollars of gold dust. Mining was never more successful, and business had rather improved. The state elections had resulted in a democratic majority.

Mr. John Y. Mason has been appointed the United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France

Advices from the City of Mexico, to the 3rd inst., state that a Mexican war steamer had left Vera Cruz, with 300 troops, for Yucatan, where a revolution had been reported.

An extensive conspiracy had been discovered in Puebla. Several prominent citizens had been arrested, and had been ordered to leave the country.

The New York Stock Market was very heavy, and several important failures had occurred.

CALIFORNIA.

(*From our own Correspondent*)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16, 1853

During the last fortnight we have passed through a flutter of great excitement, consequent upon our election of state, county, and city officers. All the servants of the people are elected in one day—from the Governor of the State down to the smallest constable of a magistrate's court. The returns have not yet come in from the different counties; but it is, nevertheless, well known that the Democratic party are strongly in the majority. That party have re-elected their Governor, John Bigler, who is acknowledged an unfit and unpopular personage, but party in the United States is indifferent as to men—they rally to the cry of measures.

Intelligence from the mining districts continues favourable, although this is the dullest time of the year for the yield of gold, owing to so many of the miners making preparations to work the beds of the rivers when the waters shall have a little more subsided.

We have news this week from Australia, and our papers contain many letters from old Californians in those diggings, loudly complaining that the change they have made is much for the worse—that they cannot earn more than from two to three dollars a day; which amount is the average obtained by all the diggers; and that workingmen and mechanics in Melbourne and Sydney can only obtain from ten to twenty shillings a day by working at their trades.

In San Francisco and the other towns the country workmen of all kinds are obtaining enormous wages. Strike upon strike has occurred, and the result is that at this time some kinds of masons—viz., those employed in laying stone foundations are getting fifteen dollars, or nearly seventy-five shillings a day; while bricklayers and carpenters are working for eight and ten dollars, and ordinary labourers for six dollars a day. The rate of these wages is a fair criterion of what men are earning in the mines, for the facilities of travel over the whole country are now so great stages running to every little mining town—that, if they were getting less at the diggings than by following their accustomed occupations in the cities, would soon have a surplus of labour; the contrary of which is manifestly the case

We find from carefully-prepared reports of the amount of gold shipped from Australia to England for the first half of this year, that it reaches to £3,403 6 6, or about 42,000,000 dols.; while from California the amounts exported during the same time is 30,991,552 dollars. From this it appears that Australia has yielded a larger amount of gold than California; but it must be borne in mind that the number of miners in Australia is fully double the number actually engaged in mining in California, so that the individual average is very much in favour of this country.

Amongst the English quartz people here, not much has yet been accomplished, as far as remunerative returns are concerned. Most of the companies have now good positions on promising mines; and, as far as can be predicted from our knowledge of extracting and amalgamating the gold in the quartz, when they get fairly to work, large amounts of gold must be obtained. The quartz certainly contains gold largely and visibly; and all that is necessary, is funds to set the machinery in motion, and knowledge to separate the gold from the crushed ore.

The companies that are in active preparatory operations, are the Agua Fria, the Anglo Californian, the Nouveau Monde, and the West Mariposa; all other English companies are *actually without a location*, and are scarcely known in this country by name, even by English residents.

The Agua Fria are busily employed in erecting heavy machinery at Grass Valley, on a mine that has already made some returns with very imperfect machinery. Their prospects are good; and, in the meantime pending the erection of their works, they are sending home a small amount of gold, the proceeds of surface "sluice washing," the ordinary mode of surface washing by the miner, and not the result of legitimate quartz operations.

The Anglo Californians are getting on well with the erection of their works at Brown's Valley. They also have mines at Dickeburg, but less rich than those at the former locality, which prospect and promise as well as any in the country. Dickeburg will, however, doubtless come into remunerative play when Brown's Valley mines are in active operation.

The Nouveau Monde have not yet commenced extracting any gold, though their operations are more extensive and their work farther advanced than that of any other company. They have expended vast sums of money; and will, before long, be in a fair way of realising good dividends.

The West Mariposa are not as yet doing much. There has been a great want of unanimity in the direction out here; and as yet no fixed plan of operation has been determined on. These matters, however, are now undergoing a change; and then there will be no reason why the West Mariposa should not stand on a par with other companies.

By an arrival a few days since from the Sandwich Islands we hear that events that may prove of grave importance are being enacted at Honolulu. It appears that the people, especially the foreign inhabitants, are greatly exasperated against Messrs Judd and Armstrong, missionaries and Cabinet Ministers of the King The charges against them seem to be that for a long time they have been misruling the Islands with despotic power; that King Kamehameha has been but a puppet in their hands; that their general rule of action and conduct has been based upon antiquated dogmas of government; that they have placed the most irksome restrictions upon business; and that even social life has not been free from their domineering influence; that recently, while the small-pox was raging over the kingdom, and hundreds were falling victims to it, while all industry was suspended, and business paralysed by it, these Ministers refused the small sum of 7000 dollars as an appropriation to vaccinate the natives. The pent-up indignation of the people first found vent in loud murmurings, and then in "indignation meetings," which gave birth to a petition to the King to dismiss these ministers from office This the King refused to do. The people, however, persist, and continue to agitate the question: they have declared they say, 13 000 signatures to their petition, and have appointed a "vigilant committee" to press their demands on his Majesty, and have pledged themselves to support this committee in any measures they may see fit to adopt. At this point despatches from the islands close; it is certainly "a very pretty quarrel as it stands;" but it appears to us that matters there are not so purely virtuous as they would wish to appear. True the American missionaries on those islands have taken too much thought for mundane affairs, and have secured to themselves high political power and much worldly goods, and the inhabitants have certainly much reason to raise their voice against them. However, in the present instance we have good reason to believe that the "casus belli" is only a pretext for the introduction of a *filibustering* movement on the part of *some* American residents for the annexation of those Islands to the United States.

M.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste announces the arrival of the Indian mail, with dates from Calcutta, Sept. 20; Bombay, Sept. 28; Singapore, Sept 9.

Our Burmese acquisitions were in a state of war, being overrun by large bodies of armed men, said to exceed 14,000 in number, who occupied fortified positions, whence they attacked our posts with occasional success. They were said to be instigated by the King of Ava. The resumption of hostilities was considered inevitable

Colonel Mackeson had been assassinated by an Affgan, at Peshawur

Captain Parker and Ensign Bosworth had been killed in an affair with Arabs in the Nizam's country

The revolution in China still continued. At Amoy the Imperialists had had some success, but the Patriot army had invested Khai-lung foo the capital of Honan, on the Yellow River. The whole country was in a state of anarchy, and trade at a stand.

Abbas Pacha has limited the exportation of grain from Egypt to 250,000 quarters.

AUSTRALIA

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have dates from Sydney down to July 28; from Adelaide, to August 2. The following is the only item of intelligence telegraphed:—The Constitutional Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales had recommended the establishment of the Upper Chamber on the nominee system, and negatived the proposal to make it executive. Large quantities of gold continued to be found

The Auditor General of the colony of Victoria has furnished a table, in which he compares the revenue of the year terminating on the 30th of June, 1853, with that of the year terminating on the 30 h of June, 1852. The total revenue of the year end ng on the 30th of June 1852, was £714,679 15s 6d.; and of the second year, ending the 30 h of June, 1853, was £2,451,236 6s. 9d., or, in other words, more than three times the amount of what was justly considered the enormous increase of the former year. Prosperity was thus inflated to an almost incredible amount. It seems strange that, with this enormous revenue, so little should be effected toward carrying out the ends of good government. We hear of the robbery of an escort, effected by twenty armed men, with much bloodshed, and a loss variously reported at from £12,000 to £30,000. The roads are almost impassable, no effort having been made to improve them. The wharves have fallen into dilapidation, and the storage for goods is so defective that any sacrifice is submitted to rather than pay the high rent which must be paid in order to keep them till the spring, when the roads will probably again become passable from the beneficent interference of natural causes. This difficulty of keeping goods, or of sending them up the country, not only aggravates the effect of the glut, which has at last arrived, and causes the goods to be thrown into the market with a wasteful and reckless rapidity, which may possibly, at a later period, be felt as much by another time of high prices and scarcity. It does seem strange that, with a revenue of two millions and a half, with a population many of whom are cast on their shores utterly destitute, and a country in every respect peculiarly favourable for the making and pre-serving of roads, the Government should have allowed the first and most crying want of a new country to remain so long unsatisfied. Till shippers can know what chance there is of their commodities finding their way to the market for which they are designed, they can never feel confidence in remunerative returns for their investments, and the bulkier articles will be exposed to continual depreciation from the exorbitant price of warehouse room and the impossibility of transit.

In the meanwhile, the yield of gold continues unabated. The gold licenses issued in the colony of Victoria were 59,261 in May, and 42,269 in June. The gold brought down by escort during those two months was 301,288 ounces, worth £1,205,152; and the amount exported was 352,849 ounces, worth £1,411,000. The arrival of immigrants during the same period was 13,045, and the departures 5891; leaving a balance in favour of the colony of 7158. The number of ships in harbour at Port Phillip on the 1st of July was 222, with an aggregate capacity of 81,066 tons

Great excitement was caused at Melbourne in consequence of the Mount Prvior Escort Company's gold escort having been attacked and robbed on its way to Melbourne of a considerable amount of gold dust and gold coin The escort was attacked by twenty men when about fifteen miles from the Mount Mivor diggings, and the amount of gold dust stolen was 8000 ounces, and £4000 in gold coin.

Accounts from Geelong state that a decided improvement was observable in the yield of gold from Ballarat. The last escort that arrived at Melbourne brought 6000 ounces, besides leaving a large quantity behind.

The box, containing £10,000 in gold, which had been lost overboard from the steamer *Osmanli*, in Melbourne harbour, had not been recovered, although a diving-bell had been constructed, and every attempt had been made to find it.

Stocks of all descriptions of goods and merchandise were rapidly accumulating in Melbourne, there being from twelve to fourteen arrivals every day from foreign ports. A crisis was inevitable at no distant period. There were many houses of no means that were expected soon to disappear, particularly the American houses. Gold was still rising, and was quoted at £3 17s. 6d per ounce. Private letters from Port Phillip are extremely unfavourable with regard to the state of the markets. Goods continued to pour in from all parts of the world, and as many were endeavouring to hold on rather than submit to immediate sacrifices, ships were being purchased in numbers, to be used for storage. Other arms had come to the conclusion that the anticipations of a great improvement when the roads to the mines should again be open would prove deceptive. "If consignments come forward," it is remarked, "as they have done of late, the market will be pretty glutted."

CAPTAIN LAKEMAN, OF THE WATERKLOOF RANGERS.

THE able services of Captain Lakeman, in the late Kaffir war, have already received acknowledgement in the Cape Colony, but have scarcely been honoured at home with that signal distinction to which they are entitled

Captain Lakeman had already witnessed with the French troops in Africa, the great disadvantage under which regular troops labour in combating the Arabs, who like the Kaffirs, never ventured on any but bush and rock fighting Accordingly the Captain proposed to the late Duke of Wellington in the year 1852, a different arming and clothing of the troops engaged in the Kaffir war; adding that in attacks with an enemy so subtle as the Kaffirs, would be found more efficacious, than the system of warfare now adopted. To prove the truth of his observations, Captain Lakeman offered to proceed to the Cape, and there equip, at his own private expense, a corps of men, which was to be clothed entirely [illegible] they would be found most destructive to the enemy in [illegible] Captain Lakeman was allowed to put in practice his system [illegible] with the sanction of his Excellency, Lieut.-Gen.

Cathcart, Governor of the colony, he thus armed and equipped the Waterkloof Rangers" (150 men), with whom the brave Captain took the field in 1852; and, by a series of night attacks, this small corps destroyed more of the enemy than a very much larger force could have done by the old system of warfare. Throughout the war the Captain did not lose more than eleven men killed; although he was almost nightly engaged with the enemy, and took and destroyed a very large number of Kaffirs and Hottentots. In fact, so destructive had his corps become to the enemy, that they were called the Invisibly-moving Column of Death. Of this very efficient service, the following is the picturesque episode, represented in the accompanying Illustration:—"On the 13th July, 1852, Captain Lakeman, with eighty men, assaulted and carried in a night attack, the

CAPTAIN LAKEMAN, WATERKLOOF RANGERS.

position of the Kaffirs at Mundell's Peak, considered the strongest in the Waterkloof. Having killed a large number of the enemy, he burnt their huts and captured all their cattle, with the loss to him of only one man killed, and two wounded. The taking of this formidable position had required, in a previous attack by her Majesty's troops, above 1000 men and three pieces of artillery; whereas the loss to the enemy by Captain Lakeman's night attack was much greater than in the attack by her Majesty's regular troops."

The services rendered by the Captain and his patriotic and gallant corps were acknowledged in a very marked manner from head-quarters, at Fort Beaufort and Graham's Town. On disbanding the Rangers, they were placed as military settlers on the frontier; Captain Lakeman allowing the men to retain their arms, equipments, &c., for their protection. The principal inhabitants of the colony, whom he has so devotedly aided, have testified their sense of the services he has rendered on many occasions, amongst others, in two addresses, very numerously and influentially signed by the inhabitants of Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth; whilst the press of the colony have been unanimous in their praises of this gallant officer's conduct and patriotism.

HEAD OF SPRING-BOKS.

The whole of the officers commanding at the Cape during Captain Lakeman's services, are unanimous as to the good results he obtained by those night attacks and the peculiar arming and clothing of his men; and so sensible were the Kaffirs of the advantage, that on the conclusion of peace, several leading Kaffirs offered five and ten bullocks for the simple dress of one of the Rangers. In conclusion, Captain Lakeman declared that in case of another Kaffir war he would undertake to clear the whole country of Kaffirs with 2000 men, armed and equipped as were his gallant Rangers. The Captain is in the full vigour of life—in his thirtieth year, and has served so gallant and effective an apprenticeship to the art of war as to be desirous of devoting the remainder of his life to the military service of his country. But here a difficulty has arisen. Everything must be done by rule and system at the Horse Guards. No merit, however distinguished, justifies in the eyes of those in authority a departure from the customary practice. It appears that an ensigncy in the British army has been offered to this gallant Englishman, and that he has declined accepting it on account of his age; but that a captaincy, which is the rank he would have attained had he entered the army at the usual period of life, would meet his wishes, and secure the services of a very efficient officer to the British service. Had Mr Lakeman been a Frenchman, and rendered similar service to his country, it is likely that he would have been made a Colonel, if he had wished it; but, being an Englishman, he must, it appears, become an ensign, or renounce the profession which he is so well qualified to adorn. We hear that, in this dilemma, civil rank has been offered to him as an acknowledgment of his services; but Captain Lakeman aspires to be a soldier and has declined the proffered honour.

THE SPRINGBOK.

Among the various interesting objects brought by Captain Lakeman from South Africa is a beautiful specimen of the Spring-bok, which he has presented to the Zoological Society. The Spring-bok is by far the most elegant, as well as the most active, of that divinus of antelopes which are familiar to us as gazelles. The immense herds of this species which descend from the interior into the southern wilderness, and thence to the confines of the colony, are numerous beyond belief. It is not, we believe, very unusual for a hunting party to see 50,000 individuals in a single day. The vernacular name of Springbok was given by the Dutch settlers to this animal from the singularly conspicuous display of the white mark on the back which it makes at every bound. There formerly existed at Knowsley, in the collection of the late Earl of Derby, a herd of these beautiful creatures, which were at that time one of its most brilliant ornaments. It is greatly to be regretted that the confined limits of the land rented by the Society does not admit of the large inclosures which are so essential to the effective display of the many groups of ruminants which they possess.

NIGHT ATTACK ON KAFFIRS, AT MUNDELL'S PEAK, IN THE WATERKLOOF.

H.M.S. "INVESTIGATOR," IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

THE Admiralty have, during the past week, published the Despatches of Captain M'Clure, which give a succinct narrative of the voyage of the *Investigator*, in the Arctic regions, during a period of three years. Captain M'Clure's narrative has been read with extreme interest, not only by the members of his gallant profession, but also by thousands of his fellow-countrymen, who know how to appreciate the skill, fortitude, and heroism which have just been crowned by so large a measure of success, in the completion of the North-West Passage. We have been favoured by Lieut. Cresswell, who has rendered such efficient assistance to Captain M'Clure, during the prolonged voyage of the *Investigator*, with three Illustrations of events described in Capt M'Clure's despatches. These Sketches present such graphic and truthful pictures of adventure in the dreary, ice bound regions of the Polar seas, that our readers will participate in the gratification with which we state that we trust to be enabled hereafter to borrow a few more leaves from Lieutenant Cresswell's interesting Sketch book.

The Admiralty are entitled to the acknowledgments of the public for having promptly issued a chart showing the North-West Passage discovered by the *Investigator*, and the coast explored since 1848, in search of Sir J. Franklin, by Sir J. Ross, Sir E. Belcher, and other gallant Arctic commanders. This Admiralty chart, published by Mr. Potter at a shilling, has already had an enormous sale, and is in such request that it is impossible to keep pace with the demand of the public for copies. By the aid of this chart Captain M'Clure's track, and that of the travelling party despatched to his relief by Captain Kellett, can be clearly made out.

The Princess Royal Islands are two rocky islets in Prince of Wales's Strait, which were discovered by Captain M'Clure on the 19th of September, 1850. It was near the Princess Royal Islands that the *Investigator* was beset by the ice. Captain M'Clure's account of the choice of difficulties which presented themselves to him will enable us to estimate the anxieties which press, in these dreaded and unknown regions, upon the commander to whom is entrusted the lives of so many gallant companions:—

As the navigable season was now drawing to a close, which the fall in the temperature, as well as the formation of pancake ice upon the surface of the water, whenever the wind became light, unmistakeably pointed out, it became a subject of anxious consideration what course to adopt in regard to the safety of the vessel; whether, by running to the southward, in which direction the water was still open, endeavour to obtain a harbour in one of the bays indenting the south-eastern side of Barrug's Land—the nearest, probably, being sixty miles distant—and then only the chance of finding a safe anchorage, which, if our search proved a failure, would place the vessel in a worse situation than at present, exposing her to a wide

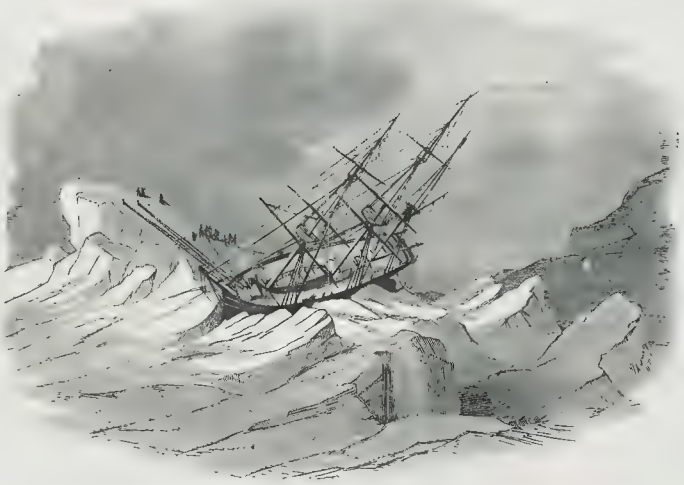
"THE INVESTIGATOR" PASSING PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS, IN PRINCE OF WALES'S STRAIT

"THE INVESTIGATOR" NEARING MERCY BAY, BARING ISLAND

sea range, subject to heavy pressure from the enormous massive floes with which the Polar Sea is encumbered, but from which we are here protected by the Princess Royal Islands; or continue our advance to the north-east as long as the season permitted, and then submit to the only alternative, that of hazarding a winter in the pack. I decided upon the latter, for these reasons—that to relinquish the ground obtained through so much difficulty, labour, and anxiety, for only the remote chance of finding safe winter quarters, would be injudicious, thoroughly impressed as I am with the absolute importance of retaining every mile to ensure any favourable results while navigating these seas, the loss of which might frustrate the operations of a whole season. Above all, being in the vicinity of Banke's Land, and in the direction which Sir J. Franklin would, in all probability, have endeavoured to penetrate, could he have reached Cape Walker, I therefore considered that our position was most eligible for carrying into full effect the instructions of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, when the season becomes favourable for despatching parties upon this important and interesting search.

The experiment was a hazardous one, but it was perfectly successful. The *Investigator* was frozen in near the Princess Royal Islands, in lat. 72° 30 N., long. 117° 58 W., on the 19th Sept.; and here they passed the winter of 1850-51. On the 3rd of March, 1851, Captain M'Clure commenced operations, with the view of again prosecuting his search. He says:—

The month of March found us in a most healthy and efficient condition. Accordingly, upon the 3rd we commenced our preliminary duties by taking a 30-foot whale-boat to the larger of the Princess Royal Islands,



CRITICAL POSITION OF "THE INVESTIGATOR," AT BALLAST BEACH, BARING ISLAND.

where it is my intention to leave three months' provisions for all hands, that, at the breaking up of the ice, should the vessel unfortunately get crushed, we may have a certainty to fall back upon, which will enable us to reach the *Plover* without hazard of starvation. All arrangements being now made for the start of the searching parties, and the weather becoming very favourable for travelling, upon the 15th of April three were despatched—under Lieutenant Haswell, S.E. shore; Lieutenant Cresswell, N.W. shore; and Mr. Wynniatt (mate), N.E. shore, with six weeks' provisions each.

The season's travelling operations terminated fortunately, for all returned on board in excellent health, with the exception of three of the travellers suffering from frost-nips. Captain M'Clure was now able to hazard a conjecture relative to Sir John Franklin and his expedition:—

From the close examination which has been made over a vast extent of coast, the direct distance of which, by observation, embraces 800 miles, to which a third may be added for the devious windings of the coast-line, without observing the slightest vestiges of any spar or other indication of civilised man having reached these shores, I am fully confident that the missing expedition under Sir John Franklin has never penetrated towards the Polar Sea in this direction, as some portion of the immense mass of stores, spars, or fitments with which those ships were provided must have been picked up, when driftwood of very inconsiderable dimensions did not escape observation.

The gallant little band now awaited with no little anxiety the disruption of the mighty masses of ice by which they were surrounded, for their lives hung upon the event. On the 14th July the ice opened

round the vessel, and she drifted with the whole of the pack towards the Princess Royal Islands. The Captain made an attempt to round the pack and to get in Browse's Strait, from which he was only distant twenty-five miles. The ice, however, stretched across the strait in one unbroken line, and compelled him to abandon his intention, and return down the Prince of Wales's strait.

Our first Illustration represents the *Investigator* running past the Princess Royal Islands on this return.

The second Sketch represents the *Investigator* in a snow-storm on the 6th September, the day before she reached Mercy Bay, Baring Island, where she passed the winters 1851-2, and 1852-3. The *Investigator* during the snow-storm, had nearly all her sail set, and was going at four or five miles an hour. She was running between the heavy pack and heavy pack which was closing in upon her. The manœuvres were hazardous, only just wide enough indeed, for them to pass. Captain M'Clure says of this exciting passage of seamanship—

"We found our course was nearly obstructed from the ice resting upon a shoal about two miles distant. He stood as sails were taken in, immediately rested, as it gradually opened, allowing just sufficient space for our absence by keeping up the lower booms. The storm of fine driving more to the southward increased our water, but snow and thick weather, with night coming on, rendered it no land, not one point distant, barely discernible. Most anxious, however, at the close of the season, to embrace every opportunity of getting to some place of security, our course was continued with every caution, when, under other circumstances, we should have most assuredly secured for the night, and at 7.30 p.m., with the lead going, went from 15 fathoms upon mud bank, having only six feet under the bow, and as the distance of 10 feet from the stern only 18 inches; while the stern was in 5 fathoms. The stream anchor and cable were laid out, which service was well performed by Messrs Wynniatt, Sainsbury, and Court; the parting four boats in consequence of the freshening N.W. gale and pieces of loose ice with snow, which, caking as it rested the water formed so hit a coating over its surface, and offered much resistance, that it was scarcely possible to pull through. However, with cheering the forehold and warrant officers' storerooms, and by hauling all the weight abaft the mizzenmast, at 10 p.m. we were enabled to heave off, and brought up with 7 fathoms in four and a half fathoms, and that night were finally frozen in in what has since proved a most safe and excellent harbour, which, in grateful remembrance of the many perils that we had escaped during the passage of that terrible Polar Sea, we have named the "Bay of Mercy," thus finally terminating this short season's operations, having been actual y only five entire days under way."

The third Engraving depictures the critical position of the *Investigator* at Ballast Beach, Baring Island, where she was frozen up from the 20th August to the 11th September, 1851. The good ship was, during this period, exposed to a heavy pressure, and was only partially protected by a large piece of grounded ice, within sixty yards of it's lead. The current was then created by Captain M'Clure—

On the morning of the 20th August our further progress was impeded by finding the ice resting upon a point. To prevent being carried away by the pack, we secured to a heavy floe on the side of a deep bay, a piece of ice, grounded in twelve fathoms, 74 yards from the beach, the connecting point between the two floes measuring about 7 knot per hour to the ebb; before a fresh breeze directly ends, which at length placed us in a very critical position, by a large floe striking the piece we were fast to, and causing it to oscillate so considerably that a tongue, which happened under our bottom, after the vessel had been, by every precaution to the anchors and warps, successful in holding on during the conflict, which continued several minutes, [illegible] and our berth was now [illegible] perfectly secure; but [illegible] of the day, the ice [illegible] suddenly to move, when a large floe, [illegible] the piece to which we were at length fast, and under the [illegible] ran several perpendicularly thirty feet, pinning to it on board a most frightful aspect. As it ascended above [illegible] forward, and appeared as was feared, it might be thrown completely on board the ship [illegible] have been crushed beneath it. This suspense was but for a few minutes, as the floe rent, carrying away with it a large piece from the foundation of our main, when it rose to every tide, and resumed its former position; but, no longer capable of resisting the pressure, it was hurried onward with the drifting mass. Our proximity to the shore compelled us, for the purpose of safety, to abandon her, and, heading to [illegible] consequently secur d with a chain stream and hemp cable three inches and a half in diameters, three of which were passed on board, the latter we were forced to cut, sank by large pieces beneath the bottom, and subtaining a heavy strain against the stern and rudder: the latter was much damaged, but to unship it was impossible. At one time the pressure raised from the ice becoming stationary.

The summer of 1852 was short and cheerless and the sun could not make its influence felt upon the icy masses which blocked Barrow's Strait entirely across. Captain M'Clure found himself, accordingly, again frozen in for another winter, and the temperature was pre-eminently severe in these icy solitudes. The weather in January and February, 1853, was [illegible] very rigorous and severe. On one day the temperature fell to sixty-five degrees below freezing point, and for twenty four hours actually averaged sixty two degrees below freezing point. It was Captain M'Clure's intention to start a party via the Mackenzie and Bathurst Bay, in the hope they would reach England by that route, when the discovery of the *Investigator* by Lieutenan Pim and the searching party from the *Resolute*, brought the welcome news. Captain M'Clure and his gallant crew greatly rejoiced after the long and trying ordeal through which they had so bravely and so cheerfully passed.

The *Phœnix* screw steam-sloop, Captain Edward A. Inglefield, was paid off on Tuesday at Woolwich. Previous to the crew being paid off the officers, petty officers, and men assembled in front of the pay-office when Captain Inglefield read a letter—of which the following is a copy—which was forwarded to him by command of the Lords of the Admiralty:—

Admiralty, Oct. 7.

Sir,—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 6th inst., received this day, I have their directions to convey to you the expression of their Lordships' great satisfaction at your proceedings.

My Lords highly approve of the firmness, energy, and good judgment, with which you have carried out their instructions, and of all the steps you have taken in the execution of their orders; and their Lordships desire that you will convey to the officers, seamen, and marines employed under your command, including the masts' second master, and crew of the *Herculaneum*, the like expression of their Lordships' high approva. of the manner in which you speak of their having done their duty.

I am commanded not to conclude this despatch without signifying to them their deep regret with which my Lords have heard of the untimely death of an officer so much esteemed by them as Lieutenant Belloc, of the French Navy.

I am, &c.,
W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Commander Inglefield, R.N., H.M. Steam vessel *Phœnix*.

The officers and men were much gratified when they heard the letter read. Prev ous to separating they gave three times three hearty cheers for Captain Inglefield; and many of them audibly expressed their wishes that they might soon serve under him again. A finer or more healthy-looking body of men were never paid off at Woolwich dockyard.

We hope to present to our readers a continuation of these interesting Illustrations, with further particulars of the contributions of Capt M'Clure and Lieut Cresswell to geographical discovery.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE FORTH.—The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company have just entered into an agreement with the Electric Telegraph Company, by which the telegraph now and down on part of the line from Edinburgh to Dundee will be continued immediately.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT FOR THE CITY.—The Committee appointed to select a design and approve an Artist to execute a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, in the Guildhall of London, have advertised for models, and thirty models were sent in on Tuesday last, from which they have to choose from the thirty the one which is to be awarded the sum of £1000. The successful [illegible] Mr. Behnes, Mr. Bell, Mr. Foley, Mr. Adams, Mr. [illegible] &c. Should the committee not find [illegible] models precisely meets their views, then each of the six [illegible] to supply fresh models, but it is distinctly [illegible] that these six artists shall have the execution of the work

SHIPWRECK OF "THE DALHOUSIE."—SIXTY LIVES LOST.

Much regret pervaded the City, on Friday week, at the announcement of the foundering of the ship *Dalhousie*, Captain Butterworth commander, in the Channel, off Beachy Head, and the loss of almost every soul on board, except one. The circumstances of the wreck are of deeply painful interest. The *Dalhousie* was a fine Indian-teak-built ship, of 800 tons. She was launched at Moulmein in 1848, and was a first-class vessel. She was the property of Mr. Allan, of Leadenhall-street, and was chartered as one of the "White Horse Line of Australian Passenger Ships." She went into the East India Docks to load for Sydney, and, happily, she was more devoted to the conveyance of freight than passengers. Her outward cargo consisted of about sixty-nine, and her cargo, comprising every description of merchandise, was estimated at upwards of £100,000. Captain Butterworth was one of the most experienced navigators, and had passed many years in the owner's service.

The *Dalhousie* cleared from the docks at Blackwall on the 13th and proceeded to Gravesend. Her passengers were confined to chief cabin class; and not more than twenty berths in all had been secured. Of these there went on board at Gravesend Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and three children; Mrs. Slingsby and three children; and Mrs. Radford; and the following had expressed their intention of joining the ship at Plymouth, where she was to touch:—Major Hawke, Capt. R. Daniel, Mr. J. Baldwin, Miss Macintosh and her maid, Mrs. Hill, and Miss A. M. Castles. Mrs. Butterworth, being unable to accompany her husband, Capt Butterworth, to Plymouth, where she would leave, went on board, with two of her sons, for the trip down Channel. The eldest, however, on the ship reaching the Downs, went ashore at Deal, to return to school, in the neighbourhood.

On the 18th the ship's departure from the Downs was telegraphed to Lloyd's, and the next that was heard of her was about five o'clock on the following afternoon, when a boat reached Dover from the brig *Mitchel Grove*, which was lying off in the roadstead, reporting having fallen in with one of the ship, and landing the only survivor, Joseph Reed, a seaman; every soul on board having perished with the vessel.

The following is a painful detail, as given in Reed's own words:—

On the 19th of October last set sail in the capacity of an able seaman. The ship was laden with a general cargo; her crew consisted of forty-eight men and officers, and she had also twelve passengers on board; it being intended that she should call at Plymouth to embark the remainder. She was towed down the Thames by a steam tug, and on the 18th, at 7 a.m., she arrived and was anchored in the Downs, the wind being contrary. The pilot who had taken her down from London quitted her in the Downs, and the vessel lay there detained by adverse winds, until the 18th. During that interval she rode out a heavy gale of wind from the S.W., which lasted for the space of 36 hours till the evening of the 17th, accompanied by a very heavy sea; but the ship rode it out easily with a single anchor and chain, being veered away to upwards of 90 fathoms of it. At seven a.m. on the 18th the captain got the ship under way, and proceeded down the English Channel, with a fresh breeze from the N.W. She arrived off Dungeness at about ten a.m., when the wind fell light. Captain Butterworth made the best of his way down Channel, under all sail; and nothing took place until between seven and eight p.m. At that time the vessel was ten miles to the westward of Dungeness: the wind shifted to the S.S.E., and gradually freshened. At ten p.m. Captain Butterworth took in the topgallant-sails, and at midnight all hands were called to reef topsails as the wind increasing rapidly from the southward and eastward, and a strong sea getting up. The light on Beachy Head was then in sight, six or eight miles on the starboard beam. At two a.m. I took the helm from which position I had the means of observing everything which took place subsequently; and at four a.m. the fore and mainstop-sails were double reefed, and the mizentop sail stowed. The wind was then blowing a gale, accompanied by a heavy sea, in which the vessel laboured greatly. Up to that time she had shown herself, to the best of my judgment, a lively, manageable ship, and during the gale in the Downs she had behaved remarkably well. The pumps had been sounded night and morning, and she was quite tight; and, after carrying them, as usual, at eight p.m (previous night), no water (excepting that always in the bottom) could be found.

Town do four a.m. being up began to lurch deeply in the sea, going a long way over on her broadside, and she seemed unable to recover herself when she rolled. Shortly afterwards the starboard-quarter boat was carried away by a sea, and the after davits were also carried overboard. The overboard water casks, sheep-pens, and other lumber. While so occupied the ship gave a violent lurch to starboard, and a heavy sea at the same breaking over her, stove in the bulwarks on the main-deck. The weather was then getting worse, and the ship was kept hauled to the wind on the port tack. She continued to lurch violently, and at half past five a.m. she rolled right over on her beam ends. I was at the fore and mainstop-sails were double reefed, and the mizentop sail stowed. The position with her mast-head in the water, as the men of the sea, which then made a clear reach over her, and carried away the larboard quarter boat. A great many of the crew took refuge in the main-top, and I got outside the ship on the weather-quarter gallery, it being impossible to stand on deck.

Captain Butterworth, the chief and second mate, the carpenter, cook, and some of the crew, joined me on the weather quarter, and they dragged through the gallery window four passengers, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and two children. A gentleman and his wife and another seaman also succeeded in getting out of the water a young lady who had come out on one of the poop cabins, and I handed her a large spar, and she held her with the rest of the crew on the gallery. Immediately afterwards a large sea broke over the ship, which washed off the gentlemen above mentioned, with his wife and children (four in all), and I never perished together. At about the time a schooner was observed about half a mile to the eastward, bearing down up on the wreck. Our ship was at that time settling fast in the water, and it was evident she could not remain afloat for many minutes longer. I cut the lashings of the spar to which the young lady had been made fast, in order to give her a chance for her life. Of the four quarter-deck guards, Captain Butterworth, the second mate, and one or two of the seamen quitted the sinking ship, and headed on to the spar in the hope of saving themselves. I being left on the quarter with the cook and carpenter. Many of the people had by this been drowned, but others remained holding on as they best could on the weather side of the wreck. She lay thus for about [illegible] minutes after Captain Butterworth had left her, when sank, going down head first. I scrambled from the quarter to the mizen-mast, which I secluded as the ship sank. I found the surgeon in the mizentop, and we went up together in the mizen crosstrees.

When we were submerged I lost sight of the surgeon, and I swam to some spars which were floating about. I got hold of one of them, but shortly afterwards I saw near me one of the hooks of the long-boat, capable of affording me better support than the deal, which I therefore left, and placed myself on the hook. The schooner was then within shouting distance, being about 100 yards to leeward of me, and I hailed her, begging her crew to go about to windward, and afterwards drift down among the *Dalhousie's* people, of whom several were still alive, and might thus have been picked up and saved, with a little exertion on the schooner's part. The only response which I could hear from her was given by some person on board, who told me "Swim to her," but as I was drifting to leeward more quickly than any man could swim, and she shortly afterwards stood away to the S.W., and left me and my companions struggling in the water. I watched her for nearly two hours afterwards, but she at length disappeared, with a breeze (so far as I could see) made the east shore to save any of us, although the schooner was close to the *Dalhousie* when she foundered, and her crew must have seen her go down.

In the course of the morning several other vessels passed near me, both going up and down Channel, without seeing us. My companions gradually perished one after the other, and I was reduced to my own frail support. At about one p.m. the wind veered to the S.W., and towards four o'clock a brig hove in sight to windward, standing down towards where I was floating. I made signals to her with my handkerchief, in the best way I could, which were fortunately seen. The brig soon came alongside me, and, having lowered a rope with a bowline in it, I made it fast round by body, and sprang from the hook into the sea. Although the crew of the brig observed every precaution in their power, I was unavoidably dragged under water for a minute or two before I could get on board, and when I at length reached her deck I was nearly senseless. She proved to be the *Mitchel Grove*, Mr. Rawson master, bound from Littlehampton to Sunderland, with timber. Captain Rawson and his crew all treated me with the greatest kindness and humanity, and at four p.m. on the following day the brig anchored in Dover Roads. The weather was then moderate, and Captain Rawson, having lowered a boat, landed me at Dover.

I made application to the owners' agent, who furnished me with the means of coming to London; and on the same evening I arrived in London, and lost no time in reporting myself at the office of the company. I further declare that when the ship went down, the light on Beachy Head bore from N.E. by E., distant about sixteen miles, and, to the best of my judgment, in about twenty fathoms of water. I believe that every person on board of her, with the exception of myself, perished. I cannot account for the circumstance of the ship foundering in the manner she did, otherwise than upon the supposition that a bag-end must have started, either from her having struck upon a wreck, or from some other cause unknown to me. And I, the said Joseph Reed, do conscientiously believe the above statement to be true &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH REED.

From the ship's papers deposited at the Shipping-office, we learn the names of her officers and a portion of the crew:—

Mr. John Butterworth, aged forty-five, captain, of London; Mr. William Walter Edge, aged thirty-three, chief mate; Mr. Charles Finch, aged twenty-three, second mate, of Little Hedingham; Mr. Charles Bowditch, aged twenty, third mate, of London; Mr. William Simpson, aged twenty, fourth mate, of Suffolk; John Alexander, aged twenty three, carpenter, of Stromness; James G. Brotherstone, aged forty-five, steward of Deptford; James Brotherstone (son of above), aged seventeen, cabin servant, of Deptford; Alfred Scarcliffe, aged twenty-three, [illegible] Walton-on-Naze, George Lopers, aged thirty-one, sailmaker, [illegible] Helena, James Barney, aged twenty-one, seaman, of Kent; James Harris, William Star shorn, Edward Saxon Rendle, and John Stutman, apprentices. The remainder—thirty-two—were Lascars had been brought from Calcutta on the ship's last voyage, and whose names are not mentioned in the ship's papers.

The conduct of the crew of the schooner, against whom Reed makes a serious accusation, in bearing away from the drowning sufferers, excited much feeling. The vessel is reported to be the coasting schooner *Exeter*. The name of the port to which she belonged, or where she was bound from or to, or her master's name, has not been elicited. She came up to the wreck in the manner described by Reed, but was, the evidence of the gale at the time that the master was unable (see states) to render assistance. And perhaps it is but justice to him and that as soon as he reached Portsmouth, [illegible] had seen to the pilots, and requested them at once to report [illegible] Lloyd's agents; and, on reference to Lloyd's List, [illegible] will be found.

Reed, the only survivor, is a young man, twenty-two years [illegible] sa. has been but a short time in Mr. Allan's service, and bears [illegible] excellent character. The poor fellow is suffering from the [illegible] the exposure which he endured. He was upwards of ten [illegible] and a half on the piece of wreck (the chock, a piece of timber which supported the long-boat on deck), and was then washed off to [illegible] a dozen times. When dragged on board the *Mitchel Grove*, he was nearly senseless. He has given some further details, from which we extract the following harrowing passages:—

When the ship was on her beam ends, Captain Butterworth told them to do the best they could to save themselves, not forgetting the passengers. He pointed to the schooner, apparently bearing down to the wreck, which might save them. The passengers who were dragged through the gallery window were Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and two children; and the young lady who was taken out of the water was Mr. Underwood's eldest daughter, a fine young lady, about nineteen years of age. Just before a fearful sea had swept off Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and the two children he observed them embrace each other and in earnest prayer, evidently quite conscious and resigned to their fate. Captain Butterworth was holding on near him when Miss Underwood, in her night dress, was washed out of the poop, and he exclaimed pointing to the unfortunate girl, "For God's sake, look here!" She was floating away when he (Reed) caught her up under the arms, and, with the aid of Burley, he got her out. He would never forget the look she gave him. He had cut a piece of rope to secure himself to a spar (the spare mainyard), but, seeing there was no chance for the girl he said, "You can better let me lash you to this; it is your only chance: and you may be picked up; if you perish, there is some hope for your body being found." She looked up resignedly at him, and said, "Yes, do." He immediately lashed her to the spar; and when it was sent adrift from him, she ejaculated to Reed, "My good brother, I am quite proud of being on board such a vessel, to wish had she rode out the gale in the Downs. The chock just enabled him to kneel upon it, and with a piece of deal planking, which he unshipped from the main-top, he held up to sail. He adheres to the former statement regarding the conduct of the schooner, which bore away from the drowning people. The weather was then moderate, and covering a body, and the sea did not [illegible] easily come up to the windward of them, and as for only seeing three men in the water, as she had reported to the Cowes pilot, more than that number must have been plainly seen.

Reed's escape altogether is most marvellous, besides his [illegible] clothing, he had on a heavy oilskin coat, with a thick Guernsey beath. Fortunately, he is a very expert swimmer, to which many owes his life. He has expressed him-elf in the most thankful terms to the captain and crew of the *Mitchel Grove*, Rawson, who picked him up, and for the great kindness he received on board.

We are happy to find that a subscription fund is about to be formed for the benefit of the unhappy widows and orphans who have been left destitute by this melancholy catastrophe.

Upon the front page of the present Number we have engraved a portrait of the *Dalhousie* from a drawing of the ship, formerly in the possession of her lamented commander, Captain Butterworth.

A CRY FROM THE DEEP WATERS.

[The following lines appeared in "Fisher's Drawing room Scrapbook for 1850." They seem to depict so closely the awful position of Joseph Reed, the sole survivor of the ill-fated *Dalhousie*, whose affecting narrative we this week present to our readers, as to render it, [illegible] their republication in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

From the deep and troubled water
Comes the cry
Wild are the waves around me
Dark the sky;
There is no hand to grasp me
From the sad death I die.

To one small plank that fails me,
Clinging low,
I am dashed by angry billows
To and fro;
I hear death-adders rising,
In all the winds that blow.

A cry of sad despair
From my lips
As I behold the distant
White-sail vanish
O'er the [illegible] grave,
Where the horizon dips.

They pass; they are forgotten,
And remote,
They cannot see the spaces
Where I float
The last hope dies within me,
With the [illegible] in my throat.

Through dim cloud-rifts looking
I can see
The new moon's crescent [illegible]
Faintly
And one star coldly shining
Upon my misery.

There are no sounds in nature
That [illegible]
The [illegible] of the wild [illegible]
All alone
And roar of waves exulting
To make my flesh their own.

Billow with billow racing,
Tempest trod;
Strength fails me; coldness gathers
On this clod:
From the deep and troubled waters
I cry to *Thee*, my God!

PATENT LAWS.

The principle of patents for new inventions has recently been the subject of warm discussion, in which several men of considerable eminence have taken part—some with an acerbity not quite befitting the treatment of a purely economical question. The cry for, what by an abuse of terms is called, "Free-trade" in inventions, or, as stated in the United States, where a taste for annexation, growing by what it fed on, created a desire to add inventions to the copyrights, which the printers and paper-makers of that country find it so profitable to reproduce without regard to the rights of authors. The idea has been taken up here by persons of a very different class; for instance, by Colonel Sir William Reid, the late Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition, author of a valuable book on Storms; by Mr. Scott Russell, who combines in his own person the unusual qualifications of a manufacturing capitalist and of an inventive scientific mechanic; and by Mr. Dent, a wealthy amateur watch and lock-maker, who was chairman of one of the rank of one of the Exhibition Juries. These, and those who agree with them, found their objection to the limited monopoly of a patentee on the inconvenience which a right of property in an invention causes to those who wish to make use of it. They take the state of invented property as it is—and it has grown up under, and in spite of, an imperfect patent-law—and they assume that they should have had all we now possess, and more, if the benefit from inventions had been open to be used by every one who had the means of manufacturing the article invented. They desire, that in future the faculty of invention shall meet no other reward than that which can be derived from carrying on a manufacture, or from the eleemosynary generosity of the public.

We differ from these claimants of "free warren" over the results of the inventive faculty, but not on the ground of the abstract injustice of their propositions. Every claim to exclusive rights must be maintained on its own merits. In a state of savagery man has no rights, but the rights of the strongest; at every step of civilisation in creating rights of property, we create limited monopolies.

The question to be considered is whether Patent Laws give us valuable inventions more rapidly than if the inventor lost all property the moment he made the results of his abilities public. But as the limited monopoly conferred by Patent Laws cannot be maintained on the plea of pity for the hard case of the inventor, so it cannot be condemned on the ground of inconvenience it may cause in special cases to certain manufacturers; because on such grounds all rights of property might be proved to be inconvenient and impolitic. If I cannot drain my estate because the outfall is through my neighbour's lands, who is such a blockhead that he prefers a sterile morass to fertile farms, that is a reason for a law enabling me to pass a drain in spite of him, but not a reason for confiscating his estate that I may cultivate it up to my ideas of model farming.

The principle of our Patent Law is, that, in consideration of the advantage conferred on the State by an invention, the inventor shall have a monopoly of using it for a certain time; so that he may obtain a pecuniary benefit in return for the time, the labour, and the intellect that he may have bestowed in bringing his invention to the state when he made it public. It is a condition of every patent, that, to be maintained, the specification must state clearly all the particulars respecting the invention. From time to time it is considered worth while to offer rewards for the attainment of certain objects. The patent-law offers perpetual premiums for the invention of the things most needed at each particular epoch, without putting the State either to the difficulty of deciding on the merit of an invention, or of drawing on the national exchequer or the purchase of a contrivance which the next inventor might supersede.

In ages when Patent-law did not exist, every skilled calling was a mystery: trades were secretly handed down from father to son, and inventions of great importance were repeatedly made and lost. It was at that period not worth while to invent anything that could not be kept secret. That our present system answers well is proved by the fact that no sooner does a demand for any improvement arise—as for instance in screw-propellers, in the manufacture of caoutchouc, in electric telegraphs—than it is supplied by the exertions of the whole inventive intellect of the kingdom, stimulated by the seldom realised idea of a fortune to be made from a patent. Certain manufacturers complain that they are hampered by excessive fertility of invention, that is possible—but they must not take it for granted that they would have had the advantage of the same number of inventions if the reward of a limited monopoly did not exist to stimulate invention. By far the greater number of valuable inventions can only be turned to profit in the hands of a great manufacturer. It is not the interest of a manufacturer to promote inventions which will supersede his machinery and interfere with his established line of business. And it is certainly not the interest of the public that every inventor should be tempted to become a manufacturer. If land were re-distributed every year, no person would build; every one would encamp; no one would drain, manure, and go through a course of agriculture; we should have nothing but potato-farms. So, if the patent privileges of inventors were abolished, it would have the effect of decreeing that intellect without capital, should remain unrewarded, at the mercy of such terms as capital, with or without intellect, should impose. For instance, a manufacturer of steam-ships, of established reputation, would have an opportunity of first experimenting on, and then making public, any improvement he might make in propelling steam-vessels, and might reap from it profitable reputation if not actual profit. But, if one of his workmen fancied he had made a valuable invention, the master would be in a position to say, when it was offered for his purchase—"No; I am satisfied with my present machinery, and, if your invention is really good, why, when my neighbours have tried it, I can adopt it." The obvious effect of the abolition of Patent rights would be to drive us back to the "*mystery*" system of the middle ages, and remove from all not possessed of capital any interest in effecting improvements in the machinery or the materials they may be in the habit of employing. Of what use would it be to educate our mechanics by schools, and lectures, and books, if at the same time we were to decree that mechanical and chemical skill was only to be useful to those provided with a money qualification? It is our interest that a close union should be formed, and yet a division of labour exist, between the manufacturing and the inventive, the intellectual and the operative, sections of our community. This a reasonable Patent Law effects. It enables the inventor to toil on day and night for years in hopes of reward; it enables him, when successful, to deal with the capitalist on equal terms.

There can be no doubt that just as mines remain unworked or ill-worked, and farms undrained or ill-drained, in the hands of torpid proprietors, so certain patents, especially in mechanical inventions, become after a time embarrassing to the progress of invention; but this embarrassment is rather a reason for enactments similar to those which compel the drainage of lands in Lincolnshire, and force railroads and canals through the estates of unwilling proprietors, than for opening up the whole proceeds of inventive intellect to the free use of manufacturers by a decree, which would, in effect, hand over the profits of invention as a monopoly to capital.

We can conceive circumstances under which a compulsory arbitration for selling the money worth of mechanical inventions, and permitting one patentee to make use of the inventions of another, might be advantageous to the State, or even to buy up inventions in order to throw them open. But as the double reward of reputation and money has always been found the greatest incentive to exertions of every kind, we can conceive no better mode of keeping the inventive intellect of the world on the stretch, than by granting to each inventor a limited monopoly in the shape of a Patent for his improvements.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Testimonial to Mr. Bright.—The subscription commenced in Rochdale for a testimonial to Mr. Bright, for his exertions in behalf of Free-trade, has been brought to a close. The amount was upwards of £5000. After consulting with the hon. member, the committee decided that a library would be an appropriate testimonial. The case is an elegant and elaborate work of art. A silver plate is affixed to this handsome piece of furniture, with an appropriate inscription. The library consists of more than 1200 volumes. It was selected by Mr. Bright at an additional cost of £1300; and the balance, after deducting the expenses, has been paid to that gentleman.

Totness, Devon.—The corporate property of the borough of Totness, which for a great number of years has been in Chancery, has been conveyed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to charity trustees, in order that the income accruing therefrom might be applied towards the establishment and support of a free school, and to certain other charitable purposes. There are about 100 candidates for the vacant office of the head-mastership of the grammar School in this town.

Winchester Gaol.—At the late Hants Assizes, Lord H. Cholmondeley took occasion to deny the truth of the statements made at a recent coroner's inquest in London, respecting cruelties practised in Winchester Gaol. Lord Palmerston had sent down one of the inspectors of prisons to make inquiry; he went over the prison with himself (Lord Cholmondeley), and Mr. Taylor had expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and, as it was expected that some house of the proceedings would come before the court, Mr. Williams told him that he might state that the whole was an unfounded charge.

Fraud on the Liverpool Corporation.—A fraud on a large scale has been discovered between a clerk of works and a contractor. At Mr. Rawson's, a committee of supervision, consisting of Mr. Rawson, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Hall, acted as clerk of the works, and his duty was to examine the bricks furnished by Mr. Rawson, and to pass none as to the correctness of the deliveries. It has been discovered that Clark passed receipts for 900,000 bricks, which were either not delivered or spoiled, and for which Mr. Rawson has received £1326 15s. 9d. Mr. Rawson has been arrested, and brought before the police-court, Liverpool, but the case was remanded till the 29th (yesterday), when Clark is expected to be also in custody.

The Chancery for the Duchy of Lancaster.—This court having recently been revived, and brought more prominently before the notice of the legal profession and of the public, Mr. James, the Vice-Chancellor, held a sitting for the first time at Manchester, last week, at the Law Society's rooms. Formerly the sittings were held at Preston only, but under the new *régime* they were held at Liverpool, and now they will be held in Manchester; so that there will be three courts open on the palace in place of one as before. The profession in Manchester have promised to take all the cases they can into it, and a large number were brought before Mr. James for adjudication.

The Half-Holiday Movement.—A public meeting of the trades of Edinburgh and Leith has been held to promote the success of the movement for a Saturday half holiday and Friday payments. The meeting, which was largely and respectably attended, was presided over by John Hope, Esq., W.S. Statements were made showing the progress which had been made in obtaining the half-holiday. Already the building trades enjoyed the privilege, and a hope was expressed that, by the unanimous and earnest support of the influential inhabitants of the city, it would become universal. Resolutions affirming the expediency of restricted hours of labour, and pledging those present to use their best endeavours to effect the desired change, were cordially agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

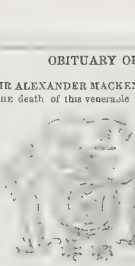
Popular Libraries, Museums, and Institutions.—*Liverpool.* Mr. Brown's offer to the people of Liverpool, promises to become the germ of a magnificent institution. Between Liverpool and Manchester there has been a rivalry of pride, purpose, and opinion, not always productive of the best results. Thus, Manchester having won a laurel by its Free Library, Liverpool now seeks to win a better. Manchester has expended some five or six thousand pounds on its literary treasures, and on the building which contains them—Liverpool proposes to lay out some twenty thousand in the same service. Mr. Brown's offer of £50,000, having been accepted, a committee of the corporation has recommended the court to set aside £15,000 out of their surplus revenues, as an addition to the gift of the benefactor for South Lancashire. With such a sum, added by gifts of every kind, a noble institution may be created an honour to the town, and an example to the country.—*Salford.*—The Museum of Art and Nature is understood and appreciated by the people. In the three years from the day of opening, more than one million of visitors have gone through the rooms—945,200 have visited, and 108,222 volumes have been read in, the reading-room. This is sufficient, perhaps, to show that the want of a lead ng library has not hitherto prevented the books from being read.—*Bolton.*—The sum raised as a library fund by voluntary subscription amounted to £2185 5s. 9d. Of this amount, the committee have expended not less than £2475 in books—therein acting more wisely than laying out the chief part of their resources in building. Bolton has followed Manchester in dividing its library into two parts—a consulting section and a lending section. The first of these contains above 9000 volumes, and the second somewhat above 3000.—The opening of the *Rotherham* and *Scarborough* Literary and Mechanics' Institution was celebrated last week with great *éclat*. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were devoted to the bazaar; Thursday morning to Mechanics'n's oratorio of "Elijah," and the evening to a grand and miscellaneous concert. Friday morning to a public breakfast, and the evening to a *soirée*. Thus, the five days opened sources of attraction remarkably varied in their character and calculated to gratify the tastes of all sections of the community, and to present, as a whole, a festival, which was no auspicious to the success of the institution as its warmest friends could reasonably have anticipated.

Russian Corruption.—It is well known that in Russia, government functionaries are easily corrupted. The following instance of their corruption is related in a recently published work:—"A young man inherited a large estate in the government of Moscow. A neighbour unjustly claimed a part of it. The young man asked a uncle, the chief judge of the district, if he ought to go to law, or consent to an arrangement. The uncle recommended him to go to law, assuring him he would gain his suit. Some months after he learned that he had lost the action, because his uncle had allowed his self to be corrupted for the sum of 10,000 roubles. He hastened to his uncle and reproached him bitterly. 'It is true,' said the uncle calmly, 'that you have lost your action—true also that I accepted 10,000 roubles from your adversary, but that was all he had. If you had gained your suit here, as was your right, he would have appealed, and by sending his 10,000 roubles to St. Petersburg would have gained his cause. But now do you take the money, appeal, and you will succeed.' The nephew, delighted, gratefully embraced his uncle."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, BART., G.C.H., OF FAIRBURN

The death of this venerable Baronet, the senior General in her Majesty's service, occurred at Bath on the 17th inst., in the eighty-third year of his age.



Sir Alexander was eldest son of the late Roderick Mackenzie, Esq., of Fairburn, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of William Baillie, Esq., of Rose Hall Rosshire, and succeeded to the baronetcy August 21, 1820, at the decease of his maternal uncle, General Sir Evan Baillie, some time Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Bengal, who obtained a special patent, extending the limitation to his sister's son. At the period of his death Sir Alexander was the senior general in the Army List. He entered the army the same year as the Duke of Wellington, with whom he previously studied at Angers, in France. Succeeding, at a very early age, to extensive hereditary possessions in Rossshire, N.B. (the Royal forests of Fairburn, Monar, and Strathconnan having been granted to his lineal ancestor by James IV. of Scotland), the young soldier rose very rapidly, passing from the Royal Regiment to the 42nd Highlanders, and then obtaining a battalion of the Ross-shire Highlanders (the 78th), which he commanded at the first capture of the Cape of Good Hope. In the last long war, which terminated in 1814, General Mackenzie was continuously employed abroad and at home. For his services in the Mediterranean, the King of the Two Sicilies conferred on him the Order of the Grand Cross of St. Januarius, and, in recognition of his general duties, he was honoured with the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order by King George IV., by whom, and the Duke of York, he was much esteemed. We understand that Sir Alexander has left considerable sums to hospitals and other philanthropic establishments.

REAR-ADMIRAL BELL, C.B.

Rear-Admiral Christopher Bell, C.B., died on the 16th instant. This gallant officer, who entered the Royal Navy in June, 1796, took an active part in many a daring capture and "cutting out" expedition of the war. While employed ashore on the south side of St. Domingo, in 1806, he received a severe wound in an attack made by the natives on his party. In 1810 he was honoured with approbation of the Admiralty for his gallant engagement with *Le Barbier de Seville*, which he took and destroyed.

He obtained the Companionship of the Bath in 1840, and was made Rear-Admiral October 1, 1846.

The Wordsworth Memorial Window, intended for the new church at Cockermouth, has been painted by Messrs. Hardman, and is ready for fixing

OFFICERS COMMANDING IN THE FRENCH SQUADRON OF THE LEVANT.

REAR-ADMIRAL FACQUINOT.

Charles Hector Facquinot, Second in Command of the French fleet in the Levant, is one of the most intrepid navigators of the French navy. He was born on the 4th of March, 1786. In 1820, being then still *enseigne*, he made, under the orders of the celebrated Dumont d'Urville, the circumnavigatory expedition in the *Coquille*, and afterwards, almost without an interval, the two voyages of exploration in the *Astrolabe*, under the orders of the same sailor. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1825, and was made captain of a frigate in 1836. During the expedition above-mentioned, M. Facquinot collected, among other important contributions to science, a series of observations on the coast of New Zealand. In 1840 he was made post-captain; and obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 3rd of February, 1852. He was charged by Louis Philippe with the superintendence of the artistic execution of the beautiful work of Dumont d'Urville, on the voyage of the *Astrolabe*, and acquitted himself with great care and success. Upon the formation of the Mediterranean squadron of Evolution, last year, he was appointed Second in Command, by the Emperor. Admiral Facquinot is one of the most accomplished officers of the French navy. His address is frank and sailorlike, and there is in his expression a sweetness and affability which at once conciliate the sympathies of every one. M. Facquinot is a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

VICE-ADMIRAL HAMELIN.

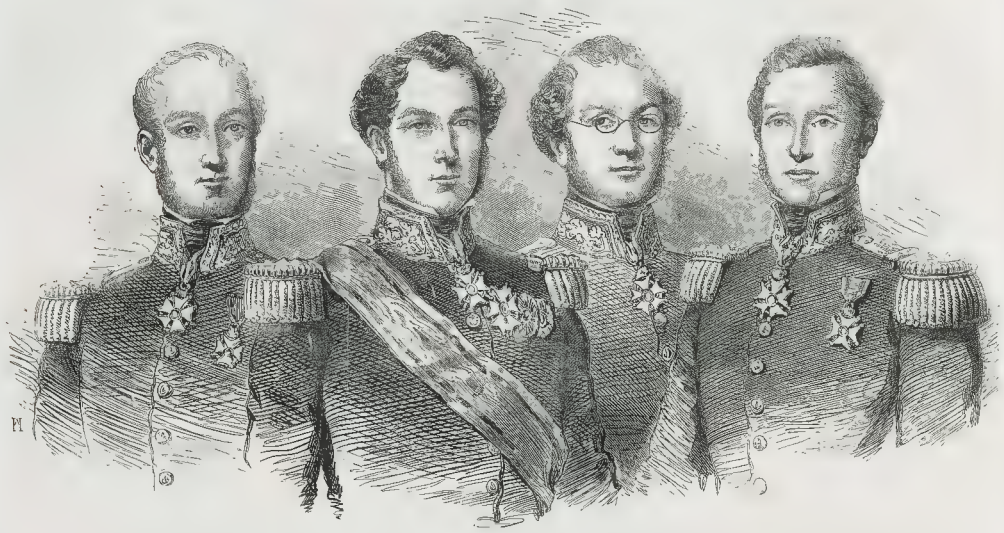
Ferdinand Alphonse Hamelin, Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of France in the Levant, was born Sept. 2, 1796. At the early age of nine he entered the navy: in 1812 he was made *enseigne* (a grade equivalent to that of midshipman of the English navy); and, in 1821, attained the rank of Lieutenant. In 1824 he took part in the squadron of evolution before Cadiz, under the orders of Admiral Duperre, charged with protecting by sea the operations of the French army in the Peninsula. His distinguished conduct on this occasion procured for him the order of St. Ferdinand from the Spanish Government. He was appointed *capitaine de frégate* in 1828. *capitaine de vaisseau* in 1836; and Rear-Admiral in 1842. In the following year he was appointed *Major-General de la Marine* at Toulon. In 1844, Admiral Hamelin succeeded Admiral Dupotit Thouars in the command of the naval station *de l'Océanie* and the west coast of America. He repaired to the Sandwich Islands in the month of March, 1846, to assure himself of the execution of the treaty concluded in 1837, between France and the Government of Oyahyhe. Satisfied with the conduct of the king, Hamamia, the Admiral delivered to him the presents with which he was entrusted by Louis Philippe. In 1848 M. Hamelin was made Vice-Admiral, and was charged with the inspection of the ships of the line in the ports of Rochfort and Toulon. At different intervals he was named Member of the Board of Admiralty—a post which he resigned in 1849, to take that of Port Admiral of Toulon. Admiral Hamelin is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Of an agreeable physiognomy, the gallant Admiral possesses in the highest degree the manners of the perfect gentleman, allied to the energy characteristic of his profession. In regard to naval science, also, he is an officer of great distinction; and his appointment to the command which he at present holds is but the just reward of his high personal qualifications.

COUNT BOUET WILLIAUMEZ.

Le Comte Bouet Williaumez, *capitaine de vaisseau* at the head of the *état major* of the French fleet in the Levant, was born on the 24th April, 1806. He was adopted, in the year 1845, by Count Williaumez, Vice-Admiral in the French service; and in the same year he married the daughter of Rear-Admiral Lemarant. Count Bouet entered the service in 1823. He was then in the French Navy in terms as *aspirant* in 1824, *enseigne* in 1829, and lieutenant in 1835. In 1842 he commanded as *capitaine de corvette* on the French station on the coast of Africa, and was specially charged to watch the execution of the convention relative to the slave trade. He exercised provisionally the functions of Governor of Senegal. *Capitaine de vaisseau* in 1844, he took a part in the naval expedition against Morocco, under the command of the Prince de Joinville. It was this officer who furnished the plans according to which the operations in the bombardment of Mogador were directed. The Prince de Joinville selected him to convey to France the flags taken in this campaign. In 1848 he was charged with a mission to the coast of Africa, and in the performance of this duty he visited the Republic of Liberia. Captain Bouet is a sailor gifted with rare energy and great intrepidity. During his government of Senegal he signalised himself by several feats of arms against the aborigines; one of which, in particular, in which he defended Bonaze Medine on the subject of a picture which now belongs to Admiral Lemarant, father-in-law of M. Bouet. Appointed commander of the Legion of Honour in 1849, on the return of his expedition from the coast of Africa, he was promoted in the following year to the first class of his grade.

ADMIRAL LE BARBIER DE TINAN.

Le Barbier de Tinan (Marie Charles Adelbert), Rear-Admiral in command of the French steam squadron destined to Constantinople, was born on the 30th of August, 1803. He was fifteen years old when he entered the service. In 1832 he was appointed *enseigne*, and in 1839, lieutenant. Since that period he has served in different commands, especially in 1850. In 1851 he became *capitaine de frégate*; and in four years, *capitaine de vaisseau*. He filled different offices from 1845 to 1850, at which period he was raised to the first class of his grade. On the



REAR-ADMIRAL FACQUINOT. ADMIRAL HAMELIN. CAPTAIN ROBERT WILLIAMEZ. REAR-ADMIRAL LE BARBIER DE EINAN.

OFFICERS COMMANDING IN THE FRENCH SQUADRON OF THE LEVANT.

3rd February, 1852, M. le Barbier de Einan was appointed Rear-Admiral, titular member of the Board of Admiralty, and one of the Commissioners of Lighthouses, attached to the Ministry of Marine.

KAMENIETZ, CAPITAL OF PODOLIA, IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

KAMENIETZ is the principal town, and seat of the Government, of the province of Podolia, in Russian Poland. It is situated on the Smotritsch, and not far from the Dnieper, 235 miles north-west of Odessa. This province has belonged successively to the Poles, the Turks, afterwards to the Poles again, and lastly, at present, to the Russians. Its area is 16,443 square miles, and the population was in 1846 1,702,000, mostly Poles. The soil is fertile, and cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent. The mineral products include lime, nitre, and alabaster. There are here manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, potash, and some distilleries—the trade being chiefly in the hands of the Jews.

Kamenietz is the capital of the Greek eparchy of Podolia and of Roman Catholic bishops, and has a Russian Theological Seminary and other schools. The chief edifice is the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The fortifications were razed in 1812, but have since been reconstructed, and are said to be of great strength.

WIDDIN, ON THE DANUBE.

WIDDIN, IN BULGARIA, ON THE DANUBE.

WIDDIN is a very important post, commanding as it does the approach to one of the defiles of the Balkan from the Danube. It is consequently very strongly fortified, mounting ordinarily 280 guns; but the fortifications have been very considerably increased, and the number of guns also, since the late threat of invasion on the part of Russia. The town is the largest on the Turkish shore of the Danube, containing more than 20,000 inhabitants. It has an imposing appearance when approached by water, on account of the number of its white minarets and mosques rising above the houses. Within the walls it shows signs of industry and wealth. The country around Widdin presents a pleasing landscape, consisting of verdant swells, cultivated fields, and plains, upon which vast troops of horses and herds of buffaloes are seen grazing. The Austrians bombarded the town from the island in front of it, and took it, in 1689. Part of the Russian troops are now posted near Kalafat, on the opposite bank of the river.

KAMENIETZ, THE CAPITAL OF PODOLIA, IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

TURKISH RECRUITS.

RECRUITS IN TURKEY.

ALTHOUGH the practice of recruiting in Turkey has undergone some modifications since the organisation of the new military code of 1843—modifications removing much of that arbitrary character which formerly led to so much abuse and cruelty—recruits are still required and obtained under a regular conscription, under officers very formidable in aspect and unrelenting in purpose, appointed to the duty. The subject of our present Engraving is one of the recruiting parties, as they were seen some years ago in the more distant provinces of the empire. The recruiting officers are armed to the teeth carrying pistols, dagger, and a formidable yatagan swung across his breast, in the folds of his shawl. Sometimes—more especially in case of resistance, or attempted escape—the new recruits are tied together with a cord. There can be no doubt that conscription is looked upon with great dislike in most of the rural districts—where parents see with regret and terror their sons taken from the plough to risk their lives in the battle-field. But the admirable regulations of the new system, which ensure the soldier abundant food, good clothing, and regular pay, for a limited service of five years' active duty—to be followed afterwards by a service of five years in the militia of his native village or district—will, in time, go far to remove the opposition which is evinced upon this subject.

THE FAIR OF ST. PETER, AT GIURGEVO.

THE Fair of St. Peter, as celebrated at Giurgevo, presents a wild scene, strangely illustrative of the costumes and habits of the various inhabitants of the Danubian Provinces. It is held upon a vast barren plain, without verdure or shade, at a little distance from the town; and here whole villages and families pour in their thousands to mix with gipsies and professional mountebanks in the rude hilarity appropriate to such occasions. Every party as they arrive unharness the horses or oxen from their carriage, and then organise themselves into small several encampments The merchants and farmers put up a sort of rude canvas covering, supported at the sides by their waggons; the gipsies defying the sun's rays from beneath their broad-brimmed hats On every side the smoke from improvised kitchens curls upward high into the air whilst beneath the tents, and on the open ground all around, the preparations for the dance are set about without delay. The belles of Wallachia are very proud of their velvet caps, in which are suspended long chaplets, upon which are contained the jewels and coins which are to form their dower. The young *tsigane* girls have a peculiar beauty of face, and gracefulness of figure, which support their claim to an extraction, in olden time, from a parent stock on the borders of the Ganges.

In the midst of this scene of confused gaiety, the merchants furnish forth their stalls the principal productions dealt in being coarse cloths, furs, and various articles of attire; to which may be added, all descriptions of food in abundance.

FAIR OF ST. PETER, AT GIURGEVO, IN WALLACHIA.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The life of Haydon, by Mr. Taylor, is about to appear in a second and revised edition. Very few lives of modern artists have got beyond an average sale of the first edition, and the success of Haydon's life must be attributed as much to curiosity about his person as interest in the art to which, in his own eyes, he was a real martyr. The lives of artists seldom abound in incidents, but Haydon's life is full of striking situations. It is the history of a man of inflamed temperament warring with the world in behalf of high art. Mr. Taylor, it is said, is about to omit some of the prayers that have given unnecessary offence to a few over-scrupulous minds. We are sorry for this. The prayers, it is urged, are essentially necessary to the due understanding of the man. Mr. Taylor should act on the advice which we remember to have heard Haydon himself give when Wilkie's life was first announced. There had been an idle rumour afloat that Wilkie was to appear in full dress, that omissions of moment were to be made in his journals and letters. "Pray," said Haydon, "do not suffer Wilkie's vigour to be castrated to suit *temporary apprehensions* of the truth."

Another work of still greater moment connected with art, and of some importance, also, in connexion with literature, is the announcement of a volume of letters to and from Mr. Haydon. The volume will, it is said, include letters of interest from the poet Keats; and some of great artistic value from Wilkie, who always wrote clearly on what he understood so well his own art. "The real man," we remember to have heard Haydon remark, speaking of Wilkie, "is only shown in his correspondence with me."

The friends of Wilkie complain that Haydon is made to appear too advantageously, and Wilkie too disadvantageously in Mr. Taylor's "Life;" and that the cause of their final quarrel is not stated. No two men could be possibly more unlike than Haydon and Wilkie; their friendship, consequently, assumed the form at all times of a sort of armed neutrality. Haydon was loose in money matters; Wilkie correct, like an accountant on oath before a magistrate. Haydon often borrowed, seldom repaid in time, and too frequently omitted to pay at all. Such things could not last. When Mr. Cunningham wrote the life of Wilkie, Mr. Haydon was still alive; and, out of delicacy towards him, the cause of their final quarrel was omitted altogether. Now that Haydon has gone, and Haydon has been allowed to tell his story, the friends of Wilkie are of opinion that the version of the quarrel, as related by Wilkie himself, merits publication. Wilkie, it is well known, kept a journal; and from this journal the following extract now appears in print for the first time:—

12th November, 1821.—Had a call this morning from Mr. Haydon, to say that he had just been *arrested*, at the suit of Rennel, the printer, for a debt of £66, and the Sheriff's-officer had brought him out in his gig to see if I would bail him. I expressed much dislike to this; but, rather than see him go to prison, said, that if he would get another as good I would be one to bail him, but would not bail him a one. He therefore *promised* that he would get Mr. Perkins, of Great Marlborough street, to join me, or some other friend equally good. In consequence of this, and the assurance that he would use every exertion to raise the money to discharge the debt, and his repeated promise that he would not leave town till it was discharged and the bond destroyed, I acquiesced, and put my name with his to the bond. In the afternoon I called at Perkins's, to ask if Haydon had called on him. He said he had; but that he, being out, did not see him. Go he could not be bail to him. I was led to call on Perkins to ascertain this in consequence of having received a very unbecoming letter from Haydon, filled with upbraidings, promises, and threats, and at the same time submitting to ask for secrecy, but neglecting entirely what was most his duty to have informed me of—namely, whether he had found any one else to join me in bailing him. Haydon's conduct on this occasion appears strikingly offensive, and brings me to the determination of giving up his acquaintance.

The unbecoming letter we have not seen; but it is easy to imagine from Haydon' journals what a threatening letter from Haydon would be like. Such then is Wilkie's account of his quarrel with his old friend, and we recommend it to Mr. Taylor for insertion in the next edition of "Haydon's Life."

It is usual for artists to appear during the last week in October in a state of excitement not common to them during any other part of the year. The private view day at the Royal Academy—the first Monday in May—is a tranquil hours to artists without the pale of the Academy, compared to the last week in October. The reason is obvious: the first of November in each year is the day on which, should any vacancy have arisen in the ranks of the associates of the Royal Academy during the preceding twelve months, that the election takes place of an artist to succeed to the vacancy. The first of November is what is called a field day with the forty Royal Academicians. It is on that day they assemble to consider the claims—not of British artists who are not Royal Academicians, but of British artists who have expressed in writing a desire to belong to their body. Every kind of influence is at work to secure or prevent his election. Artists desirous of admission call in their best clothes on the most popular Academicians, and look smiling and well to do. At the election, portrait-painters prick against portrait painters, and landscape painters prick against landscape-painters. The sculptor exerts his interest to bring in an architect, and an architect works to bring in a sculptor. This is human nature, and is easily accounted for. To become a Royal Academician is to attain a position in art very generally sought for by candidates for distinction and reward. The situation implies merit, and in many instances commands commissions. Who would not fill such an office? The first of November is, therefore, a great day. Unhappily, this year there is no vacancy. Were a Raphael to arise to-morrow and twenty vacancies to occur in the Academy in the next twenty weeks, the modern Raphael, whose claims all men admit, must wait for another first of November, and must go through another last week in October. Mr. Millais, for instance, as some one remarked the other day very pertinently, cannot by any chance become an Associate of the Academy before the 1st of November in next year. The Academicians surely should revise their rules.

The great and increasing demand for the works of British artists (having its source chiefly in our great manufacturing cities) has originated a scheme for a monthly sale by public auction of pictures and drawings. On the first Thursday of every month a Mr. Robinson, of Old Bond-street, purposes selling by public auction whatever is entrusted to him for sale in this way. He will, so we are assured, receive Cimes from artists, from collectors weeding their collections, and from connoisseurs "returning abroad." The scheme has much to recommend it. But it has our heartiest support from the assistance it will lend to the young and too often the needy artist. This is a medium between the patron and the pawnbroker. Collectors and connoisseurs had ample friends in Christie and Manson, and Sotheby and Wilkinson. "Of how much advantage," it was remarked to us the other day, "would a monthly auction of this kind have been to Patrick Nasmyth." Our London Hobbema, for such Nasmyth certainly was, sold his pictures to pawnbrokers. His principal dealings in this way lay with a pawnbroker in the Westminster-bridge road. We remember his works there. When a young painter, fresh from Scotland, with all his country's pride freshly about him, expressed his regret at seeing his pictures so ill hung—"Were they inside or outside the window?" was Nasmyth's question. "Oh, they were in," was the reply. "Then," said Nasmyth, "I do not care; they might have been worse hung." Meaning outside the window, with riddles, warming-pans, and Hessian boots.

The fever-height to which the best works of living British artists has of late been carried, may be illustrated by an offer made last season—not in earnest half in jest by the great auctioneer of pictures in this country. Mr. Christie is said to have offered to secure to the proprietor of Sir Edwin Landseer's exquisite little picture, called "Jack in Office," no less a sum than two thousand guineas, on his sending that picture to his rooms for sale. Our readers will remember the size of the picture, but they will also remember its admirable story, and the vigour and finish of its execution. It was no romantic offer. The money for it would have been found in the manufacturing districts.

MUSIC.

A series of our performances of Italian Opera is to take place at Brighton during the second week in November, in which Grisi and Mario are to appear. There will, in all probability, be the last appearances of these illustrious artists in England. We are enabled to mention (on authority worthy of reliance) that Mario goes, during the winter season, to the Italian Opera at Paris; while Grisi will remain in repose, demanded by the state of her health. In the spring and summer they have in contemplation a professional tour through Germany and France, previous to their departure in the autumn for the United States; and they will then withdraw from public life to the retirement of their Florentine villa.

The operas to be given at Brighton, in which they are to appear for the last time, are to be got up on as large a scale as the size of the theatre will permit. Madame Doris, Madame Bellini, Signor Ciabatta, Signor Galli, Signor F. Lablache, and other singers well known to the metropolitan public, have been engaged; and the band and chorus are to consist entirely of performers from the Royal Italian Opera.

Two young English vocalists, of great promise, have appeared at the HAYMARKET, in the "Beggars' Opera:" Miss Featherstone, in the character of *Macheath*, and Miss Ormonde in *Polly*. In general we dislike the appearance of females in male parts; but Miss Featherstone did much to reconcile us to a thing which neither judgment nor taste can entirely sanction. She gave, certainly, a very fair feminine version of this part; but still she looked so admirably, and acted with so much gaiety and spirit, that it was impossible to be otherwise than pleased. And then she sang the airs deliciously, with one of the finest and richest contralto voices we have ever heard, and with great simplicity and expression. Still, however, we shall be better pleased to see her in a character belonging to her own sex. Miss Ormonde, too, will be an acquisition to our musical stage—if ever we have one. Her voice is a soprano, of limited power, but much sweetness, and it has the great advantage of being always in tune. She sings, too, with taste and feeling.

An entertainment of a miscellaneous nature—literary, pictorial, and musical—called "The Irish Tourists' Ticket," was given by Mr. H. P. Hatch on Monday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms. It is a descriptive sketch of Irish character, manners, scenery, &c., illustrated by dioramic views and songs, written by Mr. Samuel Lover. Without possessing any striking features, the entertainment is lively and agreeable; and an evening spent in seeing and hearing it will not be thrown away.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.

The most important theatrical event of the present week is the re-opening of this house, under Mr. Buckstone's excellent management, with embellishments, improvements, and repairs, on an extended scale; showing at once determined enterprise and a well-grounded hope of permanent success. The architect, in effecting these satisfactory results is Mr. G. Somers Clarke. The area in front of the curtain has been entirely re-furnished—the pit and stalls being covered with patent American leather, and separated by a metal gilt cresting. The flooring of the orchestra has been much lowered, for the purpose of promoting an uninterrupted view of the stage—the stage itself being newly constructed. The green curtain, also, has been removed; and, in order to harmonize in tone with the rest of the embellishments of the house, has been replaced by a blue one. A new drop-scene also has been painted by Mr. Callcott. Mr. Garland has modeled some beautiful medallions for the ceiling, proscenium, and dress-circle. Among these, are fifteen medallion portraits of English dramatists, from Shakspeare to Knowles and Bulwer. The decorative paintings were executed by Messrs. Pantanini and Bendixen. In a scroll, over the proscenium, is a group of boys and animals, immediately under one of Thalia, Melpomene, and Erato. The whole has, indeed, a dazzling effect and presents the most beautiful, as well as the most brilliant, of our theatrical interiors.

The re-opening took place on Monday, and the inaugurating performances were—"A Cure for Love," the "Beggars' Opera," and "Founded on Facts." The part of *Sadgrove* is one perfectly Buckstonian; and his fits of inability, to which he resorts as the means of drowning an erotic passion, needing the consolation of the glass, were overwhelmingly ludicrous. On Tuesday "Hamlet" was performed, for the purpose of testing the claims of Mr. George Vandenhoff to the tragic lead of the company, and the trial was perfectly satisfactory. During the Vestris management of Covent Garden, Mr. Vandenhoff gave promise of perhaps more power than he now evinces, but was crude in style; when he left us altogether for America, where, by practice, he has become evidently a finished artist. His *Hamlet* is certainly an elegant, and in some situations a highly-wrought, piece of acting. We have great hope that, in the new pieces about to be produced at this theatre, he will prove an efficient performer. His success was incontrovertible, and an honourable future awaits his exertions in the profession to which he was born.

DRURY-LANE.

The manager has collected the leading members of the different equestrian and gymnastic troupes, and thus combined the attractions of many entertainments in one. On Monday, an excessive multitude assembled within the walls of the theatre to witness these exciting exercises. The stage has been converted into a circle, a gallery for the orchestra being formed at the back, and the pit being boarded over and raised to a level with it; thus constituting a *salle* convenient for witnessing the performances. The feats of horsemanship, equitation, and vaulting were surprising. A few particulars may be given in illustration, such as the brothers Elliott in "the Sports of Atlas, or Dance of the Silver Globes." M. Russell's equilibrium feat on the neck of the top of a pyramid of decanters; the young Hernandez and Mr. Dale, as the Olympic Brothers; Mr. Eaton Stone's the wild horse of the prairies; and the little Ella's daring exploits in riding and leaping. We may commend the Zameson family and Pauline's management of her steed. Tom Barry and his fellow clowns were also decidedly clever, spinning their long ethical yarns with a mock wisdom and a humour irresistibly provocative of mirth. The manager certainly seems to be a fortunate man, and the public to have determined on patronising his efforts for making this once patent theatre a profitable place of amusement.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE LIEUTENANT BELLOT.—Lord John Russell and the Earl of Ellesmere have requested Sir Roderick Murchison to place their names on the list of the committee, for the purpose of promoting the erection of a monument to the memory of the late gallant French officer, Lieut. Bellot, and have authorised him to announce that they are ready to contribute liberally to the laudable object.

Literature.

THE LIVES OF THE POETS-LAUREATE &c. By WILTSHIRE STANTON AUSTIN, Jun., B.A., Exeter College, Oxon, and J. RALPH, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Bentley.

The personal and literary history of the Poets-Laureate of this empire is a very fine subject, and it on it to have inspired a very fine work. We cannot, however, in conscience, say that the work which Messrs. Austin and Ralph have here given to the public is very fine. But it is at least a book and a book on a theme which cried out for record. Far be it from us to discourage anybody who may still wish to treat the subject. It is not yet our duty to wave a gag-rule, as we are not yet able to proclaim the ground sacred from discussion. Still, less would we discourage the present authors themselves from the exercise of their own production. There is nothing in what they have here published, which would justify us in describing them as incapable of the task; and there is nothing in the book which would permit us to pronounce them *parfumeurs officio, munere abolutos*. There may—it is possible—be some persons in one rank who would feel an interest in the lives and characters of poets, and even poets laureate, who will learn something new from this volume; there may be also some who will agree with the authors of it in their critical remarks where those remarks are not repetitions of common sentences, or of now prevalent opinions: there may, again, be others, who will not notice, or even perceive, the errors of date and the errors of fact. We are not of the number. But the book contains several pages forcibly and felicitously written; and therefore the writers could doubtless have produced the rest in a shape different from that which it wears at present. We are certain that they have not used all the pains of which they are capable, either in collecting their materials, or in collating their authorities, we are equally sure that they have not exercised all the judgment and discrimination which they possess in estimating the moral or the literary merits of the poets recorded. We are not less convinced that they could have infused a lofty spirit of impartiality into the whole of this series of critical biographies. But, altogether, there are hundreds of less interesting volumes, and there are thousands on less interesting matters.

TEN POEMS, VII,M., VII,C. Lines. By HENRY RIDLEY. London: M. VIII.C., V.X.,I.

Such is the title-page of an odd book, splendidly printed and bound, and utterly worthless in substance. Each of these ten poems (?) consists of 770 lines, and rejoices in a lofty argument, though by no means a lofty treatment. The first, the "Messiah," is written in pentameter verse—in which certain doctrinal points are plodding maintained, without any attempt at grace, or any sustainment of dignity. On a theme so sacred, surely an author should reverently make some preparation of powers before entering the lists; but it is precisely on such themes that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." The second poem, entitled "Divine Control" is written in what the author denominates "irregular verse:" which, on reference to the poem, we found to consist of nine lyrical measures *rugged* enough of all conscience. From this we cannot extract any passage that would exhibit the author as a poet, even as a dolorous moralist, we have no wish to deal with him. As such, he might have written essays rather than poems; and those he may have formed, perhaps a few creditable devotional tracts. But even this are not prepared to affirm with any degree of certainty. But the book, at it stands—with its affectations of matter and method—is too suggestive of presumption to justify us in commending it in any way. By doing so, we should much mislead the reader, and, we fear, ultimately the author.

THREE ORIGINAL PLAYS OF JOHN WYNNE, VIZ., TRICKS OF THE TIME: a Comedy, in five Acts. NAPOLEON THE FIRST'S FIRST LOVE: an Historical Comic Drama, in two Acts. THE ADVOCATES OF BUDA: a Romantic Mexican Drama, in four Acts. Bosworth.

These plays are dedicated to Mr. James William Wallack, the actor, who has just now become the lessee of the Marylebone Theatre and who it seems is a friend of the author. In the course of the dedication Mr. Wynne reviews the theatrical productions of the last twenty years, and finds, to his astonishment, in the pieces that have been accepted by managers, the reason why his own have been rejected. Nothing daunted however, Mr. Wynne adopts Dundas's famous expression, when he was decried in his first speech in the House of Commons—"the time will come when you shall listen to me!" The sooner that time arrives," he adds, "the better for the managers, for I intend to write as it does."

Such indomitable perseverance is not often found—nor is it, perhaps, very desirable. Nevertheless, we may state further with truth, that the compositions before us are not without merit. They are very novel and original in their subjects and their treatment. If they lack the highest kind and truest spirit of dramatic interest, they have much of the liberal in their texture for the first of the pieces has, for instance, its origin in the A B C and X Y Z advertisements in the morning journals for the sale of Government office situations for sons being a youth of foreign count, and quite to a merchant's daughter, and he falls off in the careless, farce-like style which, at once feels to blend the quaintly of comedy, and wanting in elaboration as a work of art. There is an amount of cleverness and an aptitude for humorous effect in these, which, under better conduct might have made a good drama. The second piece treats on the historical incident of Napoleon, in a straight forward, off hand manner; but, while it testifies to great facility in the execution of the dialogue, shows a want of thought in the conception and general structure. The third drama is a three act shop-boy play, which, perhaps, was undertaken in emulation of "The Corsican Brothers;" and there are passages in it indicative of considerable power, and some, though not sufficient skill in the arrangement of a series of terrible accidents, which only want identity intens fying to be exceedingly effective. The qualities actually shown by the author, are those which befit the playwright, as contrasted from the dramatist; and as such, with his perseverance, he has a better chance than many a better writer for his acceptance by a manager. We wish his claims had been of a higher mark; because then the publication of his book might have been serviceable, in establishing for him a closet reputation. To such a destiny these plays have no pretension; and as they are deficient in stage eligibility, we cannot exactly see the service which Mr. Wynne proposes to himself by their publication. If, however, it should teach him his defects and induce him to a resolution of amendment, it may have a positive operation, on his own mind, highly beneficial.

COUNT ARENSBERG; OR, THE DAYS OF MARTIN LUTHER. By JOSEPH CORTAIN, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin. Longman. 1853.

This is an historical novel, designed to illustrate the early progress of the Reformation. In all its main incidents this narrative is based on authentic facts, and the fiction is merely a vehicle which is strictly kept subservient to truth. The story involves the loves of a German Count and an Italian Marchioness which are crossed by many chequered circumstances, but terminate, after the best approved fashion, in a prosperous marriage. A Cardinal of the Lotharic school is the villainous instrument of all the unhappiness of the hero and heroine; and he causes her father to be imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo, and ultimately murdered, because she will not surrender her virtue to his impure desires. This Cardinal represents the depravity of the holy precincts of the Church during the pontificate of Leo X; and charity induces us to think that this character is over coloured. The events in the tale succeed each other rapidly, and the adventures never flag. The scene is laid partly in Rome, partly in Saxony. Leo, Luther, Melancthon, Frederick and Ruffaelle, Frederick the Wise Elector, Charles V. of Spain and Emperor of Germany, are the prominent actors; and the main object is to describe the state of religion and feeling that prevailed at Rome and in Germany when the sale of indulgences was adopted to defray the expense of building St. Peter's in the Eternal City.

The writer is perfectly familiar with the spirit of the epoch on which his tale is founded, and he does justice to the good and bad qualities both of Leo and Luther. It is this calm and careful discrimination which gives the principal charm to his volumes. The Pontiff was certainly more inclined to the revival of ancient literature than to the study of Gospel truths, and if the great Reformer was not in possession convictions, he was frequently coarse and vituperative in his conduct and preachings. The merits and defects of both are fairly stated; and they who have not leisure to consult original documents, will gain a fair insight into the inner life of both these celebrated men by a perusal of this story. The style is elegant and nervous; and some notes are appended to vindicate the historical veracity which the author's pen. There are no bitter polemics; no attempt to drag in any modern controversy; and we can commend the work as one that will not fail to afford both amusement and instruction.

AMERICAN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1853.

THE United States continue to be heedless, passing like a great giant in excitement from one interest to another. Important event succeeds event, of course, with the usual train of discussion and Turkish difficulties. War is talked of in every branch of society, and a vein of speculation is heavy in its bile from all sides, inundating the county with startling prophecies and conjectural absurdities, the effect of which is only to confuse the public mind. The myriad journals with matter for comment and discussion. The arrival of each steamer from Europe excites more interest than usual y arises, and the progress of negotiations between the contesting countries is noted with extreme care and point. What gives piquancy to the affair here is the little episode of the Koszta case, and Mercy's letter, both of which have an indirect bearing on the event—the influence of which, however, may be more or less loss. The Government is solemnly silent, while individual warmth is manifested in the avowal of a large number of citizens in various states of the Union, to proceed to Turkey, and invest fortune and life in the service. Whether this be rooted, lasting sympathy for the Turks, or merely a hasty-formed outburst of momentary zeal, the future will more fully demonstrate.

A company, we hear, has been organised in New York, for constructing a submarine telegraph between Liverpool and New York, via Galway, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia—the route marked out extending about 2600 miles. The cost of construction, per mile, for the submarine wire, on an improved plan, adopted by a gentleman of New England, is estimated at less than 800 dollars, which is considerably under the present cost. It is contemplated that the route will be finished, and in working condition, by the 1st of August next; and, if all these schemes be, practically brought about, news by the Cunard and Collins lines will be no longer the great point of the press.

Jullien's concerts are not as attractive at "Metropolitan Hall," as they were at Castle Garden. The Americans like his waltzes, polkas, and elaborate dressings of "Yankee Doodle," and the national melodies: but the Beethoven and Mozart episodes are received with melancholy apathy. The critics of the metropolis own that we eat a very sorry feast in our national appreciation of instrumental music, and a "flowing negro melody" will allure an audience into an encore sooner than the most classical overture ever composed. The matter stands thus:—"Chetham, in the interests of musical taste, is a bore, and Mendelssohn may be all very well, but Balfe and Wallace suit us much better." Time alone will correct this indifference to the works of the great master.

A case of Chinese smuggling has lately been exposed, which shows that the Celestials are by no means behind in superiorness in this respect. A vessel had arrived from China at San Francisco with a large number of natives on board. A revenue officer was placed on duty to see that no cargo was landed without authority. Among the passengers one round jolly-looking old fellow attracted a good deal of attention by his extreme portliness, and it was observed that his dimensions were inharmonious, and his movements constrained. These facts did not escape the eye of the officer, who approached, and gave him a playful poke in the stomach, which gave back a hollow sound. This made the official open his eyes with the prospect of a discovery; and the old Chin se being compelled to put aside his tunic and appurtenances, a round wash-tub-like stomach was discovered, stuffed with opium. Of course stomach and contents were confiscated as contraband.

The enormous amount of international traffic would seem to have brought about a certain meteorological influence as well as commercial, for recently we have had the most positive Liverpool weather in the American metropolis—even to mist and fogs! We can afford to dispense with this importation, as blue skies and bright stars are far more conducive to happiness and health than evening damps and a London fog. The weather-seers foretell avalanches of snow the coming season, with sleighing and buffalo robes in abundance. Broadway, with its ten thousand carriages, displays a winter appearance, exhibits furs and skins in profusion. In the north snow is not a stranger in the years; and even in Philadelphia, where the feathery element rarely whitens the *trottoir* until November, there have been a score of respectable storms, with just enough snow to indicate what may be expected when the season is more advanced. The news from Canada and the Lake Counties tells of frost and hail storms; and this weather is connected with appearances in the section, endorse the impression that the coming winter will be one of severity.

Mostly being the first day of the Levantic year, New York was honoured with a large body of Jews, who assembled from all parts of the Republic in order to partake, in certain forms and ceremonies in the various synagogues of the city. Among other matters, the consecration of a new "sepher Torah," or Holy Scroll, was performed. This scroll, which contains, in Hebrew, on plates of gold. Over the scroll is thrown a small bush, of muslin. This wrapper is composed of white satin, bordered with heavy silver fringe. Hanging from the scroll is a "yad" or pointer, with which the reader points to every word as he reads. This instrument is about eight inches in length, composed of silver, at its extremity is a hand of solid gold, on the index finger of which is a signet ring set with a large diamond. The handle is bodily chased, and the sacred points are gilt and burnished. Hanging over the "manboard" by a heavy gold chain, is a large shield-like plate of silver, on the border of which is elaborately-chased scrolls and foliage; on the front of this plate are two plain pillars of burnished gold, with capitals and bases of frosted silver, raised in the Egyptian style, from the fronts of each cap and pedestal project large rubies and emeralds, and on the top of each pillar is a silver dove. Between the pillars, on the centre of the shield, are two lions rampant, with golden heads and silver bodies, supporting two large gold plates, on which are inscribed, in Hebrew characters, the Ten Commandments of the Law as it was delivered to Moses. The whole shield is a small, gold door, on which are engraved the Ten Commandments, which are supposed to be concealed when the scroll is not in use, but which are substituted therefore. The pillars, lions, laws, &c., are surrounded by the "Kesher Israel," or crown of the Law, the crown is of gold, and a vast amount of exquisitely elaborate chasing and engraving have been lavished upon it. Its front is studded with large rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones. On the "Gates that rise," or "Tree of Life," is engraved the name of the donor. The "Tree of Life" is the roll around which the scroll is wound. The whole affair is certainly a magnificent work of art, and cost an immense amount of skill, labour, and money.

Among late news items from Havannah there is a report that there has been a fresh cargo of 600 negroes landed on the Cuban coast.

SUBWAY FOR SEWAGE, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.

THE concentration of the Sewage Gas and Water Supply of the Metropolis, by means of Subways, so as to avoid the many inconveniences and disadvantages of the present system, has long exercised the ingenuity of inventive persons, but the subject has lately been taken up with better prospects of realisation than hitherto, in consequence of the increased importance attached to the three main provisions which this invention promises to complete.

The last projected plan is illustrated in the accompanying Original View of a proposed Subway, to contain, first, a large common Sewer for the reception of drains from streets or houses, and from minor sewers in lanes and smaller streets; the main, or large sewer, being provided with outflow, or discharge pipes, running into reservoirs or discharge main-pipes; which latter it is intended to sink on the shores of the River Thames, below level of the low water. Thus, the sewage waters, instead of polluting the river waters, will run through the main pipes, after leaving the street sewers, and be finally removed (undergoing process of deodorisation for manuring purposes) from large tanks or basins, by means of barges or trucks on night railway trains, to various parts of the country, and thus become of good commercial value.

The Street-Sewer, or Subway, is also to be provided with air-shafts, or flues, carried up at convenient distances for ventilation, and will be lighted with gas. A strong oak floor and joists over the whole of the sewer-waters on which two lines of rail or tramway are run for conveyance of materials, pipes, &c.; rubbish from sewer-levers, or bottoms, being removed on waggons underground, instead of in the streets. No stench can possibly ascend to the streets, through the gratings, as every grating will have a water-trap.

Immediately over the sewer proper section, and tramways, will be placed iron girders, or cross bearers (at three yards intervals), bearing on side walls of the subway, and preventing collapse or thrust of house walls towards sewers (now frequently occurring); the iron girders at the same time form shelves or supports for gas and water pipes; which pipes are preserved from corrosion, and all escapes from bad joints of pipes detected and prevented. It is a proved fact, that one third of all the gas manufactured is wasted and lost in the ground, from bad pipes and joints; to repair which the companies incur an enormous expense, and tradesmen and the public are subject to great loss and a continual nuisance, by stopping up the streets and thoroughfares. In the subway service pipes for supply of gas or water to houses, are led through galvanised iron or slate-lay chambers, to the wall faces of houses so that no more to dig up traffic to ever be engaged to lay on supply or repair pipes, &c. A strong arch of brickwork, built in cement, is to form the crown of the subway, on which a thin bed of concrete will be laid to receive a substantial and permanent pavement; and the under face (or soffit) of the arch will be available for fixing telegraph wires, avoiding the present expense of tubes and difficulty of ascertaining and repairing damaged or defective wires. It is intended that inspectors should be constantly on duty in the subway, and that by a proper system of the subway may be increased, so as to allow of conveyance of coals and heavy merchandise, inclined or descent approaches being constructed from the streets.

It is confidently asserted that the losses, waste, and expense incurred in fourteen or fifteen years of the present system, are equal to the first cost of the proposed subway.

The designs and arrangements of this Subway are by Mr. W. Austin, Holywell-street, Westminster; and have been approved by the Metropolitan and City Sewer Commissioners, and their engineers.

PROPOSED METROPOLITAN SUBWAY FOR SEWAGE, AND GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.

STRANGE STORY.

A son of George Linley, the composer, has had a narrow escape. He had fixed on the *Dreadnought* to take his passage to Sydney, but his mother entertaining a prejudice against that ship, she urged him so fervently to give up his desire of going in her that, at the last moment, he consented. She visited the *Dalhousie* three times with her son, hoping to overcome her superstitious fears. On the occasion of her last visit, a gentleman signing papers in the cabin, seeing her hesitation, said, "Madam, this is a brass ship. I have £40,000 on board, and rest assured I must think well of the *Dalhousie* before I would trust so much in her." Much more he argued to persuade her, but Mrs. Linley still demurred, and immediately went to the *Sauarang*, and there secured a berth for her son.

The Emperor of the French has given a sum of 1000 fr. toward's the monument to be erected in Hamburg to the memory of the celebrated composer Weber.

Mr. Henry Chatfield, assistant to the master-shipwright at Woolwich Dockyard, has been appointed master shipwright of Deptford Dockyard, vice Mr. Winnett, who has retired, on account of ill-health on a superannuation allowance of £400 per annum.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE STEAM-PACKET "DISPATCH," AT GUERNSEY.

THE Mail steam-packet *Dispatch*, Captain Baudt, left the harbour of St Helier at her usual hour on Saturday, the 17th inst., for Guernsey and Southampton, in a heavy gale and high sea. Soon after nine o'clock she was signalled at Fort Regent as in distress; and the following are the particulars of the accident which had befallen her:—

When she arrived off the Corbière her main shaft broke in two places, and two of her eccentric rods also snapped, at once rendering her steam-machinery unavailable for further navigation. In this extremity Captain Baudt attempted to make sail to return, but in setting the mainsail the peak halyard-block broke, and when it was replaced the halyard broke. He then let go another between the three rocks called the Oaks. H.M. Steam-ship *Dasher*, Com. Le Febvre, on perceiving the distress-signal, had immediately left the harbour to go to her assistance, and when the *Dispatch* saw her approaching within about a mile and a half, she cut her cable, leaving the anchor and about thirty fathom of line, and got under way.

The *Dasher* met her near the Corbière, and, going round her stern, observed that her sails were drifting to leeward; she then took her in tow with two hawsers. These broke short one after the other, and were again replaced in the same manner. The wind being fair, the *Dasher* relied mainly upon her canvass, working her engines now and then to keep the vessels near of each other. The *Dasher* encountered some tremendous seas, one of these sent high over the bridge, and carried away the stern-boat from the davits, leaving the deck so encumbered of water, as to render it necessary to knock out the ports for its escape. Shortly after five, we o'clock she arrived safely, with her rescued charge in the outer roads of St. Helier, and at twenty minutes past six o'clock, the pier was crowded assembled on the Pier-heads has the delight of seeing the war-steamer passing safely into Victoria Harbour, hoisting after her the distressed *Dispatch*. As the *Dasher* passed between the Pier-heads, several hearty cheers greeted her gallant commander and crew, from the assembled throngs on the pier and quay

We need scarcely state that the alarm among the packet's passengers (among whom was a lady with her nine children—one only six weeks old) when they found her disabled, and at the mercy of wind and tide, on such a terrible coast, was extreme. Many of them knelt and prayed, some were landed in the boats of the two steamers, as they lay in the roads; the remainder, on their arrival in the harbour. One of the passengers, a deaf gentleman, was ignorant, at the time of the catastrophe, of what had happened, and must feel they have reached Guernsey.

One of the passengers in the *Dispatch* has since addressed a letter to the papers, complaining of the want of attention of the authorities. He says:—

I was one of the passengers on board the *Dispatch* steam-packet on Monday, the 17th inst., when she so narrowly escaped shipwreck on the Jersey coast, and I think it my duty to suggest such a mode of extrication in the disaster should be made by the Post-office, or some other competent authority, and a report of it published. Why should there not be an inquiry when upwards of 100 lives were placed in such terrible peril? The first cause of the accident was the breaking of the main intermediate shaft, which forced away the eccentrics. This shaft, which, as I have been told on one side, at the fracture, to be extremely fine grained, and must have sustained great injury long before. Orders were given to haul the mainsail; but the iron halyards soon broke, and the steamer became perfectly powerless. In this perilous position it was of the utmost importance that immediate intelligence of our danger should be conveyed to St. Helier's about eight o'clock a distress signal was made on the steamer, and after rather a long delay, a gun was fired and a rocket flown. It must have been half an hour before the signal was answered at the signal-station; and I have since learned that it did not reach St. Helier's till half past nine, and in the form of "four steamers," which was unintelligible, instead of "steamer in distress," to which it was afterwards changed. I think I have shown ample reason for an inquiry into the state of the machinery and sailing-tackle of the ship, and into the signal service at Jersey. No one can more admire than I do the gallantry of Captain Lefebvre and the crew of her Majesty's steam-ship *Dasher*, and those who so nobly accompanied him; and I feel deeply grateful to the Almighty, and, under Him, to those brave men, for the timely succour afforded in such hazard; also, to the brave crew of a Jersey pilot-boat, who courageously came off to render assistance, but met us in tow of the *Dasher*.—P.

The accompanying illustration—the *Dasher* towing the mail-steamer off La Frette Point—is from a sketch by R. J. Quinee, of Jersey.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE MEDWAY.

ON Thursday week a most awful catastrophe occurred at Hadlow, which has hurried to an untimely grave no less than thirty two human beings—men, women, and children. The circumstances of this terrible casualty are briefly as follow:—For some little time past, Mr. Cox, an extensive farmer and hop-grower of Hadlow, has had a number of persons, principally from the counties of Surrey and Berks in his employ picking hops, in addition to the resident labourers. It is customary when the evening work, between six and seven o'clock, a waggon filled with the home dwellers, left the Hadlow hop grounds, and proceeded towards Tuxley, crossing the Upper great Hartlake-bridge, over the River Medway, in safety. This bridge is very old, and is built principally of wood; it has a descent on either side of about eight feet in depth, with a close boarded fence between two and three feet in height; and on the Tuxley side the road curves a little to the left—took sides, in a certain state, supporting it for some little distance. At this spot there is a depth from the road of about eight feet, which is generally dry; but, owing to the recent rains, it was covered with water, and thus the width as well as the depth of the river was considerably increased. The bridge is forty-two feet across, and nine feet three inches wide.

The first waggon-load of hoppers having been safely conveyed to its destination, the second waggon, containing forty, if not more, persons, follower, (the unfortunate creatures singing merrily, as usual,) at the rate of two to three miles an hour. At the ascent to the bridge, the waggoner desired the hoppers to discontinue singing, as it might frighten the horses, which was immediately complied with. The fore horse mastered the crown of the bridge, and was descending on the Tuxley side, when its foot slipped from the pieces of iron placed on the roadway to give a sure footing; the horse gave a sudden plunge, which disconnected it from the waggon, and the shaft horse at the same time became unruly. A little to the right, had the effect of forcing the hind part of the waggon against the fence on the off side, which immediately gave way, and the waggon, with its contents, was precipitated into the river beneath. The scene that presented itself at this moment is beyond description—men, women, and children all huddled together, in frantic terror, were striving to escape destruction; but their efforts only tended to increase the hopelessness of their position. Assistance was promptly obtained, and by the kind assistance of the crew of the two boats, a few were saved; but it was too late; the mass of human beings, with the exception of eight, had sunk to its bottom. For upwards of half an hour after the occurrence cries for help were heard, but the unhappy creatures could not be discovered. One little Irish lad was found about twenty rods down the stream with a piece of fence, which he had clung to in his agony, still fixed in his hand. He was up to his middle in water, and was speedily rescued from his agonising situation. The poor fellow's garments

H.M.S.S. "DASHER" TOWING THE JERSEY MAIL STEAM-PACKET "DISPATCH" OFF LA FRETTE POINT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

were torn to shreds by the unfortunate creatures clinging to them for support; and there is no doubt, that, had his clothes consisted of a less fragile material, his life would also have been sacrificed. The waggoner's mate was sitting on the side of the waggon, talking to his little boy, just as the accident happened; and, although he attempted to snatch his child from the waggon, he was unable to do so, owing to the close manner in which it was packed; and he only escaped by throwing himself in the opposite direction. The bailiff's life was saved in a similar manner. During Thursday night and Friday the river was searched in all directions, and six bodies were recovered—five women and one man. A jury has been assembled; and, after hearing the evidence, agreed to return a verdict of "Accidental death," with a recommendation to the River Medway Company to erect a new bridge.

It is estimated that the weight of the waggon, with its contents, was about ten tons. The waggoner says he has passed over the bridge with four tons.

On Sunday, the neighbourhood was visited by thousands of the curious, some of them from remote distances. The dragging for the bodies continued without intermission, and eleven more were recovered; and on Monday another body was discovered. At ten o'clock eight of the bodies, in decent elm coffins, attended by a crowd of mourners, were conveyed in a waggon to Hadlow Church, for interment. The melancholy ceremony attracted a great number of spectators. And in the afternoon the remainder were interred in the same place.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, AT GRANGE, LANCASHIRE.

This church has been erected through the devoted and untiring labours of a lady (Miss Clarke), who has, after years of perseverance, succeeded in endowing and completing the building. Taking into consideration that in the whole district of Grange (about three miles from the parish church of Cartmael, 14 miles from Lancaster), there are not more than thirty to forty houses, and those mostly of the poorest class, the result is surprising. However help came by degrees: one friend subscribed £100, another £50, and the chief of the remainder came in small contributions; the sale of a scriptural enigma at 1s each, realized £60; and a friend gave a series of lectures, which brought about the same amount.

The foundation-stone of the Church was laid about twelve months since, by the Earl of Burlington; and the edifice being completed, it was consecrated on Thursday week, the 20th inst., by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with the usual ceremonies. His Lordship then preached an eloquent sermon, which was responded to by a collection of £32.

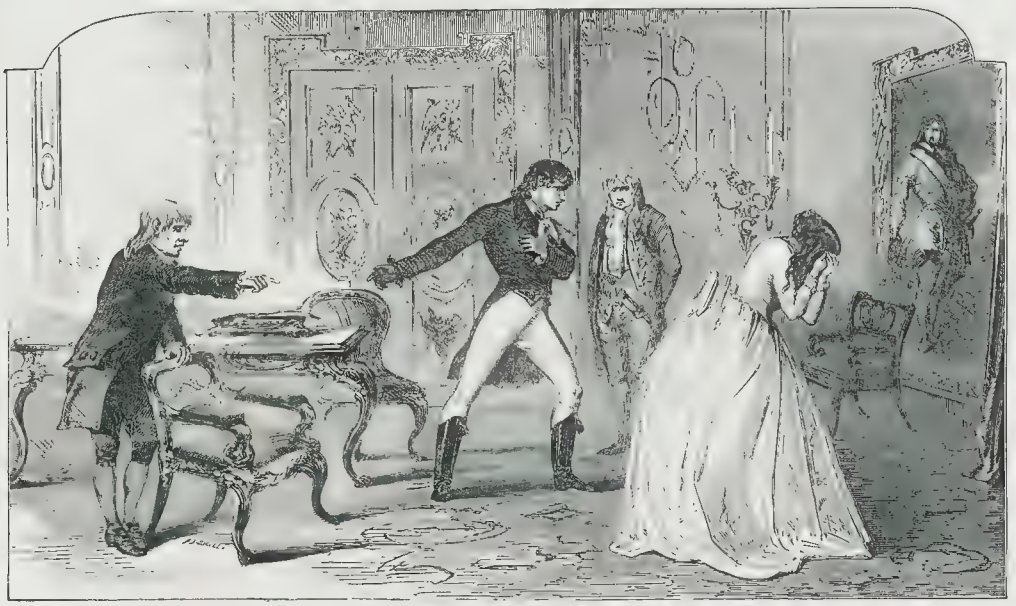
The Church was densely crowded in every part. The Earl of Burlington was unfortunately unable to attend. The Bishop expressed his warm approbation of the Church, which was built after the design of Mr. T. D. Barry, architect, Liverpool, whose valuable services were gratuitous.

Among the liberal donations to the Church are the handsome Font, the gift of G. Webster, Esq., Eller How; the Communion-plate, the gift of Miss Taylor and Miss Anna Taylor, of Grange. The covering of the communion-table, fine crimson cloth, with the carpet and other necessary furniture within the rails, together with the furniture of the pulpit, reading-desk, and vestry, are the gift of Mrs. Richard Wright, of Grange. The linen for the communion-table is the gift of Miss Whewell, sister to the Rev. the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The west window was presented by Mrs. Johnson, wife of T. Johnson, Esq., Spalding, Lincolnshire, and daughter of Gray Rigge, Esq., Wood Broughton. The east window, supplied by Wailes, of Newcastle, and consisting of three lights, with a figure of Christ in the centre, is the gift of Oswald P. Sergeant, E. W. Sergeant, and Alice Emma Sergeant, children of the Rev. Canon Sergeant. The bell and the vane were given by W. Wareing, Esq., and his brother, of Haworth Hall, near Rotherham. The books were kindly presented by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and the limestone, of which the Church is mainly built, is the liberal contribution of Edward Turner, Esq., Grange.

NEW CHURCH, AT GRANGE.

The Church is of the Geometric Decorated character, and consists of a nave, chancel, and vestry. At the south-west angle is an organ chamber, with porch adjoining, and a turret and spire, of simple yet unique design (corbelled from the south-west angle) form an effective feature in the general grouping of the building. The walls are built of the stone of the neighbourhood, lined with brick, and having a cavity to prevent the penetration of wet, to which such exposed situations are frequently liable. The dressings, window-tracery, &c., are of Bath stone, and contrast well with the grey wall stone. The east window is of three, and the west of four lights, of original design (as are all the other windows) and filled in with geometric tracery. The pulpit, desk, and font are of simple but suitable character. The seats are open, with plain chamfered elbows, and afford accommodation for 206 worshippers. The roof consists of coupled timbers, two feet apart, boarded on the outside, and being open to the apex gives a good interlacing effect to the cross timbers and foot pieces. The whole of the woodwork is stained dark oak and varnished.

THE UPPER GREAT MARTLAKE BRIDGE OVER THE MEDWAY, HADLOW, THE SCENE OF THE LATE ACCIDENT.



SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "PLOT AND PASSION," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"PLOT AND PASSION."

THIS fine drama continues its successful career at the OLYMPIC Theatre. The composition is highly creditable to the talents of both Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. Lang, its joint authors. Its production at the opening of the new management is a fortunate occurrence for Mr. Wigan. It has given, from the commencement, his theatre a character for a class of piece too elegant for the Adelphi repudiated at the Princess', and not suitable for the Haymarket. The prose-drama, sincerely and earnestly written, unincumbered with a low-comedy underplot, and dealing with an intellectual class of subjects—this is the species of production which the circumstances now distinguishing this establishment indicate as appropriate to the stage and to the actors. To this triumphant result the undeniable genius of Mr. Robson has, no doubt, largely contributed. His acting is *sui generis*, and must command the admiration of the judicious.

Our Artist has selected in the accompanying Illustration, the last scene, where *Maximilian Desmourets* (such is the name of *Fouché's* scoundrel secretary) reveals, in the malice of his miserable and passion-tormented heart, the fatal secret to the Creole, *Henri de Neuville*, that *Madame de Fontanges* is one of the *Duke of Otranto's* syrens, whose fatal charms had seduced him into the toils of the Minister of Police. This revelation the Minister himself confirms, and enjoys the triumph, until the officer from the Emperor enters and pronounces his own dismissal. The Illustration, therefore, includes the portraits of the principal actors—Mr. Robson, Mr Wigan, Mr. Emery, and Mrs. Stirling. The mention of these names in combination is sufficient to show how well the characters of the piece are supported; and, apart from its intrinsic merits, goes far to account for the remarkable success of the drama. It will, unquestionably, have a long run.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

WINTER fashions now reign paramount; not that the season is very much advanced; but the weather would lead one almost to suppose it mid-winter. Again, everything must be ready by the return of persons of fashion from the country; so that there be nothing to do but make a choice. We, therefore, take advantage of the preparations in progress, but without being able to decide what will eventually become most fashionable: the arbiters being still in the country, and not likely to return before the end of December.

CAPS AND CAZENOU, SLEEVES AND BRACELETS.

Great attention is bestowed upon mantles, or cloaks. First, they will be of velvet, as well as of satin and watered silk, of ancient style; but velvet will be preferred. With regard to shape, small pelerines are mounted on a pointed somewhat pointedly, which exists in reality only in the back. The front remains plain, like the paletots, from the arm down to the bottom. Only three large plaits, or folds, are placed on the back. The sleeve is arranged so as not to interfere with the shape of the cloak. It is trimmed with a ruche of satin ribbon all round. A second row is placed at such a distance from the first as to turn round the edge of the sleeve; and two large knots of the same ribbon, put one upon each side of the chest or bosom, complete a garment simple but tasteful, and suitable for morning visits for town. Mantles and pelisses have hitherto been lined with silk ("*piqué*" or stitched), and of the same colour as the outer material of the mantle: for which it is proposed to substitute linings of plush, of varied and lively colours—as cherry-colour, red-currant, or blue, for an outside of black. Mantles of watered silk of the ancient style (*moire antique*) are also spoken of; but we doubt the success of this novelty. This new mantle is of the same shape as the velvet ones: the trimmings alone vary, being generally of wide velvet ribbons placed flat, and of velvet galoons, forming either quadrilles or a design of running leaves. The mantles are also trimmed with rich lace round the bottom, and with bows of ribbon placed on each side—the sleeves being hidden in the folds of the trimming of lace.

For the drawing-room the scarf-mantle is much in request, and is embroidered or trimmed as hitherto. Black predominates for dresses, and black taffetas is most generally worn, with three or five volants edged with velvet; or with a wide, black, watered silk ribbon. We have seen a dress of black taffetas, with a plain petticoat, trimmed from the knee downwards with a black velvet ribbon, and placed, from top to bottom, in a manner exactly the reverse of what has lately been customary. The sleeves are worn very much *à l'reine*; and bodies of silk and velvet; with petticoats of various colours and stuffs, are much worn

PROMENADE DRESS.

SCOTCH POPLIN DRESS AND VELVET PARDESSUS.

There is no change in the form of bonnets: they are still very small, and of taffetas, velvet, and lace—mixed, plain, or intertwined; a little tuft of feathers, and a bit of the poke has a feather trimming, but on the whole the bonnets are much smaller than they were some months ago. The colours most worn are chestnut-brown, velvet and lace, deep blue and black, violet and brown, green and black always accompanied by lace, and small feathers placed in tufts on the sides.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fine Muslin Cap, with the back mounted on small slips, trimmed with two bands festooned, and with rounded teeth, the "brides," or strings, to close under the chin, are formed of a large piece of the stuff which trims the front of the cap, plus underneath the first festooned band, with a piece of the same, and another piece to match.

Another Cap of Fine Muslin, with the back embroidered (by hand) and ornamented with two rows of festoons of pointed teeth. The brides or strings are similar, and also embroidered.

Caneaou of Embroidered Muslin.—The bottom is ornamented with a double row of Mechlin lace; and above that, a light pattern embroidered on the ground. The sleeves are ornamented to correspond: and the neck is a single row; the lace near the neck becomes gradually smaller until it reaches the waist, where it is lost in a bow of ribbon

Muslin Sleeve, embroidered, holding back a double volant of muslin. Another sleeve, trimmed with a double volant of Valenciennes lace.

Velvet Bracelet, with an oval plain gold buckle, and put on above the wrist over the glove. *Bracelet*.—Often made of ribbon to correspond with that of the dress; a knot or bow in the middle, and a small trimming above and below.

Dress Cap, of lace, with taffetas or velvet ribbons.

Dress of Scotch Poplin, green and black; the skirt black velvet pardessus, trimmed with figured galoon, and ornamented with jet; the sleeves turned back, and trimmed to correspond, as well as all the way round the lower part of the pardessus.

MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE.—A letter has been received in Leeds from this distinguished lady, dated "My Cabin, Andover, Sept 20," on mentioning, "I am glad to here the safe and speedy manner that she has reached her own home in safety, after a very stormy passage, and has found all "comparatively well." Her daughter's health is much improved, though there is still so much need of a mother's watch and care, that she does not see how she took the best course in returning." Mrs Stowe says: "We are all warm and bland and kind in the circle of my friends I cannot but feel that I have returned to the atmosphere of conflict. But one opinion, however, has been expressed to me by the friends of the cause, and that is, that the recent movements in England have been a needful help to us here. To be sure, "the heathen rage, and the people imagine a great many vain things;" but yet on this subject I find such a testimony has been given in our favour and strong a tone, that it cannot help being felt, and will be felt increasingly." Mrs. Stowe expresses warm and lively gratitude to "the friends who so loaded her with kindness" in England.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A SPENDID MEMORIAL WINDOW TO MR. HUSKISSON has just been placed in the north aisle of Chichester Cathedral, opposite Gibson's statue of the distinguished statesman. The window has been designed by Mr Digby Wyatt, and is a very rich one.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—A paragraph, stating that the property of the late General amounted to £20,000, having been seen in most papers, we are requested to state that "the property in question, for Stamp duty purposes, has been sworn under £20,000."

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—At the court held at Windsor, the 24th day of October, 1853, it was ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday, the 27th day of October instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 29th day of November next.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.—The report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public-houses was published on Monday last, with the evidence, in a Parliamentary blue book. The committee merely report that they had made progress in the inquiry which related to the licensing of public-houses, theatres, and the regulations of other places, and they suggest the re-appointment of a committee to pursue the subject in the next session. The evidence fills nearly five hundred pages. Sir Richard Mayne, Alderman Wire, Colonel Hogg, Mr Serjeant Adams, Admiral Hope, the Hon. Frederick Byng, and Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey were among the witnesses examined.

SOCIETY IN MELBOURNE.—Everything is the reverse of England: the lower classes are here in the ascendant; insolence and rudeness are mistaken for independence. But all this must change shortly. What I set great store by was the profusion of religion in every family. Houses in Melbourne are not to be had but on the most exorbitant terms. I live at a village called Collingwood, and for a miserable weather-boarded hut of two rooms, have to pay £2 10s. per week; and I am truly thankful I can get that. Every thing is very dear and comfort there is none. The colonists have grown rich to an extreme degree. The hotels are splendid, accompanied with a dust like a London November fog, are very dirty. Nothing gold completes sin general, do not believe a word about Sydney; they were never worse off for gold, and in the end prices in fact it is utterly impossible that any one of them can be worsted to a profit; and in Melbourne they are not known, although so many exist on paper in London.—*Private Letter*.

NEW STEAM-VESSELS.—M. Lefevre, director-general of the Transatlantic Steam Company at Dieppe and Paris, has contracted for twelve vessels of 1200 tons, and 240 horse power, for the passage across to La Plata River in West India French colonies, and the United States. The firm of Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, are entrusted with the building of the ships, and Messrs. Maudslay, Field, and Co. are to have the contract to put the engines in. Messrs. Mare and Co. Messrs Mare have no less than 40,000 tons of shipping in hand, building, or ordered to be built representing in value upwards of one million sterling.—*Standard*.

MONUMENT TO ARAGO.—A committee, consisting of eminent scientific and other persons, has been formed for raising a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late François Arago. M. Dupont (de l'Eure) has been chosen honorary president, and M. Combes, President of the Academy of Sciences, president. Among its members are Professor Airy, Mr Bache Franklin, Mr Hall, Vice Admiral Smith, Berenger (de peu), Sir David Brewster, M. Biot, Colonel Sabine, David (d'Angers), Dr Faraday, M. Flourens, Baron Humboldt, M. Matin, Professor Melloni (of Naples), Mr Owen, M. Michelet, M. Quetelet, M. Struve, Horace Vernet, and M. Villemain.

THE DOCTOR MATCHED. A lady, the wife of a very distinguished musician, conceited Abernethy, and finding him uncourteous, said, "I had hear, of your rudeness before I came, sir, but I did not expect such. When should I come for your prescription, and what would you do with this?" "Anyth ng you like. Put it in the fire, if you please." The lady took him at his word—laid his fee on the table, threw the prescription into the fire, and hastily left the room. Abernethy followed her into the hall, pressing her to take back her fee, or to let him give her another prescription; but she lady was inexorable, and left the house.—*Abernethy's Memoirs*.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.—There are no fewer than 131 applications to be made in Michaelmas term, by persons who have served their articles and passed their examination, to be admitted attorneys of the superior courts. It is expected that in consequence of the reduction in the duty on articles of clerkship by the new Stamp Act from £120 to £80, the number of articled clerks will increase. Instead of £12 certificate duty, attorneys in London will be required for the future three years, will only have to pay £9 a year, and if admitted under five years only £10. In the country the certificate duty will in future be £6, if admitted for three years, and £4 if not admitted so long. The new duties will become payable next month.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—From an elaborate table, compiled by Adams and Co., it appears that the whole amount of gold dust manifested and sold at the port of San Francisco, California, during the last 6 months, ending 30th June, 1853, was as follows:—Total shipments to Europe, 24,570,736 dollars 68 c.; New Orleans 734,000 dollars; London, 1,000 dollars; Panama, 734,000 dollars; Valparaiso, 51,062 dollars; Central America, 1,000 dollars; Hawaii, 5,000 dollars; Manila, 1,000 dollars; Mexico, 1,000 dollars; New South Wales, 1,000 dollars; total exported 26,853,798 dollars.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—A monument of Carrara marble, with carved figures of Peace and Plenty, has been erected in Carisbrooke Castle, over the grave of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died there. The inscription, which is in Latin, states that the monument was erected by Queen Victoria, in the year of our Lord 1853, and of her reign the 16th.

ARRIVAL OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—The Royal Mail Steam-ship Tamar, Captain Hosken, arrived at Southampton on the 20th inst., from Chagres, with the mails from the West Indies, and 1,000 passengers, of whom 400 are from California. She has on board 1,000 ounces of gold, the property of Messrs. Wells, Fargo, and Co., of San Francisco, and 1,000 ounces of gold, the property of Messrs. Adams and Co., of the same city. The gold is in the charge of Messrs. Adams and Co.'s agent, Mr. Hall, who has also charge of the mails. The gold was shipped at Panama, and was brought across the Isthmus by the Panama Railway. The Tamar has also on board the officers and crew of the American ship Winchester, which was wrecked on the coast of California, on the 5th of April, 1853.

PRESENTATION.—The officers of the Royal Mail Steam-ship Company have presented to Captain Hosken, of the Tamar, a handsome silver tea-service, as a testimonial of their esteem and respect in which they hold their associate, and how deeply they deplore their untimely end."

THE ROYAL YACHT.—Several improvements to high offices in the department will take place in consequence of the gentlemen's re-

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. G. T., AMATEUR, SPECTATOR.—The limited space we can devote to Chess, enables us to give a select example of the games in the match between Messrs. Löwenthal and Horwitz. From the numerous kind strains of encouragement we have received in favour of *Chess players' Chronicle*, we are glad to learn that the whole of it appears to meet with general approbation.

ALBERT S., Birkenhead.—We have no room to spare that there are games in course in this school and Devon to form a numerous Chess club; and a very cheerful and amusing social circle, if they will only combine and not let the talented and gentlemanly spirit, (*God bless us!*) good nature between us wolf carry the day. Is he should remember.

J. B., Bridport.—Many thanks. The two last of yours are really beautiful.

H. LESTER.—Both are very neat and correct.

H. E. K., Sheffield.—They are good, and quite excellent.

A. K., Limavady, Derry.—Better by far than the two previously contributed.

F. M. I shall be examined.

PHILO-CHESS, Ipswich.—Your draft has reached us in due time.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 506, by Messrs. Lowenthal, Ernest, Phil. C., P., M. P., Minister, G. P., W. X. Y., L. S. D., Lynx, Philo-Chess, Unosfensis, Peter, Walter, and a correct.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMAS, by Deveron, M. P. G., Walrus, M. B., J. T., Y. A., Ernest, Phil. C., and Peter. All others are wrong.

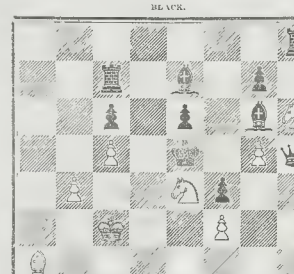
Solution of Problem No. 502.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q K 4th (d & ch)	K to Q 3rd	5. P to K 4th	R to Q R 3rd
2. B to K Kt 2nd	R to Q R 3rd (best)	6. B takes R	R to Q Kt 3rd
3. R to Q B 4th	B to Q R 4th (best)	7. Kt to Q Kt 5th	R takes B
4. B to Q Kt 7th	It takes Kt	8. R mates.	

PROBLEM No. 507.

By A. F., of Florence.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.

The score in this encounter, at the time we write, stands:—

Löwenthal	..	..	.. 0
Harrwitz	..	..	.. 2
Drawn Games	..	..	.. 3

NINTH GAME.

(The *Philidor* Defence to the Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4 h	29. P to Q R 5th	B to Q R 5th (*l*)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4rd	30. K to K 3 d	R to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	31. Q B to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt 4th
4. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	32. R to Q 4th	R to Q R 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	33. B to K B 4th (m)	Q R to K B sq
6. B to K B 4th	Castles	34. R to Q 6th	R to Q sq
7. B to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd (c)	35. P to K B 4th	R to K B 3rd
8. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	36. It to K 5th	R to K Kt 3d(ch)
9. Q to our 2nd	B to K 3rd	37. K to B sq (n)	R takes R
10. R to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	38 R takes R	K to K sq
11 Castles (K side)	P to K R 3rd	39 R to K 7th	R to B sq
12. B to Kt 3r	K Kt to K 4th	40. R to Q B 7th	R to K 4th
13. B to K 2nd (b)	P to K F 4th	41. K to R sq	R to K Kt 5th
14. P takes P	Kt takes h (ch)	42. P to K B 4th (o)	R takes K R P
15. K takes Kt	P takes P	43 B takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
16. Kt to Q 5th	B to K. Kt 4th (c)	44. R to Q 4th	P to K R 4th
17. Q to her B 3rd	Q to her 2nd	4	R to K Kt 7th(ch) K to B sq
18. P to K R 4th (d)	B to K 3rd	46. P to K B 6th	R to K Kt 8 h(ch)
19 Q R to Q sq	K to R sq (e)	47. K to Q 2nd	B to Q 4th
20. K R to Q sq (f)	Q K to Q sq (g)	48. B to Q R 5th (ch)	K to h sq
21. P to Q Kt 4 h	P to K R 2nd	49. R to K 7th (h)	K to Q sq
22. Kt the Q B P (h)	Q takes Kt	50. B to Q Kt 6th(ch)	K to Q B sq
23. R takes Q P	Q to her B sq	5 . P to K B 7th (p)	It takes P
24 K takes B	Kt to Q 5th	52. R takes B	R to K Kt 8th
25. R to Q 6th (i)	Kt takes B (ch)	54. R to Q B7.h (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
26 P takes Kt	Q R to K 3rd	54. R to Q 7th	R to K Kt sq
27. Q takes Q	B takes Q	55. R to Q h (ch)	R takes R
28. P to Q B3rd	B to Q B 7th (k)	56. B takes R	

And Black resigns.

(a) The object of this was, probably, if White neglected to thwart it, to advance the Q Kt P and Q B Pawn to or to drive back the Queen, the Bishops and the Knight.

(b) It is perhaps more effective than it looks. We confess we should not have withdrawn the Bishop, thus we lose some re-tinctures.

(c) Giving the adverse queen to take up a still stronger position.

(d) A good move. Black has no genuine att ne reserve for him box. If he returns to Q sq, he shuts in the Q, the K, the R 2nd, Will he leave it, and risk a give check to the Queen at her Kt 3rd with a view to advantage; and, finally, to K 2. White will not have a have.

(e) Black plays the Kt hoping to get more of his own solution What is surprising

(f) Mr. Löwenthal might here, we believe, have made the move which he makes later, of Kt takes Q B Pawn, with at least equa. If not better effect. For suppose—

20. Kt takes Q B P	Q takes Kt
21. R takes Q P	Q R to Q B sq

Has he any stronger line of play?

22 R takes P	Q to K B 2nd
23 Kt t K R 5th	Q to K Kt sq
24 Q R to Q B sq	Kt to K 2nd
25 Q to K 2th, and wins.	

(g) We see no better move.

(h) This is a fine piece of play; but, as we have just shown, it would have been perhaps less effective than the move played.

(i) Leaves an opening, as will the previous moves, this forms a beautiful combination.

(k) Every one should, as we shall see, go on pawn.

(l) Had we taken the K B Pawn with the Rook, White would have replied with R to K 7th, having a completely safe game to be had.

(m) Capitally managed. White now possesses the doubled Pawn, and has a winning advantage.

(n) Much better than interposing the Rook; because in that case the Bishops being on different coloured squares, Black might probably draw the game.

(o) The whole of these, and following moves are finely played by Löwenthal.

(p) The game is lost, but we very much like the following, which is more sensible—

51. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
52. R Q th	B to K 3rd
53. R to K 8th (ch)	B to Q B5
54. P to K B 7th, and wins.	

CHESS IN BRUSSELS.

Dashing little skirmish, played between M. Von Heydebrand, the celebrated Prussian Minister, and Mr. Staunton.

Allgaier Gambit.

BLACK (M. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (M. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. Kt takes Kt P	Kt to Kt 6th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	10. K to K sq	Q takes K P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	11 Kt to K B 2nd	Q to K 3rd (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th		
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		
6. B to Q B 4th	B to K B 4th		
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 6th		

(a) This is a novelty, and far owed by Kt to K B 3rd, presently, appears to be a better for one that of Q to K 2nd, recommended by the books.

(b) In the course we miss a remark of the two amateurs to Allgaier's novel 8th move. After the K is play this to the 6th attack seems over and an advantage of the position to be altogether on the side of the adversary.

(c) The best move upon earth; for if he had played his Q to K R 5th, black might have answered by taking K Kt P to Q B 5th.

[This title is interesting only on account of the novelty of the situation. It affords no re- [illegible]

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Great Northern Company have, it is said, offered Lord Fitzwilliam £60,000 a year for his coal mines, on a lease for fifty years. A considerable portion of the coals supplied to the Great Northern Company are obtained from the above pits.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have given notice of their intention of holding a public meeting at the Guildhall, Exeter, for inquiring into local charges upon shipping.

The *Nornen*, a new iron screw steamer belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, arrived at Southampton on Friday. She came the passage from the Bay of Biscay to Southampton water in 11 hours, the quickest time in which it has been ever accomplished.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department is receiving reports in the North Riding, particularly at Underbank. Several fatal cases have recently occurred, and large numbers are at present under medical treatment.

The editor of the *Vore Della Liberta*, in Italy, has been condemned to prison and fine for an insult to the French Government in an article published in his paper, entitled "The Two Napoleons and France.

Captain J. H. Todd, of Westbrooke, Donegal, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor a magistrate for that county

On Saturday week Alderman John Holmes died at his residence, Everton crescent, Liverpool. He was the oldest member of the Town council, being eighty years of age.

Since the new Stamp Act came into operation on the 10th inst., there have been issued from the Manchester Stamp-office the large number of 456,000 penny receipt stamps, of the value of £1900.

The following comparative view of the salubrity of different countries in Europe is given in the annual report of the Registrar-General:—England, 22 deaths annually to 1000 living; France, 28; Prussia, 27; Austria, 30; and Russia—

It is decided, by Lord Lucden, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Spain, has left town for Paris.

A private telegraphic despatch from New York, via Halifax, has been received in Liverpool, by the steamer *America*, announcing the failure of two houses in Wall-street, with liabilities amounting to £1,000,000.

The following appointments have been made in the Department of Science and Art:—Mr Norman M'Leod, late assistant-secretary to the Directors of Convict Prisons to be registrar, Capt. Owen, R.E., inspector, and Mr. J. J. Mayo, assistant-accountant.

Major A'Court has been appointed to the lucrative agency of the Dublin estates of the Right Hon Sidney Herbert.

Letter-receiving boxes have been furnished to all the stations situated in towns on the South Western railway. They are to be fixed in the most conspicuous parts, against the walls of the platforms of the various stations. This will be a very great accommodation to the public.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton has been staying at Lismore Castle for the past three weeks accompanied by her husband.

The expense of the establishment of the Lord-Lieutenant in Ireland was, last year, £20,662, including £20,000 as salary to his Excellency

Robert Dougan, Esq., is appointed Queen's Advocate at Sierra Leone, in room of the late Joseph O'Neill, Esq., of Limerick.

At a recent meeting of the brewers of Burton-upon-Trent it was unanimously resolved, in consequence of the very great advance in the price of malt and hops, to raise the price of pale ales 6s. per barrel from the 15th of October

The *Echo des Pyrénées* says.—"Such is the abundance of corn at present in Spain, that it is contemplated to adopt measures calculated to facilitate the exportation of the surplus into France. A decline in prices has taken place in all the Spanish markets."

Hubert de Burgh, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, and nearly allied to the Earls of Carnarvon, has been created by the Emperor of the French honorary chamberlain to his Majesty.

At recent meetings of the Lancashire magistrates, it was unanimously resolved, that any person proved to have given or received a bribe at any election for the borough was an unfit person to be a parish constable. Seven names were, in consequence, struck off the list.

On Monday morning the whole of the carriage-way of Ludgate hill from Farringdon street to St. Paul's, which had been closed during the last fortnight, was re-opened for general traffic.

The last news from the Basque state that this year the harvest will be more than sufficient for the consumption of the country, and there will be a great quantity of corn can be exported. In Hungary prices are fall

It is rumoured that the Emperor and Empress of France will visit London next month, but preparations are stated to be making in official circles for the reception of their Majesties on no doubt a splendid as far as the City is concerned, scale.

According to the *Vienna Gazette*, the total amount raised by subscriptions for the erection of a church, to commemorate the Emperor's escape from assassination, is 2,800 florins.

A Somersetshire labourer has met a horrible death. He got drunk, and went to sleep in a corn field; but, having put a lighted to accommodate his pipe, he fell asleep. The corn caught fire, and [illegible] and are roasted to death.

The men in the [illegible] have struck against the use of an advance of 7d [illegible] and have [illegible] Spanish army.

Mr. A. P. Hayes, the secretary of the Grand Trunk Canadian Railway, sails for England on the 15th inst. Upon his arrival Mr. Hayes will, we understand, receive the honour of knighthood at the hands of his ordinary efforts in getting up the Indian Exhibition, which has done so much honour to Irish industry.—*Morning Herald*

A VIENNA letter of the 20th states that the Jews of that city have drawn up a memorial praying for the re-establishment of the rights which were taken from them in the late theory. The memorial is to be presented to the Emperor on his return from Munich

A few days since as two horses were employed in towing a barge on the lateral canal of the Loire, the driver, who was imprudently riding on one of them, approached too near the bank, when the animal slipped and fell into the water, dragging the other after it. The man and both horses were drowned.

The French Minister of Public Works has appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of railway accidents, and devise means for their prevention.

The Indian newspaper postage in India is to be 1½d., and letter postage 1d. For this great boon the Indian community are to be indebted to Lord Dalhousie and Mr. John Stackhouse

The contractors for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, Messrs. Fox and Henderson have undertaken to surrender the building in a finished state to the company at Christmas.

An order has been signed for paying to the Duke de la Victoria (Espartero) 40,000 dollars on account of the arrears due to him when Regent. The war with Russia has put a stop to the payment.

No person, after 30th of June next, will be allowed to be imported free of duty up to the 1st January, 1858.

Captain Julius Roberts, R.M.A., well known in the scientific world, has started for Salisbury, in a boat on to General Backle, Captain M. Berto comes forward as his candidate on liberal principles.

The celebrated Polish General Dembinski, now in Paris, to whom many of the friends of Turkey have recently applied, has declared that he will never undertake any command unless the object of the war was the restoration of Po and

Some journals have stated that omnibus conveyances are prohibited by the recent Act. This is incorrect. Advertisements [illegible] are to compel [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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VICTORIA BANK, MELBOURNE.—EXHIBITION OF MAMMOTH NUGGETS OF GOLD.

MAMMOTH NUGGETS OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with a Sketch of the Interior of the Bank of Victoria, representing a scene which caused great excitement in Melbourne—the exhibition of Two Monster Nuggets of Gold; and the following extract from our Correspondent's letter explains their history:—

These Mammoth Nuggets were found in the Canadian gully at the Ballarat diggings, lying together in the same matrix; when a question arising among the finders of this costly treasure, the law was appealed to to settle the dispute; during which period these magnificent specimens were in the custody of the Supreme Court. The proprietors—two in number—had been, along with another, many weeks at work without any fortunate result attending their labours; and the third, disgusted with their ill fortune, had left the party, and gone down to the town of Geelong to resume work at his trade of a cabinet-maker. hence arose the dispute—the absentee wishing to share, as was originally agreed, in their good fortune. They are by far the most beautiful specimens that have yet been found, being almost solid masses of ore, beautifully intersected with veins of white quartz. They have been on view in the Bank of Victoria, in Melbourne, and have created a great sensation

The Nuggets were consigned to Messrs. G. and A. Herring and Co., were brought to England by the *Eagle*, which arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday last, and they are now deposited in the Bank of England.

One of the Nuggets measures 1 ft. 8 in. in length, by 8½ in. broad in its widest part, and 5 in. in thickness; the other is 1 ft 1 in length by 6 in. in width, and is 6½ in. thick. Their respective weights are 1117 ounces 11 pennyweights, and 1011 ounces 15 pennyweights; and their estimated value is above £8500.

In appearance these Nuggets are very beautiful, especially the smaller one: the gold being extremely pure, and fine in quality, veining the quartz in most elegant forms; and though there appears a great amount of quartz, we believe there is not so much as is usually found, and not nearly so much as in the large nugget lately exhibited at the Great Globe in Leicester-square. At Melbourne they were considered the most gorgeous specimens of the kind ever seen, and well deserved their reputation.

MELBOURNE.

Every record of the progress of Melbourne, the capital of the great gold-producing country of Victoria, is of especial interest. The accompanying illustration represents a row of newly-erected buildings in one of the principal streets of the rising city. The most prominent building has been erected—a new Colonial Bank, the shares in which will probably, at no distant day, figure conspicuously in our Stock Exchange reports. Nearly the whole of the buildings represented are the property of Dr. Black, lately arrived in England from Australia; and who, after a long and industrious colonial career, finds himself in the possession of a very handsome income from a property which he had the spirit to erect before the gold discovery; and which, since that time, has increased in value so greatly as to enable him to hold a high position among our Australian millionaires. He is of the medical profession, and one of the oldest Colonists of the fortunate dependency of Victoria, long known as Port Phillip.

Amongst the buildings represented, and next adjoining the above property, are the new offices of the *Argus* newspaper—the daily circulation of which, in January last, was 10,500. The *Argus* has only been in existence as a daily paper for about three years; its politics are ultra-Liberal, and it freely advocates the immediate independence of the Australian Colonies, under the conviction that the neglect of the Mother Country, and the ruinous transportation system, are productive of far greater evils than could possibly arise from any other cause likely to affect the colonial interests.

The Lawson Observatory.—The Committee appointed to carry out this desirable object have, during the past week, been making renewed exertions by applying to the nobility, gentry, and various scientific societies for assistance. The Central Committee have generally doubled their former subscriptions; but all their exertions leave them £1750 short of the sum stipulated by Mr. Lawson and the Government to be raised.

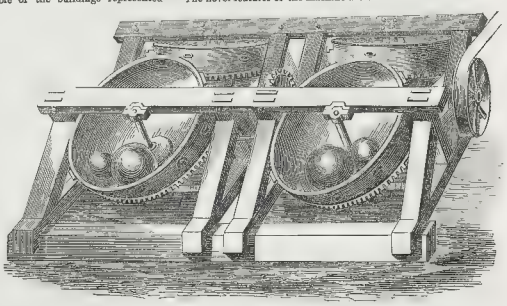
Promotion by Merit in the Police.—The following order has been issued by the Police Commissioners, with the approbation of the Secretary of State:—"Whereas it has happened in several instances that officers in the Metropolitan Police service have attempted to obtain promotion by means of application from private friends; and whereas such practices are injurious to the good order and discipline of the service, notice is hereby given that all officers and constables in the Metropolitan Police service are to understand that their prospects of promotion must depend on the report which their superiors may make as to their qualifications, and as to their conduct in the performance of their duties. Merit, and not favour, will thus be the ground of advancement; and any one in the Metropolitan Police force who may attempt to bring interest to bear for the purpose of influencing the Commissioners to recommend them to the Secretary of State for promotion, or who shall apply to the Secretary of State for promotion, will be considered as having disqualified himself for the promotion which he may thus have sought to obtain.—Richard Mayne.—September 16, 1853."

BERDAN'S GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE.

A large number of gentlemen were present, on Tuesday, at the Windsor Iron Works, City road, to witness the operation of Berdan's newly-invented machine for pulverising, washing, and amalgamating gold and other ores. It cannot be denied that the construction of the machine is peculiarly simple, as will be seen by the following official explanation:—It consists of a cast-iron basin, 7 feet in diameter, revolving upon an inclined axis or shaft. In this basin are placed two cast-iron balls, the larger one 24 inches in diameter, and weighing two and a half tons; the smaller one 24 inches in diameter, and weighing one ton. Under the basin, and attached to and revolving with it, is a furnace, of conical form. The whole, being hung in a strong framework of timber, receives motion from hand, horse, or steam power, by means of simple cog-gearing

The operation is as follows: Fire is made in the furnace beneath the basin, quicksilver is placed in the basin, and the auriferous ore thrown in, in lumps of considerable size. The apparatus is then set in motion; the balls, by their gravity, revolving in a direction opposite to that of the basin. The two balls, moving in contact with each other, and with the inclined bottom of the basin, receive a spiral as well as a rotary motion—a combination which is found to possess the greatest efficiency in the pulverisation of the ore. The ore is brought under the balls, and instantly crushed to an impalpable powder. The crushing is effected, of course, at the point of contact between the large ball and basin, and below the surface of the mercury. Thus, the moment the gold is disengaged, it comes in contact with pure and heated mercury, which seizes upon it, and secures every particle. The refuse powder rises to the surface of the quicksilver, whence it is carried off, in the form of a thin paste, by a small stream of water, which runs in at the upper side of the basin, and escapes through suitable openings, just below its rim, into a trough placed for the purpose. The tailings may thus be preserved for analysis if desired.

The novel features of the machine are both mechanical and chemical.



BERDAN'S GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE.

The arrangement of an inclined revolving basin in connection with balls of corresponding size and weight, produces a rolling and grinding motion never heretofore attained, and as efficient as it is new. The chemical novelty consists in the heating of the mercury, which greatly increases its affinity for the gold. The result of the combination of these operations is, that every particle of gold is secured. The machine, one portion of which was employed in reducing ores from the Cwmheisian mines in Mericnethehire, and the other ores from the Poltimore mines

NEWLY-BUILT STREET IN MELBOURNE.

ppeared to do its work most effectually, and, apparently, to the satisfaction of all who witnessed the operation.

The trial took place in the presence of some 130 invited guests, among hem were the American Minister, Colonel Lawrence, the Secretary, nd other members of the Legation; Mr. Cotton, Mr. Matthew Marshall, the assayer, and the engineer of the Bank of England; Mr. George Peabody, Mr. Sturges, Professor Ansted, Professor forris, Dr. Price, Mr. George Windsor Earl, Dr. Latham, Judge Upham, eneral Haug, General Somers, General Welsh, Mr. John Calvert, ieutenant Johnson and Mathey, Mr. John Mitchell, F.C.S., Sir harles Kirkpatrick, Bart.; Mr. Dilke, Mr. Wentworth Dilke, Ir. Forrest, and Mr. Davenport, from the Society of Arts; Mr. Jdermaster Harter, Mr. Barwise, and Mr. Earl. The ores tried were two kinds—one, the red gossan, from the mines of the Polismore ompany, Devonshire; and the other the ore of the Cwmheisian Mines, rusted in the county of Merioneth, North Wales. There were 444 lbs. f the Polismore ore, and 320 lbs. of the Welsh ore. The time occupied n crushing the ore was eighteen minutes. Two machines were used—ne for the Devonshire, and the other for the Welsh ore.

About half an hour was consumed in washing out the basins after the ompletion of the experiment, when the amalgam was drawn out, and cleaned, and the result ascertained. The result as regards the Polismore is given as follows:—On the previous Saturday, 400 lbs. f gossan yielded by amalgamation 4 dwts. 5 grs. The experiment on Tuesday gave 440 lbs., which yielded 5 dwts. 11 grs. With he Welsh ore the result of Tuesday's experience was as follows:—uantity of ore run through the machine, 320 lbs.; quantity of old cloth, 5 dwts. 18 grs. This experiment was conducted entirely nder the direction of the assayist of the Welsh company. The result f last Thursday's experiment was as follows:—1. That 362 lb. of ore, aken from various parts of the East Mine (Cwmheisian), yielded by malgamation 154 grains of pure gold, or after the rate of 2 ozs. 12 rains to the ton of ore. 2. That 98 lb. of ore from the West Mine Cwmheisian) yielded by amalgamation 46 grains of fine gold, or after he rate of 3 ozs. 16 dwts. to the ton of ore. 3. That the gold on assay was found perfectly pure. 4. That the residuum or "tailings," on careful assay, contained no trace of gold.

It was stated, during the morning, that a machine consisting of four mains in each frame, will pulverize, wash, and amalgamate about 10 tons of ore, of average hardness, in ten hours, with 12-horse power—being nearly one-third more work, in crushing alone, than has ever been done by any other machine.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. ::.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading.	Thermometer: Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Oct. 21	Inches. 29.840	58·3	39·8	50·1	+ 1·3	99	S.W.	Inches. 0.10
„ 22	29.894	64·5	42·9	57·6	+ 8·9	94	S.S.W.	0.01
„ 23	29.976	64·9	48·3	57·1	+ 10·1	88	S.W.	0.00
„ 24	30.022	64·6	46·9	55·2	+ 7·0	88	S.S.E.	0.00
„ 26	29.778	63·9	47·4	55·6	+ 7·7	89	S.E.& S.W.	0.00
„ 26	29.712	62·9	45·3	50·6	+ 2·6	88	S.	0.14
„ 27	29.628	63·6	51·9	57·1	+ 9·0	93	S.	0.05

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average.

The reading of the Barometer has varied but little during the week, the highest being 30.10 inches during the afternoon of the 22nd, and the lowest 29.65 inches during the afternoon of the 27th. The mean for the week, was 29 810 inches.

The mean daily Temperatures during the week have been much above their averages: that of the 22nd is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1829, when it was 60·2°; that of the 23rd, the same date of 1826, when it was 58·7°, and those of the 26th and 27th are the highest mean daily temperatures recorded on those days for the last 9 years.

The mean Temperature of the week was 55·8°, being 7·7° above the average of 38 years.

The range of Temperature during the week was 29°; being the difference between the lowest reading, on the 21st; and the highest, on the 24th.

The mean daily range of Temperature during the week was 15·8°. The greatest was 23·5°, on the 26th; and the smallest, 11°, on the 22nd.

Rain fell to the depth of three-tenths of an inch during the week.

Lightning was seen and *thunder* heard frequently during the evening of the 27th.

JAMES GLAISHER,

The Weather during the week has been dull and close, with remarkably high temperature; and the sky has been mostly overcast.

Lisson Grove, 28th October, 1853.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending October 22, there were registered within the metropolitan districts the births of 1462 children. Of these 743 were boys, and 720 were girls; exceeding the average of the same week in the preceding eight years, by 23 boys, and 46 girls. The births and fifty-four deaths were registered within the same period.

In the ten corresponding weeks of the previous ten years the average number was 958, which increased in proportion to the increase of population, becomes 1054, being identical with the actual number of deaths, and showing that the mortality in London is still only in a healthy state. Of the deaths, 586 were males, and 518 were females; the average in the same weeks of the preceding ten years was 483 males, and 475 females. At ages less than 16, there were 531 deaths; between 15 and 60, there were 332; and at 60 and upwards, 187 deaths, distributed over London as follows:—In the west districts, out of a population, in the year 1851, of 376,437, there were 142 deaths, and in the east of 2 of these was cholera; in the south districts, out of a population of 496,896, there were 197 deaths, and 5 of these were cholera; in the centre district, out of a population of 393,256, there were 151 deaths, and 3 were attributed to cholera; in the east districts, in a population of 483,922, there were 263 deaths, and the cause of 24 was cholera; and in those on the south side of the river, out of a population of 616,833, there were 301 deaths, and 49 of these were caused by cholera. To zymotic diseases 306 deaths are attributed (their average is 256): of these small-pox carried off 3; measles, 14; (their average is 46); hooping-cough, 34; diarrhœa, 45 (whose average is 30); cholera, no less than 83. In the corresponding week of the previous ten years the deaths caused by this disease were as follows:—In 1849, there were 1854; in 1848, none; in 1847, none; in 1846, 2; in 1845, none; in 1844, 3; in 1843, none; in 1842, 2. Typhus carried off 20. To dropsy, &c., 44 (their average is 45). To tubercular diseases 153 (their average is 163). To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 110 (their average is 107). To those of the lungs, &c., 165 (their average is 178). Those of the stomach, &c., 29 (their average is 34). To premature birth, 28; to atrophy, 39; to age, 26; to sudden death, 6; to colic, 1; to poison, 2; to burns, 2; to hanging, 3; to drowning, 8; and to fractures, 8. We feel the seen with regret that the deaths recorded in the Register Book, had declined in the two previous weeks from 66 to 45, rose again last week to 53. Forty males and 43 females perished by this disease. The districts on the south side of the river still assert their fatal pre-eminence, 49 out of the whole number of cases having occurred there: Rotherhithe, Battersea, St. Saviour, St. George, are the parts of that division which suffered most. The public have been frequently cautioned against the evil consequence in spirituous liquors at periods of epidemic cholera. The readers of the Registrar's notes, published from week to week, will find too many instances in which this advice has been disregarded. Persons in drinks to excess, in a few hours he is suffering from an attack of diarrhœa, and the disease runs through its several stages to a fatal termination. Many others lie at the door temptation in the use of intoxicating liquors, and an almost total abstinence from gin and other spirits, becomes extremely necessary for the preservation of life. It is admitted that diarrhœa generally precedes cholera; that there are few, if any, exceptions to the rule. But it is of importance both to establish the rule, and to have it cast by a mass of observations accurately recorded. It is therefore desirable that medical informants should inquire specially in all cases whether the attack of cholera commences by diarrhœa, and state the interval of time in hours and days between the appearance of diarrhœa and the supervention of spasms, or of the other characteristic symptoms of cholera

NEW WELLINGTON DOCKS.—A company has been announced for the construction of capacious docks on the Surrey side of the Thames, close to the Spa-road station of the Greenwich Railway. The capital is to be £1,660,000, in £25 shares, and the area contemplated consists of one hundred and forty acres, of which sixty will be water. They are to be called the Wellington Docks, and are to be capable of admitting the largest steamers.

ADDITIONS TO SOMERSET HOUSE.—The front of the new wing of the west end of Somerset House is now completed exteriorly. The front which faces the river, and the side which is in Lancaster-place, are in keeping with the river front of the main building. The Lancaster-place front is surmounted by six urns, and the national shield supported by two youthful Neptunes holding tridents. On each side of the windows of the second floor female figures are cut, and a balcony is supported by four round and two half-square pilars. The wing lies back several feet from the river front of the main building, and, viewed from the river or Waterloo bridge, gives an appearance of completeness to the whole building.

THE CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION.—It was generally supposed that the commission would sit at Guildhall; but at eleven o'clock, on Thursday morning, the Commissioners—the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Sir John Pattison, and G. C. Lewis, Esq., attended at Lord Aberdeen's office in Downing-street. None of the City magistrates, however, were in attendance, and the representatives of the public press were not admitted. We are, therefore, unable to give a report of the proceedings. The Commissioners are engaged in consultation up to two o'clock, and they are to sit again on Tuesday next, at twelve; and, it is said, that they will sit every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday for two weeks to come. At these meetings reporters will be admitted, except when the Commissioners are engaged in private consultation.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—*Pimlico:* A meeting of the inhabitants of Pimlico and Westminster was held on Tuesday evening last in the Lecture-hall of the Athenæum Literary Institution; Mr. Shimpton in the chair. Mr. Town moved the first resolution, namely, "That this meeting is of opinion that the conduct of the Czar Nicholas, his ambassadors, and armies, is opposed to common justice, international law, and universal right." Mr. Round, the secretary of the Westminster Athenæum, seconded the resolution. He said, admitting in these "piping times" of peace war should be avoided, if possible, yet a course so timid as that adopted by the British Government in reference to the Eastern question was not calculated to promote the interests and maintain the reputation of this country (Hear, hear). Russia should have been stopped in its audacious course, and then it would have appeared that a few days' war would have been better than months of semi-hostility and effeminate indecision (Cheers). Other resolutions in a similar strain followed, amid some interruptions from dissentient parties.—*Tower Hamlets:* A meeting of the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets was held on Wednesday, "to give expression to opinion on the Eastern question." Captain Mayne Reed took the chair, and made a speech attacking Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen for censuring Kossuth from Kutayah; censuring Mr. Cobden for his peace theories; and referring hotly to "Hungarian independence." A letter from Mr. Charles Salisbury Butler, M.P., respectfully intimated his inability to attend. Mr. Duncombe was caused himself by pleading a previous engagement; and Lord Dudley Stuart wrote to the same effect, also advising that the enthusiasm of meeting on the Eastern question should not be directed to other objects. Mr. W. Newton spoke, condemning secret diplomacy. Mr. Urquhart followed. He attacked the Government for not assisting Turkey, and then said that Turkey of late need assistance. A resolution censuring the Ministry for want of energy in supporting the Porte was then passed; but one gentleman in the meeting having attributed all the proceedings of Russia to the conduct of the English Government, that opinion was put into another resolution, and formally carried. There seemed no division of opinion among the parties present, and at an early hour the assembly separated.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed eleven o'clock on Wednesday next, at his Lordship's residence, for the reception of the Lord Mayor and the other authorities of the city of London, on which occasion the Lord Chancellor will signify her Majesty's approval of the Lord Mayor elect. The Lord Chancellor will also, on the same day, at twelve o'clock, receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c.; it being the first day of Michaelmas Term.

FINSBURY SCHOOL OF ART.—A numerous meeting of the patrons and scholars of this institution was held last Saturday to witness the distribution of prizes. The chairman (Mr. Warren De la Rue), in opening the proceedings, congratulated the pupils and their friends upon the manifest improvement and rapid advancement observable in the various departments of science and art to which the competitors had applied themselves. Other addresses were made, and the chairman then awarded the prizes. The first consisted of an elegantly-fitted-up box of colours; the second prizes (the merits of the two competitors being equal) were an electro-plated pen-box, of beautiful design and workmanship, by Mr. Elkington, of the City-road—and an inkstand of same style and material, from the same establishment. The fourth prize was Barnard's "Treatise on Trees and Foregrounds." These were received amidst loud applause. Twelve certificates were also awarded as marks of approbation.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The sixth anniversary of this society was held on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern; Mr. Peter Roth, M.P., in the chair. The cloth having been removed, the chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Builders' Benevolent Institution." He would not trouble the meeting with details further than to state that there are at the present time only 22 recipients of their bounty. That was a small number, considering their institution had been established six years, and he therefore called upon them to support the directors in their endeavours to increase that number. The secretary then read the list of subscriptions, amounting in the aggregate to £500, including a donation of £50 from the chairman, £10 10s. from Mr. Cubitt, M.P., £10 10s. from Mr. Gurney, &c.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—This institution had a soirée on Tuesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, attended by two or three hundred persons. The Rev. Dr. Morison presided, and delivered the annual address. "Their proceedings," he said, "had been conducted in freedom and harmony." The Rev. Wm. Chalmers also spoke:—"Though had not accomplished much thing, he had great faith in unseen influence; and there was an under-current set in motion which might effect results they did not at present anticipate." Prayers and hymns were also offered at intervals. A second assembly was held in the same place on Wednesday, and was very numerously attended.

THREE SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.—On Monday information was received from St. George's Hospital of the deaths of three persons, which took place under the subjoined circumstances:—On Saturday evening last a man named James Martin, went into a stable at Brook green, Hammersmith, and he was found shortly after, lying on the ground of the stable, near a horse, shockingly bruised and quite insensible. He was taken to the hospital, he was found to be quite dead.——A few days before, a groom, named Alfred Sargent, was exercising a spirited horse in Hyde-park, when the animal threw him, and he sustained injuries by which he received such injuries that he expired in the hospital at ten o'clock the same night.——The third case was that of a child named John Clarkson, aged seventeen months. The parents resided at 3, Green street, Chelsea; and on Saturday the poor child, in trying to walk round the table, upset a large can of boiling water, containing a quantity of which drew the child's body. He was taken to the hospital, where he gradually sank, and expired at six on Monday morning from the injuries received.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE "DALHOUSIE."—In another portion of this day's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we have given an illustration of the *Dalhousie*, and also the narrative of the only survivor, Ronald Cameron; but, from some recent observations on the wreck, we are led to believe that the melancholy occurrence is mostly attributable to the vessel being top heavy, and also crank, from the stowage or shifting of the cargo. The ship, it is now confirmed, lurched over, and lay on her beam ends for about twenty minutes before she sank. When in this state, Captain Butterworth was busy in getting the deck-load, and other spare cargo, thrown overboard; and it is much to be wished that he had cut away the masts. Had this been done, it would, in all probability, have saved the vessel, while the masts themselves would have made a raft on which some lives might have been saved. We are glad to have it in our power to give a letter from Mr. Hamlyn, the master of the *Exeter* schooner, upon whom the imputation of inhumanity rests, for not exerting himself, as it is alleged, in saving the crew of the unfortunate vessel. We think he sufficiently shows why he could do nothing fr them more than he attempted. The following is the statement enclosed in the letter of Captain Hamlyn, and signed by himself, his mate, and his four seamen: "At seven a.m. of the 19th inst., wind S.E. by E., I saw a ship a point on the starboard bow, with her head to the eastward, and her starboard side in the water, the water level with her main and mizen tops, and her foretopsail partly under water. We bore away, and came under her lee, and then altered her course, and about a cable's length from her sank. We hove our vessel's head to the south-west for about a quarter of an hour, put our helm down, and tried to stay her; came head to wind, and then went astern, at the rate of five or six miles per hour. She would not have put off had not a sea struck her on her starboard bow. We then hauled our wind, but the vessel would not come to windward, or near the unfortunate men who were struggling in the water. All hands were in attendance with head-lines, cork fenders, in fact, everything we had available for the purpose of saving life; but it was of no avail, by reason of the distance we were from them; and we could render them no assistance whatever, theses at this time making clean breaches over our little vessel, being only 115 tons, and heavily laden with coals. Indeed, during the whole time we were in the N. and E. for half an hour, and finding we could be of no service whatever, drifting as we were on a lee shore, we consulted together, when it was determined (after having done everything in our power to save life), for our own preservation, and that of the ship, to steer our course down Channel; and you may rest assured it was with anything but desirable feelings, having witnessed such a calamity, and unable to render our fellow creatures the least assistance. The undersigned would not consider themselves human beings had they acted in the manner

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 30.—23rd Sunday after Trinity. Fire at the Tower, 1841.
MONDAY, 31.—John Evelyn born, 1620
TUESDAY, Nov. 1.—Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Michaelmas Term begins.
THURSDAY, 3.—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.
FRIDAY, 4.—William III. landed at Torbay, 1688.
SATURDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 5.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
0 15	0 3	0 1	0 21	0 37	0 53	1 9	1 25	1 39	1 53	2 8	2 23	2 38	2 53
3 9	3 24	3 40	3 56	4 12	4 28	4 44	5 0	5 16	5 32	5 48	6 4	6 20	6 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A KENTISH SUBSCRIBER.—The sale of Mr. Knight's ponies at Exmoor takes place annually, in the middle of September.

V. R. C., Essex.—The address of Mr. Robert Smith, author of a Prize Essay on Sheep, and agent of the Exmoor Estate, is Emmett's Grange, Exmoor.

J. L.—Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," 3rd edition. Henne, 81 Strand. Shilling of Queen Anne—common.

YEOVIL.—A SUBSCRIBER.—Twenty-shilling piece of Charles I.; worth from 20s. to 30s., according to its preservation.

A. M.—Your coins are of no value. No. 1 is a coin of Magnentius, A.D. 353

A. N. (Sound).—The great guns at the Chobham Encampment are stated to have been heard at Aylesbury—a distance, in a straight line, of about thirty miles; but on July 4, and on several previous days, the firing of guns at Devonport was distinctly heard at Crediton—a distance of forty miles in a straight line.

F. W. E.—Apply at the Government Annuity Office, 10, Old Jewry

R. F.—See "Acting Charades," pub lished by D. Bogue, 86, Fleet street.

W. D., Basingstoke.—Apply at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings Chancery-lane.

QUIDAM, Gillingham.—We cannot inform you.

A PLAY GOER.—Mrs. Chatterley, now of the Olympic Theatre, late of the Haymarket and Covent Garden Theatres

CERES will, perhaps, favour us by sending the Photograph.

VERITAS.—The Earl of Eldon (grandson of the Chancellor) is still living. He was declared a lunatic some short time since.

B. C.—An account of Milton and his family appeared in the *Patrician*.

C. J. W.—The Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of the late King Louis Philippe, married, Oct. 10, 1846, the Infanta Louisa of Spain, sister of the present Queen.

STRETFORD.—The Crest sent is that of Hamilton; viz., "Out of a ducal coronet or, an oak-tree fructed, and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw ppr., the frame gold;" with the Motto "Through."

WENVAE.—The widow of a Peer's son, when married to a second husband, is not entitled to continue the use of the prefix "Honourable."

CHINA.—Next week we shall engrave a series of Characteristic Sketches made upon the Yang-tze-Kiang, during the recent exploration of that river by H.M.S. *Hermes*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

THE West of Europe is still kept in suspense on the question of peace or war in the East. Every day brings its own rumours, some tending to confirm, and some to contradict, the rumour of the day preceding. The electric telegraph brings as many untruths, or half-truths, as messages; and the sensitive frequenters of the Exchanges of London and Paris know not what to believe. Although the one great fact, which people are most desirous of knowing, whether the Czar be determined upon war *à tout prix*, remains unknown, a few minor facts appear to be tolerably well authenticated. The neutrality of Austria and Prussia, which we announced last week, is confirmed; and it is now stated that the efforts of those Powers will be vigorously exerted towards confining the war, should war arise, to the two parties primarily interested—in short, they will do their best to prevent the war from being a European one. The task will be difficult. There is a popular instinct which sometimes transcends reason—and could not give a reason, if asked—which often impels mankind in the right direction, under circumstances which might lead a careless observer to disapprove of its action. Some such feeling filled the mind of the first Napoleon when he arrayed himself against Russia; and when in exile and captivity, he justified his antipathy to that Power by his famous prediction, that, in less than fifty years, there would come a time when Europe would have to decide whether it would be Cossack or Republican. His successor appears to have inherited the same policy and ideas; and it is quite evident that, in giving effect to them, Napoleon III. will be supported by the instinct as well as by the reason of the French nation. That the popular feeling of England runs strongly in the same channel is patent to all who know anything of what is passing in the world. It is not only the independence of Turkey that is at stake; it is the rank, position, and interests of Great Britain and France, and of Great Britain especially, that are imperilled, if the will of the Czar is to be superior to justice, and to the public law of Europe. For these, and countless other reasons, Prussia and Austria will find it extremely difficult to confine the struggle to the assailant and the assailed.

The combined fleets, which were prematurely announced to have passed the Dardanelles a fortnight ago, have been at length ordered to proceed to the Bosphorus. But of far more importance than any aid which the Allies can give, either by land or by sea, is the unanimous spirit of resistance that has been awakened in every part of the Turkish Empire. At the great meeting of the Divan, when it was finally resolved to declare war against Russia, the sum of 600,000,000 of piastres, or £6,000,000 sterling, was subscribed within a few hours; and it has since been ascertained that the amount will be doubled or trebled, if occasion require; that all the rich plate and golden ornaments of the temples and mosques; all the jewels and personal adornments of the wealthy Turks and the inmates of their harems, will be cheerfully poured into the national treasury; and that the man who has nothing else to give in defence of his country will give his life. No one suspected that such enthusiasm could be aroused. The Czar himself, if pride and cupidity have left him amenable to reason, will doubtless give these facts their due weight, and take council from them in forming his ultimate decision.

Those writers in this country who, while they condemn in the faintest possible terms, the conduct of Russia, are loud in their disparagement of the Turks, affect to see, in this unexpected and unwelcome display of vigour, a new cause of alarm for Europe, and a new reason why the Czar should not be disturbed in his possession of the two Principalities. When it suited their purpose to declare Turkey to be weak, miserable, and unworthy of assistance, there were no terms of contempt which they did not employ to depreciate her resources and to sneer at her effeminancy. Now that they have discovered that the Turks are not effeminate, but bold and daring, that they have resources in men and money which will make them formidable antagonists, their efforts are directed to represent Turkish patriotism as utter bigotry and intolerance; and Turkish courage as ferocity, that, if once sufficiently excited, may prompt aggressive as well as defensive warfare, and deluge Eastern Europe with a new flood of Asiatic barbarism. But such writers lose their trouble in attempting to convert the people of England. The popular instinct sees through the sophistry, detects the falsehood, and is quite aware of its motives. The question is too clear to be obfuscated by the dirty smoke of such arguments. Never since the world began was peace or war staked upon a more simple and intelligible issue. The public has understood it from the first, and the general sentiment of the country was as strong against the pretensions of Russia five or six months ago, when Prince Menschikoff originally attempted to intimidate the Sultan, as it is now, when there is no room for the slowest intellect to doubt that Russia means the spoliation and dismemberment of her neighbour. Prince Gortschakoff appealed, in his famous proclamation, to the aid of the "God of the Russians;" but the God of Justice and of Nations is the Arbiter of Battles, and can scarcely be appealed to by a Sovereign who makes unjust war against another for the sake of his own aggrandisement

ALL the arguments that had been directed against our Corn-law system, from the year 1815 downward to 1846, fell with comparatively little weight upon the minds of statesmen, until a famine stared the nation in the face. The slow process that had been going on in the conversion of public men to sound views of economic science, received an impetus from the fearful responsibilities that such an event would have entailed upon them. The consequence was that the Corn-laws were suddenly and totally abolished. Sir Robert Peel could brave the reproaches and the taunts of the party with whom he had all his life acted, but he could not brave the responsibility of a year of famine. Something of the same kind is happening in France at the present moment. That country possesses a tariff of Customs' duties so stringent and ultra-Protectionist, that the unreformed tariff of England was liberal and sensible in comparison with it. the whole people, with the exception of the wine-growers and wine-dealers, are more hopelessly Protectionist than the most obstinate squire in Lincolnshire or Essex. But the French Emperor must have studied the great principles of Free-trade as expounded and developed in this country. He is far more shrewd and sagacious in this respect than the people about him, or than the statesmanship of France generally; and he has often allowed it to be seen that the light of Free-trade has broken in upon him. If not quite a Free-trader, he is certainly not a bigoted Protectionist. A scarcity in the food of the people will perhaps work upon his mind, as it did upon that of Sir Robert Peel. At the first sign of stormy weather, the principle of Protection is found insufficient to guide the ship. It is a fair weather principle, and cannot stand the test of stormy winds and raging seas. It is of little use for statesmen to bar the door against plenty. Famine, who is greater than statesmanship, draws the bolt with her skeleton fingers, and invites the world to come and feed her. France is at this moment a Free-trading country. Her ports have been opened, by Imperial decree, to all who will bring corn or provisions; and the custom-houses on her Rhenish and Swiss frontiers are no longer permitted to levy a tax upon cattle or agricultural produce of any kind. France will, no doubt, reap some advantage from this tardy and, perhaps, temporary change of policy; and, if food after all be scarce and dear, the people will have no right to reproach the Government with having neglected the necessary measures to secure a more bountiful supply. But when the danger of famine has passed away, will the Emperor return to that antiquated system of commercial policy which, in the presence of danger, he was compelled to suspend? This is a great question for France, and one in which her future commercial prosperity is largely involved. England can be no indifferent spectator of the result. Free-trade between the two nations would be the last and strongest link in the bonds of peace which now unite them; and when we see to how large an extent the order and stability of all Europe depends on the joint action of these Powers, the more urgently is it to be desired that our good example should not be thrown away upon the French; and that a friendship, based upon the interests of commerce, should cement and complete the good understanding already existing.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. R. L. Cotton, D.D., Provost of Worcester College, to be Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, 1853-54.—The Rev. F. E. Tower, B.A., to Kirby Mallory, with the rectory of Elmsthorpe, and the incumbency of Earl Shilton annexed, Leicestershire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. G. Williams, B.A., to Llowes, with the chapelry of Llandewifach, Radnorshire; the Rev. J. Jones, to the united vicarages of Llanarth and Llanina, near Lampeter; the Rev. C. Pratt, jun., to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. F. T. Gregory, to St. Mary's Church, Lambeth-butts; the Rev. M. Spincke, to St. Ives, Cornwall; the Rev. E. B. Leonard, to Llandevaud, Monmouthshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. L. G. F. Broome to Whitleibury with Silvester; the Rev. K. Gale, B.A., to North Horton, Cardiganshire; the Rev. S. Robins, M.A., to Holy Trinity, Dover.—The Rev. A. Pott, M.A., Vicar of Cuddesden, near Wheatley, is to be the first Principal of the New Diocesan Theological College for Oxford.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—The right rev. prelate has been suffering from so severe an attack of illness that he has been compelled to postpone a course of confirmations for which he had made arrangements

THE NEW AFRICAN BISHOPS.—The Rev. Dr. Colenso, the newly-appointed Bishop of Natal, intends leaving England early in December, for the purpose of making an extensive visitation of his diocese, and will return to England in the course of next summer, to inform the Church at home of the requirements of the see of which he is to have the episcopal supervision.—Dr. Armstrong, the new Bishop of Graham's Town, intends, after making due provision for the church already planted in the colony, to direct his attention to the religious instruction of the Kaffirs, who have long been a most lawless and rebellious race, and who were recently subjugated by the force of British arms.

It is stated that a new church—St. Luke's—is to be forthwith erected in Milford-place, and another will soon be erected in Orchard-street, Portman-square.

HOLYHEAD NEW CHURCH.—At page 300 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 8, the population of Holyhead is stated to be 1900, instead of 8000, and the accommodation in the old church was for 500 or 600 only.

THE COURT.

The arrival of the King of the Belgians, and the young Archduchess of Brabant, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort, has led to an early commencement of the usual autumnal hospitalities of the Court. The Duke and Duchess of Wellington, and the Earl of Aberdeen, were present to meet the illustrious party on their arrival at the Castle, on Friday se'nnight.

On Saturday morning the Queen and Prince, with the King of the Belgians, and other Royal visitors, walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle, and visited the gardens at Frogmore. The Queen and Prince, with the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, drove out in the afternoon.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, the King of the Belgians and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Duchess of Kent was present. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, with their suite, went to the Catholic Chapel at Clewer.

On Monday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council. In the morning her Majesty and the Duchess de Brabant took equestrian exercise in the Riding-house. The Prince Consort, with the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, went out shooting in the afternoon. In the evening, the Royal dinner party included his Majesty the King of the Belgians, her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, the Lady in Waiting to her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, the Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, the Belgian Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Carendon, and the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper.

On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, attended by the Count and Countess Gustave de Launoy and Baron Prisse, went to London, and visited various exhibitions and public establishments.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Duchess of Brabant drove out in a pony phaeton. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, went out shooting.

On Thursday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince William of Hesse-Philipsthal, arrived on a visit to the Queen.

The theatrical performances commence on the 10th of November, with "The Tempest." Mr. Grieve has been busily engaged for some time on the scenery.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Camoys and Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stovin have relieved Lord de Tabley and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon R. Bligh as Lord and Groom in Waiting

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, at the Castle.

At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday next, the 27th instant, until the 29th November.

John Parker, Esq., by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

A proclamation was issued for the election of a Scotch representative Peer, in the room of the late Lord Saltoun.

At the Court, Shah Khan, the Persian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty. His Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and was attended by the Secretary Interpreter of the Legation

Sir Edmund Lyons had an audience of the Queen.

General Lopez was presented to her Majesty, at an audience by the Earl of Clarendon.

Sir William Hotham had an audience of the Queen.

THE BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Count de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, left Ostend at half past six on Friday se'nnight, in the Belgian mail-packet *Ruby*, Captain Lahaye, and, after a stormy passage of about five hours, landed at Dover at twenty minutes after twelve p.m. The King and the Royal party landed under a salute from the castle heights, and, having entered the carriages in waiting, drove to Shorncliffe, at Ship Hotel, where apartments had been engaged for their reception. At three o'clock his Majesty, accompanied by the younger members of his family, and attended by his Equerries, Colonel Van de Weyer and the members of the Royal suite, left the Ship Hotel for the railway station, where the illustrious party were received by Captain Harlow and conducted to the saloon carriage. At a few minutes after three o'clock the train left Dover for the Brocklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway, where the Royal party arrived at six o'clock. The Queen's carriages were in attendance to convey the illustrious travellers to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, by which route they travelled to Windsor.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert met his illustrious relatives at the Windsor railway station; and the Queen, with the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, was in attendance at the foot of the grand staircase, to welcome their arrival at the Castle. Colonel de Moerkerke and Sir Robert Carswell are in attendance on the King. The Count and Countess Gustave de Launoi are in the suite of the Duke and Duchess de Brabant. Lord de Tabley and Colonel Francis Seymour have been appointed by her Majesty to be in attendance during the sojourn of the Royal party in England.

KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE. A Chapter of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle was held at Windsor Castle on Friday, at which the three Green Ribands—vacant by the deaths of the Marquis of Hastly, Lord Saltoun, and the Earl of Warwick were bestowed by the Sovereign upon the Earl of Haddington, the Duke of Atholl, and Lord Panmure. The Knights Brethren and Officers connected with the Order attended the ceremony of investiture in due form.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—On Thursday, at two o'clock, the Lords Commissioners for her Majesty met in the House of Lords, and a deputation from the Commons being summoned, prorogued the meeting of Parliament from that day, to Tuesday the 29th of November next.

NEW SCOTCH LAW LORD.—We believe we are correct in stating that the vacancy on the Scotch Bench, caused by the death of Lord Anderson, will be filled by Mr. Inglis, the Dean of Faculty.

MR. COBDEN ON EDUCATION.—In concluding his address at the Barnsley Mechanics' Institution, on Wednesday last, Mr. Cobden said, "I have not a party, I hope, in this country now opposed to education. I believe there is not a party that does not consider there is more danger, upon the whole, in our artificial state from ignorance than from education. I believe there are none here, whatever his political predilections may be, that would not henceforth say—Whatever we may be doomed to undergo from strained or an forces, owing to decline in commerce, from difficulties of different kinds, and political changes, whatever may be in store for us in the way of troubles or of disasters, there is nobody will say it is not better to have an educated people to meet them than to have to encounter them in the masses of ignorance and with unrestrained passions (Cheers). For all of us must admit that the mass of the country do govern. In the last resort they are called in to arbitrate on all questions that touch our interests and our welfare; and we must all admit that it is better to have an arbitrator who has been trained to think—who has been accustomed to weigh and [illegible] to deduce consequences from facts and evidence [illegible] than to have parties of this kind to settle great national questions affecting our highest interests to the arbitration of ignorance, prejudice, and passions." (Cheers)

HIBERNIAN ASYLUM.—The half-yearly examination of the children in this most excellent school, took place on Saturday, at the Asylum, in the Caledonian-road, in the presence of the Scotch Presbytery of London. The boys were first examined in the upper [illegible] near, English, Scottish, and Scripture history, geography, and arithmetic, in the whole of which they displayed a [illegible] degree amount of knowledge for children of their [illegible] ages; and rewards were awarded to those who showed that they had [illegible] to by their teachers. The Cumming Lassie prize [illegible] was [illegible] of him elf and the other members of the committee, with the progress made by the children in their education, and their healthy appearance. The proceedings appropriately concluded as they had been begun, by the singing of hymns. The numerous visitors to the school were [illegible] gratified by the admirable manner in which the [illegible] by the juvenile band of musical performers. It is to be regretted that the small [illegible] funds are [illegible] to meet the expenses of the [illegible] and [illegible] from the continual calls upon it to [illegible] on the receipts during the last [illegible] were [illegible] 40 boys and 38 girls were [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

POSTSCRIPT.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated the 22nd, of questionable authenticity, says:—

The army of Omer Pacha, which could be kept back no longer, has passed the Danube, and beaten the Russians near Oltenitza. The Russian vessels on th Danube have fallen into the hands of the Turks.

If this news should be confirmed, no doubt the French and English fleets will speedily appear before Constantinople. In the treaty with Russia, which excludes the ships of war of foreign nations from passing the Dardanelles there occurs the clause, "as long as the Porte is at peace." As soon, therefore, as hostilities commence, the squadrons can enter the Bosphorus without any violation of treaty; and it is the intention of the Ambassadors to refrain from calling them up to the capital until the occurrence of war, which may be daily expected to break out.

The correspondent of a French journal, who has just descended the Danube from Pesth, gives us information relative to the position of the two hostile armies:—

As he was passing on the 11th, before Roustchouk, a Turkish fortress on the Danube, the Aide-de-Camp of Omer Pacha, who had been to Giurgevo, on the Wallachian bank, to notify the declaration of war, had just returned to the fortress, after having passed eight days in the headquarters of Prince Gortschakoff. After the delay of fifteen days fixed by the summons of Omer Pacha, hostilities could commence on the 11th of October of the Greek and Russian calendar, which is twelve days behind ours—the 1st October of the Russian corresponding to the 13th of our calendar. The Russian troops were occupying in force the little town of Giurgevo, and were entrenching themselves there (a Sketch of the fair of St. Peter, at Giurgevo, will be found at p. 365 of our present Number). Letters differ greatly as to the force of this *corps d'armée*. Some estimate it at 15,000 men, and others at 30,000. In Wallachia great terror was felt at the expected passage of the Turks. The Turkish camp is opposite Giurgevo. There were there a good many irregular troops, who inspire great terror. The weather continued to be magnificent. The serenity of the sky and the dryness of the ground would permit the armies to make a campaign before the winter. There was a large Russian camp near Galatz, on the Lower Danube. The strong places of the Turks along the Danube appeared to be in a good state, and well armed. That of Roustchouk was specially remarked on account of its imposing aspect. It is the centre of a numerous *corps d'armée*. The town is seated on a steep bank by the side of the river, and the ramparts crown the summit. At the brink of the river is a series of low batteries. Round the town are seen the tents of the Turks, which are of a green colour in honour of the Prophet. The *corps d'armée* is picturesque. It is commanded by the Hungarian General Klapka commands this *corps d'armée*, or one of its divisions. It appears that the Turks protect themselves on the Bulgarian bank, and keep watch with great vigilance. All along the bank there are posts and sentinels, or videttes, with a pole near them, from fifteen to eighteen feet high, surrounded with straw or rushes steeped in tar, and destined to be set on fire in case of alarm. The fire would be lighted in the event of a movement of the Russians, and the signal would spread rapidly on all the line. Besides the posts and the videttes of the bank, there are others on the road having also signals prepared. This system of vigilance is very well regulated, and things appear to be on a very good footing at Roustchouk.

Increasing attention is being directed to the Asiatic frontier of Turkey. Both Russia and Turkey are concentrating large armies in this direction, and, in the course of two or three weeks, unless peace should be restored, we may expect to hear of serious encounters between the belligerent forces. The Russians have very recently formed an army of reserve at Redout kaleh, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea. On Tebedcen, an island lately ceded by the Persians, close to Astrabad, on the Caspian, they have landed 20,000 men, and at Tiflis they have a large *corps d'armée* under General Arakoudine Dolgorouki. From Tiflis there is a military road leading through the country of the Chetchi, and intersecting Circassia and Daghestan. This military road is a most important strategic point, and is the only way through the mountains of Caucasia.

We hear from Persia that the army at Sultanieh is already disbanded, the Persians having declared that it was assembled merely to be exercised in military evolutions, and that nothing hostile against Turkey is intended. The reliance on, however, is placed on the professions of Persia, since the disputes between these two Powers concerning the frontier question are always of sufficient gravity to keep up a constant state of warfare. A letter from Tabreez, after corroborating the news as to the break up of the camp, states that it was said the Russian Minister was about quitting Teheran, and had already sent away his wife and family. The letter concludes by announcing "most glorious accounts of the victories of the renowned Daghistan chief, Schamyl, who has placed himself at the head of 20,000 mountaineers, and besieged the town of Zakhstahl, distant two hours from Cahetty. The place was occupied by 5,000 Russians, and a bloody battle ensued, in which the Daghestanis kept the field. The loss of the Emperor's troops is estimated at 3000 infantry and artillery. The news was brought to Tiflis by an express, and the Commander-in-Chief instantly despatched new forces, but Schamyl was nowhere to be found; he had withdrawn into his fastnesses, after having burnt and pillaged the villages along the return route."

An active propagandism has begun in Greece and Thessaly, with the view of establishing a Greek State on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire. Emissaries are working in all parts to obtain subscriptions for this view, and £30,000 have already been raised by the Philhellenists within the Ottoman Empire.

Constantinople perfect tranquillity is preserved, although all kinds of military preparations are being pushed on with vigour, and the greatest enthusiasm is shown by all classes of the Musulman population.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris from Compiègne on Thursday. In a few days their Majesties will set out for Fontainebleau. The recal of M. de la Cour, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, is said to have been caused by his equivocal behaviour, by means of which the French have lost much of their popularity and influence in the Turkish capital. It has been throughout of the greatest importance to that the most perfect understanding has prevailed between the two Western Powers. The avowed policy of the Emperor of the French, and the conduct of his political agent at Constantinople, have not, however, seemed to correspond; and it has been remarked, that while M. de la Cour is indecent, M. de Lavalette, as Ambassador, is prudent desire for the maintenance of peace, must have exceeded his instructions. The rumour is revived that France and England are making some new proposals, with a prospect of success.

The French garrison in Rome is to be increased. Louis Napoleon and the French army have become more popular of late in Rome, in consequence of the alliance with England against Russian pretensions in the East.

The French Department Gendarmery are to resume the title of *gendarmerie Impériale*, which they bore under Napoleon I.

The Bourse was animated on Wednesday, and there was a considerable amount of business transacted. The Three per Cents opened at 72f. 50c., fell to 72f. 20c., rose subsequently to 72f. 75c., and closed at 72f. 65c. for the end of the month, being a rise of 25c. as compared with the closing price of the previous day. The rise is attributed to the influence of many of the speculators to deliver the stock sold by them, and to the announcement that Consols had improved in London.

The Emperor has conferred a pension of 2000f. on the parents of Lieutenant Bellot, to be continued to his brothers and sisters.

AUSTRIA.

The increase in the price of provisions in Vienna has awakened the solicitude of the Government, and it is about to diminish the cost of the consumption of corn. It will begin by lowering the tariff on the State railways. The bakers of Vienna are so much embarrassed by the want of money, that they wish to borrow 400,000 florins from the Municipal Council without interest.

AMERICA.

By the *Baltic* we have advices from New York to the 13th inst. She is brought 1 000,000 dollars in specie on freight.

Something like a panic pervaded the Money Market. The public was alarmed about the effects of a war in Europe, and the consequences of a short crop of grain in England and France. The evil has been aggravated by the speculative mania, fostered by a state of prosperity, and of great commercial credit. The issue of bonds of all descriptions, from under the guarantee of States down to the smallest city in the northwest, has been of the most enormous magnitude, mounting up to millions of millions, and resembling the condition of things in England, [illegible] country a few years ago.

[illegible] is employing a portion of his surplus of [illegible] ing up the bonds of the Government not due; and the remission of specie to Europe for this purpose increases the [illegible] at the New York Money Market, and exposes the Secretary of the Treasury to a good deal of abuse from the speculators and their organs. It is, however, well remarked by the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, that—

A people who raise a surplus of food sufficient to feed half Europe, and with the addition of such crops as cotton and tobacco, together with millions of gold, produced annually from the soil within its own borders, cannot be doomed to ruin, as some would have us believe. The United States has every element of wealth within her control, and the stringency in the Money Market, as keenly felt for a few days past, cannot be of long duration. The crops must soon cause a turn in the exchanges, and enable the gold from California to remain in the country. Panics are short-lived, and this one is destined to be consigned to oblivion sooner than those that have preceded it.

The United States will in time become the granary of the whole world. The wheat crop for the present year is estimated at 120,000,000 bushels, and the Indian corn crop at 800,000,000 bushels. America will, it is said, be able to export, by the end of July next, provisions and bread-stuffs to the value of 100,000,000 dols

It is stated that Mr. M'Kay, the builder of the *Great Republic*, recently launched at Boston, has been offered 300,000 dollars for his ship.

The elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania were going in favour of the Democrats

The Administration has come to the determination not to demand from any foreign Government, nor to surrender to any foreign Government upon their demand, any person who may be charged with crime, without an express treaty stipulation to that effect.

General Almonte, Mexican Minister at Washington, denies the fact that Santa Anna ascertains the notion of the substitution of Empire for the present Republic.

ATTACK UPON THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD ESCORT.

The following account of the daring attack upon the M'Ivor gold escort is from a Melbourne journal, dated July 2:—

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Warner, one of the escort superintendents, started with his troop, consisting of a sergeant and three mounted men, from the M'Ivor diggings. They had in their charge a cart containing 2223 ounces of gold and about £700 in money, packed up in two boxes. The troopers were armed with a sword, carbine, and pistol each. The superintendent and sergeant having six-barrelled revolvers in addition, the cart driver only being unarmed. They proceeded on their way until they came within three miles of the Mi-Mi Inn, and seven miles from the M'Ivor, and they immediately noticed a log thrown across the road near one of its turnings, and the sparsely detached mi-mi at one side. Conceiving those appearances to be nothing more than ordinary, they continued their march, little expecting what was in preparation. The superintendent and sergeant were riding about 100 yards in advance, and the other three close by the car. When within five or six yards of the mi-mi, they were suddenly assailed by a volley of seven or eight shots from it, and the horses of the two foremost riders being wounded, they plunged violently forward for several yards; and Mr. Warner, whose mount was soon to be pulled up his horse, the first objects that met his view were some eight or nine men standing round the cart, and all the others stretched wounded on the ground. Seeing the odds against him, he was for a moment undecided what to do, and discharged three shots from his revolver, but without taking any effect. He was then compelled for a time to be a simple observer of what passed, and about half a dozen of the robbers proceeded in a very cool and business-like manner to unload the cart of its treasure, the boxes containing which were removed to an adjoining dense stony scrub. The sergeant's horse received three balls in his back, but still bravely bore his rider, and Mr Warner at once despatched him to a government station three miles off for assistance. He followed the others himself into the scrub, where two or three shots were fired at him, but he escaped uninjured, and discharged the three remaining shots of his revolver, wounding, it is thought, one robber. Fearing that the sergeant's horse would sink exhausted before he arrived at the Government encampment, and, his own horse being injured, he started off on the same route, arriving at his destination nearly exhausted, and quickly returning with a reinforcement of troopers and a number of diggers whom he met on the road. The latter were armed, furnished with horses, and started in pursuit of the bushrangers on returning to the scene of the atrocity, they found all the wounded men lifted into a cart, and a stranger standing by them. On being questioned, the latter declared that he had been out looking for cattle, and, on coming up and seeing what had happened, assisted the wounded men. He further offered to lead the pursuers on the track of the bushrangers, and, on his offer being accepted, attempted to decoy them off on quite a different direction from that which the former party supposed to have taken. A suspicion being created that he might be in league with the fugitives, he was submitted to a cross-questioning, and from some vagueness and contradiction in his account of himself, he was arrested, and still remains in custody. The wounded men were then sent off to the M'Ivor, and the country all around explored to a considerable distance. The mi-mi was searched, and in it were found a double-barrelled gun, several pannikins, one of which was indented with the letters "W. R.," also two pea-jackets and a comforter. A short distance off in the scrub were picked up four pack-horses, supposed to belong to the robbers. While operations were being carried on, Mr. Langwith a party of troopers, arrived at the spot, and lent their assistance in the pursuit. The bushrangers are supposed to have numbered seven or fourteen individuals, and to have been in the mi-mi during the preceding night for their work of blood and rapine. We believe Mr. Warner can identify three of them; and, should the wounded men recover, there can be but little doubt that they would be able to recognise more. The party were dressed, some in Guernsey shirts, others in pilot cloth pea-jackets, and all had woollen comforters wrapped round their heads in turban-like fashion. They were all armed with double-barrelled guns; the number of shots fired is not known, and they are supposed to have had a relay of horses close by. All the escort party, with the exception of the superintendent and sergeant, were wounded, as was every horse belonging to them—one of the animals that drew the cart being killed. The three guards and the driver were seriously hurt, it is to be hoped, not dangerously wounded. One was shot in the thigh, a second received a ball in the shoulder, above the region of the lungs, and the top of his nose was taken off; another was wounded in the cheek and nose, and the driver was shot in the knee. The man who was shot in the thigh, in falling from his horse, dislocated his shoulder; and during the plunder the miscreants offered no further violence than one of them kicking out of his way the driver, who had tumbled back into the car. All the wounds, with one exception, were inflicted with balls, the exception being that one of the men was shot with a slug. As soon as the news of the "sticking-up" became known about the country, parties of police were out in all directions, as well as a large number of diggers, among whom the affair has caused the utmost excitement. The diggers were at their own request sworn in as special constables, and apprehensions are entertained that if they overtake the robbers, under circumstances to lead to a certainty of their guilt, the perpetrators will judge Lynch will be vindicated without waiting for the interposition of either judge or jury. We are also informed that about fifty troopers of the 40th have joined in the chase, and that four men were arrested on suspicion, but subsequently discharged. When Mr. Warner left, two of the wounded men were in a very dangerous state, but hopes were entertained of their recovery. Such a premeditated and sanguinary outrage has been hitherto without record in the criminal annals of the colony, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the blood-stained wretches who could plot and perpetrate an act of such daring and magnitude will soon be in the hands of justice.

Miss Cunningame.—On Thursday a deputation of the Evangelical Alliance, headed by Sir Culling Eardley, waited on Lord Aberdeen, to express their gratitude for the liberation of Miss Cunningame. His Lordship received the deputation most courteously, and during the interview stated his opinion that Mr. Scarlett should have been so unjustly censured by a portion of the press; that gentleman having, throughout the affair, acted in the most firm and dignified manner.

Arrival of Gold.—A richly-laden galleon arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last—the clipper-ship *Eagle*. In addition to the packages of gold-dust on freight—weighing 69,593 ounces, and valued at £278,000—there was a very large amount in the hands of passengers, one of whom possessed a nugget weighing 40 lbs. There were also in the freight list the two splendid nuggets described at page 373. The ship likewise brings home the delinquent Quin, who absconded from a Liverpool house some months ago, with £10,000, and was captured in Melbourne.

Asylum for Idiots.—On Thursday the autumnal election of this charity was held at the London Tavern—Alderman Sir Carrol, Bart., in the chair—in which occasion twenty idiot children, from a list of 168 candidates, were placed on the books of the institution, making the total number at present cared for in the asylum 240. A special appeal was made in behalf of the building fund, for the erection of a suitable asylum.

The *Golden Age* steamer, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, is announced by the Post-office authorities to take out the letter bags for Melbourne and Sydney, on the 10th of next month.

The "Great Britain."—The steam-ship *Great Britain*, for Australia, was spoken on the 7th ult., in lat. 4 S., long. 27 W., by the *Ianthe*, which arrived at Cork, from Buenos Ayres, on Monday. She had no steam up, but was making her way under canvas.

Government Income from Railways.—By the return of Mr. W. Williams, on the public income and expenditure, recently issued, it is shown that in the year ended the 5th of January, the payments to the revenue by railways amounted to £280,144.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

"THE FIRST CANNON SHOT."

The *Moniteur* of Thursday says the Government has received the following Telegraphic despatch from the French Consul-General, at Bucharest, dated Oct. 25:—"Two Russian steamers and eight gun boats forced a passage on the Danube on Sunday, the 23rd, and encountered a smart fire from the Fort of Isactcha, situated on the right border of the river between Reni and Ismail. The Russians had a Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the flotilla, 3 officers, and 12 sailors killed, and about 50 wounded. They allege that they set fire to the Fort of Isactcha."

Everything is prepared in Paris for a land expedition to Constantinople, but no orders will be given for it to leave unless new circumstances should render it necessary. The military cadres have been reformed, and such admirable arrangements have been made that in less than six weeks the standing army of France could be raised to 750,000 men.

The Funds fell forty centimes upon the Paris Bourse on Thursday. This is chiefly ascribed to the article in the *Moniteur*, noticed elsewhere, which is regarded as decidedly warlike. It is generally understood that the two Governments of France and England are fully agreed on a strong demonstration against Russia; and, it is believed that this manifestation will produce the desired effect. The letters from St. Petersburg, received in Paris, speak of a strong desire for negotiation on the part of the Count de Nesselrode, and even the *St. Petersburg Journal* has an article which is decidedly in this sense.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers is spoken of as the successor of M. de la Cour as the French Ambassador at Constantinople. The General was summoned by telegraph from Paris to Compiègne on Wednesday to wait on the Emperor.

Letters from the Danubian provinces state that the Russian army is in a most deplorable condition, being, in fact, decimated by disease.

General Dembinski is reported to have left Paris, and embarked in the last steamer which left Marseilles for Constantinople. It is thought that he will remain at Malta till November.

Fresh news from Australia has been brought by the *Argo*. The dates are Melbourne, 14th of July; Sydney, 11th of August; and Port Phillip, the 6th of August. The intelligence is on the whole very satisfactory. New gold fields have been discovered; the social condition of Victoria is improving; and the disposal of goods at Melbourne proceeds more freely. In New South Wales agriculture and general trade proceed steadily. The new gold-field is on the Goulburn River in New South Wales. Its richness has caused some sensation, and the sailors of the *Argo* immediately demanded and obtained £45 and £50 for the run home. Some new "diggings" at Jones's Flat were accidentally discovered by the wheel of a bullock-waggon having turned up large nuggets in a rut! Both these new "diggings" are yielding profitably. The social condition of Victoria is improving, though occasional outbreaks of crime occurred, which are attributed by the Melbourne papers to the leaven of transportation still existing in the colony.

Papers and letters from India and China have been received by express, in anticipation of the Overland Mail.

Our accounts from Burmah are still unfavourable. The bodies of armed Burmese, who are now carrying on a guerilla warfare against us in our new territories, are increasing in number and confidence. The present position in our affairs in Burmah, is unquestionably very critical. Notwithstanding the check the Dacoits had received, they were expected every hour to attack Kaingain, and Major Minchin sent to Sir J. Cheape, by the Indus, an urgent requisition for reinforcements. The steamer reached Prome on the 20th, and the following detachments were immediately despatched to Major Minchin's assistance—three officers and 100 men of her Majesty's 80th Foot, two officers and 100 men of the 67th Bengal Native infantry, and a lieutenant and 20 men Sappers and Miners. It is generally thought that another campaign in Burmah is inevitable.

In China the insurgents are extending themselves in all directions, but principally to the north and west.

The rumour that the Emperor has left Pekin, and is some distance from it, ready to make his escape.

The leader of the insurgents still continues at Nankin, which will, probably, be henceforth the capital of China; but large bodies of his followers are constantly marching towards the country to the north of the Yellow River, on their way to Pekin. Some time since it was reported that they had established themselves in the capital of Ching-Tong, within 250 miles of Pekin; and, even if the capital should be lost, it must certainly see this have been invested.

Trade is almost at a stand-still at all the ports.

Proposed Statue to Prince Albert.—This design, originated in "the City," has been readily taken up. A meeting is to be held at the Mansion House, on Monday, the 7th of November, the object of which is to raise a subscription for the erection of a statue to Prince Albert, to serve as a national tribute of respect to his Royal Highness, for having suggested and organised the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Lord Mayor has warmly interested himself in this project; and the proposal having met with the sanction of many distinguished persons, there is no doubt that it will be successfully carried into effect.

Dinner to the Lord Mayor.—On Thursday evening, the United Wards of Cripplegate Within and Without gave a handsome and complimentary dinner to the Lord Mayor, at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street. Mr. Dillon was the chairman, and there were about 150 gentlemen, inhabitants of the wards, present at the entertainment.

Post-office.—The General Post-office is being enlarged for the purpose of giving increased accommodation in the inland and letter carriers' offices, in consequence of the additional business that has to be transacted in those departments. To effect the enlargement it has been considered necessary to enclose and throw into those offices the portion of the magnificent vestibule between the pillars on the north side and the present north receiving-house, which will give an increase of space to those offices of nearly 1800 superficial feet.

Buckingham House.—The late residence of the Duke of Buckingham, in Pall-mall, has been let to the Carlton Club for £1800, till Midsummer, 1855. The tenancy of Buckingham House by the Club will be during the alterations which are to be made in their own building.—*Times*.

The Irish Railway Accident.—We understand that the total loss the Great Southern and Western Railway Company will sustain by the late fearful accident at Straffan will not be less than £80,000.

The "Queen of the Thugs."—The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, threw out the bill of indictment against the captain of this ship; and found a true bill against the two Lascars for murder and mutiny on the high seas.

Contemplated Purchase of Southwark Bridge.—A new free bridge for City traffic is in prospect. Extreme inconvenience is sustained daily on account of the over-crowded state of London bridge and its approaches, and it is quite evident that there is great want of another free [illegible]-bridge, if free, would take off more than one third of the traffic, and would be one of the greatest possible public improvements. The bridge cost between £700,000 and £800,000, and the company are now offer to sell it for £200,000. The Court of Common Council have resolved to ascertain by professional inquiry as to the strength and durability of the bridge, with a view to [illegible].

Telegraph to America and Europe to the Pacific.—The subject of an Atlantic submarine telegraph is occupying a greater share of public attention just now, and at least, half a dozen projectors are in the field, with separate plans and claims to public support. The sum of 37,000,000 dollars has been subscribed to the stock of the New York Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, recently chartered by the New York Legislature, with a capital of 100,000,000 dollars. Mr. Robert J. Walker is a candidate for the presidency of the company.

The Religious Bankrupt.—Michael T. S. Welsh—the bankrupt who ran away from his creditors, and was taken on his return from Australia (as announced in our paper of October 15), was tried at the Old Bailey yesterday, found guilty, and sentenced to *four years' penal servitude*.

Thunder-storm.—A storm of thunder and lightning broke over London on Thursday, about half past five o'clock, and lasted nearly an hour. In the south the storm was very violent in the early part of the day. A correspondent from Hastings states that a carter, of Cogshurst, Guestling, was engaged in feeding the horses in the stable, and while so occupied the sleeve he held in his hand was struck by lightning, and driven through the weather boarding attached to the stable, but neither he nor any of the horses sustained the slightest injury

LITERARY ANNIVERSARY AT TAMWORTH.

A most interesting demonstration took place at Tamworth on Tuesday, when the anniversary meeting of the library of the town (rendered remarkable by the presidency and addresses of the late Sir Robert Peel) was held, and derived additional importance on this occasion from its being connected with a conference of delegates from the mechanics' institutions of the Midland Counties. The delegates discussed measures necessary for the efficient establishment and management of mechanics' and other establishments of a similar nature.

Sir Robert Peel was the first president for the ensuing year, in the room of the Earl of Yarborough. The progress of education amongst the working classes was said to be most satisfactory, and great advantages were anticipated from a friendly union between the various institutions of the Midland Counties. The principal attraction of the proceedings was the conversazione held at the Town-hall in the evening. Sir Robert Peel, and a distinguished party of visitors at Drayton, called respectively together for the occasion, were early in attendance.

Sir R. Peel spoke at some length, and in an appropriate spirit. "Their wish," he said, "was to give to the working-classes of England as much of the literature of the country, carefully selected, as the literature of the country could supply." He expressed a hope that Parliament was about to inaugurate a measure of primary education applicable to the whole kingdom. Lord John Russell, beyond all other statesmen, was capable of digesting such a measure; but the task would be beyond the powers of any Government to accomplish unless it received the co-operation of the people (Cheers). Sir Robert next denounced the "strikes" which have recently occurred in the north, and said that which cheated labour of its hire robbed the wife, family, and friend of the honest labourer. It was only the other day that he had observed there was a strike in Stockport. Not fewer than 20,000 workpeople were said to have "struck;" and in wages a operatives and profits to masters not less than £160,000 was in a given period lost as much—just as much—as a loan to Russia (Cheers and laughter).

Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., followed, and in the course of his address, denounced strikes.

Mr. Adderley, M.P., in a short speech urged the Government to supply funds for primary schools.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, in an earnest address, advised the necessity of adopting a systematic course of lectures in mechanics' institutions, instead of the desultory system now generally practised throughout the country. There was, in his opinion, a great want of systematic instruction. He did not charge that fault upon the delivery, but it was notorious that any lectures—it mattered not upon what subjects—were introduced, when supposed competent lecturers could be obtained. The Doctor proceeded to argue the necessity of promoting amongst all classes a taste for scientific knowledge All the nations of the world were now competing intellectually against brute force; and it was their duty to spare the sweat of the brow by the scrupulous application of the head (Cheers). He advised mechanical trades might be carried on without a knowledge of the principle upon which they were conducted; but he contended that it would be far better if workmen were to possess a knowledge of the principle on which they worked, and able to explain the work upon which they were engaged (Cheers).

The Earl of Yarborough advised union among mechanics' and literary institutions; Mr. Hall, Q.C., the Birmingham, spoke warmly on the progress made in the reformation of juvenile offenders, Mr. P. L. Nr. Foster, Secretary to the Society of Arts, explained the arrangements of that body for facilitating the union of provincial literary societies; and Mr. C. N. Bracebridge entertained the meeting with a spirited account of his foreign travels. The proceedings, which were happily managed throughout, ended with the usual complimentary resolutions.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Guy Mannering, 1. Jack the Giant Killer, 2. Swee, jack of 10 sovs. each.—Coleraine, 1. Songster, 2.
Match. 200.—Speed the Plough, 1. Coalition, 2.
The Criterion Stakes.—Phaiton, 1. Rosaline, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50, and upwards.—Hadlida, 1. Nicotine, 2.
Match. 300.—Filbert received forfeit from Pelion.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Guy Mannering, 1. Farmer's Bo,, 2.
Handicap Plate, £100.—Cleveland, 1. Poodle, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Protest, 1. Stonehenge, 2.
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each.—Pantaloon colt, 1. Ortolano, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Puritan, 1. Tonic, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Strutaway, 1. Mysterious Lady, 2.
Cambridgeshire Stakes. Little David, 1. The Naboth, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Bracken, 1. Eldorado, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Snarry, 1. C. by Cotherstone, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Loretta, 1. Grub, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—R. f. by Verulam, 1. The Master, 2.
Match: 100.—Senorita, 1. Old Rowley, 2.
Subscription Plate of £50.—Syrin, 1. Vantage, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Ruptiure, 1. Sabra, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Weathercock, 1. Rosaline, 2.
Match: 100.—Nathan, 1. Miss Sarah, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Foxhunter, 1. Surprise, 2.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Master Slender, 1. Nicotine, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Jack the Giant Killer, 1. Braxey, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Blanchie filly, 1. Sister to Aphrodite, 2.
Selling Handicap Nor'Gwayne, 1. Lutser, 2.
Match.—Pharold beat Invasion
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Coleraine, 1. Magic, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Welham, 1. Folly of Dey, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Kaffir, 1. Testy, 2.
Glasgow Stakes. Champagne, 1. Boer, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Cohnia, 1. Orchates, 2.
Handicap Plate. Ethelwolf, 1. Waverley, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Assayer, 1. Mysterious Lady, 2.

FRIDAY

Handicap of 50 sovs.—St. Faith, 1. Waverley, 2.
Handicap Swe pstakes.—Seahorse, 1. Assault gelding, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Oreon, 1. Punch Hon. dead-heat for second.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Ianthe, 1. Huncamunca, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Dead-heat with Rosaline and Tadcaster.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lizzie, 1. Little Gerard, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Nightshade, 1. Vautress, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. F. by Robert de Gorham, 1. Handsome Buck. 2.
Audley End Stakes.—Ianthe, 1. Kohinoor, 2.

Richmond Cup.—The stewards of the Jockey Club have decided that Crapeshot is entitled to the stakes.
Wrexham Cup.—The stewards of the Jockey Club have decided that the chestnut filly carried her proper weight.
Liverpool, 1854-55.—The Eglinton Biennial Stakes did not fill.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET

NURSERY STAKES			
5 to 1 agst Duchess of Lor-	7 to 1 agst Punch Bo, (t)	8 to 1 agst Orson (10 to taken	
raine colt (t)	8 to 1 Swallow bo. Little	to £50)	
7 to 1 — Bridesmaid (t)	Swift	10 to 1 — Hermitage (t)	
	10 to 1		
4 to 1 agst Scott's lot	25 to 1 agst Wild Huntsman	200 to 100 agst Autocrat and	
7 to 1 — Ivanhoe	(t)	Nag Tom	
9 to 1 — King Tom	40 to 1 — Bolardo (t)	coupled	
OAKS			
9 to 2 agst Meteors (for £1000)	10 to 1 agst Scotia (taken)		

CHESTER CUP.—1000 to 20 agst Muscovite and Defiance coupled.
No betting at Tattersall's on Thursday.

RECOVERY OF TEN THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS.—The *Valetta* steamer has arrived at Marseilles with a fine cargo on board eight cases of the Australian mail. The pleasing intelligence reaches us by this opportunity that the 10,000 sovereigns dropped while being conveyed from the steamer *Geelong* to the shore at Geelong had been recovered. The *Lady Eveline*, from California to Hong-Kong, had been lost. There were twenty-four Chinese and six Europeans saved.

A GRAND SHIP.—The great Boston builder, Donald M'Kay, has launched another gigantic ship. It is called the *Great Republic*, is of 4000 tons burthen, and will spread 16,000 yards of canvas to the winds. She is expected to surpass in sailing qualities the *Flying Cloud*, which ran 374 geographical miles in a day, and the *Sovereign of the Seas*, which once ran 450 geographical miles in the same time.

THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.—The Rev. J. Marshall, of Burnside-house, Forfarshire, has addressed the newspapers on the fact, that while the classic literary persons and widows of literary persons receive pensions, none has been given to the widow and family of the Ettrick Shepherd. "While such is the case (says the rev. gentleman), how does it come to pass that the widow and family of one of the most eminent of Scottish poets has been passed over in the distribution of Royal patronage? Surely, the widow and family of James Hogg—of the sweet bard of Ettrick—of the author of the 'Queen's Wake,' of the 'Witch of Fife,' of 'Fiora Macdonald's Lament,' and of a host of lyrics, which rank him at a song-writer next only to the immortal and unfortunate Burns, is as worthy to receive attention at the hands of our gracious Sovereign, as either Sir Francis Head or the widow and daughter of Joseph Train. Poor Hogg sleeps in Yarrow churchyard; but Mrs. Hogg yet survives, and, along with her, three "bonnie lasses," the offspring of him who, sprung from peasant-soil, touched a chord of Nature's harp which made it thrill even to distant lands. All these are unprovided for. Why is it so?" We understand that Mr. Marshall has addressed the Earl of Aberdeen and Viscount Palmerston upon the subject, in which the Premier has expressed his sympathy.

PENSIONS FOR SERVICES.—The pensions for judicial services, for last year, amounted to £42,264. There are several retired Lord Chancellors on the list. Counting the same period, the annuities and pensions for naval and military services were £31,625: thus the Law beats the United Services by £10,639.

THE VINE.—A letter from Pesth (16th inst.) states that near Erlau the crop of grapes is abundant, that it has been found necessary to leave one-half on the vines for want of casks to put the wine in. Twenty pails of wine are offered for a cask capable of containing twelve pails. In the neighbourhood of Olen the vintage has been more abundant than for many years past.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued scarcity of stock, and the steady absorption of it by the public, added to the large imports of the precious metals from Australia and the United States, have had a favourable influence upon the quotations of the national securities. This week the advance in them has been about one per cent, and we may intimate that jobbers have, in many instances, found it a very profitable speculation to meet the wants of the buyers. As might be expected, much uneasiness has been felt by the operators for a fall, who have made large purchases to cover speculative sales; whilst we learn that a few of the "bears" have also assisted, by way of loan, several millions of stock to meet the public demand.

The Money Market has been comparatively easy; and first-class bills have been readily taken in Lombard-street at 4½ per cent. We may observe, however, that both wool and corn bills are not readily taken, and that some of the provincial bankers have intimated to their customers that future advances must of necessity be limited.

On Monday, Consols were very steady, and prices had an upward tendency. The Three per Cents were done at 91¾; but declined, towards the close of the week, to 91⅝. Both for Account and Time. The Three per Cents Reduced were 90¾; and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97⅞. Long Annuits were 16 5-16; Ditto, Thirty Years, 1850, 5 5-16. India Stock, 248; Ditto Bonds, 1½ pm. South Sea Annuities were 106. Both on Tuesday and Wednesday prices improved, the Three per Cents having been done at 92⅛ Exchequer Bills were par. to 2s. prem., India to 70 prem., and India Bonds par to 2s. prem. On Thursday, Consols were steady, and the leading quotation for the Three per Cents for transfer and time was 92⅛. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 97⅝; and the Three per Cent Reduced, 91⅝. Exchequer Bills were par to 2s. premium. South Sea Old Annuities, 9¾, and Long Annuities (1880), 5 5-16.

The average circulation of the Irish and Scotch banks for the four weeks ending the 1st inst. was £9,384,211. The total amount of gold and silver held by those banks was £2,696,774. The circulation of the private and joint stock banks in England and Wales, was £6,861,778, being an increase on the month of £201,114.

Miscellaneous securities have been in very moderate request. Australia Bank Shares have been 68⅝ to 69; Chartered Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to ⅝; London Chartered of Australia, 15⅝; London and Westminster, 39¾; New South Wales, 4½; Oriental, 43 ex div.; South Australia, 40; Union of Australia, 68; Australian Agricultural have marked 83⅜; British American Land, 58 ex div.; Canada, 71; Crystal Palace, 5⅜; London Docks, 108; Peel River Land and Mineral, ¼ to ⅜; Scottish Australian Investment, 2¼ to ⅝; South Australian Land, 35⅝ to ⅜. Submarine Telegraph, ⅛; Van Dieman's Land, 15; Hungerford Bridge, 1½. Waterloo, ¼; Vauxhall, 10¾; Lisbon Issuance, 95; Alliance Marine, 53½; Atlas, 21½; Argus, 23; County, 127; Globe, 146 to 146; Guardian 60 ex. div.; Imperial Fire, 275; Ditto, Life, 29; Law Life, 56; Pelican, 46; Phœnix, 188; Royal Exchange, 262; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½; Berlin Waterworks, 2; East London, 130; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 113; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 110; Ditto, 111½; General Steam Navigation, 28; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69.

A few parcels of gold have been forwarded to Paris; but the shipments to other quarters have been very limited. Amongst the exports of the week of £30,000 in gold from the West of Africa, £340,000 from Australia; and 1,150,000 dollars from New York.

A transaction has taken place in the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents "Assorted" Stock, at 85.

There has been rather a firm market for foreign bonds, the prices of which have been rather in advance. Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have been 78: Chilian Six per Cents, 99¾; Danish Five per Cents, 103; Mexican Three per Cents, 25 to 24½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 54½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 40 to 41; Russian Five per Cents (1822) 112½ to 112¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Ditto, Small, 97; Spanish Three per Cents, 44¼ to 45; Ditto, Three per Cent New Deferred, 21¼; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 9 per cent; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 30½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62¼; and Dutch Four per Cents, 93⅝.

Railway shares have been very firm, and dearer. Stock has been scarce, and in demand. The following are the official money closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Caledonian, 50¾; Eastern Counties, 12½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 62¼; London and Brighton, 95½; London and North-Western, 103¾; South-Eastern, 74; South-Western, 74; Midland, 59¼; Newry and Enniskillen, 2⅜; North Staffordshire, 11⅜; South-Eastern, 1⅝; South Wales, 34; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 62.

LINES LEASED AT 4 PER CENT.—Wilts and Somerset, 97.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 96; East Anglian, 3⅞; Ditto, Six per Cent Stock, 13⅞; Great Northern Five per Cent, 117½; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent, 26½; Great Western, irredeemable, 6 per cent, 86⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94⅝.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2½; Paris and Lyons, 20¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 26½; Sambre, 13.

Mining Shares have been in moderate request. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 1¾; Cobre Copper, 4½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 2¼; Great Nugget Twin Scrip, 2½; Mexican and South American, 6¼; Quartz Rock, ⅞ to 1.

Friday Evening.

Since the morning the Consol Market has ruled heavy, and prices have given way. The Three per Cents, both for money and time, have been 91⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced, 91¼; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97⅜. Exchequer Bills have declined 5s. prem. to 4s. discount. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have become flat.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, (Friday).—The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was but moderate. For most kinds the demand ruled steady, and full prices were realised. Foreign was in good request, and the quotations were quite as high as last advised. The few floating cargoes on sale were held for higher rates; but the business done was limited. Barley—the show of which was but moderate—moved off steadily, and the currencies were well supported. We had a steady sale for malt, at former quotations. Oats were in request, and, in some instances, good round corn was the turn higher. Beans, peas, and flour were quite as dear as last advised.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 2420; barley, 3550; malt, 3010; oats, 370; flour, 1450. Irish: barley, 300; oats, 2600. Foreign: wheat, 12,710; barley, 3100; oats, 11,750; flour, 6600 sacks.

English Wheat.—Red, fresh, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, old, 40s. to 42s.; white, fresh, 42s. to 46s.; ditto, old, 42s. to 44s. Rye, 30s. to 32s. Grinding barley, 22s. to 24s.; distilling, 25s. to 27s. Malting ditto, 30s. to 34s. Lincoln and Yorkshire malt, 50s. to 56s. Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 56s.; Devonport, 51s. to 54s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 20s. to 22s.; Scotch and Irish, 19s. to 20s. Tough and Cork, black, 18s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 21s. to 23s. Pick beans, new, 30s. to 32s.; ditto, old, 34s. to 36s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; white, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 39s.; Suffolk, 35s. to 37s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s. to 35s. per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—French flour, —s. to —s. per sack; American, —s. to —s. per barrel

Seeds.—Linseed is in request, at very full prices Tares are lower to purchase. In other seeds there are no changes to quote Cakes are on the advance

Linseed, English, new, 50s. to 52s.; old, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s. to 52s.; hempseed, 32s. to 33s. per quarter; Coriander, 10s. to 15s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 9s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 42l. to 43l. per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 0s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 2s. to £11 10s. per ton Rapeseed cakes, 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. per ton. Canary, 62s. to 70s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wholesale bread in the metropolis are from 10½d. to 11d.; of household ditto, 9d. to 10d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 68s. 11d.; barley, 35s. 7d.; oats, 24s. 2d.; rye, 38s. 4d.; beans, 35s. 7d.; peas, 35s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 62s. 4d.; barley, 37s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 4d.; rye, 37s. 9d.; beans, 38s. 10d.; peas, 44s. 1d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—There is more business doing in this article, and the prices of black have an upward tendency. Common sound congous has realised 11½d. to 1s. 0d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 35,556,037 lbs., against 35,683,037 lbs. in 1852.

Sugar.—The general demand has continued very inactive; and, in some instances prices have gotten worse. Fine and good refining Barbadoes, 38s. to 39s.; grocery ditto, 39s. to 40s.; fine and good refining Mauritius, 38s. to 39s.; low to mid. yellow ditto, 37s. to 38s.; mid. to good mid. ditto, 36s. to 37s.; fine grocery ditto, 39s. to 40s.; fine and good refining Bengal, 37s. to 38s.; fine white Benares, 39s. to 40s.; good grainy yellow, 36s. to 37s.; mid. to good brown, 35s. to 36s.; refined goods are dull, at 44s. to 46s. 6d. for standard goods, and 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt. The total importations in the 43rd inst., were 5,385,795 cwt., against 5,147,863 cwt. in 1852.

Coffee.—Good and fine qualities are in demand at from 42s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. Most other kinds are dull, at former terms

Rice.—This article has been in steady request from the lowest point, with a good demand

Provisions.—Most kinds of Irish butter have met a slow sale, on former terms. Fine foreign has sold steadily, at full prices. Bacon, Irish, rather dearer. Hams, Irish, quiet, at 60s. to 62s. Other kinds of provisions support previous currencies.

Spirits.—The sale for rum is dull, at barely stationary prices.—Proof Leewards, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d.; East India, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d., and Havannah, 2s. 7d. per gallon. Brandy commands very little attention. Geneva and corn spirits are firm.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 75s. 0s. to 85s. 0s.; clover ditto, 4l. 0s. to 4l. 6s.; and straw, 1l. 1s. to 1l. 7s. per load.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing heavily, at a decline of 2d. per lb

Potatoes.—For most kinds the demand is inactive, as follows.—Shaws, 120s. to 140s.; Regents, 150s. to 160s.; Forfars, 140s. to 160s. per ton

Coals (Friday).—Wylam, —s. to —s.; Northumberland, Kent, 21s.; Hall's Primrose, 18s. 6d.; Ripley Original, —s.; Lambton, 25s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Our market is very scantily supplied with fine hops, for which the demand is brisk, on higher terms. All other kinds move off briskly at enhanced currencies. The duty is called £140,000. New Mid and East Kent pockets, £15 0s. to £20 0s.; Weald of Kent, £11 0s. to £13 10s.; Sussex, £8 10s. to £10 0s. This week's imports are—1 bale from Amsterdam, 323 bales from Ostend, 179 ditto from Hamburg, 141 ditto from Antwerp, and 4 ditto from Dunkirk.

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market was seasonably well supplied with beasts, as to number, but their general quality was inferior. All breeds met a very dull sale, at a decline in the quotations of fully 2d. per 8 lbs, and a clearance was not effected. Sheep, the supply of which was but moderate, moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. We had an unusually dull sale for calves, at a decline in value of from 2d. to 4d. per 8 lbs. Pigs came freely to hand, and only a limited business was transacted in them, at our quotations. Milch cows were very dull, at from £14 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime Scots, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime South Down ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 21s. to 27s.; and quarter old store pigs, 20s. to 35s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1091; cows, 105; sheep, 5600, calves, 341; pigs, 560. Foreign: Beasts, 440; sheep, 1000.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The demand was heavy, and prices had a downward tendency.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8d.; middling ditto, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d. inferior mutton, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; prime ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; small pork, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 24.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon J. A. Davis to be Senior Surgeon, vice Quigley; Assistant-Surgeon J. Ireland to be Surgeon; Temporary Assistant-Surgeon J. A. M'Munn to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hassard.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 21.

Royal Marines: Second Lieutenant F. W. A. Boyd to be First Lieutenant, vice T. A. M. D. V. Pennington.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MATTHEWS, Little Waltham and Great Waltham, Essex, grocer T. PYE, Manorstreet, Chelsea, surveyor. J. DAWSON, Tollerton-d ivery, Essex, surgeon. C. B MORRIS, Soham, Cambridgeshire, gas manufacturer. H BRAUN, 10, Old Fish-street-hill, importer of wines. G. GILLARD, Mere-street, Hackney-road, Middlesex, grocer. G. BENNETT, Birmingham, Licensed victualler. S. CRUTE, Liverpool, slater. W. BROOK, Manchester, stuff-merchant. R. N. DODD, Gateshead, Durham, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H MURRO, Tain, cabinet-maker J. THIRPELAND, Glasgow, boot and shoemaker. A CRICHTON, Edinburgh, printer&c

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

WAR OFFICE.—October 28.

1st Grenadier Foot Guards. J. B. B. Coulson to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Sir C. Russell, Bart.

2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards. Ensign and Lieutenant D. F. H Buckley to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Hedworth Lambton to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Buckley

1st Foot. Ensign J. W. Hassell to be Ensign, vice Oakley. 4th: Ensign Hon. A. H. A. Annesley to be Ensign, vice H. E. Perceval. 5th: Lieutenant G. B. Home to be Captain, vice Sargent, promoted by Lieutenant W. M. Carnegie to be First Lieutenant, vice Home R. Moore to be Second Lieutenant, vice Carter 12th: Lieutenant R. M. Thigpenn to be Paymaster, vice Sayers. 17th: Ensign J. B. H. Boyd to be Lieutenant, vice Chambers. C. G. Grant to be Ensign, vice Boyd. 42nd: Assistant-Surgeon J. Grant to be Surgeon, vice Currie. 57th: Viscount Forth to be Ensign, vice Lambton. 64th: F. J. Henry to be Ensign, vice Thomas A. Anson. 65th: Ensign Hon. Hedworth Le Despencer Lambton to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. Lloellyn. 68th: Captain S. F. Pinnocke to be Captain, vice Gordon; Lieut. F. F. B. Stanhope to be Captain, vice Pinnocke Ensign C. G. Howe to be Lieutenant, vice Stanhope; S. Winter to be Ensign, vice Howe 69th: Second Lieut. H. P. Montgomery to be First Lieutenant, vice Cockburn. 82nd: Ensign Hon. H. T. De Lisle to be Lieutenant, vice Murray; R. D. Templeman to be Ensign, vice Hay. 89th: Ensign H. A. Sargent to be Lieutenant, vice Crooks 79th Surgeon S. Currie, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Harvey. 91st: Ensign Sir L. E. Smith to be Lieutenant vice Horner; J. C. H. P. Cullen to be Ensign, vice Smith; Lieut. R. C. W. Ormsby to be Adjutant, vice Horne. 96th: Ensign G. J. A. Oakley to be Ensign, vice Hassell with Assist.-Surg. F. L. Fitzgerald to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Coghlan

1st West India Regiment. H. J. G Atkinson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Harris 3rd: F. W. Troup to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Griffith

ROYAL STAFF.—Captain S. F Pinnock to be Major in the Army.

MEMORANDA.—To be Captains: Lieutenants G Sinclair, J. G. Rogers, M F Steele, W. F. Webber, J. Brown, and J Sidney

HOSPITAL STAFF.—D. A. C. Fraser, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Fitzgerald. J. J. Young, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Davidson

ADMIRALTY, OCT 26.

The following promotion has this day taken place:—Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir J A. Gordon, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. TUGWOOD, Ilsendarpery, Ilsendarpery, Oxfordshire

BANKRUPTS.

C. LANGFORD, brewer, Portsea. F. F. COMB, grocer, Dover. C. WRIGHTSON, leadcoaler High-street, Marylebone. A. R. HOMERSHAM, woolstapler, Russell-street, Bermondsey. J. CORBETT, coal-merchant, Birmingham. W. MOUNTY, fancy-man New-road, St Pancras. C. G. CRESSWELL, chemist, Kidderminster W. HILL, canvas dealer, Manchester. J. G RETCHFORD, shoemaker, Stone, Stafford. W. BROOK, stuff-merchant, Manchester.

BIRTHS.

BLACK.—On the 19th inst., at 3, Loudoun-road, St. John's-wood, Mrs. Black, of a son.
BUXTON.—On the 25th inst., at 7, Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square, the wife of Charles Buxton, Esq., of a son.
CLARKE.—On the 21st inst., at Wootton Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Clarke, of a daughter.
COOPER.—In the 21st inst., at Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, the wife of Mr Richard Cooper, of a son.
DUNCOMBE.—On the 20th inst., at 7, Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe, of a son
ECROYD.—On the 20th inst., the wife of the Rev. C. P. Eden, Vicar of Aberford, Yorkshire, of a son.
FARQUHAR.—On the 21st inst., at Polesden, the Lady Mary Farquhar, of a daughter.
MARSHALL.—On the 22nd inst., in the Minster Precincts, Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, of a daughter.
RATHBONE.—On the 24th inst., at 28, Bedford-place, Russell-square, the wife of Mr. William Rathbone, of a son.
SALTOUN.—On the 22nd inst., at Philorth, Aberdeenshire, the Lady Saltoun, of a son.
WYNNE.—On the 14th inst., at Brighton, the wife of John Wynne, Esq. (late of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEHENNA—SINCLAIR.—On the 25th inst., at Christ Church, Highbury, by the Rev. Robert Bilborne, Curate and Lecturer of St. Luke, Oldstreet, Mr. Richard Moreland, son of Mr. Richard Behenna, Westmoreland-place, to Miss Sarah Bodle, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sinclair, No. 19, Old-street.
BLOMEFIELD PRESTON.—At Askam Bryan, Yorkshire, the Rev. T. Eardley Wilmot, son of Sir T. W. Blomefield, Bart., of Brighton, to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. J. D'Arcy J. Preston, of Askham Bryan Hall.
BRODRICK—FREMANTLE.—On the 25th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. W. R. Fremantle, Rector of Claydon, Bucks, W. Brodrick, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick, Rector of Bath, and nephew of Viscount Midleton, to Augusta Mary, third daughter of the Right Hon. and Rev. Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., of Swanbourne, Bucks
DAVIS—JONES. Oct. 25th, at Llandegley parish church, by the Rev. James J. Evans, Nantmel, the Rev. John Davis, B D, Vicar of Llandeloy and Llanhowell, Pembrokeshire, to Gwen, daughter of the Rev. J. Jones, of Baileybedw, near Carmarthen, and Vicar of Llandegley, Radnorshire.
FOSTER—FOSTER.—On the 14th April, at St. David's Cathedral, Hobart Town, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Davies, F. A. Chambre, youngest son of W. Foster Foster, Esq., Cadleycroft, Yorkshire, to Henrietta, only daughter of H. Foster, Esq., of Cape Portland, and niece of J. Foster, Esq., Wyresdale, Lancashire, all of Hobart Town.
GREGSON—GRANT.—On the 21st of October, John Gregson, Esq., of Staindrop Hall, co. Durham, to Mary Jane F. Grant, only daughter of R. Grant, Esq., of Monymusk, co. of Aberdeen, and niece of Sir J. Grant, Bart.
LAWSON—MAULE.—On the 20th inst., at All Saints', Prince's-gate, by the Rev. W. Raule, the Rev. J. Lawson, son of W. Lawson, Esq., of Longhirst, in the county of Northumberland, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late G. Maule, Solicitor for the affairs of her Majesty's Treasury.
RUSSELL—STEPHENS On the 20th inst., at St. Barnabas Church, South Lambeth, by the Rev. Mathew Anderson, A.M., Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Herne-hill, William Knight Russell, only son of Wm. Russell, Esq., of 30, Strand, London, to Elizabeth Ann Sarah, to Sarah Katherine Stephens, youngest daughter of William Stephens, Esq., of Clapham Rise, Surrey.
TOOKE—COSHAM.—On the 25th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, John Joseph Tookie, Esq., of the Inner Temple, to Fanny, third daughter of Thomas Shadwell Cosham, Esq., of Harstmonceux, Sussex.

DEATHS.

BARNETT.—On the 17th Sept., in Jamaica, of yellow fever, Charles, youngest son of the late Henry Barnett, Esq., of Colbrey, near Ross, Herefordshire.
HODGSON.—On the 19th inst., at Eton, in his 10th year, F. C. D. Hodgson, eldest son of the late Rev. F. Hodgson, B.D., Provost of Eton, and the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson.
INGLIS.—At the house of her brother, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., in Bedford-square, in her 68th year, Miss Inglis, of Milton Bryant, Bedfordshire, daughter of the late Sir H. Inglis, Bart.
RENWICK.—On Monday, the 24th inst., universally beloved and lamented, John James Renwick, Esq., surgeon, aged 31, son of the late William Harris Renwick, Esq., of Canterbury.
ROBERTS.—On the 15thinst., at Bath, the Rev. J A. Roberts, M.A., Rector of St. Alban's, Wood street, London
STROUD.—On the 21st inst., at the residence of her brother-in law, the Rev. W.C. Thompson, Rector of Blackborough, Devon, Mary Charlotte, wife of the Rev. J. Stroud, Perpetual Curate of Williton, Somerset.
TILT.—On the 20th inst., at Clapham, after a severe illness, Lieut.-Col. A. Tilt, late of H.M.'s 97th Regiment, in his 74th year.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.

"Too late! too late!" is the melancholy exclamation with which the friends of peace throughout Europe will greet the intelligence that, at the eleventh hour, France and England, through the intermediation of their representatives at Constantinople, had drawn up the terms of a new compromise of the Eastern Question. The world was not informed whether the Divan received any exact notification of the terms of this proposal; but as soon as the Ambassadors of the Four Powers at Constantinople communicated the intelligence that the friendly offices of the Western Powers had devised a project to be submitted in the first instance to the Porte, and if the Porte approved, to be forthwith communicated to the Czar, than the Sultan and his advisers, true to that spirit of wisdom and moderation which has invariably guided their policy, despatched orders to Omer Pacha to suspend for ten days longer the commencement of hostilities. Yet on what slender threads hang the destinies of nations! If hostilities had actually commenced before Omer Pacha received these new orders, he was to treat them as *non avenus*, and prosecute the war on his own responsibility. Unluckily for Turkey—unluckily, let us hope, for Russia—and unluckily for the peace of the world, the orders arrived several hours, if not days, too late. The Russians, in attempting to force a passage up the Danube, had been fired upon, and blood had been shed. The war had commenced, and Omer Pacha had made ready to cross the Danube, if he had not already effected a passage. On the 27th of October, 3000 Turkish infantry and 2400 cavalry crossed the Danube and occupied Kallaphat, and large reinforcements were preparing to cross the river in barges, when the last news was despatched. The Russians were concentrating on the points menaced, upon the northern bank, and a collision between the two armies on the 28th was deemed inevitable.

It is idle for public writers to criticise the conduct of the Turkish General in making this daring movement in face of an enemy so much his superior in point of numbers. No one can know the reasons which have impelled him to act as he has done, or can measure the stern necessities which may have influenced his conduct. No one can say, until the issue be known, whether he has acted wisely or unwisely, or whether the highest strategical skill may not have counselled him to act upon the offensive at a time, and under circumstances, when people at a distance deemed a defensive position the safer and the better for him to maintain. But, whatever be the result, the grounds of quarrel remain as they were. Turkey is as much in the right as ever she was, and Russia is as much in the wrong. The duty of all the other powers of Europe remains precisely what it was—to endeavour to stop the effusion of blood as speedily as possible, ere other nations are drawn into the conflict; to continue to mediate between the angry belligerents; and to secure, without the cost of incalculably greater evils than have already occurred, the same result of a peaceful settlement that must, after all, be sooner or later arrived at, unless Turkey and Russia are to fight till the "crack of doom."

Under no circumstances can Turkey be justly blamed for the actual outburst of hostilities. By her ready acquiescence in every suggestion of her allies that promised to secure peace without the forfeiture of her honour, Turkey has entitled herself to the respect and admiration of Europe. Insulted and invaded as she has been, upon pretexts that did not even affect to conceal the cupidity and lust of dominion of the aggressor, Turkey has in every stage of this exciting history exhibited a forbearance and a moderation which raise her to a moral eminence never surpassed by any nation in similar difficulties. When outraged honour would have justified an immediate resort to arms, she contented herself with the dignified assertion of her rights, and placed no impediment in the way of a satisfactory solution. Out of her calmness grew her strength. Knowing that her antagonist was wrong in principle and wrong in fact, she relied upon justice no less than upon the conscience and the instinct of Europe. Even the Turkish populace—whom the friends of Russia have made it a custom to decry as barbarians and as fanatics—displayed an amount of moderation not always witnessed in countries that claim to be more civilised. The last act of the Turkish Government added a crowning grace to all that has preceded it. Whatever may be the result of the war now raging, her willingness to negotiate, even at the last moment, and when the enthusiasm of the Turks, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, was roused to fever heat, and men and money were placed at her disposal in numbers and amount far more than she could need, have won for her, not only the applauses of the brave, but the support of the wise; and will deprive a war, undertaken in her behalf, of the last shreds and patches of unpopularity that might otherwise have clung to it in Great Britain and France.

If, as the world had many reasons for believing, the Czar has been anxious to avoid a collision, and would not unwillingly have accepted any reasonable proposition which would have enabled him to withdraw from the false position into which his ungovernable ambition had thrust him, he must now be more than ever aware of the fatal mistake he has committed. Upon his head lies the guilt of all the blood that has been, and that will be shed in this quarrel.

Great and mighty as he is, he is not great and mighty enough to bestride the whole earth. He cannot afford to place himself continually in the wrong. A bad cause paralyses a strong arm, and amongst the eventualities with which he has to contend is defeat. He may be defeated by Turkey unaided, or he may be defeated by Turkey and her allies. No defeat of Turkey could be so serious to that power as defeat would be to him. It is not only that character for wisdom and moderation which he once acquired and deserved; not only the *prestige* of power and glory and success, that has for a century surrounded his name and deeds; not only the stability of his dynasty and dominion in Europe; but his very crown and life which

SCENE OF THE RIOT AT WIGAN.—THE ROYAL HOTEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

he stakes upon the hazard of the die. Were he not, even now, to give their full weight to all these considerations, were he to continue to act as if he had no other incentives than cupidity and revenge, he would act the part, not of a great king but of a great soldier, but of an ungovernable maniac. There is nothing to show that the Emperor Nicholas is unamenable to reason. He may be unscrupulous, but he has shown himself far-sighted; he may be ambitious, but he knows as well as any man in Europe that the end is one thing, and the means to accomplish it another. He must have been long since aware that his occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia was a mistake. He imagined that Turkey was weak, tottering, and unable to help herself. He has discovered, in common with all Europe, that Turkey is strong and self-reliant. He imagined that Great Britain and France would never be brought to act together; and that the revival of the Bonapartean dynasty had widened the moral breach that previously existed between the two nations; and that the Imperial despotism of the Tuileries was more likely to invade England than to act in concert with her on any cause or pretext whatever. Experience has proved that here also the Czar grossly miscalculated, and that he has received all the odium due to an unjust aggression, without one single advantage that he expected to gain from it. Strongly as all these facts must have operated upon his mind, up to the day when Austria and Prussia refused to become parties to his quarrel, they must have operated still more strongly after that event. If anything could give additional force to the arguments fairly deducible from them, it is the actual outbreak of war. Yet, such is the force of passion—such is the influence of national pride, that we tremble to reflect how many new and unforeseen difficulties may be excited by the passage of the Danube, and the inevitable collision between the Russian and Turkish Generals. But war is not an expedient to be fought upon the Danube will reckon but for little while the mighty Balkans lie outstretched between Russia and her final leap upon her prey. The task of intermediation, so far from being ended, can scarcely be said to have begun. We still cling to the hope that, with so many reasons against war operating in the councils of every nation in Europe, means will yet be found to keep the struggle within its present limits; and that the world will yet be spared all the unutterable horrors of a war worse than all the wars of the last three or four centuries, because embittered by religion, or, more properly speaking, by that fierce fanaticism which desecrates the name—

And hopes to merit Heaven by making earth a Hell.

FEARFUL RIOT AT WIGAN.

We regret to have to record the continuance of riots in the North, consequent upon striking for increase of wages. It is the great mistake of those who engage in "strikes" to imagine that they are the only means by which the workman may ensure to himself the reward to which he is fairly entitled. This mistake originates in the supposition that a master can, for any length of time, continue to give wages below their fair market value. The fact of his so doing, and in consequence of so doing, his reaping excessive profits upon his outlay would soon become known, and would call into competition with him other capitalists, who would not only take away part of his business, but some of his best workmen also; thus undermining his position from two directions; or, on the other hand, the master to discourage opposition, or take the fullest advantage of the nominal profits he commands upon the labour he employs, will be tempted to extend his business beyond due limits; thus, as it were, becoming a rival to himself. In a word, labour is like other exchangeables: it is sure to find its right price, without any need for violence on the part of those who deal in it.

A riot of an alarming character took place in Wigan on Friday night week, and during its continuance a great amount of damage was done to property in various parts of the town. For more than four hours a mob held complete possession of the place, and the inhabitants had to submit to see their windows broken, and furniture injured or destroyed by the rioters (who were not checked in their career of destruction until the hotel after this destructive attack. Again the mob went through the Market-place and down Wallgate, breaking lamps and windows.

In Queen-street they did great damage to the windows and frames of six or eight houses. The house of Mr. Johnson, cotton-spinner, and Chapel-lane, was then visited; but Mr. Johnson and his family took refuge in the factory premises. The rioters quickly made a wreck of doors and windows, and then entered the two parlours. A finger organ and piano, mirrors, chairs, picture-frames, and other moveable articles, were broken to pieces.

From this house they went to that of Mr. Tipping, cotton-spinner, and destroyed the lower windows of his house, counting-house, and warehouse. The Bridge Inn, Chapel-lane, was similarly served. Returning, they attacked a provision shop at the corner of Chapel-lane and Darlington-street. Its windows were smashed, and its contents stolen or damaged. The mob next went up King-street, and did much mischief.

The next point of attack was the shop of Mr. Collison, pawnbroker, Standishgate, where windows, frames, and shutters were broken. The rioters continued their way up Standishgate and along Wigan-lane, as far as the shop of Mr. Liptrot, provision dealer and grocer, which they entered and sacked. They then returned towards the centre of the town. This was about half-past eleven o'clock.

During this time the Mayor, and a number of other gentlemen, were at the station, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the military; and just before twelve o'clock two companies (150 rank and file) of the 34th Regiment (under the command of Capt. Wilt, Lieut. Weathead, and Ensigns Lawrence and Byron) arrived at Wigan. The police then marched up Wallgate, through the Market-place, and up Standishgate, followed by the Mayor and military.

When the rioters (who were returning from Mr. Liptrot's) were met in the last-mentioned street, they were a very small body, and quickly fled. Five were caught—two young men and three lads, and taken to the police station. In their possession was found a quantity of tea, sugar, biscuits, stones, &c. After marching through the principal streets, the military went to the Moot-hall and Town-hall, the town being then in a very pacseable state, and the streets deserted.

Wigan was perfectly quiet on Monday; groups of colliers and factory operatives were in the streets; and the Mayor had thought it right to direct that all the stalls should be removed out of the Market-place that night, and the fair discontinued.

ATTACK BY TURNOUTS AT WIGAN.

In consequence of the recent disturbances, Mr. Pence, the agent for the Earl of Balcarres, at Haigh, near Wigan, procured the services of a large number of men from Wales, to enter the coal-pits of his Lordship, in the place of those who are now on strike. These men were not taken direct to Wigan; but were conveyed to some very extensive works at New Springs, known as the Saw-mills, where railway carriages and colliery stocks are prepared. In the saw-mills, through the exertions of Mr. Pence, a regular commissariat had been established, and everything required for feeding them. Silently, however, as the men were conveyed to their lodgings, their arrival got known, and the colliers instantly concerted means to get rid of them.

On Monday there were meetings of colliers at Aspull and at Wigan, and they determined not to go into the pits upon the terms the masters offered; and there seems to have been an understanding come to that the attack should be made on the Saw-mills at night, and that a simultaneous attack should be made upon Wigan. The latter was not carried into effect owing to the presence of the military. Inspector Gillett, of the Bolton division of rural constabulary, who has been stationed at Aspull during the last six weeks, on account of the turn-out, was sent for, and arrived at the Saw-mills about half-past four o'clock, with ten men. About six o'clock a mob was heard coming from the direction of Wigan, and before they stopped they walked up to a kind of stockade, strongly formed of timber, guarding an outer yard leading to the works They cried out that they were not come to fight the battalies of the "Lord's (Balcarras) colliers," and during them to come out and fight.

They then proceeded towards Aspull, but soon returned, about 350 of them, armed with sticks and stones. They tried to force the outer gate, but it was too strong, and they then sought to climb it; but Inspector Gillett had planted his men behind the stockade, and as the rioters put their hands up they beat them down. The mob then threw the paving stones with which the road is paved, taking the men in front, and hurling some of them into the dam. Gillett then fell off to the warehouse, which is situate a considerable distance beyond the stockade, and across the passage to the works. The mob outside soon scaled the woodwork, and rushing at a beacon fire in the centre of the yard proceeded to put it out. One of Mr. Peace's men then fired a gun through a window in the warehouse, and the contents of the piece, small shot, is supposed to have taken effect upon a man who was putting out the fire. This was unexpected by the assailants, and they hastily retreated. It appears, however, that they were not pursued, they encouraged one another by epithets more varied than select. They advanced a second time much further into the yard, and when they were within range, they were fired at again by four more men, with pieces loaded with larger shot. This drove them back.

They left the place, and when Mr. Gillett and his men followed them up they found all gone in the direction of Wigan. If any were wounded they were taken away. During the short fight, which lasted for half an hour, the military were sent for from Wigan, and Captain Wilt, with about 150 men, attended. The magistrates, fearing that outbreaks would occur elsewhere, telegraphed to Manchester for dragoons, and a troop of the 1st Royals reached Wigan at two a.m., under the command of Captain Ainslie.

The Blackwall Railway Improvements.—Several labourers and a great number of mechanics are now employed between the Blackwall Railway Terminus, Fenchurch-street, City, and Goodman's-fields, in constructing massive brick-work on the north side of the line, which is intended to widen the railway, so as to admit of another line of carriages, as the traffic has so much increased, and the amount of luggage conveyed to and from the east and western parts of the metropolis for transmission on the various other lines of railway.

Dangerous State of the Houses in the Strand.—On Saturday, at the Court Leet of the Duchy of Lancaster, held before the high steward, and a jury of the principal inhabitants of the duchy, the jury viewed two houses on the estate of the Duke of Norfolk, which had been reported to be in a dangerous condition. These houses are situate in Norfolk-street, near the spot where the late fatal accident occurred. The jury reported, after inspecting the premises, that they were in a most dilapidated state. A fine of £20 was then imposed upon the Duke of Norfolk.

The New Street in the City.—Considerable progress has been made with New Cannon-street, which now extends westward to Old Change, and is only divided from St. Paul's Churchyard by a few stacks of old houses. The new street, which runs at the back of the handsome row of warehouses lately erected on the south-east side of St. Paul's Churchyard, and form a junction with the latter at St. Paul's-chain. The only unsightly objects which at present detract from the magnificent ensemble of this new street are the unfinished buildings and debris of old houses on the south side of New Cannon-street, between Queen-street and Old Change. In the midst of them appears the old church (St. Augustine), standing in an almost isolated position, almost in the way of the traffic, and exhibiting an extremely shabby appearance. This church is expected to come down.

Parisian Thieves.—Numerous robberies of cigars having lately been committed in cigar-shops, and the species of robbery called *rendez moi* (demanding change for a larger piece of money than that actually given), having also been extensively practised in the same other ways, the police made an investigation, and having discovered that the thieves formed a band acting under the orders of a chief, took measures for arresting them all. This they effected. They are twenty-six in number, and amongst them are some females. All the band bear nicknames. The chief, who was always dressed with extreme elegance, is called the great Conquerer; another is Sans Douceur (without hair), another Roi-de-la-Basoche, another Mort à la Police (death to the police); a fourth, Lovelace, miss Moncot, miss Drink without Thirst; the fifth is the Cantonnier (the countryman); a sixth, the Ravisseur (different of pocket-handkerchiefs); another, Je m'esbigne (I run away), and another, Boule en Dos (humpback). Some of the women bear nicknames which have been given to them at the establishments in which they called the Chouette. When any of the band went into a shop to attempt a robbery, the Great Conqueror used to make a rule of being present, and if by chance the thief happened to be detected, he read him a severe lecture, and, giving him a piece of 5f., said, "Go and get yourself hanged elsewhere!" This generally softened the wrath of the shopkeeper and the thief, who always pretended to weep bitterly, was allowed to depart The Great Conqueror, in addition to superintending his band, and directing them where to operate, was a very skilful pilferer of cigars. While examining a box to select one or two, which he paid for, he could slip unobserved a dozen into his sleeve. In addition to all this, the band used to pick up partially-smoked cigars in the streets, and make them into cigarettes. The total revenue of the association, from one source or another, were rather considerable, and they were divided according to certain fixed regulations.—*Galignani.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

Fresh rumours, so often spread, and so often contradicted by the facts, of the approach of the *sacre*—are once more afloat. It appears certain that the carriage used on the occasion of the consecration of Charles X., that prepared for the christening of the Count de Chambord, and three other of the State carriages, are being altered and embellished with the utmost magnificence.

Certain journals have been spreading a report of an intention on the part of Louis Napoleon to visit London; this project, of which nothing is known in the diplomatic circles, seems to exist only in the imagination of the papers in question, there being no apparent reason whatsoever to justify such an idea

On Sunday the last steeple-chase of the season took place at La Marche. The fineness of the weather attracted a large attendance, headed by Louis Napoleon and the Empress.

The Prince Napoleon is gone to Stuttgardt, at the invitation of the King of Wurtemberg, the brother of his mother, ex-Queen of Westphalia. It was at Stuttgardt that the Prince for some time pursued his military studies. His Imperial Highness travelled under the name of Comte de Meudon, to avoid all official receptions on his journey; but, having arrived at his destination, he resumes his title, and receives the honours due to his rank.

The nomination of General Baraguay d'Hilliers as Ambassador at Constantinople, in the place of M. Delacour, was known for some days before the official announcement of the fact in the *Moniteur*; and was even stated in the *Journal des Débats* on Monday, and thence copied into other papers previous to its notification in the organ of the Government.

The great event in the sporting world here, has been the sale at Chantilly, of the racing stud of M. Aumont, the first, decidedly, in France Some of the best horses fetched extremely high prices: Aguila was purchased by the Comte de Prado for 45,000 francs (£1800); Royal-quandmême, was bought in by M. Aumont at 31,100 francs.

An accident, which most providentially proved harmless, occurred on Saturday last. The gigantic stone cross, which crowned the façade of the Madeleine, gave way, and falling on the steps, was shattered to atoms. Fortunately no one was on the spot. It is to be hoped that no attempt will be made to replace the cross, for which the architecture of the building is wholly unsuited, both as to appearance and security.

The frequency and gravity of railroad accidents is becoming a subject of serious attention and alarm. That of last week, on the Versailles Railway, right bank, is the third of a similar nature—the giving way of a rail which has occurred on that line. It is certain that a great want of attention—independent of any defect of material or construction—exists on this railway; the arrival and departure of some of the trains—especially the Sunday evening ones—being extremely irregular; and the hurry and confusion attendant on this irregularity having, on more than one occasion, failing under our personal observation, led to much inconvenience, and even danger

The sixth sale of the guillotine, that of Tarves, has taken place on the public square The interesting relic fell into the hands of a cabinet-maker for the sum of thirty francs; and the cord, the *couperet*, and the *panier*, were sold separately by the purchaser, at a considerable profit.

One of the best illustrations of the French school of dancing the rival of Vestris—has just died in Paris, at the age of seventy-one. Louis Duport composed, wrote, and danced ballets for the great theatres of Paris, St. Petersburg, and Naples, and finally became manager of the Theatre of the Porte de Carinthie, at Vienna. Duport, at the period of his death, was residing at Beaujon (one of the suburbs of Paris) with his nephew, M. Paul Duport, a dramatic writer, of much talent and popularity. Verdi has arrived in Paris, where he proposes to pass the winter and to complete his opera, "King Lear." The Théâtre Français, desirous to prove to the public that the presence of Mdlle. Rachel is not indispensable to its success, is preparing a number of entertainments to succeed each other with a rapidity that must give an extraordinary variety to its representations. To "Murillo" succeeds "Une Journée d'Agrippa;" the *reprise* of "Clotilde," the *chef d'œuvre* of Frédéric Soulie, performed by Mdlle. Judith; "La Sœur de Sigismond," by E. Augier and Jules Sandeau, with Mr me. Madeline Brohan; "Aline," by M Paul Foucher; a piece by Scribe, for the *début* of Ressaut, who quits the Gymnase for this theatre; and a grand drama in verse by Jules Lacroix. The Théâtre Lyrique is giving an opera ballet—the music by M. A. Adams—entitled, "Le Danseur du Roi;" a sufficiently mediocre production, saved by St Léon and Mdlle. Zella, a *débutante* from Vienna, of remarkable talent, style, and originality; and who, to such merits, adds those of youth and beauty; with such elements, success is certain. Mdlle. Cruvelli is said to be engaged at the Grand Opera, with a salary of £4000, and four months' *congé*. Alboni is to have £80 a night at the "Italiens." The Gymnase is giving one of those *saynoune* pieces, in which it and the *Vaudeville* stand unrivalled one of those *spirituel* dialogues, which go by the conventional name of *proverbes*, entitled "Le Pour et le Contre," played by Mdme Rose Chéri and Dupuis, with a grace, a *naturel*, and a tone of good society that render the illusion perfect. At the Variétés, "Pepito," an Opéra comique in one act—the music by Jacques Offenbach, the celebrated violoncellist—has great and merited success.

Marshal Narvaez and Queen Christina will leave Paris for Madrid immediately

The report of the coronation of the Emperor and Empress is again revived. It is confirmed in some measure by the preparation of the state carriages for a grand ceremony. The coach used by Charles X. at his coronation has been newly gilt. The linings have been renewed, and it has been ornamented with eagles The carriage used at the baptism of the Count de Chambord has been prepared for King Jerome. Three other carriages have been fitted up for the members of the Imperial family. These carriages are called the Turquoise, the Topaze, and the Victoire. All those changes have been made with the utmost despatch.

The Government have adopted a plan, which, it is expected, will enable housekeepers to supply themselves with butchers' meat at a more reasonable rate than that required by the butchers. During the administration of M. Carlier, as Prefect of Police, about two years since, a market was established where carcasses of beef and mutton are sold by auction. But this arrangement only served the butchers and proprietors of large establishments, such as hotels and taverns. By the late arrangement a second marked is opened where meat is retailed by auction, and a purchaser may procure a single joint. This is an advantage to the consumer, and must eventually put an end to the monopoly which the butchers of Paris have so long enjoyed. There has been a further rise in the Paris corn-market within the last week.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers is, by an Imperial decree, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte, in the stead of M. de la Cour, called to other duties. He takes with him rather a numerous *personnel*, and what is not unworthy of notice, his secretaries and *attachés* will be all, or very nearly all, military men, belonging to different arms of the service, and of various grades; in fact, a regular staff. Thus, if anything should occur at Constantinople to require the services of military men, or should the Porte renew the application it made some time since of having some general officers of the French army, they will be found on the spot instead of having to be sent from Paris. The appointment of the General may be taken as a proof that French diplomacy in the East has entered into a new phase, in conformity with the change which the question itself has undergone. General Baraguay d'Hilliers is more a military man than a diplomatist, and it is possible that he has been selected to carry into execution plans that have already been adopted rather than to perform the duties involved in the drawing up of notes and protocols The Turks, at all events, will so understand the mission. The new Ambassador is allied

to the family of Foy—being, in fact, brother-in-law to the late General of that name. General Foy was attached for some time to the Embassy of General Sebastiani in 1808, at Constantinople; and, as Colonel of Artillery, co-operated in preparing the defence of that city against the English, who now unite with their former enemies for the protection of the Ottoman Empire

The *Journal de St Quentin* gives the following details of a visit which the Emperor and Empress paid a few days ago to the fortress of Ham:—

On Wednesday afternoon, about four o'clock, the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, the Princess Mathilde, and some persons of the Court, arrived here incognito. Without having given any intimation of his intention, he proceeded at once to the fortress, his former prison during a period of six years and when he crossed the drawbridge his features appeared much changed—his emotion was great. His Majesty then went to the gate through which he had effected his escape, and the porter having opened it, the Emperor immediately related to the Empress, with the greatest detail, all the circumstances of his flight. He afterward descended to his apartment, and when the Empress threw herself into his arms and embraced him with a tender emotion. After this scene, which affected the persons present, the Emperor went out on the terrace, and examined the remaining flowers of those which he had formerly cultivated. The Empress plucked some branches and distributed them around with a mournful smile. A simple and frugal repast was then served to their Majesties, under the trees in the court of the fort, and their Majesties were still occupied in partaking of it when M. Allart, the mayor, arrived, accompanied by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and by the Bishop of Arras, formerly there in the place when the Emperor was confined in the fortress. The rumour being spread about that the Emperor was among us, a crowd soon assembled, and saluted their Majesties with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" and accompanied them to the gates of the town. The whole visit lasted somewhat more than an hour.

HOSTILITIES AND AN ARMISTICE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Almost as soon as the news of a collision between the contending armies arrived in Western Europe, there followed the intelligence that an armistice had been concluded between the Turkish and Russian forces. The first hostilities appear to have been unpremeditated, and the scene of the affray was not exactly the scene of the expected war. The hostile armies of the Russians and the Turks are stationed in the provinces of Wallachia and Bulgaria respectively, with the waters of the Danube between them. Further down the stream—that is to say, from the point of confluence of the Pruth, the left bank of the Danube becomes Russian territory, the opposite bank being formed by the northernmost angle of Bulgaria. It was at this part of the river that the engagement occurred. A Russian flotilla, consisting of two steamers with gunboats in tow, was proceeding to ascend the stream, when it was fired upon from the fort of Iskitchi, on the Turkish bank. The object of the Russians was, doubtless, to establish a communication between the Black Sea and their own army of occupation in Wallachia; but either they approached too closely to the Ottoman guns, or the Turks had resolved to oppose the expedition. It will be seen, however, that though the Russians were "forcing a passage" up the river, and were attacked in the attempt, the operation in no degree resembles a movement of the Russian troops across the river against the Turkish forces.

The affair of Iskitchi appears to have been immediately followed up by active operations on the part of the Turks, who resumed the offensive. A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says:—

A private despatch from Temesvar states, that 26,000 Turks have crossed the Danube and occupied Kalafat.

From Orsova another despatch says that 52,000 men have crossed, and hostilities have commenced.

This news is believed in, although not authenticated.

A subsequent despatch from Vienna professing to be authentic says:—

A force of 30,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, under the orders of Omer Pacha, passed the Danube at Kalafat on the 27th inst. A great number more were in the act of passing.

An encounter with the Russians was expected on the 28th.

Another telegraphic message, received on Wednesday, corroborates the passage of the Danube by the Turks. It comes via Semlin, and announces that "20,000 Turks crossed the Danube on the 27th October, near Widdin, and occupied Kalafat, which had ceased to be occupied by the Russians. There was no fight."

A large number of troops were still passing over in barges when this news was despatched. The Russians were gathering on the point attacked, and it is doubtful whether the news of the armistice agreed upon at Constantinople can arrive at the Turkish camp in time to avert a collision between the two armies

The armistice, indeed, is said to have been agreed to by the Sultan upon the condition that hostilities had not already commenced; and it is not impossible that these untoward events may exercise an unfavourable influence on the negotiations. With this qualification, the armistice is not simply a suspension of hostilities, but an extension of time advisedly granted by the Ottoman Government for the purpose of more effectual negotiation, at the instance of European representatives. The interval assigned by Omer Pacha for the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities was to expire on the 24th ult.; but, although the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the Ottoman summons had been received at Constantinople as equivalent to a refusal, the Porte consented, at the request of the Ambassadors of the Four Powers, to prolong the term of preliminary peace until the 1st of November. This movement of the European representatives was not made without well-grounded expectations of a beneficial result; and, as the assent of the Porte to the proposition bespeaks in itself a desire to avoid extremities, there was good ground for confidence, until the intelligence of the breaking out of hostilities, that this last effort in the cause of peace would prove successful.

It would be idle to waste strategical criticism on the movements of Omer Pacha, which are, probably, as involuntary as those of a rider whose misfortune has mounted him on the back of a runaway horse. Borne away by the fanaticism of Islam, he is probably forced to lead in order to preserve the semblance of command. With an inferior force, with uncertain communications in his rear, in the face of an enemy for a long time possessed of and established in the country and therefore unburthening him in cavalry, it appears the extremity of rashness to have deserted the protection of a line of strong fortresses and a mighty river, to throw himself into the midst of a hostile country at an inclement season of the year, when everything is against aggressive and in favour of defensive operations. By crossing the Danube, the Turks forfeit the resources of entrenched camps and well-provisioned stations, and must advance, with a very deficient cavalry and scarcely any military equipage, to encounter on level plains a powerful army of cavalry extremely well furnished with both. For the moment, therefore, nothing seems possible but to leave the fierce hordes of Asia and the wild chivalry of the Ukraine to satiate their mutual thirst for slaughter in undisturbed fury.

A letter from Belgrade, dated the 13th October, states that Omer Pacha, being informed that the Russians had evacuated Kalafat, sent a patrol to that place, which encountered a detachment of Don Cossacks. The two parties were equally scared with a panic, and each retreated from the place in great disorder. The Turks, however, came back with fresh forces, and fortified an island in the vicinity of Widdin.

The communication with the Lower Danube is entirely interrupted in consequence of recent events.

The much talked of and dreaded manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, on the receipt of the Turkish declaration of war, now turns out to have been a very pacific note from Prince Nesselrode, in which he informed the Four Powers that the Emperor, his master, regretted extremely that the Turks should have so misunderstood his intentions as to have pushed matters to a declaration of war; that he deplored the present state of suspense, and was most anxious for its speedy termination. As the readiest way of effecting this, and with a view to the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, he proposed that a Turkish Plenipotentiary should proceed to Prince Gortschakoff's head-quarters, and arrange the matter on the spot. This proposition was declined by France and England, on the ground that matters had gone too far to allow the difference between Russia and Turkey to be arranged in this summary manner, but those powers were ready to draw up a new note, based on the evacuation of the Principalities, in which the points of the Vienna note, which had offended Turkish dignity, should be omitted, or explained in such a way as to leave no ground for Russian interference with the sovereign rights and prerogatives of the Sultan. Such a note has been drawn up, has received the assent and approbation of Austria and Prussia, as well as of the representative of the Emperor Nicholas at Vienna, and is now on its way to Constantinople. It is also said that Lord Stratford has procured the assent of the Porte to a note, embodied in terms almost identical with those of the document now on its way to Constantinople. With this apparent agreement among the Representatives of the various Powers, the intelligence from Wallachia, although deeply to be deplored, leaves hope that the war thus inaugurated will not become protracted, or involve the western nations of Europe.

The Russians are still concentrating their troops at Bucharest. The Russian fleet is continually occupied in conveying troops to the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. Up to the commencement of hostilities the opinion prevailed that the Russians would act only on the defensive until the spring. On the 13th ult., however, Prince Gortschakoff forwarded despatches to General Osten-Sacken, urgently requesting him to advance by forced marches to the Pruth, in order that he might be able to move his reserve troops from Moldavia into Wallachia.

From the latest accounts received by way of Trebizond, it seems quite certain that the Circassians and Daghestanlis have begun the war in right earnest. Several thousands of these savage warriors have come down upon the fortresses on the eastern coast of the Black Sea from Soujouk Kalé to Naroghinskoi, and in Daghestan the tribes under Schamyl have attacked the Russian troops occupying the banks of the Terek. Prince Woronzoff has himself repaired to the eastern seat of war, and several reinforcements have been sent from Sevastopol to the eastern shore of the Black Sea. The Circassians are said to have approached within 45 English miles of Tiflis. They were 20,000 men, with 60 guns; and for some time Prince Woronzoff could only oppose 15,000 men to them. Fortunately for him, General Nostetcow and Majatsky came up with a reinforcement of 15,000 men; the battle was renewed, and Schamyl Bey obliged to retire into his mountains. The Circassians are said to lost 2000 men, but the Russians confess that they left 5000 men on the field of battle; from which Prince Woronzoff sent Count Nicolai to St. Petersburg with an urgent demand for reinforcements, without which he should be obliged to evacuate not only Tiflis, but Georgia.

We hear from Constantinople that the same excitement and the same zeal against the Russians continue to be manifested.

The great drawbacks for the Turks are, a want of general officers, and a lack of money. The greater part of the Turkish fleet is gone to Batoum; and it is affirmed that a communication with Schamyl has been established.

Mustapha Pacha has gone from Constantinople to the Greek frontier, to take the command of the corps of observation which is forming there. The greater part of the subjects of the King of Greece are leaving the Turkish capital, it being notorious that the relations between the two Governments are becoming less amicable from day to day. The exports of corn from Constantinople are prohibited.

GREECE.

As soon as the declaration of war between Turkey and Russia was known at Athens, several hundred Greeks, led on by two officers, crossed the frontiers, and advanced towards Arta and Prevesa, with the intention of expelling the Turkish garrisons, and then proceeding to Janina. The probable consequences of the invasion will be a general rising in Albania, which may extend to Thessaly—a province that has long been in a disturbed state.

ITALY.

The Austrian authorities are said to have discovered a new conspiracy on the part of the revolutionary party, who had organised a simultaneous outbreak in Austrian Italy and Sardinia. Numerous arrests have taken place at Milan and elsewhere, and the watchfulness of the police and military authorities in Italy is redoubled

We hear from the Papal dominions, that the price of corn at Ravenna, Forli, and other places, has risen very considerably, and that all the corn that comes from without, disappears at once. Disturbances had occurred at Forli and Faenza, but had been speedily put down. The Gonfaloniers of those towns had given in their resignation.

SPAIN.

The influence of Marshal Narvaez at Court appears to be reviving. M José de Zaragoza is to assume the government of the province of Madrid. M. Zaragoza occupied that post during the administration of Marshal Narvaez, and resigned with him in 1851. The Opposition Senators have resolved to oppose the present Ministry, as its political system was the same as that of the last Cabinet.

AMERICA.

By the *Arabia* we have advices from New York to the 19th ult. She brought 1,216,000 dollars in specie on freight.

The yellow fever was raging fearfully at various points on the Mississippi river and in the interior.

A private meeting of some exiles of different countries is reported to have taken place at New York, by whose unanimous decision Major L. Tarnacanowski, formerly aide-de-camp of General Murakowski, and afterwards Commander-in Chief of the French Legion in Sicily, had been appointed to form a volunteer legion in the United States, intended to aid for Ennobling purposes.

United States and State loans are firm, the purchases of the Government absorbing all of the former that appear. Several of the States are also, from time to time, purchasers of considerable amounts of their own debts, as investments of the sinking funds provided for their redemption. The scarcity of money is felt principally in the large commercial cities. In the interior the supply is ample, and the payments to the seaboard are made with great promptness and regularity. The agricultural interest is very prosperous, and, while this is the case, there is no reason to apprehend any serious crisis in the business of the country generally. The rate of discount for first-class paper is twelve per cent. Messrs. Dimond and Co., of Bristol, Rhode Island, sugar-merchants, &c., had suspended payment. Their liabilities were said to be very large. The rumours of failures among the dry goods jobbers were confirmed. The failure of Messrs. Winston and Seaman, jobbers, Pine-street, had also been announced.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Rev. *Wade Mears* pleaded guilty to publishing a false and malicious libel, concerning the Hon Craven Berkeley, and also on other noble families with which the defendant was connected. With the permission of the counsel for the prosecution, the prisoner then entered into recognizances of £1000 to appear when called on, and also to keep the peace for five years.

Mr. *Abrahams*, the highly respectable surveyor of Norfolk-street, Strand, surrendered to take his trial on the coroner's inquisition, charging him with causing the death of Robert Thompson, his wife, and George Rowe, by negligence in the fitting of the gas-fittings. Mr. Ryland, Mr. Ryland, the counsel for the prosecution, said that, after reading over the depositions, he could see no case for going to the jury. Mr. Justice Cresswell fully concurred in that opinion; and the jury, under direction, returned a verdict of "Not guilty" on all the indictments. When Mr. Abraham entered the court in the morning, he was attended by the following gentlemen:—Sir Richard Bethell, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Charles Barry, R.A.; Mr. F Hardwick, R.A.; Mr. William Tite, Professor Donaldson, Mr. Thomas Hopper, Mr. John Shaw (official referee), Mr. J. B. Bunning, Mr. James Pennethorne (as Her Majesty's Works and Buildings), Mr. Ambrose Poynter (official referee), Mr. George Godwin, F.G.S.; Mr. Henry A. Hunt, Mr. George Fownall, Mr. H. Maltby, Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, Mr Thomas Little Mr. H. Holland, Mr. John Addison, C.E.; Mr. J. H. Hakewill, Mr. A B. Freed, Mr. E. Horne, Mr. W. Nixon; together with the undermentioned eminent district surveyors—Mr George Smith, Mercers' Hall; Mr. Samuel Angell, Mr. William Moseley, Mr. E. E Hakewill, and Mr. Henry Flower; all of whom were prepared to testify, in the strongest terms, to the care, experience, and ability of Mr. Abraham

Richard Pardington and *Joseph Wood*, the fireman and driver of the express-train that did so much damage at Hornsey, last September, were placed at the bar; but Mr. Justice Cresswell being of opinion that there was no case for the jury, and the counsel concurring, the defendants were discharged.

The two Lascars, *Ahalt* and *Ali*, were tried for feloniously cutting and wounding Robert Mills, on board the *Queen of the Tejus*, during an attempt at mutiny, were found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for fifteen years. This case closed the present sittings of the Court.

Important Sale of Autographs.—A very valuable and curious collection of English and foreign autographs was submitted to public competition last week. Among the most choice specimens sold were two holograph letters of Oliver Cromwell; they realised respectively £27 and £9. A letter signed by Henry VIII. fetched £4 17s., and was bought, as was understood, for the British Museum. A long letter of Martin Luther, in the Latin tongue, went for £7 10s.; and one of the Byron letters, a specimen of most perfect literary forgery, was knocked down for 10s.

The British and American Clippers.—The trial of speed between American and English clippers engaged in the China trade, has again been decided in favour of the latter. The English clipper ship *Stornoway*, which left Canton on the 15th July, arrived in the River on Saturday last; while the American clipper ship, *Challenge*, reached London on the 13th, and has not yet been reported. The *Caryolite*, which made the fastest trip last year, sailed from Whampoa on the 30th July, and may be shortly expected.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The question to whom public statues should be erected has formed the subject of conversation in other than artistic circles. Some would carry us back to Greek and Roman examples; and others, more prudently, narrow the ground, by trying the question on its own merits, and principally with respect to this country. "Is a public statue a public honour?" it is asked. "It should be," is the reply not unfavourably urged, in the bow-window of Whites'; "and no out-door statue should be allowed to be erected in London, but by the approbation of Parliament, and the consent of the Crown. A public statue may be made a public eye-sore. A committee of private gentlemen may meet, pass resolutions, subscribe, and occupy a public thoroughfare with a private statue of their own. Look at the statue to the Duke of Wellington on the Arch at Hyde-park-corner. Is not the eye of every person of taste offended at seeing such a statue on such a site? Does not every foreigner shrug his shoulders with surprise when he sees what barbarity we are guilty of in the very threshold of fashionable London! No honours on this side idolatry can be too great for Englishmen to pay to the Duke of Wellington. But surely we carried our admiration of the Duke on the other side of idolatry in the Duke's lifetime, when we made the principal object to be seen from his back drawing-room window a statue to himself, and the engrossing object to be seen from his front drawing-room window, another and still more imposing statue to himself. Our witty poet in St. James's-place has been heard to contend that statues should be erected only to the dead, and equestrian statues only to warriors who have gained great victories. What is to hinder a committee of Manchester men from erecting a statue to Mr. Bright in the heart of Westminster—but Mr. Bright's own good sense; and the sense, let us hope, of the press, in exposing the folly of such a proceeding? What is easier than to get up a statue to a public man? But it seems to me that the first thing needful is to secure the consent of the individual whom it is intended to honour. The marble statue to his Royal Highness within the vestibule at Lloyd's—set up to commemorate the laying of the first stone of the Royal Exchange by his Royal Highness—is, at least, in place; but a bronze out-door statue to the Prince, while the Prince is alive, seems most woefully out of place anywhere. Let the Prince continue to fulfil his numerous offices with the same skill and good sense as he has ever shown in them, and posterity—and that posterity his contemporaries—will perpetuate his person in brass and in stone;—and unborn ages will not complain of either the too early or the too tardy honours rendered to virtue and talent reared and turned to good account in so lofty a station. But let no busybodies presume to meddle in the matter without authority from the person most interested.

The case of Mrs. Hogg, the widow of the far-famed Ettrick Shepherd, the general distribution of Government patronage to literary men and the widows of literary men, has been once more a fruitful topic among authors and the friends of authors. We are not, we confess, admirers of a system of Government assistance to men who are able to assist themselves. Pensions to authors in the prime of life, in the vigour of their fancy, with sound constitutions and inquiring minds, are too often drawbacks to exertion. That they should be given to men who have done some great work, honourably and usefully now, and to be better known hereafter, no well-wisher to literature has been heard to deny, and in the House of Commons has been known to quarrel with. It is the distribution of the money that the country is contending with, for no one disputes the usefulness of authors who has read the modest and touching dedication of Scott, of the Waverley Novels, to King George IV.:—"The author of this collection of works of fiction would not have presumed to solicit for them your Majesty's august patronage, were it not that the perusal has been supposed, in some instances, to have succeeded in amusing hours of relaxation, or relieving those of languor, pain, or anxiety, and, therefore, must have so far aided the warmest wish of your Majesty's heart, by contributing, in however small a degree, to the happiness of your people."

Happiness, by their skill in narrative and word-painting, can smoothe the bed of pain and death, how much is due to them from the public to whom they have given more than has been, or can be, repaid to them. If much is due to a great author, surely something is due to his widow, who has struggled long but unsuccessfully with the world, and against whose fair virtue, or propriety of behaviour, not one word has been or can ever be breathed. On the 21st of this month the Ettrick Shepherd, he whose songs have added to Scottish patriotism and done honour to English poetry—will have been dead eighteen years. During these eighteen years his widow has struggled almost unassisted with a young family; and now in her declining years, when no longer able to work as before, she looks (and with justice too) for some assistance from the Government. the people of this country by the act of their own chosen Parliament, having given to the Government, for the time being, the privilege of distributing every year pensions to the amount of £1200 among people distinguished for literature, science, and the arts, and the widows and children of people so distinguished. We shall be curious to see the return of the next distribution. North Britons will, indeed, have a wrong if the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd is omitted in the next return.

Two discoveries of moment connected with the history of art in this country have become public during the present week. The love of Charles I. for pictures and statues, for painters and for sculptors, is well known. Not so that he actually employed Inigo Jones in building a pier at Blackfriars—where Vandyck lived when in England—to enable him to land and inspect the pictures of the great painter. Fancy her Majesty ordering Sir Charles Barry to make a road leading to the house of Sir Edward Landseer, in St. John's-wood, to enable her Majesty to alight and see the pictures of our great living painter. The other discovery relates to Sir Joshua Reynolds. The person whose influence induced Sir Joshua's father to make his son a painter, and sent him to London, was Mr. Cotolliffe, of Bideford, in Devonshire—a new name in the story of Sir Joshua. Mr. Cotton's forthcoming life of Sir Joshua will, it is said, contain many new curious passages connected with Reynolds's early residence in London, and the position of painters when Hudson and Hayman were lords in the ascendant.

The Blind Monarch and the Blind Dramatist.—We noticed some short time since that the blind dramatist, the veteran Monerieff, had been honoured with an animation from his august Majesty, the present amiable and highly-gifted King of Hanover, that, on his return from his visit to this country, to his own kingdom, there would be forwarded from the Court of Hanover, to the ill-fated dramatist, the Royal Hanoverian Gold Medal of Honour of the Arts and Sciences. This distinguished order of merit was originally instituted by his Majesty's illustrious father, Ernest Augustus. *Kamig von Hannover.* A few days back a King's messenger was despatched from the Court with the promise of honour. It is a massive gold medal; the value of it, as mere bullion, nearly £20. On the face of it is an exquisite, finished profile of the founder, with his title, &c.; on the reverse, encircled with a wreath of laurel, so entwined as to contain the name of the individual thus decorated, are the words "Fur Kunst und Wissenschaft."

Dismissal of Professor Maurice from King's College.—A painful sensation was created on Saturday morning, by an announcement on the part of Dr. Jeaf, that Professor F. D. Maurice's lectures on Ecclesiastical History, would be discontinued. It is understood that Mr. Maurice has been definitively removed from his chair by the council, in consequence of the doubts respecting his orthodoxy suggested by a volume of "Theological Essays" recently published. The students and departments, however, have taken up the matter very warmly, and will no doubt make a strong demonstration in favour of Mr. Maurice. The greatest excitement prevails in the college, and expressions of indignation and regret are heard on all sides *Morning Herald.*

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.—H.M.S. "HERMES" IN THE YANG-TZE-KIANG RIVER.

NANKIN INSURGENT CHIEFS AND INSURGENTS.

Our diplomatic and naval authorities in China have taken great pains to preserve a strict neutrality during the late rebellion; and the Chinese Imperial authorities having industriously spread a report that the English were about to assist them with a naval and military force against the insurgents—and having, to give colour to this rumour, persuaded some sailors to desert from the *Salamander*—the *Hermes*, in the month of July in the present year, sent its boats up the Yang tze-Kiang River, with orders to discover the deserters, if possible, and bring them back to Shanghai, where the *Hermes* was then lying. This expedition, courageously undertaken with so small a force, was frequently fired at during its progress up the river, and was compelled to return without having succeeded in the object of its search. But the officers in charge of the boats brought back some important and valuable information relative to the position of the belligerent forces and the prospects of the civil war.

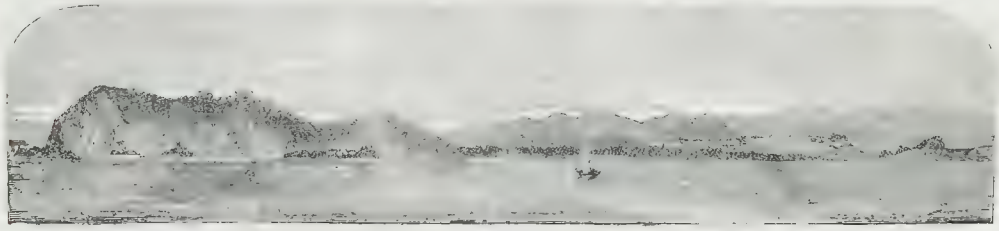
We have been favoured with the diary of Mr. Williams, the mate of the *Hermes*, which has not yet been published, and with some illustrative Sketches by the same gentleman, which, taken together, delineate, in an interesting manner, the aspects of the country and the scenes presented upon the Yang-tze Kiang during the insurrection. It will be observed that, while the diary relates exclusively to the expedition of the boats in search of the deserters, the Sketches were taken during the previous voyage of the *Hermes* up the Yang tze Kiang in April, when, with her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir G. Bonham, on board, she sailed up to Nankin to assure the victorious rebel chiefs of the neutrality of the British nation. The Sketches include a view of the fire raft sent down by the Tartars on the night of April 27, 1853, off Nankin, with H.M.S. *Hermes* getting under way, and having the interpreter's boat in tow. Another Sketch represents the *Hermes*, on her return from Nankin, shelling the heights in front of Chin-kiang-foo, on the 3rd of May, the heights being crowned with stockades. The other Illustrations sufficiently explain themselves.

The Yang-tze-Kiang (or "Son of the Ocean") is a large river, which joins the sea a little to the north of Shanghai. It drains the central provinces of China, and is crossed by the Imperial Canal, by which it communicates with the Hoang-ho river and with most parts of China. The tide ascends it to the lake Po-yang, 450 miles from the sea, beyond which it is navigable for 250 miles. Woosung is a small maritime town 80 miles north-west of Chusan, strongly fortified by the Chinese during the late war, but taken by the British in 1843. Chin-kiang-foo, the furthest point reached by the boat expedition—is a fortified city 45 miles E.N.E. of Nankin. It was taken by the British, after a desperate resistance, July 21, 1842. With these preliminary explanations, we now proceed to give Mr. Williams's journal:—

At 5.30 p.m., Thursday, June 23rd, our small fleet of four sail shoved off from the Consulate jetty (Shanghai), and with a light breeze and strong ebb, stood down the river. Our party was thus divided; in the leading, or Commodore's boat, were Lieutenant Spratt and myself; this was a most ancient and leaky boat, whose appearance held forth little promise of comfort. In the second, were one corporal and private, of the *Hermes*, and two blue-jackets, and two Marines, of the *Salamander*, with two sets of irons. The third contained one of the inferior Mandarins of the Taoutai's suite (gold ball, 7th cl.) and his retinue; this was a most superior boat, not only in point of size, but being also fitted up with most excellent furniture. The fourth boat carried Mr Thomas Taylor Meadows, Government interpreter.

By night-fall the weather had become overcast, and on reaching Woosung the rain was so heavy and the night so intensely dark, that, to avoid separation, we ran into the creek, where we anchored for the night. Finding comfort and sleep out of the question, owing to the myriads of mosquitoes, we took to cigars, and passed a wretched night. Meadows finding himself incommoded by having his teacher in the same boat, here hailed another to convey him where the steel fleet to Bar Friday, 24th, at 9.30 a.m., breakfasted, and afterwards weighed anchor; stood out with the last of the ebb in order to get the flood setting up the Yang-tze, and, with a fresh breeze and cloudy sky, beat out of the Woosung river. Entering the main stream with a slant wind and strong flood, we made good way, keeping in with the left bank, with several other boats in company. At four, dined luxuriously off cold ham on board Meadows's boat, which being the most comfortable, we agreed to make our head quarters (i.e. spend the day and mess in). At five p.m. passed Harvey Point, banks very flat, and monotonous, plenty of clumps of trees

CHOOSHAY PAGODA, FROM THE SHAY-AOU RIVER.



POSITION OF IMPERIALISTS. POSITION OF INSURGENTS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.—H.M.S. "HERMES" IN THE YANG-TZE-KIANG RIVER.

H.M.S "HERMES" SHELLING THE HEIGHTS IN FRONT OF CHIN-KIANG-FOO.

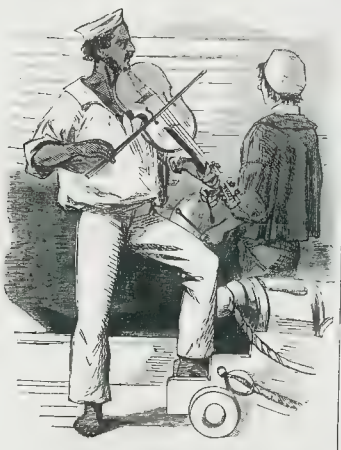
and a few straggling huts. Seven p.m. tide-turning came to, night very dark and dismal.

Saturday, 25th, at seven a.m., got under way, and, with a light breeze, attempted to proceed; but, finding we made no progress, came to again. One p.m., flood set in, up anchor, and proceeded. Six. Passed Lang-shan (Wolf-hill). The river is here seven miles broad. Observed the mandarin-boat stand towards a small junk coming down stream, and, when within a few yards fire at him. Knowing the buoying propensities of these gentlemen, when the opposing party is weak, and they think they are backed up, we steered for them, and came up just as the mandarin's headman was boarding her, with a cocked pistol in one hand and sword in the other. Turned him out, for fear he should shoot some one; and, searching the boat ourselves, found her smuggling salt, but quite unarmed. Let her go, and hauled up to course. Sunset.—To avoid separation during night, lashed our boats two and two. Nine, observed Pochan (Happy Hill) abeam. Daylight.—Still abeam of Langshan; tide having prevented our making progress.

Sunday, 26th. Easterly wind; weather overcast. Noon.—Keeping close in with the right bank; fair wind. Corn and paddy-fields close down to the water's edge; here and there a small creek and village. Day cleared up; same appearance for many miles. Sunset.—Lashed boats again; mandarin some way astern. Night squally.

Monday, 27th, 0.30 a.m., anchored in the Kiang-yin Canal. Six.—Mr. Meadows and ourselves proceeded up the canal for half a mile, to gather information. Stopped by a bridge, disembarked, and, after a walk of three-quarters of a mile, through suburbs, arrived at the wall of the city of Kiang-yin (Secret of the Waters). Entered by the north gate (which is placed in a fort abutting from the wall), and proceeded along the streets; but as it was yet early, and the morning drizzling, but few people were abroad. Visited the Temple of the City Jose (Chinh-wang-meaou), and the house of the Sheo-tai, or Literary Mandarin. Here we were shown the examination rooms in which the prizes are yearly adjudged, and where some thousands of candidates are examined in ethics, metaphysics, and laws, this being the course of Chinese study. From hence, to the Che-heau, or magistrate mandarin's house. Here we met a man, who told us that the military commandant of the town had gone to assist the imperialists at Chin-Kiang with 100 men, leaving 200 troops to defend the town, and the lorchas, we heard, were about Silver Island. This being all we could gather, we walked round two sides of the wall—a high and strong defence, in excellent repair, and surrounded by a moat. A great number of trees are inside the city, and a large extent of paddy fields, especially between the south and east gates. In the north-west side is a fine seven-storied pagoda, of great age, and of a conical form. The streets are broad, and, for China, clean, and have plenty of shops. Observed numerous bakehouses, where they have a novel method of kneading the dough by inserting a stick of bamboo into the wall across the dresser, on the other end of which a man sits, and, springing up and down, by his weight brings the stick heavily down upon the paste. Although the times are so disturbed, yet we saw no guards, either upon the wall or in any part of the city, and everyone seemed carelessly following their usual avocations. We were received with the greatest civility by the people; and although we were perfect novelties, yet their curiosity was unobtrusive. Returned to our boat, breakfasted, and rejoined the squadron. Mandarin still absent. Nine.—Weighed, and proceeded. Five p.m.—Entered Shayaon River, with fair wind and ebb tide. Observed *Mandarin* at anchor in river. Joined company. River four and five cables broad. Dark. Anchored off a small creek.

Thursday, 28th.—Morning wet and dismal. Weighed. After breakfast, cleared up, and weather became delightful. Making good way. Banks very pretty; and ahead Chooshan Hill and Pagoda. Wind dying away, tracked the boats along the banks. Five.—Re-entered the Yang-tze, and anchored at the foot of Chooshan. Landed at a battery of forty guns, posed of iron twelve-pounders and brass sixes, the latter having vaunting proverbs on them.—"Pacifier of the Barbarians," &c.; but, as their car-



LEADER OF THE IMPERIALIST BAND.

CHINESE TAILOR.

TARTAR FIRE-RAFT, OFF NANKIN.—H.M.S. "HERMES" GETTING UNDER WAY.

NIGHT SCENE, OFF NANKIN.

riages will admit of little elevation, they would not be very serviceable, although they are all in good repair. The powder is kept in block houses in the rear. Embrasures large enough for two or three guns, and in two or three tiers, command the river. Found here a small camp of about 100 Manchoos and two small Mandarins in charge, being part of the late Imperial garrison of Chin-Kiang. Ascended the western summit of the hill, from which we had a magnificent prospect. To the south and west the country was hilly but to the eastward and northward lay, as far as the eye could reach, a long p...., unbroken by aught except small villages, surrounded by trees and by ..... tracts of paddy and corn-fields. The magnificent river, its waters glowing under the last rays of the sun, lay at our feet, its long reaches extending and expanding in the distance. About W.S.W. lay Silver Island; and we could, through our glasses, see the Taouise's fleet at anchor just below. To the southward again were visible the heights of Chin-Kiang, and we saw the western summit of the numbers of the two parties. On descending, finding tide against us, and no wind, we moored for the night. At midnight weighed to a light breeze; but tide proving too strong, came to again.

Wednesday, 29th.—Daylight. Weighed. Crossed the river, and tracked, and poled the boats. Stopped to rest and breakfast 9.—Weighed 1 o'clock p.m.—Passed Tum-too, where we saw a small fleet of war-junks, and about three miles beyond off the estuary of the Buddhist monaster of Silver Island. Found the Imperial fleet of lorchas, junks, and one schooner, compressing nearly seventy sail, lying on the other side of the island. Found about twenty of the priests of the lowest class only on the island. Dined, and ascended the hill, from which we had a fine view of both parties. Below us lay the fleet, and at the distance of about six miles were the walls of Chung-Kiang-too, connecting which, and the extreme hill of Kan-loo-sze, were a long line of walls and stockades. At the distance of about a gunshot were the Imperial camps, of which we counted seven, and in which lay about 15,000 men. Towards sundown they occasionally fired at each other, but I should imagine without great damage on either side. In the evening smoked our cigars and took tea in the monastery. The priests, we found, when the rebels came over and destroyed the josses, all the higher priests fled; but as they were only poor wretches, they went down on their knees, and had their lives granted to them, and existed by charity. Formerly sending a member over to the mainland to beg rice. Before turning in, we took a stroll through the cloisters, and sitting down on the steps of the principal entrance, between the two lions, watched the fire from the city walls. Had a yarn with Loynen ew, the mandarin's interpreter, on the Buddhist religion, and turned in. Plenty of mosquitoes.

Thursday, 30th.—Bathed, and ascended the hill. Camps and city keeping up a desultory fire. After breakfast went round to the fleet. Linqui, first-class mandarin, and controller of the whole forces, came into our boat, and had an interview. This man is a Manchoo, and by far the best specimen of a mandarin I ever saw—agreeable, affable, and courteous in his demeanour, with a handsome person. His dress consisted of a white linen frame, over which he wore a purple crape jacket, silk gauze trousers, turned into black velvet knee boots, on his head a light mandarin hat, of dark cloth, and the opaque red ball and peacock, with feathers. For permission to search the fleet he referred us to Lee-lan the Admiral, and having concluded his business, went off. To Lee-lan we next went, and were shown into his barge, where we were not kept many minutes before the Admiral made his appearance, accompanied by three mandarins, blue and white balled. We were very civilly received, and given cups of tea and sweetly-sugared water; and, after half an hour's interview, received permission to search the fleet, for which purpose a mandarin was allotted to each of us to assist. Lee-lan is a mandarin of the red ball (opaque), and a most confirmed opium smoker, to which probably his lean figure is attributable.

We commenced our search with the lorchas, of which there were about twenty; Mr. Spratt taking the inner, and I the outer. These vessels were all heavily armed and manned by a mixture of Portuguese, Lascars, and Chinese. They were mostly commanded by the former, who, on our visit, were generally engaged either in drinking gin or playing cards. We were treated civilly throughout; but after a thorough search but one Englishman could be found, and he was too stupid looking ever to have been in a ship of war. From the lorchas we went to the Imperial fleet of junks and Chinese lorchas. The crews of these vessels were all Chinese, and a more perfect set of cut-throats I never saw. They were armed with guns of all calibre, mounted on raised platforms. Their cabins were all mandarins, and received us with great respect. All had bamboos, about three feet high (on which to ..... boarding nettings) all round. After a most fatiguing search and ..... burning sun, and being unable to trace even a sign of the "deserters," we returned to Tantoo, whither Linqui had gone. To him we sent our cards, and were instantly admitted. Not having succeeded in tracing the "deserters" in the fleet, we wished to ascertain whether they might be serving in the camp, and for this purpose sought the interview. After a variety of compliments, eating, it was had to deduce any certainty from his expressions. He said, if we went he could not be answerable for our heads; and again, he could not give us leave; and having the immediate charge of the camp, and the mandarin who had that was away. After an hour's conference, we came to the conclusion that a search was out of the question; so we told him that it would be necessary for us to go to Cum-Kiang to-day, as the insurgents if they had seen anything of the men; but, as they were absconding, we looked to him to see that the fleet did not fire on us, either going or returning. He answered that fire, or not fire, he could not help it, and that he did not know anything about it. Having assured him, that in case we were fired at, we should look to him as responsible, we took our leave. In the evening we took a walk through the town of Tantoo, which is of considerable extent, and in about half an hour came to the "Grand Canal;" this great wonder is here very narrow, not exceeding 50 or 60 feet, but it is spanned by two fine stone bridges, within about half a mile, and crowded with boats. Although we had to make our way through great crowds, yet, as at Kiang yin, we were received everywhere with attention and civility. At dusk we made sail for Silver Island, intending to anchor there for the night, to be ready for a start to Chin-kiang at daylight. When within a quarter of a mile, we were fired at five or six times by a large fleet of junks, which had come down since the morning to blockade the passage, and seeing us coming down, had gone to quarters, and lighted their lanterns; but seeing us come to, and our boatmen all yelling out, and chin chinning Joss, they desisted from firing, and sent a small mandarin to see who we were. With fear and trembling this worthy came alongside, a sword in one hand and a lantern in the other; and having heard what we were, made off again; so we lay where we were. About midnight we were awoke by a tremendous shouting, and starting up, we saw all the junks getting under way, and standing up the river. Above Silver Island was a brilliant blaze, which we at first imagined to be the rebels attacking the fleet, but which we soon saw were fire-rafts. We moved amongst the rest, and running down stream for about a mile, anchored for the night.

Friday, July 1st.—Daylight.—Shifted berth without opposition to Silver Island. After breakfast Lieut. Spratt and Mr. Meadows took a boat, and went on to inform the mandarins that we were about to start for Chin-kiang. On their return they told us that the mandarins had begged them not to start till they had informed Lin-qui, which, they said, they would do immediately. I spent the day in the monastery. Saw the alligator pond, where they keep two alligators quite tame. An occasional fire kept up.

Saturday, July 2nd. No answer having come from Lin-qui, we determined to start. The Chinese struck work, demanded their wages (which was a pretty sure sign they did not expect to see us again), and ..... boatmen, and all ..... ashore, where we left them under the charge of two Marines, we to ..... the remainder, and shoved off. One of the war junks fired a shot, but we took no notice, hoisted our colours, and set off, passing the junks. We had a friendly sign made that we should lose our heads, and, indeed, we heard that 5000 dollars were offered for each. By dint of tracking we managed to get the boat along. Soon after a slant wind setting in, we made sail, and Kang-kiang-sze in with the shore, both to avoid the fire of the lorchas and Imperial camps; in about an hour came within range shot of Chin-kiang. We had been for some time expecting to see the flash of a gun from Jakooshan or Kauloonye, but as I fancy they saw our colours, they desisted. When within half a mile we had an adversary much nearer, so we ran the boat in. Mr. Spratt and Meadows landed, and walked away through the high grass. I remained in charge of the boat, keeping a good look out against an attack from the rebel camp. Heard them fire several guns, saw the party led up the hill by the rebels, and then admitted into the fort. Remained there two hours; in the meantime, a boat, with six rebels, came down to look at us; treated them civilly. Tried to work the boat up higher, but tide proved too stormy. Mr. Spratt and Meadows returned. Treated well; and told that they had not seen the men; also, that they did not like to come and carry away mast; that would very likely to kill us, and then say they did it. Moreover, they did not come to Shanghai, as they did not want to injure our trade. Were fired at by the camps, coming down the hill—one shot going into the boat, close to the party. We then returned to Silver Island, and were looked upon as prodigies of valour by the Chinamen. Servants and crew remained on board, squadron got under way, and we down the river. Passed Tamsoo, and came to under Choosban Hill. Took a stroll in the evening.

Sunday, July 3rd.—Daylight. Ascended the hill, bathed, and weighed. Entered the canal, and then got to some very broad sheets of water, known by the name of Kiang-yin. Nine p.m.—Anchored off the canal.

Monday, 4th.—Daylight. Hauled into canal to get mast repaired. Ascended the hill, and obtained a fine view of the city and surrounding country. Eleven. Cast off and made sail. Heavy sea and head wind; ran into a creek at sundown, and made fast.

Tuesday, 5th.—Weighed at daylight. Nine.—Ran into Langshan-creek, to await ebb. After breakfast, sent out for two wheelbarrows, they being the means of locomotion in this part; mounted Meadows and servant on one, Mr. Spratt and self on the other; wheeled away by one man in shafts, and another at a drag rope, at a great rate amidst the laughter of the crowd of villagers. Followed a raised path which led to a Pagoda, a distance from the creek of five or six miles. The country highly cultivated, and well watered by a chain of small canals, which spread like network amidst the fields. The villagers were hard at work with hoes, cutting out the weeds; but, as we passed, they ran forward to see the Barbarians, their eyes and mouths open with astonishment. For the most part, they were a fine, well-made race, burned to a dark brown by the hot sun. Most of the women had small feet, and brought out stools with them to sit on, whilst they worked. Their heads were an immense straw hat, to protect them from the sun. Passed through a small village, amidst the delighted shrieks of the boys, and the grinning and staring of the men and women at their children up to gaze; boys dragged their little brothers and sisters up, so as not to lose such an extraordinary sight; and we made a perfect nine days' wonder. 11.30.—Reached the foot of the hill. Entered a joss-house; ascended a flight of steps; then another joss house; and, finally, the pagoda itself, which is a quadrangular building of five stories. Wrote our names; and obtained a magnificent view all round. Descended; Chin-chinned the joss with some cash, and visited the tea-shops. Here another scene of amazement, as we sat down between two enormous gods, and drank our tea. Returned to our barrows; and, at change of tide, weighed, and stood up til the last, when we came to again.

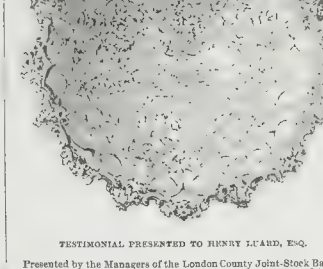
Wednesday, 6th.—Daylight, weighed. Beat out the tide; anchored; and, with the next ebb, made Woosung river.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HENRY LUARD.

It will be recollected by our readers that in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 4, we gave an Engraving of a superb testimonial recently presented to Mr. Sadleir, M.P., Chairman of the London and County Bank. We have now the pleasure of illustrating a like testimony of respect to Mr. Henry Luard, the General Manager of the above establishment.

The demonstration took place on the 18th ult., at the London Tavern, when three elegant and massive Silver Salvers were presented to Mr. Luard, from the managers and principal officers of the bank, as a token of their appreciation of his personal qualities, and attention to the best interests of the establishment, and all connected with it.

There were about thirty provincial managers, and nineteen officers and clerks from the chief office, present; and Captain Strong, the manager of the Oxford Branch, who took the chair, produced several letters of apology for absence, and then read the inscription on the Testimonial, which was as follows:—



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO HENRY LUARD, ESQ.

Presented by the Managers of the London County Joint-Stock Banking Company to Henry Luard, Esq., its General Manager, in grateful recollection of his undeviating kindness and courtesy; also of his zeal, regard and respect for a superior, to whose financial ability and assiduous exertions the existing high standard and gratifying prosperity of the establishment may be mainly ascribed. October 19, 1853.

Chairman bore testimony to the admirable manner in which Mr. Luard had filled the important office of Manager; and to his undeviating kindness and unvarying courtesy. He presented the Testimonial, and expressed the wish that he might live long in the enjoyment of that feeling of respect now so cordially expressed by every officer of the establishment.

Mr. Luard received the spontaneous manifestation of esteem and regard as the highest compliment which could be paid him, and the most gratifying event of his official career. The standard he had established for his guidance, when twelve years since the directors of the London and County Bank honoured him with the appointment of General Manager, was to combine the utmost practical efficiency with the most gentlemanly consideration for every officer in the establishment. He was aware how far he had been from approaching that standard, and however gratified he might be by their indulgent review of his past services, he should be ungrateful not to acknowledge how greatly his partial success was attributed to their cheerful co-operation, to the efficient aid of his immediate staff—and most especially to the generous support of the board. He gratefully appreciated the enduring record of their kindness.

Mr. Green, manager of the Maidstone branch, moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, which was seconded by Mr. Law, of the Knightsbridge branch, and carried unanimously.

In evidence of the progress of the London and County Bank, we may state that when Mr. Luard joined the board in September, 1841, the balances in town and country were only £480,000; they are now £3,386,000. The capital at the end of December, 1841, was £80,000; it is now £379,720. The rest in December, 1841, was £4000, it is now £44,990. At the end of 1841 there were only twenty three branches of the Bank, there are now fifty-eight.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.—The Lords of the Treasury, having adverted to the great failure of the currant crop again in the present year, and to the high price of dried fruit, and being of opinion also that the revenue would benefit by the admission of the fruit at a duty which would conduce to its importation in large quantities, and that all the reasons which induced them in January last to admit German plums at the duty chargeable on prunes exist now even in greater force, their Lordships have issued a minute, directing that German plums shall be admitted during the present season, viz. up to Aug. 1, 1854, at a duty of 7s. the cwt. the same as is charged on prunes.

THE NEW STAMP ACT.—The following information will help to elucidate some of the difficulties respecting the new Act. The receiver of a promissory note at thirty days, two, or three months; or a banker's draft at seven or fourteen days' sight, to give a stamped receipt for the amount. Railway companies are obliged to give stamped receipts for fares above forty shillings, received in cash over the counter at the station. Auctioneers are compelled to give stamped receipts for amounts above forty shillings, for goods purchased at auctions. Farmers and cattle dealers are obliged to give stamped receipts for corn and cattle sold at fairs and markets. No stamped receipt must be given for monies paid on account of a bill delivered, not actually settled. Tradesmen are obliged to give stamped receipts for goods sold over the counter, such as grocers, drapers, &c. But in all these cases the person paying the money must ask for the receipt, otherwise there is no obligation on the person receiving money to give the receipt. One merchant can draw a draft on another merchant for the amount of an account without passing through a banker, provided the penny stamp is attached thereto, and an acknowledgment on the back of the draft will be a legal receipt. Letters by the General Post, acknowledging the safe arrival of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other securities for money, are exempt from the stamp receipt duty; the law in this particular is the same as it was previously to the passing of the new Act. A receipt may be given on the back of a duly stamped draft for its contents.

ADVICE TO PERSONS SENDING NEWSPAPERS.—No newspaper will be forwarded from this country to the United States unless a postage-stamp be attached; and let us advise nobody to use covers for papers going abroad, but only to tie them into the usual shape with a piece of fresh cord, and write the address, and affix the postage-stamp, on the newspaper itself. Newspapers to our colonies, including Australia and Canada, are not now chargeable with any postage, but they must be put into a post-office within the United Kingdom within seven days of publication, otherwise they cannot be forwarded at all.—*Scottish Press.*

PEACE SOCIETIES.

HISTORY knows "Peace"-Agitators better than it likes them. They are non-suited not less by reason and common sense than by all the awards of national and political experience. Though Gibbon loves occasionally to parade his gorgeous rhetoric upon the wide and sterile theme of what are rarely enough termed "the arts of destruction"—a subject trodden smooth by the platitudes of many thousand years—yet it has fallen to the lot of few historians to place in a clearer light the consequences certain to befal every nation and every community who once permit themselves to be persuaded either that a resort to arms is the worst of evils, or that the maintenance of the needful amount of material and forcible defences is itself an immorality. So long as there are things upon earth at the same time both worth defence, and liable to attack, so long it is not a crime—but it is a duty—to provide the means of defending them; and so long, also, it is not the worst of evils to keep them by force; it is a worse evil to lose them by cowardice or by imbecility; it is a worse evil to surrender them to violence or to fraud. Never, perhaps, in the annals of mankind—save upon religious subjects—was there such an instance of the paralogism of reasoning from the abuse of a thing against its use—and against its use, too, where the use arises and operates solely in quelling the abuse—as throughout the representations of all these preachers of an impossible and Utopian fashion and category of peace. It is not an exaggeration, it is the sober truth, to say that what they announce is no attainable object; but is, simply, the terrestrial millenium. Mr. Cobden, in spite of his unquestionable good sense in most other matters, is, upon this theme, a mere Fifth-Monarchy man. Will he be so good as to attend to one or two plain considerations which we offer to him and to his adherents in this benevolent, but vain, wild, and infructuous eccentricity? Rapacious violence and armed aggression, we frankly admit, are great evils. But evils unresisted are greater than evils resisted; evils prevalent, dominant, unchecked, and victorious, are worse than the same evils quelled, or thwarted, or overawed, or held in repression, or counteracted. The worse a thing is, the worse it is that the force it possesses should be its own exclusive privilege. Are none but the wicked or ambitious to arm themselves? Are we to give to the disturbers of mankind a monopoly of material strength? Or, in the name of common sense, are there none left in the world who wish to do wrong? May we safely yield such a monopoly, on the ground that no longer any remain in this expurgated, civilised, and perfected condition of the human race, who would take advantage of the opportunity. Arts of destruction, indeed! And, pray, is there nothing still amongst us which it were well to destroy, and which it is absolutely necessary not to say desirable, to resist?

The two greatest and most civilised empires, or polities, which ancient times ever produced, perished in a most instructive manner. Old Rome got tired of military life—though Actium showed the nascent strength of indoctrinated Gaul what the discipline and valour of the ancient mistress of the nations could still, even in her decrepitude, accomplish. But the plan of buying off the Barbarians found favour in the counsels of the West. No war: terms, diplomacy—and, be it observed, diplomacy without that which gives to diplomacy its strength—without that silent, and often invisible, but well understood, Referee behind it, who makes admissible conditions, which seem costly if accepted—more costly if refused.

Before this, when the corrosions of effeminacy and the commercial placability of superannuated luxury were eating into the strength of the ancient giant, when all was gradually (but, as the French express it, *à vue d'œil*), steadily dissolving into ruin, in that sombre era—the era of which "ruit nox," is the best description—suddenly there arose, by dispensation of Providence, six great princes of the putative house of Cæsar, who saved the Commonwealth, and retrieved the Empire by nearly as many centuries. What were their qualities? What were the qualities of these predestined regenerators? They were in the midst of a maudlin, and sophisticating, and money-absorbed race, six "warlike," yet wise and moderate, rulers. They saved the state, and flung to an immense ulterior distance the long shadow of its history. In vain. The Peace Society of ancient Rome had the last move. The second example is still more striking, and refers to the second, and only other great and manufacturing polity, the only other permanent form of civilisation, of the ancient world. Long had the heritage of hardy discipline, with a dreaded name, availed the brilliant but effeminate "Romans" of the Eastern Empire. Every art of peace, and every manufacture and industry of commercial civilisation, then known, were known to that strange and gorgeous empire, which declined, in weakness, upon the seven hills of Constantinople. She, too, had learned to abhor war, and even to give premiums for bold and successful violence, to the rude barbarians who chafed around her frontier. Not a foray but won its jewel. A few great men, amid this treacherous and beguiling refinement, retarded the ruin of the enchantress. Belisarius, whose eyes she put out, gave her in the days of Justinian, a hundred and fifty years more of peaceful luxury, by his sword. "With a little iron," said a famous man, "all this gold is gained." With a little iron, too, all that gilding and glitter were preserved. The alloy in our coinage is no bad type of human destiny. Rome was better ransomed, in its primitive days, by the sword of Camillus, than it would have been by the ten times weightier amount of the precious metals which it providentially displaced. The gold of our industry and prudence requires the alloy of our valour for its durability. The Empire of the East, and all the Byzantine reflections of an elder, and more real glory, were hastening to extinction, when a curious manufacturing invention averted the catastrophe. But what invention? Alas! it was not a peaceful trophy, but, literally, the discovery of the "Greek fire," in the year 570, which assured her predominance, till another detestable invention, that of gunpowder, superseded the previous spell. Callinicus, the Syrian—and this is but simple fact—gave nearly 800 additional years of existence, immunity, and power, to the beautiful Sorceress of the East, who lay unassailable upon the seven hills of Byzantium, surrounded by those pale magical flames which were so long reputed to be invincible.

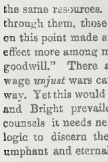
If we were to begin at the battle of Adrianople, in 378, and go

on to the storming of Constantinople, on the 29th of May, 1453, we might greatly augment and corroborate the plain and obvious lesson, which we wish to inculcate. China would easily yield us another suggestive theme. But all history is full of the same instructions; and we forbear.

The two leaders, or chief officers, of the Peace agitation are very remarkable personages. Mr. Cobden is inventive, energetic, acute; Mr. Bright is a man, naturally eloquent, who has, in addition, diligently cultivated his oratory by all the resources of art and reflection, and who continues to improve it every day by the same resources. But it is all useless. These two men—and, through them, those who have hearkened to their teaching—have, on this point made an irreparable mistake. They cannot hope to effect more among mankind than Christ effected, for "peace and goodwill." There always will be wars. It is well if those who wage *unjust* wars cannot count upon having everything their own way. Yet this would be a reasonable calculation if Messrs. Cobden and Bright prevailed in their present counsels; for in those counsels it needs neither much knowledge of history, nor much logic to discern the downfal of civilised nations, and the triumphant and eternal impunity of aggressive ambition.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. RICHARD PONSONBY, D.D., BISHOP OF DERRY AND RAPHOE.

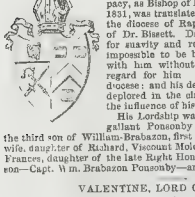


THE venerable Prelate died on the 27th ult., at the Palace, Derry, in his 82nd year. His Lordship, while he held the Deanery of St. Patrick's, was a very popular preacher In 1822 he was elevated to the Episcopacy, as Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora; and, in 1831, was translated to the See of Derry, to which the diocese of Raphoe was united, on the death of Dr. Bissett. Dr. Ponsonby was distinguished for suavity and refinement of manners: it was impossible to be brought frequently into contact with him without feeling personal esteem and regard for him He constantly resided in his diocese: and his decease will be long and severely deplored in the circle of those who came within the influence of his kindness and worth.

His Lordship was next younger brother of the gallant Ponsonby who fell at Waterloo—being the third son of William-Brabazon, first Lord Ponsonby, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Richard, Viscount Molesworth. He married, in 1804, Frances, daughter of the late Right Hon. John Staples, and leaves one son—Capt. Wm. Brabazon Ponsonby—and three surviving daughters.

VALENTINE, LORD CLONCURRY.

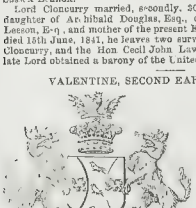
THE death of this popular and much-respected nobleman occurred on the 28th ult., at his seat, Maretino Biasarrock, near Dublin. A kind and generous benefactor to all dependent upon him, a sincere friend, a munificent and discriminating patron of art; ever ready, with his purse, his counsel, and his influence, to assist all efforts that he believed calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of his native land; warm-hearted, liberal, and patriotic, Lord Cloncurry will be widely and deeply regretted, even amongst those to whom, in politics, he was opposed. From an early age he had taken an active and prominent part in public affairs, and his zeal and energy on the political questions of the day on the popular side, at a period when patriotism was not fashionable and perilous.



His Lordship was born on the 19th August, 1773, the son of Nicholas, first Lord Cloncurry, by Margaret, his wife, only daughter of Valentine Browne, Esq. He married, first, 16th April, 1803, Eliza Georgiana, youngest daughter of Major-General George Morgan, and by her (from whom he was divorced in 1811, and who married, secondly, in 1819, the Rev John Sanford) he had one surviving daughter, Mary Margaret—married first to the Baron de Robeck, and secondly to Lord Sussex Lennox.

Lord Cloncurry married, secondly, 20th June, 1811, Emily, third daughter of Archibald Douglas, Esq., of Darnock, widow of Joseph Lesson, Esq., and mother of the present Earl of Milltown. By her, who died 15th June, 1841, he leaves two surviving sons, Edward, now Lord Cloncurry, and the Hon Cecil John Lawless, M.P. for Cromwell. The late Lord obtained a barony of the United Kingdom 14th Sept., 1831.

VALENTINE, SECOND EARL OF KENMARE.



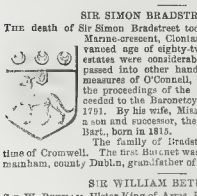
THE death of his Lordship occurred on the 21st ult.

Lord Kenmare—a Catholic nobleman, and the chief landed proprietor of Killarney, and a large estate in Kerry represented a family remarkable for its staunch adhesion to the old faith, and its unbending loyalty to the Royal House of Stuart By James II., after his abdication of the English throne. Colonel Valentine Browne was created Viscount Kenmare; and that title continued to be used by his descendants until 1798, when the then possessor, Valentine, called fifth Viscount, was made Baron Castlerosse and Viscount Kenmare, by patent from George III. He was subsequently, at the period of the Union, advanced to the Earldom of Kenmare His Lordship died 3rd October, 1812; and was succeeded in his honours by his son, Valentine, the nobleman whose death we record.

The late Earl of Kenmare was born 15th January, 1788, and married, 1st July, 1816, Augusta-Anne, second daughter of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. Not having had any issue, his Lordship is succeeded by his brother, Thomas, now third Earl of Kenmare.

SIR SIMON BRADSTREET, BART.

THE death of Sir Simon Bradstreet took place on the 25th ult., at Marine-crescent, Clontarf. He had attained the advanced age of eighty-two. At one time the family estates were considerable, but they have nearly all passed into other hands Sir Simon advocated the measures of O'Connell, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Repeal Association. He succeeded to the Baronetcy at the death of his father, in 1791. By his wife, Miss Murphy, of Dublin, he leaves a son and successor, the present Sir John Bradstreet, Bart., born in 1815.



The family of Bradstreet settled in Ireland in the time of Cromwell. The first Baronet was Sir Simon Bradstreet, of Kilmanham, county Dublin, grandfather of the gentleman just deceased.

SIR WILLIAM BETHAM, KNT.

SIR W. BETHAM, Ulster King of Arms, Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick, and Keeper of the Records in the Castle of Dublin, died suddenly, at his residence near Dublin, on the 26th ult. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. William Betham, Rector of Stoke Lacy, co. Hereford, and was born at Stradbrooke, Suffolk. He married, in 1807, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Cecil Bargrave Crampton, Rector of Headfort, co. Galway, uncle to Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and leaves issue.

Sir William received the honour of knighthood in 1812, on being appointed Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick. He was an antiquarian writer of some repute.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INSTAT OMNIUM.—You were quite right in assuming—from the quarter whence it emanated—that the article it was impossibly untrue. In the few games played by M. Staunton with [illegible] the terms has had a decided advantage.

A CONSTANT READER. Your order [illegible] to schools might be laudable, if a copy of the "Chess-player's Handbook" published by Bohn, [illegible] were [illegible] means of Chess.

RELANDO. It shall be examined.

SPECTATOR. If amateurs would really only determine to discountenance all shutting play in public rooms, we should soon see an end to what is called an "professional players and with them of that annoying and illiberal [illegible] which, proceeds to the Chess committee. It is the supposed importance attached to Chess—arising by those who practice it sometimes scarcely in accordance with [illegible] which produces so much acerbity and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PACHA AND HIS WIFE.

TURKISH PACHA AND HIS WIFE.

Our Artist in this beautiful subject gives, we believe, a truthful picture of the calm and indolent enjoyments of the harem. The Pacha, a man somewhat stricken in years, is enjoying the fumes of the narguilli, which are absolutely inhaled, and lend the senses into a happy state of dreamy obliviousness, whilst his young wife sings to him a wild Oriental melody, accompanying herself on the guitar. The presence of the young son of the couple completes the domestic happiness of the harem, or home sanctuary. We are indebted for the accompanying Sketch to the courtesy of J. Brown Young, Esq., 88th Light Infantry.

VIEW ON THE BOSPHORUS.

The picturesque scenery along the shores of the Bosphorus is of endless variety, and might occupy the most fertile pencil for months together without fear of falling into repetitions, or descending to the commonplace.

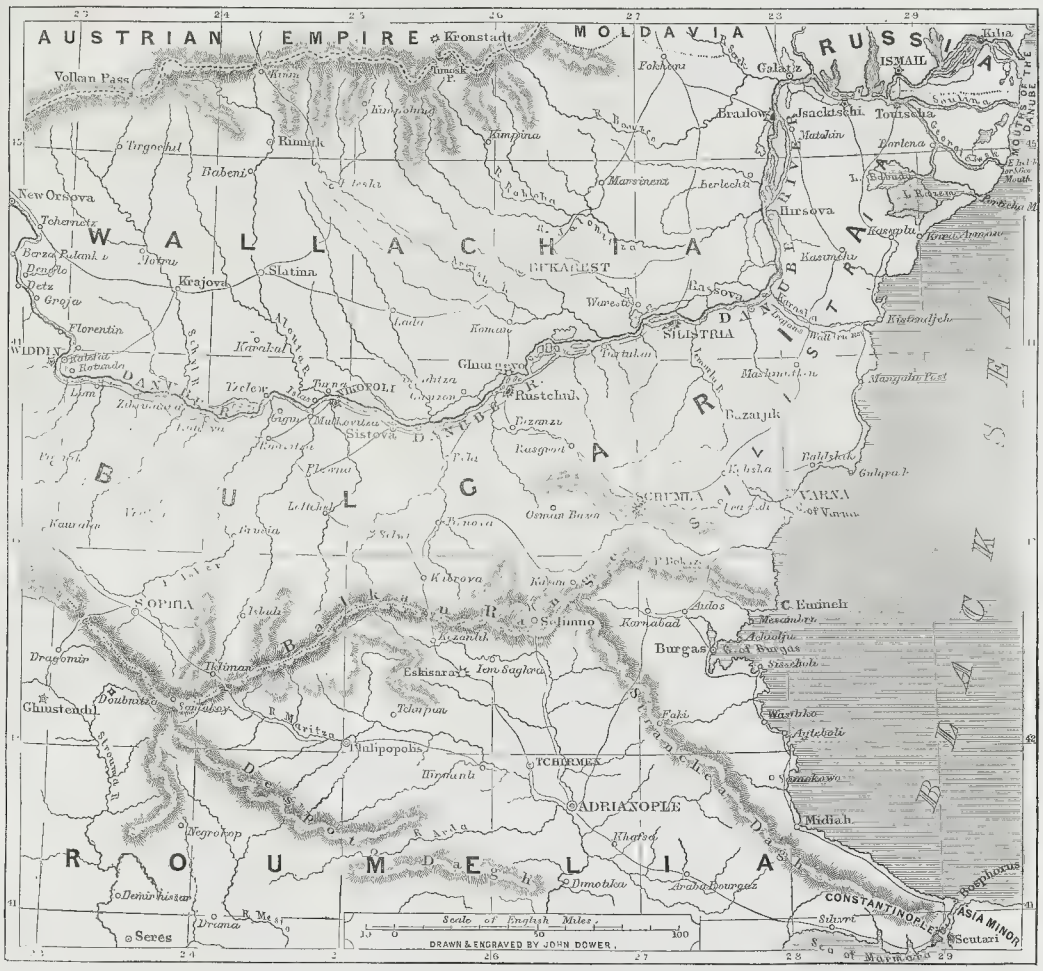
We this week present an Engraving of a charming view from the European side of the Bosphorus,—for which we have to thank an amateur artist, now travelling in the East; who, by the way, also favours us with Sketches of the State Caïques of the Sultan, and his Ministers, and that of the British Ambassador—also engraved in our present Number.

This view is taken from the Sultan's kiosk, situate in the "Valley of Heavenly Water," on the Asiatic shore, looking up the Channel in the direction of Constantinople. Immediately facing is the village of Baltaliman; and further to the left are the ruins of the Roumili-Hissar, or Castle of Europe, whose history is coeval with the final conquest of the Byzantine Empire by Mahomet II.

Mahomet I. had already, in the reign of Manual Paleologus, built the castle of Anatolia, on the opposite side of the channel, and Mahomet II. erected this building in 1451, i.e., two years before the conquest of Constantinople, to the great terror of the trembling Emperor. In vain did the latter lay before the barbarian, through an Embassy, all the grounds which a newly-concluded peace furnished him with. Mahomed dismissed him with this answer:—"That he was by no means to be compared with his ancestors; that what they had been unable to effect he could rapidly and easily execute; that what they did not choose to do he intended to do; that the next Ambassador who should be sent to him should be flayed alive." Mahomed had, in the beginning of the winter, driven together a thousand masons and a thousand lime-burners; and, before spring, the burnt lime from the opposite coast, the necessary supply of wood from Nicomedia and Heraclea on the Euxine had been collected by the time he himself arrived from Adrianople, to determine with accuracy the plan and the site of the new fortress. He traced the foundations conformably to the ludicrous idea that the circuit of the walls ought to imitate the Arabic letters of the word Mahomet, the name of the Prophet. Thus a tower came to stand in the place where, in the Arabic writing, the M (Mim) forms a ring; and the whole received the irregular and most senseless shape ever given to a fortress. To three of his Generals—Chalil Pacha, Tschakan, and Saritcha—he assigned the building of the three great towers which, at first sight, gave to the castle the appearance of a perfect triangle. To each of the thousand masons was assigned the task of building two yards, and a thousand workmen were associated with their labours, besides the enormous multitude who brought together stones, lime, and tiles, collected by the judges from all the districts of Anatolia. The castle was finished in three months, the walls being 30 feet thick, and high in proportion. On the tower built by Chalil Pacha, enormous guns were raised, which threw stone balls of more than 6 cwt.; and Firus Aga was raised to the command of the castle with 400 picked men, with the injunction to demand a toll from every passing ship.

On the waters of the Bosphorus are seen a Turkish frigate, a small Turkish steamer, and her Majesty's steam-frigate *Retribution*, besides smaller craft.

VIEW FROM THE ASIATIC SIDE OF THE BOSPHORUS.



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR, ON THE DANUBE.

MAP OF THE SCENE OF WAR ON THE DANUBE.

We this week present our readers with a Map of the present scene of operations on the Danube, compiled from the most authentic sources. The river seen between Moldavia and Russia above Galatz is the Pruth. In explanation of the strategic importance of the several positions, and of the present military arrangements in them, Major-General Sir Charles O'Donnell, who recently visited the Turkish head-quarters, gives a very clear and graphic account in a paper recently published in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, which we re-publish, slightly abridged:—

Although the present line of frontier of the Turks on the Lower Danube, from Widden to the Black Sea, is 460 miles, their immediate line of defence may be said to extend eastward along the southern bank of that river, from Widden to Tchernovada, near Hirschova, a distance of 250 miles, and thence along the embankment, called "Trajan's Wall," to Kustendjee, on the Black Sea, making it 36 miles longer—a distance altogether of about 286 miles.

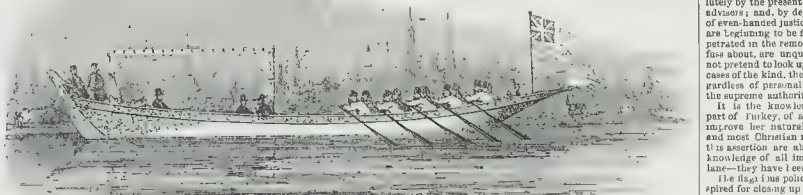
The principal points along this line are the fortresses of Widden, Rustchuck, and Silistria, which are all garrisoned, and have been recently repaired and strengthened. The Wall of Trajan has also been occupied and fortified; and detachments cover the intermediate distances, and complete and watch thoroughly the whole line. In rear of this line moveable columns are stationed at Plevna, Turnova, Osman Bazor, Rasgrade, and Bazarjik—by means of which, on the principle of triangular concentration, support can readily be given to the advanced line. A little in rear of these again is the strongly-fortified position, or entrenched camp, of Shumla, where is stationed the Reserve; and more to the eastward, on the Black Sea, is the fortress of Varna.

Shumla, called by the Turks Ghazi Shumla, is a place not only of historical interest as regards the contests between Christian and Moslem, but one of strategical importance from its position at the head of the valley which debouches into the Bay of Varna; and its situation near the

STATE CAIQUES OF THE SULTAN AND HIS MINISTERS, CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

great pass of the Balkan, on the main route which leads from Rustschuck or Silistria to Constantinople, and consequently on the principal line of operations of the Russians. It is capable of containing a larger force within its *enceinte*, and was usually selected by the Turks as the place of assembly for their forces in their wars with their northern neighbours. The town, two or three miles long and one broad, is situate at the foot of a mountain, forming a sort of counterfort or semicircle round it, and contains 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, some large barracks, magazines, and stores. The greater part of the old intrenchments no longer exist; but the mountain protecting the town, always in itself difficult of access, is now, together with the town, rendered doubly so by the construction, in every direction, of new works upon European principles, consisting of forts, redoubts, flèches, and intrenchments—many of them of a permanent nature with stone revetments, casements, &c. These works are rather extensive, and generally speaking their sites have been judiciously selected, so as to cover all the ravines and approaches to the camp, and likewise the roads and valleys leading by it to the Pass of the Balkan, distant about thirty miles. These batteries are chiefly worked by a local force amounting to 800 men. The troops are encamped partly within the forts, partly on the heights, and partly on the plain within the *enceinte*.

Varna, distant from Schumla 60 or 70 miles, is a strong fortified town and port on the Black Sea, containing 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants; and if their base along the Danube was cut off, they might, by means of their fleet, establish upon it a new base of operations. It is not a regular fortification, having been originally constructed upon the old Turkish principles of lines of ditch and rampart, flanked here and there with towers; but much pains have been recently bestowed here, as well as at Shumla,



THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S CAIQUE, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

in strengthening the defences. New batteries and lines have been erected on the land side, considerably in advance of those of former existence, and even on the site of the Russian parallels, so as effectually to protect the town from that quarter; while heavy batteries have been formed on the sea face—some *en fleur d'eau*, and others more elevated *en barbette*. The cape on the opposite side of the bay has likewise been crowned with a fort.

There are several passes across the Balkan, some of them less difficult than others which are merely bridle-roads and paths. The principal are, 1. Trajan's Gate, to the westward, on the route from Widdin and Sophia to Philippopolis and Adrianople, which last town is distant from Constantinople about forty five leagues. 2. The Shipka Pass, on the road from Sistove and Tirnova to Adrianople. 3. The Great Pass of Shumla, on the road leading from Rustschuck or Silistria by Shumla to Adrianople. This last is the least difficult, and on the shortest and most direct line of operations from the Danube to Constantinople—a length of about 160 leagues; but it is probable that, under the anticipated circumstances (especially if the western coast of the Black Sea be not under the command of the Russian fleet), the invading army will not attempt this route, but take one or both of the other lines. These defiles, independently of their natural and artificial obstacles, present a succession of defensive positions favourable to the manner of fighting of the Turks, and ought to be passed by an invading force in the spring, for in summer the drought and heat are excessive during the day, and the cold and dews dangerous during the night. In the autumn and winter the roads are so cut up by the rains, frost, and snow, as to render them difficult of passage.

The plains of Roumelia furnish several localities for a battle-field; and here, possibly, will take place the eventful struggle between the Russians and the Turks.

The Turkish troops in Bulgaria, which, including the Egyptian contingent, amount to upwards of 150,000 men, well armed, equipped, and organised; and, upon the whole, in good order. Instructed by Europeans in the various branches of the military art, the Turks have totally given up their former system of warfare, and have made rapid strides towards efficiency in European tactics. Their marches and movements, chiefly of a simple nature, are made with steadiness and precision; and as for their performance of the natural and patent exercises, the troops of the Continent can surpass them. The cavalry is all light. The artillery is the arm in which they most excel; it is numerous, and seems to be well managed and understood. The equipment of the short mountain guns, which are carried on mules, is well arranged. This force is under the command of Omer Pacha, who enjoys a high reputation, and is very popular with the men. His experience and military knowledge, together with his activity, zeal, and exertion, point him out as a fit commander at so important a period. He has moreover, two valuable assistants in Achmet Pacha, his *Chef d'Etat Major*, and Ismael Pacha.

Provisions are in great abundance in Bulgaria; and the soldier is well fed, and paid with tolerable regularity. His medical wants and his comforts in camp and quarters are attended to very much on the Anglo-Saxon scale; in fact, not three per cent.

It is difficult to arrive at the exact state of the Russian army, but they are said to have at this moment (August, 1853) about 80,000 men in the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, and about 36,000 in Bessarab a. They have established their base of operations along the Lower Danube, occupying the northern bank of it, and having their head-quarters at Bucharest; with, it is supposed, pontoons ready to cross that river, which they would probably do in two or three columns. They have likewise a flotilla of gun-boats on the Danube. Ibabova, Nicopolis, Turtukai, and Silistria are the most favourable points of passage; the width of the stream at the two last-mentioned places being about 100 paces. There is a great deal of sickness in the Russian camp.

It will be interesting at the present moment to compare the operations now going forward, with the events in the last war, that of 1828: when, owing in great measure to the unprepared state of Mahmoud's new army, and the strategic errors of his generals, the Russians were enabled to "steal a march" to Adrianople. Without going back to narrate the earlier events of the campaign, we start from the time when the treacherous surrender of Varna, by Youssuf Pacha, gave the Russian General, Diebitch, the possession of the most important of the approaches to the Balkan. In February, 1829, Silistria, the siege of which had been raised at the termination of the previous campaign, was again invested. In June, the Turkish Seraskier, wishing to effect a movement from Shumla to Travadi, with a view of guarding that commanding point between Varna and the interior, was defeated in the Pass of Kulewtscha, and immediately retraced his steps to Shumla where he concentrated all his remaining troops, expecting the attack of the enemy in a position of which, as he thought, and he thought, and as, according to the ordinary rules of war, he was justified in considering, the ultimate fate of the war depended. In the meantime, however, the accidental explosion of a mine at Silistria, had placed that town in the hands of the Russians, who, having received with the troops thus placed at his disposal, to make a dashing movement through the redoubtable defiles of the Balkan. Whilst the Turkish Seraskier was awaiting his attack at Shumla, the Russian Commander despatched his troops by night south ward, in three bodies, commanded respectively by Generals Rudiger, De Pahlen, and Roth, in three different directions. Roth took possession successively of Messaria, Anticchs, and Bughas; whilst Rudiger carried by assault Aidos and Karnabat. These acquisitions at once threw the road to Adrianople, and to Constantinople itself, open to the invaders. In order to conciliate as much as possible the feelings of the Mussulman population, General Diebitsch issued a proclamation, in which he enjoined upon them not to abandon their homes, assuring them of the security of their property and lives, and the free exercise of their religion; the only condition being that they should immediately lay down their arms. This proclamation was not without effect; and the war from this moment lost much of the ferocity of character which had hitherto marked its progress

The Russian General was not tardy in following up his advantage. On the 11th of August Sellimno capitulated; and, in a week afterwards, the Russians were beneath the walls of Adrianople, which opened its gates without firing a shot. This startling event led to the signing of the treaty of Adrianople. We may observe that, in our opinion, it was an accidental achievement—one which, looking at the present very altered condition of the Turkish defences, is not likely to be repeated.

STATE CAIQUES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE state caïque in which the Sultan is conveyed to the Mosques on Friday, is a magnificent affair all picked out with gold and gaudy colours, with a large figure of a peacock at the prow. At this point sits his Highness's sword-bearer; in the stern, beneath a splendid canopy, sits the Sultan, his body-guard being placed behind him. The barge is propelled at a swift rate by six-and twenty sturdy *caïjees*, pulling a stroke of thirty seconds' interval. The caïque appropriated to the Pachas on the occasion of these state processions is not quite so grand as that of the Sultan, but, very much in character. The various Ambassadors have also their state caïques, which they call into requisition when proceeding to an audience with the Sultan, or to attend a meeting of the Grand Council. We give a Sketch of Lord Stratford's caïque, which is the Landsomest and best appointed on the Bosphorus.

LITERATURE

KISMET; OR, THE DOOM OF TURKEY. By CHARLES MAC FARLANE. Bosworth.

Mr. Mac Farlane visited Turkey in 1827-8, and, after he came home, wrote two volumes of abuse against the Turks. He made another visit there in 1847-8, and published two more volumes, thicker than their predecessors, and filled with much more violent abuse. This gentleman now pursues the labour of love by publishing a small duodecimo volume, in which he compresses all the bitterest passages in his former works, together with many bitter things from the writings of others—the object of the whole being to establish a "Kismet" or Doom-sentence against "the effete, expiring Ottoman Empire;" and to prepare the world for the succession to its place of "the civilised, wise, and enlightened" power of Russia.

Mr. Mac Farlane—anxious to establish a character for impartiality—declares, at the very outset, "I should never have thought of going to Turkey in 1847, if I had not been induced to believe that since my sojourn there in 1827-8 the Government and the condition of the people had been greatly improved." He had heard some misgivings about a Tanzimut, or new constitution, establishing religious freedom, and equality of rights, and abolishing many old abuses, which filled with joy his fine philanthropic soul, and, he asseverates, "I went honestly in search of this improvement," but only in the same breath, "cruel, in every way, was my disappointment: I had not been a week at Constantinople before I saw good grounds to suspect that the boasted Tanzimaut was a sham and an imposition [an old Frank, whom he met on landing at Smyrna, before arriving at Constantinople, had perhaps prepared him for this painful suspicion, by assuring him "it was all *bosh*," "not worth more than *that*," knocking off the ash from his cigar]; and during the eleven months (in all) that I remained in the country, this mournful conviction was everywhere, and nearly every day, forced upon my mind, that Turkey was in an incomparably worse condition than that in which she stood when I left her in 1828. Those years had been not years of progress, but years of rapid, awful decline. In that interval the Osmanli Turks had lost not only their old fanaticism, but their very religion, and, with their creed and faith, their patriotism, has died out and is extinct."

We come across all this, and much more of the same kind, before we turn the third leaf of this spiteful little book; and fortunately so, for it at once betrays the *animus* of the writer, and prepares us to attach their due weight to the assertions and opinions which follow. Two pages on he lets out his Russian predilections, and asserts, "As far as the people are concerned, I am persuaded that even a Russian army, preserving good discipline and carefully abstaining from any insults to the women (there remains little or no religious feeling to offend) would not encounter, in any of the parts of Asiatic or European Turkey I visited, the slightest resistance from the Mussulman population, although the people are all armed." In short, the two or three hundred thousand troops which we are told have, within the last three months, flocked from all parts of European and Asiatic Turkey to the defence of the Danubian frontier, on the mere threat of invasion are a myth; the "fanaticism" of the Mussulman people, which has lately forced the Sultan, after long hesitation, to declare war against Russia, is all a delusion; and the whole of the Mahometan millions of Anatolia and Roumelia are prepared to submit, without a murmur, to the yellow-haired barbarians of the North "at sight,"—which is their "kismet," or destiny.

Our author, however, in a subsequent chapter, assures us that although "Russia may, and assuredly will, have a part of these dominions, she will never have or aim at the whole of them;" an assurance which, considering the air of authority which Mr. Mac Farlane assumes, and the reputation of authority which he enjoys (?) as being in the confidence of the Russian Government, will, doubtless, afford some consolation to the diplomatists of Europe, now so seriously engaged in watching, we cannot say controlling, the course of events in this quarter.

In short, as we have darkly hinted, Mr. Mac Farlane is the avowed advocate of the Emperor Nicholas in this little affair; and consents to play second fiddle to that poor bigoted old man, Count Nesselrode, who, in a recent profusion of "Notes," has astonished the world with his unlimited confidence in the ignorance of his readers. The "noble sentiments" and kindly professions with which Mr. M. set out upon his task are soon forgotten; the very intention with which that task was set about—that of ascertaining the actual condition of affairs in Turkey, after a brief experience of very recent reforms—is lost sight of; for whilst he adds nothing as the result of his own observations to what he wrote in 1847-8, he cites, as in confirmation or support of his then formed views, whole pages of abuse and condemnation from various hands who wrote and published long before the time when the reforms in question were even dreamed of:—*ex gr.* "an able writer in the *Quarterly Review* twenty-four years ago;" another ditto in 1833; Marshal Marmont, in his "Present State of the Turkish Empire," translated into English, 1839; Wm. J. Hamilton, Esq., 1842; Monsieur V. Fontanier, "who travelled or resided in Turkey by order of the French Government from 1829 to 1829, and who witnessed the introduction of most of the so called reforms" (the Tanzimaut, observe, was promulgated in Nov., 1839), and who "has left a deplorable picture of the state of the country and the vices of its Administration," Monsieur M. Blanqui, "who was despatched by the late Louis Philippe on a mission to Bulgaria and Constantinople in the summer of 1841," and "who draws a still more gloomy picture of Turkey in Europe;" and one Sandys, who made a journey to Constantinople as long ago as A.D. 1610, and in due course published his "Impressions de Voyage." These and many others, equally stale and innocent of the question, are the authorities whom Mr. Mac Farlane calls to his aid, when denouncing the failure of a new and reformed system of government, the first idea of which was only instituted in November, 1839, and which was not carried into practical effect, in its most essential provisions, till various subsequent periods. This is the sort of evidence upon which we are expected to pronounce the Tanzimaut "all bosh," "improvement hopeless," and, rallying with Mr. Mac Farlane to the war cry "Down with the Turkish Government!" prepare for "the expulsion of the Turks as a governing power from Europe and a good part of Asia Minor."

For our own part we are no apologists for the many shameful cruelties and abuses which have disgraced the rule of the Osmanlis down even to a period within the memory of the present generation; but, whilst condemning those acts, and the system under which they were almost unavoidably perpetrated, we feel bound to hail the promise of amendment so solemnly made under the present Sultan, and to encourage its realisation; nay, more, we are fain to observe with satisfaction that that promise, unlike the concessions of too many Christian monarchs, was not intended as a thing of words only, but an undertaking to be zealously and honestly carried into effect. Undoubtedly, the old machinery of government, through whose agency, or rather in spite of whose opposition, many of the new reforms have to be made operative, is a very bad one; and very much of the power and the supreme authority has much difficulty in making itself felt in distant parts of the empire; but these obstructions have been dealt with patiently and resolutely by the present Sultan, supported by the more enlightened of his advisers to a large degree, on the principles of religious toleration and of even-handed justice in which the Tanzimaut of Gulhana was conceived are beginning to be felt. The few instances of abuse and persecution perpetrated in the remote districts, which Mr. Mac Farlane makes so much fuss about, are unquestionably the exceptions, and not the rule (he does not pretend to look upon them in other light); and in these, as in all other cases of the kind, the wrong-doer has always been severely punished, regardless of personal influence, so soon as his offence became known to the supreme authorities.

It is the knowledge of these facts, and of other proofs, on the part of Turkey, of a desire to ameliorate her domestic condition, and improve her natural resources, which alarms and annoys her liberal and once Christian neighbours, Austria and Russia. Of the truth of this assertion are abundant proofs, which cannot fail of coming to the knowledge of all impartial travellers, even before—like Mr. Mac Farlane—they have been a week in Constantinople.

The long and thus policy by which Russia and Austria some years ago conspired for closing up the Danube, was especially intended to operate to the prejudice of Turkey, by the interruption of exports from the rich fields of Bulgaria to the capital; and, through it, to the western nations of Europe. Moreover, the quarantine regulations arbitrarily imposed by Russia, not only prohibited the vessels descending the Danube from the Black Sea from touching at any of the towns on the Turkish or right bank of the river, but also prevented all communication between the latter and the Turkish provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia on the opposite bank. Sultan Mahmoud projected the formation of a canal, or rather the re-opening of an ancient channel, between the Black Sea at Kustendjeh, and the Danube at Tchernavoda, opposite Rassova, which would have been the substitution of a direct passage of thirty, instead of a circuitous passage of three hundred, but was prevented carrying out his intention by the Court of St. Petersburg; and more recently, when the Turkish Government, with a view of establishing a direct means of intercourse between the capital and its rich European provinces, employed English engineers to make surveys for a railroad from Belgrade via Adrianople to Constantinople, the whole machinery of Russian and Austrian intrigue was set to work to prevent the carrying out of this important and useful design, and to poison the minds of the more susceptible members of the Divan with the apprehension that the only result of this project would be to place the country at the mercy of England, as it would enable the latter to march and take possession of Constantinople whenever she thought proper.

It is the misfortune of Turkey that, in her struggles for moral and social regeneration, she has to contend not only against the prejudices of her ancient enemies, but the jealousies of uncertain, obvious neighbours, who do not hesitate at any act of baseness by which they may foment treason and discontent within the proper dominions of the Porte. It is the misfortune of Europe, which, by the interests and the common law of nations, is bound to assert the inviolability of the territories of the Porte against wanton attack, that such men as Mr. Mac Farlane should be found ready, for the trifling perquisites of literary labour (supposing no higher motive than pecuniary reward to be in view) to "make the worse appear the better cause," and prejudice, so far as in him lies, the march of natural and political justice.

We have thought it right to say thus much in general denunciation of the odious purposes of the little volume. If we were to cite a third of the instances of extraordinary assertion in fact and opinion which we had marked, with the comment they would provoke, we should fill more than twice the space we have already occupied. Our readers, we are sure, will agree with us that examples may be much more usefully employed. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to two or three points only, which are worthy of remembrance of all. Mr. Mac Farlane laments the fall of the Janissaries, who, "if they made frail revolutions, sometimes made good ones;" he loves the old Turkish aristocracy, who, "albeit turbulent and lawless at times, did yet contain, and at all times, noble and improvable elements;" he sticks up for their military tenures, by which, "when the Sultan was engaged in war, they furnished him troops, equipped and mounted at their own expense, and sent some of the family to command," whereas the fact is notorious that the Janissaries had, during a series of ages, degenerated into a band of robbers; and that the holders of the military *fiefs* had long ago evaded the performance of the duties by virtue of which they held their lands, paying a small annual tribute of a few piasters, by way of compensation; and that, when the Sultan Abdul Hamed endeavoured to re-organise the *fiefs* upon their original footing, the opposition of the "noble and improvable" military feudatories was so strong, that he was soon obliged to abandon the attempt. It was under these circumstances that the formation of a regular disciplined army was resolved upon, an institution which Mr. Mac Farlane ridicules as an absurdity, but which, in the opinion of high military authorities from western Europe, has been well and creditably established. What its efficiency is a question which will shortly be decided, but which will not be affected by any observations of Mr. Mac Farlane.

Finally, Mr. Mac Farlane protests that, in the pending quarrel between Russia and Turkey, Russia is "not the aggressor"—that she has violated no treaty by the invasion of the Principalities, being driven reluctantly to it by the conduct of England and France in sending their fleets to Beshka Bay—notwithstanding the flagrant absurdity of this assertion, so crushingly and damningly exposed, when first promulgated by his aged friend, Nesselrode. True, in repeating the absurd lie he is backed by many observations of Mr. Mac Farlane.

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Let us take a familiar illustration. My next-door neighbour may invite whom he pleases, so long as his guests cause me no annoyance or danger; but, *if he brings in two big bullies, armed to the teeth, and threatens me and my family*, have not I a right to take possession of my next-door neighbour's premises, if I think that by so doing I may provide for my own safety and protect those who are dear to me?

Simply observing that the above "flashy" passage may be taken as a fair specimen of the author's fine Saxon style, we dismiss his book without further comment.

IRISH SUGAR.—The first annual meeting of the Irish Beet-root Sugar Company was held on Monday, when a very satisfactory report from the directors was read and unanimously adopted. The works have all been erected, and operations have commenced. The sugar produced has been pronounced extremely good; and the prices obtained in London, Dublin, and Belfast, "have proved beyond question that the sugar obtained from beet can compete successfully with the colonial produce of the cane."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. MARGARET'S, NEAR RICHMOND.—The beautiful estate on the banks of the Thames, a short distance from Richmond-bridge, comprising the noble mansion built for the Earl of Kilmorey, and the picturesque park of nearly fifty acres, has just been purchased for the Conservative Land Society. The estate has a fine frontage, affording most extensive views of the Thames immediately opposite Richmond-gardens, and within a short distance of three stations on the South-Western Railway. It is proposed to ensure, as far as possible, the erection of first-class houses, in order to render the purchase a real public improvement to this charming suburb.

THE COAL TRADE.—SHIELDS.—The first sea tide that has happened for a fortnight took place on the 29th ult.; and, in consequence, an immense fleet left the north coal-laden. It was calculated that not less than 900 vessels had gone to sea since the 20th left the Tyne alone. A very unhappy feeling exists between the sailors and a considerable portion of the ship-owners of this port; and, if some arrangement be not come to, it will no doubt, lead to considerable embarrassment and unpleasantness during the winter months.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON AT ABERDARE.—A curious circumstance has just occurred at the Gadlys Iron and Coal Company's works, in Glamorganshire; when, as some workmen were sinking a shaft, at a distance of 88 yards below the surface, they came upon a most extensive mass or "blower" of explosive gas, which burst out of the solid rock. Its occurrence inspired further confidence for some time, but, at length, a plan was devised by which the explosive power was collected and carried to the surface. This was so managed, that, at a height of five yards from the ground, the gas was ignited, when it burst out into a flame three yards in length. At night this luminous mass attracts great attention, and can be seen from a great distance. Competent judges state that it will last for a great length of time.

"TEMPERANCE" EMIGRANT SHIPS.—A correspondent at Liverpool says the *Argo* has brought the news of the safe arrival at Melbourne of the *John Barrow*, the first of Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co.'s Temperance Line of Packets, with about 150 passengers. The commander, Capt. Cary, states that during the voyage no intoxicating drinks were taken by the passengers or crew, or even administered as medicine. He adds that not only were there no deaths on board, but not a single case of sickness. The passengers expressed themselves much pleased with the provisions and the conduct of the officers, and twenty of them, including the surgeon, signed the temperance pledge.

NEW CONVICT DEPOT.—It is said that one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons has been sent by the Government to inspect and report on Clare Island as a depôt for convicts under the new "Penal Servitude Act." This island was lately the property of Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart., but now belongs to the Law Life Assurance Company. It is situated at the entrances of Clew Bay, and contains about 4000 acres, the greater portion of which is arable. The climate is mild and salubrious; and, from the bold character of its coast, except at the landing point, it offers very great advantages for the establishment of a convict depôt.

DIRECT HASTINGS RAILWAY.—A direct railway from Hastings into the heart of London is proposed. It will have a terminus almost under the shadow of St. Paul's cathedral, with subterranean branches to the General Post-office. It is proposed to enter the City over [illegible] to be erected between Blackfriars and Southwark. In its course out of London, the new line will traverse the miserable localities lying between Bankside and the Elephant and Castle, where the first station will be formed. Passing through the densely populated district lying between Walworth and Brixton—hitherto unprovided with railway communication—the line will proceed direct to Tunbridge, where a junction will be formed with the Hastings branch of the South Eastern Railway. An important feature in the undertaking is a short branch to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, by which that national edifice will be brought within a nearer distance of the City than by any other railway, with the great advantage of a direct river approach. A meeting in support of the scheme took place at Hastings on Monday—the Mayor in the chair—when resolutions to carry out the proposed line were unanimously passed.

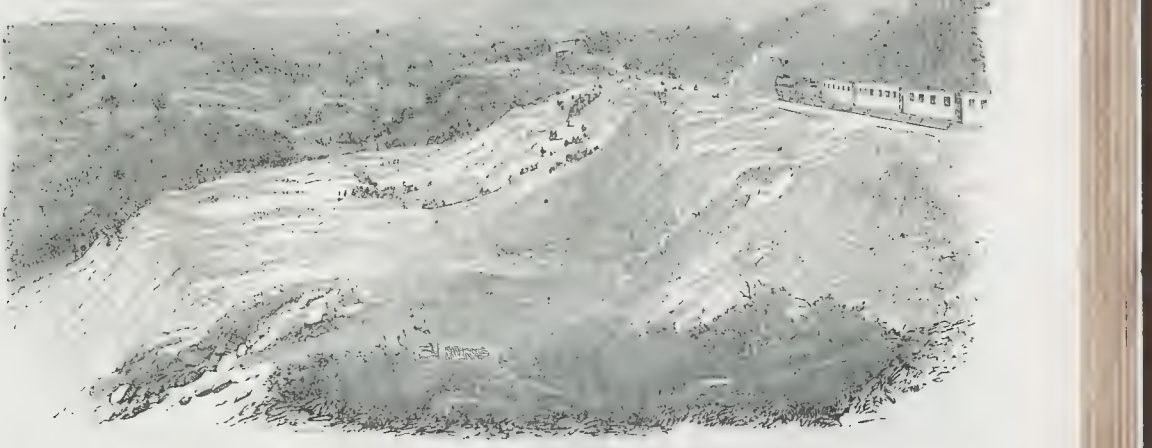
THE HEREFORD RAILWAY.—The opening of this railway was celebrated on Saturday week with the usual festivities. Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P., chairman of the Shrewsbury and Hereford, the Hon. R. Clive, M.P., chairman of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Mr. Robertson, engineer; and Mr. Brassey, contractor for the line; Major Gore; Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B., and other public gentlemen were among the visitors. With singular good fortune the occasion was favoured by a cheering sunshine. A procession was formed, which walked to the Shirehall, through the principal thoroughfares. There was afterwards a luncheon. The Mayor, in his speech, trusted the future was not a distant one, when, by more economical [illegible] Hereford would become a point to which the trade of Liverpool and Manchester on the north, the South Wales coal-fields on the south, and the manufacturing districts of mid and east England, would converge.

REMOVAL OF LAMPETER COLLEGE TO BRECON.—It is stated that there exists an intention, on the part of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to remove the college of St David, at Lampeter, from that town to Christ Church College, at Brecon; and likewise, that the portion of the diocese of St. David, in which the latter is situated, is to be severed from that see and annexed to the diocese of Llandaff. A committee was appointed during the last session for the purpose of making inquiries respecting Christ College, Brecon; and in their report to the Commons, they recommended that a clause should be inserted in a bill, prepared by them, empowering the Commissioners to effect this removal. It advised, and it is now affirmed that the Commissioners intend to use this power. This year a larger number of students have been admitted than for a number of years past.

CHARGE OF STEALING GAS.—Mr. Wayling, a surgeon-dentist, was indicted at the Bury St. Edmund's quarter session for having feloniously consumed 5000 cubic feet of gas belonging to the Bury Gas Company. The evidence went to prove that the prisoner had forced back the meter, but paid for all the gas registered. This, his counsel argued, was no larceny, inasmuch as the Gas Company voluntarily put into possession of the person they supply with gas, all the gas which passes through the meter, they could not in respect of that possession so acquired charge a larceny—there was no asportavit. The Court concurred in this view of the case; and the jury, under its directions, returned a verdict of acquittal. Gas companies, it appears, have a legal remedy in such cases by a different course of proceeding.

THE RECENT LAND-SLIP ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

THIS slip took place near the Balcomb Tunnel, on the 20th ult. The following details have been collected by the Artist of the accompanying Sketch: The land adjoining Binham's Wood, near Kemp's Farm, has been for some time giving signs of yielding; and the heavy rains subsequent to the formation of a new fifty-yard foundation. At eight o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr Fletcher, one of the contractors for the permanent way, was in the train from Brighton to London, when, feeling a jolt in the carriage, he looked out, and saw that both lines had sunk more than six inches. Guessing that a land-slip had occurred, he desired the engine-driver to stop; which he feared to do, as the express was close behind; accordingly, he drove on to Three Bridges Station. As soon as Mr. Fletcher reached Three Bridges Station, he took the pilot-engine back at the rate of sixty miles an hour, to prevent the express crossing; but was too late—the engine-driver having seen the slip, and passed over the line safely, at the rate of a mile an hour. Two other trains were allowed to pass over, Mr. Fletcher and three men having shored up the lines as well as they could; but the danger was now too imminent to permit this to continue. Before evening 100 men were on the spot; and, the whole mass of earth continuing to descend, prompt measures were immediately taken to secure one of the lines for traffic, that next Binham's Wood being useless. By means of shoring up the opposite side, and shifting the rails, that line is now tolerably secure, the trains passing over it very slowly. The full extent of the slip proved to be the sinking of 70,000 cubic yards of chalk, along 200 yards of the line, into the valley wherein stands Binham's Wood. Here it carried some large oak-trees, in a vertical position, ten yards from where they originally stood, and moving the wood *en masse*—earth, trees, and underwood—down towards a considerable brook which takes its course through Binham's Wood. This large tract of land moved three or four feet in a day, and, fearing that it would inevitably stop up the brook, it was deemed advisable to cut a new course, about 300 yards long, a task of considerable difficulty, on account of the timber, and the spreading of the roots. On Thursday evening week the trains on either side of the slip were stopped, and the passengers had to cross on foot by means of naphtha lights and fire-pans—or as they are technically termed, "devils"—the space was brilliantly lighted up. Great praise is due to Mr. Fletcher for his careful and admirable arrangements, and his unwearied exertions to secure, not only the safety, but, as far as possible, the convenience and comfort of the passengers. The line has been rendered secure for traffic: some further time must, however, elapse before this—one of the most extensive railway land-slips on record—will have been fully repaired.



SCENE OF THE RECENT LANDSLIP ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

THE BURMESE WAR.—DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GODWIN FROM PROME.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 1st of August last the army of Burmah was brought on the peace establishment agreeably to the orders of the Governor-General. This was principally effected by recalling General Godwin to his divisional command in Sirhindh, the breaking up of his personal staff, the reduction or doing away with certain staff salaries and appointments, &c. General Godwin left Prome, on his way to Bengal, on the 23th of July. A day or two previous to his departure he issued the farewell order to the force, in which he took leave of all who had been under his command, paying the force a very high compliment, in telling them that "for a year and four months, whether in the field or in quarters, they had not given him one hour's trouble or anxiety; that their conduct had ever held an even and honourable course;" and pointed out the "singular fact that, though with troops of three distinct services under him, not the occasion of interest had come to his knowledge." All had been harmonious. Such circumstances increased the painful feelings he had at parting with his men, from whom he had never been absent a day, but had shared with them their toils in the field, and quarters in the [illegible]. To all in any way deserving his thanks they were gracefully and gratefully tendered, as a testimony of his warmest feelings towards his brother soldiers." The day previous to his departure he was receiving farewell visits, from morning till night, from all the European and native officers of the Prome force. It was, as he said, a very gratifying but very trying day to him. That day Sir John Cheape, in his orders, invited all the heads of departments to meet him, the following day, at about noon, to receive the General at the place of embarkation, for the "purpose of taking a final leave" of him. Accordingly, at about the appointed hour, a great concourse began to collect at the river side near the *Indus* steamer, which was moored close to the bank, with her steam up, and *flat*, ready to take in tow. Not only were Sir John Cheape and staff, and the Brigadiers with their [illegible] also present, with the heads of departments, but nearly all the officers of the garrison turned out, wishing to pay him this last and befitting mark of respect. The accompanying Sketch represents the scene as viewed from the Commissariat defences. In the distance, close Going, to the southward, is faintly visible; nearer, on the left of the sketch, is Nameau Point, where the General had a country bungalow; opposite is the White Pagoda, nearer, on the heights to the left, are the 40th Bengal N.I. Barracks, where Sir John Cheape also lives; and at the foot of the hills are seen the 64th Barracks, [illegible] distance are the Madras Horse Artillery [illegible] salute on the General's embarkation. On the side of these were crowds of soldiers, Sepoys, Burmese, and others; while near the point of embarkation are a Guard of Honour, composed of the 40th Bengal N.I. on the right; then the 67th Rifles and the Sikhs on the left—the whole under command of Major Minchin; while opposite are a considerable group of officers exchanging to the foreground, where, headed by Sir John Cheape and staff, they advance to meet the General [illegible] as they approach the river bank. The General was evidently unprepared to encounter the many he now assembled to meet him. Bowing to those around him [illegible] he came addressed his officers, and once more had them adieu, but apparently overcome by his feelings was unable [illegible] passing in amongst us, his hands were stretched out to all around him, [illegible]. There was hardly an officer who did not shake hands with him—all seemed by the pressure round him to be very desirous of [illegible]. Coming near Major Fraser, the commanding engineer, his valued ally, he was visibly affected; and, [illegible] him by the hand, [illegible] placed his hand on the Major's shoulder, in parting with him, spoke volumes. The whole guard of honour then next came under his notice [illegible] passed slowly along [illegible] parting salute of presented arms; beyond these, the great crowd [illegible] the esteem in which he was [illegible]. He then descended the bank, where he was met by Captain Hamilton, of the *Indus*, leaning on whom he passed along the platform which led on board; where no sooner had he gained the deck than the Hon. Company's flag rose in joint salute with the report of the first gun from the Horse Artillery. Quickly getting the flat attached, the steamer dropped from the bank; cheering off she went ahead; then, turning her head southerly, she passed us as we stood during the bank. It was then that many were heard saying "Now, Sir John; now, sir, give the time!" So, taking off his cap, the Brigadier-General led off such a cheer on cheer as Prome never heard before. Coming to the gangway, the General, uncovering, and placing his hand on his heart, stood bowing his acknowledgments, till the turning of the steamer took him from view. He received a hearty reception at Rangoon; and, at a public dinner they gave him there, he declared that the parting cheer his comrades gave him at Prome "was more gratifying to his feelings, and he considered a far higher compliment, than any honours that his country could bestow on him." The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch by Lieut. Ford.

CLOSE OF THE DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(From the Morning Advertiser.)

THE last scene of the splendid drama enacted in Dublin during the last six months, was brought to a close on Monday afternoon, and the Great Exhibition of 1853 is among the things that were. All is now silence to the general public in the exterior of the building, in which so many hundreds of thousands have derived instruction and amusement, and from which, it is to be hoped, will yet spring up one of the greatest permanences to Ireland and Irishmen. The attendance on Monday, notwithstanding the increased price of admission, was unprecedented in numerous. This was not to be wondered at; but it is, we confess, when it is stated that a large proportion of the visitors was composed of peasants and artizans. The most crowded period was from two o'clock, when the season-ticket holders flocked in to witness the closing scene, and take one final look at some of the favourite objects of the superb collection. It was announced that a ceremonial, accompanied by a grand musical performance, would take place at three o'clock; and long before that hour the great hall and galleries were

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GODWIN FROM PROME.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

filled almost to suffocation, rendering it nearly impossible for those who had passed their time in inspecting the treasures of the place, to secure even standing room in the central part of the building.

The ceremonial was similar to that which took place at the opening of the Exhibition, in May last. The semicircular space beneath the great organ was converted into an orchestra, and accommodated upwards of 500 performers, under the able leadership of Mr. Joseph Robinson. A dais, covered with scarlet cloth, was erected in front of the orchestra, and thereon stood two handsome chairs for the accommodation of the Lord-Lieutenant and his Lady; and in the immediate vicinity of the dais were a large number of titled and distinguished personages, and several military bands which came to assist in the orchestral performances.

At a quarter before three o'clock, the cheering outside announced the approach of the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess; and immediately after their Excellencies entered by the grand entrance, preceded by Alderman Roe, Mr. Dargan, and the other members of the Exhibition Committee. As soon as they entered the Great Hall the military bands struck up the National Anthem, and the vast assemblage burst into one hearty and enthusiastic cheer, which made the walls and roof of the building ring again. The cheering continued at short intervals until his Excellency reached the dais, when still more vehement acclamations broke forth, no small proportion of which were evidently intended for Mr. Dargan.

His Excellency then took his seat on the dais, the Countess of St. Germans occupying the seat immediately on his left. The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the other distinguished personages, also took up the positions assigned them. Amongst those present we noticed the Provost of Trinity College, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Massareene, Lord Ward, Lord Dunboyne, Sir Edward and Lady Blakeney, Sir Edward M'Donnel, the Earl of Bective, Sir John Young, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Colonel Pennefather, William Dargan, Esq., Viscountess Gort, Colonel Browne, Colonel Eden, the Attorney-General, Sir John Benson, the members of the committee, &c.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant then arose from his seat, and Mr. C. P. Roney, the active and energetic secretary of the Exhibition, having been introduced by Alderman Roe, his Excellency desired him to kneel, for the purpose of receiving the honour of knighthood. Mr. Roney having obeyed the request, his Excellency touched him with a sword, and said, "Rise, Sir Cusack Patrick Roney," whereupon a loud and hearty cheer proceeded from the assembled multitude, who thus evinced their approbation of the honour conferred upon the talented gentleman. The worthy Knight was heartily congratulated by the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Dargan, his brother secretary Mr. Deane, and several other friends. Lady Roney was subsequently introduced to the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, to receive their felicitations

His Excellency then came forward, and, in a clear distinct voice, said:—

I cannot declare the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853 to be closed without expressing an earnest wish for the health, happiness, and prosperity of the man to whom we are all indebted for the instruction we have received from the many productions of art and nature which are contained within these walls. I also desire to acknowledge the liberality of the owners of these treasures for permitting them to be exhibited. Let me also pay a tribute of praise to the committee, the secretaries, and the other officers connected with it, for the zeal, the assiduity, and the intelligence with which they have discharged their many duties. Lastly, let me, in the name of this assembly, offer to Almighty God our heartfelt thanks for having blessed and prospered this undertaking. I now declare this Exhibition to be closed. His Excellency concluded by calling for three cheers for Mr. Dargan (Loud and prolonged applause).

A Voice.—A cheer for the Lord-Lieutenant (Loud cheers).

This part of the ceremonial being concluded, the National Anthem was performed by the organ and orchestra, assisted by the military bands; after which their Excellencies retired, at half-past three o'clock, accompanied by the committee to the grand entrance; and in the course of another hour the gay throng separated, and left the building—the entire ceremonial occupying only one hour.

CLOSE OF THE IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—MR. RONEY RECEIVING THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.

CAPTAIN M'CLURE, R.N.

ROBERT JOHN LE MESURIER M'CLURE, the discoverer of the North-West Passage, was born in the county of Wexford, in Ireland, in the year 1808. His father, Captain M'Clure, formerly of the 89th Regiment,

CAPT M'CLURE, R.N., DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

who served during the campaign in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, married Jane, only daughter of the venerable John Eyre, who, for a period of nearly fifty years, was Rector of the parish of Wexford, and Archdeacon of the diocese of Ferns. Captain M'Clure, the subject of this memoir, being originally intended for the military profession, was sent to Winchester School, then to Eton, and subsequently entered Sandhurst College. After pursuing his studies, he changed his mind, and expressed a wish to enter the naval profession, in preference to the army. He left Sandhurst, and was appointed midshipman on board the *Victory*, Lord Nelson's old ship. Captain M'Clure served in various parts of the globe till the year 1836, when the Government having determined on sending an expedition to discover, if possible, the North-West Passage, he volunteered his services, and was appointed to her Majesty's ship *Terror*, commanded by Sir George Back. The expedition remained out nearly two years at the North Pole. On her return home, the *Terror* was driven into Lough Swilly, on the coast of Ireland, in a disabled state, from injuries received by her whilst in the ice. From 1838 to 1842 Captain M'Clure was on active service, on board the *Hastings*, *Niagara*, and *Pilot*. In June, 1842, he was appointed to the command of the *Romney*, at the Havannah, where he remained five years. In the year 1848 Captain M'Clure volunteered to accompany Sir James Ross on a second expedition to the Arctic regions, having in view the double object of searching for Sir John Franklin, and the discovery of the North-West Passage, and was appointed first lieutenant on board the *Enterprise*. That expedition returned in November, 1849, when Captain M'Clure was raised to the rank of commander. In the following month the Government determined on again sending a similar expedition to the Polar regions, when Captain M'Clure a third time volunteered his services, which were accepted by the Admiralty, who gave him the command of the *Investigator*, in which vessel he sailed in March, 1850, from Sheerness, in company with the *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson. Previous to their arrival at the Sandwich Islands, they parted company, when Captain Kellett, commanding the surveying ship *Herald*, wishing the *Investigator* to remain till the *Enterprise* came up, telegraphed his commands to Captain M'Clure, whose reply appeared soon afterwards in the public journals, which we now copy:—

When her Majesty's ship *Investigator* reached the Sandwich Islands, on her way to Behring's Strait, she there fell in with her Majesty's surveying vessel *Herald*, Capt. Kellett, C.B. The *Enterprise*, Capt. Collinson, C.B., had not at that time made her appearance, and as the season was drawing on, Commander M'Clure expressed a most anxious desire to proceed. Captain Kellett seemed, however, desirous that he should wait the arrival of his consort, but at length consented that he should continue his voyage. Commander M'Clure lost no time, weighed anchor immediately, and made sail. Captain Kellett, however, on second thoughts, decided upon recalling him; but it was too late; the gallant commander of the *Investigator* could brook no further delay, and telegraphed in reply, "*Important duty—own responsibility, cannot stop*," and dashed on with an energetic determination to accomplish the object for which he had been fitted out.

Captain M'Clure expressed his determination, before leaving England, that he would either discover Sir John Franklin, or the North-West Passage, or never return. What dangers he has undergone, and what privations he and his brave followers have endured to redeem his pledge, his despatches to the Admiralty, now published, will show. We quote from a contemporary the following summary, in the spirit of which we heartily coincide:—

The results of the labour of our famous countryman cannot be estimated by the addition of geographical knowledge thus contributed, by the reduction of the labours of navigation, or by any commercial prospect which they appear to open up. For all practical purposes, this last-named task might never have been performed or undertaken. There are few seasons in which the North West Passage, though discovered, would be possible. The results of this expedition are of a more nature, they exhibit the conquest of human intelligence over the elements in their most appalling forms—they represent the successful conflict of mental energy with the powers of nature in that dread domain. The despatch of Commander M'Clure displays an amount of resolution, fortitude, and self-devotion, as honour is due to human nature as it is truly marvellous. We have read documents written in the presence of great peril, or under the shadow of an impending fate; such documents are to be found in ancient as well as modern history, and they extort our admiration, even in the case of those whose life to fame rests upon such displays of firmness; but the man who, in 74 degrees north latitude, far from all human assistance—uncheered by intelligence from home—disease and death his followers "sealed to the deep" with starvation staring him in the face—the man who, under such circumstances, can calmly commit his thoughts to writing, possesses enviable firmness. The man who is so collected under such circumstances, that he omits nothing which is necessary to be done, is still more to be admired—but he who not only does all this, exhibits all the firmness and sagacity, but who determines, moreover, in the midst of all, to go forward while *life lasts*, has attained the climax of heroism, acquires justly imperishable renown, as a bright example of the noblest qualities of our nature. Such a one has Captain M'Clure proved himself to be. The following extract from the despatch of this gallant sailor, attests the calmness and nerve, with which he contemplated being lost in the Polar regions:—

"After quitting Port Leopold, should any of her Majesty's ships be sent for our relief, a notice containing information of our route will be left at the door of the house on Whalers' Point, or on some conspicuous place. If, however, on the contrary, no intimation should be found of our having been there, it may be at once surmised that some accident has happened either from our being carried into the Polar Sea or shipwrecked on Barrow's Strait, and no survivors left. It should still be the case which I will not, however, anticipate—it will then be quite unnecessary to penetrate further westward for our relief, as by the period that any vessel would reach that part, we must, for want of provisions, all have perished. In that case, I would submit that the officer may be directed to return, and by no means incur the danger of losing other lives in *search of those* who then will be no more."

Such was the language of Commander M'Clure, as he was about to commit himself to the chances before him. Captain M'Clure and his brave followers have, however, devoted themselves to the service of a nation which knows how to value the noble qualities they displayed. All honour to the gallant Commander and his devoted band of followers, who have thus enlarged the domain of geographical discovery, at no little inconvenience, and no small risk of danger, to themselves.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, CHERRY-BURTON, YORKSHIRE

THE foundation-stone of this church was laid on the 5th August, 1852, by Miss Burton, of Cherry-Burton, when coins of the year, with a written parchment, were embedded in the stone. A handsome silver trowel, with which the ceremony was performed, had previously been presented by the inhabitants of the village to Miss Burton.

The ceremony of consecration took place on Monday, the 24th ult., by the Archbishop of York, who also preached, assisted by the Archbishop's chaplain (the Rev. Canon Dixon). The service was taken by the Rev. Canon Wray, the Rural Dean, and the Rev. J. F. Hicks; most of the neighbouring clergy also attended. The funds necessary to defray the expense of this church, as originally designed by Mr. C. Vickers, has been raised by subscription from the neighbouring land-owners, a small rate raised by the consent of the parish, and the contributions of a few friends. Amongst other gifts to this church was the communion silver by the Rector, the Rev. R. Swann; the communion cloth by Henry Grimstone, Esq.; the cushions were worked by Mrs. and Miss Sand, and M. Burton; a handsome set of books by Captain and Miss Boghurst; carved oak alms basins by the Rev. E. Robertson; three handsomely-carved oak chairs (one of which formerly belonged to the Earl of Warwick), by the Rev. J. Major; the bells by Miss Burton, assisted by a few friends; also the font-cover and the second book for the communion-table, by Miss Burton. The cost of the churchyard wall and gate was defrayed, one-third by the parish, and the remainder by David Burton, jun., Esq., who, in various ways, by purse and personal exertion, has most materially aided in bringing the whole of this sacred work to a satisfactory conclusion. After the service, a collection was made of nearly £40.

The architecture of the Church is Early Decorated in character, and consists of nave, chancel, aisle, and vestry: the west end has a tower, and on the north side is a stone porch. The walls are built of a grey stone, which contrasts pleasingly with the warm colour of the sand-

NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, CHERRY BURTON.

stone used for the dressings, windows, carving, &c. The interior is simple in its general character. The font is the one that belonged to the former church. There is also a handsome stone carved pulpit, a small quantity of stained glass, and some carved stall ends for seats in the chancel. The church provides 360 sittings, of which 246 are for the poorer inhabitants of the parish. The roof is open, and ceiled between the rafters, the woodwork is stained dark oak, and the whole interior effect is well adapted for the purpose of a simple village church. The entire cost of the works, including boundary wall, is about £2000. The works were executed by Mr. Myers, of Ordnance Wharf, Lambeth, under the superintendence of Mr. Horace Jones, architect, 16, Furnival's-inn, London—both of whom were present.

LIEUT. GURNEY CRESSWELL, R.N.

LIEUT. S. GURNEY CRESSWELL, R.N.—the bearer of the despatches of Captain M'Clure, announcing the important discovery of the North-West Passage—is the third son of F. Cresswell, Esq., of Lynn, one of the

LIEUT. CRESSWELL R.N.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TAYLOR.

Northumberland family of that name. He entered the navy early in life, and served under Sir Thomas Cochrane, in China and the East Indies; and, when quite a boy, was selected to steer Captain Lister's boat, on the desperate service of destroying the piratical forts at Mulcodoo Bay. The attacking party had to break through a boom of formidable construction, which detained them under the fire of the forts for nearly an hour, and cost them the loss of seven killed and fourteen wounded. For that successful service, Commander Lister received his post rank. The year following Lieut. Cresswell had the honour of serving on the staff of Sir Thomas Cochrane, at the taking of Brunei, and other piratical forts. On his return to England, in the autumn of 1847, he joined the *Excellent*, gunnery ship; and went from her into her Majesty's ship *Investigator*: she was one of the ships then about sailing in the spring of 1848, under Sir James Ross, on the search for Sir J. Franklin. This was the commencement of Lieut. Cresswell's Arctic career. The result of that unsuccessful attempt is well known. Her Majesty's ship *Investigator* returned to England in November, 1849; and on the 10th December of the same year, the subject of our memoir was again appointed to that ship as Second Lieutenant. She sailed on her present memorable voyage on the 10th January, 1850, went through the Strait of Magellan; and, stopping four days at the Sandwich Islands, eventually rounded Point Barrow on the 6th August, in the same year. Although the north coast of America had been previously traced by boats and land travellers, no ship had ever before sailed to the eastward of Point Barrow. As far, therefore, as navigation is concerned, from that point commence those discoveries by M'Clure, which have terminated in his completing the long-sought-for North-West Passage, and which have added his name to those of the most successful and daring navigators of the age.

After three tedious winters, Captain M'Clure (then frozen up in Mercy Bay) entrusted Lieut. Gurney Cresswell with his despatches; and sent him in charge of the sickly portion of the crew—in all 27—to make the best of his way to the *Resolute*, Capt. Kellett, at Dealy Island, which ship he reached, having travelled 170 miles in ten days, without any casualty. Here, as his party from the *Investigator* were found, on

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO LIEUTENANT GURNEY CRESSWELL, R.N., IN THE GUILDHALL, LYNN.

medical examination, to be unable to continue their difficult journey of 300 miles to Beechey Island, they were replaced by a sledge-crew from the *Resolute*, with whom Lieut. Cresswell reached H.M.S. *North Star*, Capt. Pullen, at Beechy Island, early in June. Returning home in H.M S. *Phœnix*, Capt. Inglefield, he landed at Thurso on the 6th Oct., 1853; and deliver d his despatches at the Admiralty on the 7th of the same month; having circumnavigated America during an absence from England of three years and nine months.

The Portrait we engrave is from a Photograph by Mr. W. Taylor, of High-street, Lynn.

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUTENANT SAMUEL GURNEY CRESSWELL.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., the ancient borough of King's Lynn was thrown into excitement, from its being the day chosen to present to this gallant officer a Testimonial from the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses, indicative of their high sense of the importance of the things which he had been the bearer, and his own personal share in the discovery of the North-West Passage.

Three o'clock was the appointed hour, but long before that time the booming of cannon, the merry ringing of the fine peal of St. Margaret's, and the flags floating from tower and mast-head, betokened the approaching ceremony.

The Guildhall was prepared for the occasion, and most beautifully decorated, as our Illustration shows—the north end being covered by flags tastefully displayed, whilst in the midst appeared the Standard of Old England. Laurels were wreathed around them, and in the centre were the initials "S. G. C." formed in dahlias. Beneath these decorations, a platform was raised for the Mayor and Corporation, and the hero of the days surrounded with seats for ladies, and the immediate friends of Lieut Gurney Cresswell. Every place was occupied, and the mass behind the barrier swayed to and fro from the pressure behind them.

Soon after three o'clock silence was proclaimed by the town-crier and the procession entered the hall: the maces carried by the respective officers, and the sword of justice—the gift of which to the Corporation of Lynn is assigned by tradition to King John—borne before the Mayor, who, robed for the occasion, with Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell by his side in full uniform, immediately followed by the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe, and Rear-Admiral: Sir W. Edvard Parry as his supporters, ascended the platform. The Mayor seated the young officer on his right hand. Lord Stanley, M.P. for the borough of Lynn; the Recorder of Lynn, Martin West, Esq.; and the Fisher of Mr. Cresswell, with the gentlemen of the Corporation, took their places around them. A large number of ladies were present, among whom were the mother of the gallant officer, the Hon Mrs Frank Cresswell, Lady Ffolkes, and Lady Parry. Once more silence was proclaimed, and

The Mayor rose and presented the address to Lieut. Cresswell.

The Mayor, in presenting the address, gave expression to the national feeling of pride, that upon an English ship, and upon British seamen, the great problem of the North-West Passage at last fallen; and to the local feeling of pride that a fellow townsman had held a rank in that gallant band which, amid unparalleled difficulties, and dangers the most appalling, had solved this great problem.

Lieut. Cresswell, in acknowledging the compliment paid him, gave a short historical account of former Arctic discoveries; following this by an interesting narrative of his own voyage, which he illustrated by reference to a large chart of the Arctic regions, which had been prepared and suspended in the hall for the purpose.

Three cheers were then given for Sir Edward Parry, who said it was now 28 years since he had the honour of receiving within those walls the freedom of the ancient borough of Lynn. He could truly say that, from that moment to this, he had never witnessed any occasion which had given him more delight and gratification than this. Those present had before them now about the oldest and about the youngest of Arctic navigators, and from his heart he rejoiced that the feelings of the old Arctic navigator were those of the highest gratification. He had come 200 miles, and would willingly have come 2000, to be present. It was delightful to hear the plain, intelligent, and modest account their gallant young friend had given of himself. (How little he (Sir E. Parry) thought, when he stood upon the western part of Melville Island and discovered Banks' Land in the distance (they called it 60 miles), that from the cape, which he named, after many difficulties, Cape Providence, there was 6 in the course of time one to ship the other way to meet him, and to be anchored in the Bay of Mercy. He called this a remarkable coincidence, and admired the feeling which induced Captain M'Clure and his companions to give that name to the place which had harboured them under circumstances of such extreme peril.

The accompanying Illustration of the presentation of the Address is from a sketch by Mr. Ladbroke, the well-known Norfolk artist.

At six o'clock a party of above 100 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner, given to Lieutenant Gurney Cresswel., in the Assembly Room. The Mayor was supported by the High Sheriff, Daniel Gurney, Esq., on one side, and Lieutenant Cresswell on the other, as the invited guest of the evening. We observed the following noblemen and gentlemen:—The Right Honourable Lord Calthorpe, Lord Stanley, M.P. for the borough (Lord Jocelyn, the other member for the borough, from not receiving his invitation till it was too late, was unable to reach Lynn in time), Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, R.N.; William Bagge, Esq., M.P., Sir William Ffolkes, Bart., Sir W. Jones, Bart., A. Hamond, Esq., C. N. Rolfe, Esq., T. Fowell Buxton, Esq., Richard Bagge, Esq., Edward Everard, Esq., Francis Hutton, Esq., Francis Cresswell, Esq., Hay Gurney, Esq., the Rev. Canon Wodehouse; and almost all the clergy of the town and neighbourhood; Captain Caldwell, R.N.; Captain Astell; and many other gentlemen.

After the usual loyal and other toasts,

The Mayor gave, "The health of Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell;" which was enthusiastically received; giving, in the course of his remarks, an account of Lieutenant Cresswell's services

Lieutenant Cresswell, in returning thanks, said he wished to impress upon them that it was more owing to circumstances than any merits of his own that he stood in the honourable position in which he did that day. He might say, perhaps, that he was the child of fortune. Fortune had thrown him through the North West passage; and here he was to report, to a certain extent, the honours and benefits to which Captain M'Clure and the officers engaged in the ship were certainly entitled. After being engaged in a three years' search for Sir John Franklin, of course it was with deep regret that he (Lieutenant Cresswell) was obliged to return to his native country without being able to bring with him any certain tidings connected with his fate. From the incident he had just mentioned to day, respecting the destruction of the *Resolutions*, those present would be aware how very easily a ship might be crushed in the ice, and sunk. That might, probably, have been the fate of Franklin's ships; but there were many other modes in which a ship might be destroyed, and where no remains of it might be found. Lieutenant Cresswell resumed his seat, after warmly acknowledging the honour which had been paid him.

The health of Rear-Admiral Sir E. Parry having been drunk,

Sir E. Parry rose to return thanks, and was received with enthusiastic cheering, the whole of the company rising to do honour to the veteran Arctic hero. In the course of his remarks he said I spent many of the best years of my own life in services similar to that which Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell has been engaged. It is now thirty five years since I commenced upon the same field of labour, and it is thirty-four years since it pleased God to permit me, with two of our ships, to penetrate to the western end of Melville Island. That I was permitted to accomplish in a single season, and, considering the nature of that enterprise, there is no doubt I had a favourable season and was very much favoured in doing it, because, until the year 1852, from the time I speak of in 1819, although several efforts have been made, no one ever reached within 500 miles of the same spot. While this was going on, the north coast of America, from Behring's Straits, was being surveyed by officers of distinguished Arctic travellers. We have in the last our dear friend Franklin, Richardson, and Beedes, and Simpson, and Rae, and Beechey, and Pullen, and Hooper, and perhaps one or two others, whom I have forgotten. But you see there is a long list of gallant nautical men engaged in surveying that part of the coast of America, which you see before you on the chart. So that, in point of fact, when I reached the western shore of Melville Island, and saw Banks' Land sixty miles from it, which is laid down in my chart of that day, there then remained a considerable port on from the continent in parts to that point; it to be traversed. One dear young friend has had the privilege of accomplishing that (Applause); and I venture to say that there is no portion of the North-West Passage more difficult of accomplishment than that. I will say, too, that there never has been an instance in which so magnificent a navigation has been performed in a single season, as was performed by Captain M'Clure and his officers. Gentlemen, here is the Arctic discovery in so compressed form that one summer's voyage will do all the rest. It is between 9-0 and 10-0 miles from Point Barrow, which we consider may shortly be made in one season. We don't think so much of getting a little into the seas as we formerly did, but from Point Barrow along to Cape Parry—from which our friend struck off in the *Investigator* to the you see there Barney Island, and then upward to the Bay of Mercy where the *Investigator*. I am afraid, it to the ment confined is from 90- to 1000 miles; and I assure you, from the experience I have had of the navigation of those seas, it is a most marvellous navigation to accomplish. I believe no man can tell more of the difficulty of it than I can; and I repeat that there has been a haunt in the whole course of Arctic discovery equal to that which Captain M'Clure and his companions accomplished. The exploit then [illegible] achievement, the existence of the whole [illegible] ascertained beyond a doubt; and it is a [illegible] more should just have been enabled to reach from the westward to the [illegible] eastward, but could not reach, so that there we are met within sixty miles, and I only hope that the crowning triumph of getting completely through may be reserved for our gallant friend, Captain M'Clure (Cheers). It is the only thing I wish to see, in order to crown the triumph, not only to our officers, but to our country, which has done so much, and spent so much, and sent forth so many gallant men in order to accomplish this achievement. I fear there is little probability of the *investigator* getting out. I hope and trust she may. On the other hand, I do not fear for the safety of our people there. Happily and providentially, an expedition went out, and Captain Kellett, with the great considerable depth of provisions at Beechey Island. That was part of the plan ordered by the committee, of which I was a member. So that, humanly speaking, I really feel that the lives of the gallant men in either of these ships are perfectly secured virtually safe. I do not say there will be no casualties—I do not say they will bring all their ships home. I know how a ship may go like a nut between nutcrackers if she gets between the ice, and that may happen to any one of the ships, or all of them. But, at the same time, there they are; they have provisions; and it is a comfortable thing the feeling that men engaged in such a gallant achievement are personally safe from harm. While we are rejoicing over the return of our friend, and the probable return of his shipmates, we cannot but turn to those who are in a measure of suspense. It is a matter of anxiety and regret—that there has not been found a single token of our dear long-lost Franklin and his companions. Not only has that been the case in the expedition in which Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell has been engaged, but I understand it to be the case with Sir Edward Belcher, who has gone up to the Wellington Inlet; there I certainly thought there must be found, because at Beechey Island we knew Franklin passed the first winter when he went out. There we found three graves of his men; up to the present moment the only token we have received of him. I do consider it a most mysterious thing and I have thought of it as much as anybody. I can form but a single idea as to the probable fate of Franklin. I do not agree with our friend Gurney Cresswell in the probability of both ships having gone down and nothing been seen of them; for, although it is true that both ne might be seen of the ships themselves do not believe the men would all have perished at one moment. I think [illegible] that stuff and stamina in 120 Englishmen, that somehow or other they would have maintained themselves as well as a parcel of Esquimaux would. They would have found the Esquimaux, and there would have been something like a trace of them if they had been on earth The only thing which I can suggest is that—the Wellington Strait was discovered by myself on the 24th of June last year. It is a large opening from Lancaster Sound. When I was going up westward from Melville Island we saw Wellington Strait perfectly free of ice; and so I marked it on my chart. When I was next day to go north as long as I could get west; and therefore we ran past, and did not examine it. But it has always been a favourite idea of those who imagined the North-West Passage [illegible] that we know. was the favourite idea of Franklin; that we should bend, it he could not get westward, to go up Wellington Channel. We have it from his own lips. My belief still is that, after the first year, he did go up that channel; and that, having steam power (which I had not in my time), it is possible he may have gone up in a favourable season, or in a season altogether more different than a favourable and an unfavourable season in those regions. You cannot imagine the changes that take place in the ice there. I have been myself sometimes beset for five or three days together by the ice, in such a way that from the mast-head I could not see sufficient water to float that bottle in; and in twenty-four hours there was not a bit of ice to be seen. Nobody could tell why. I cannot tell why. And you might have sailed about as you may in your own river, as far as ice is concerned. Therefore, in a favourable season he may have gone up that channel, and, in unfavourable circumstances, have got so far to the north west that in an ordinary season he could not get back again. He (Sir Edward Parry) was ready to go in search of Franklin. And those who know Franklin know that he was not the man to look back if he believed the thing was still possible He was not a man to look back if he believed the thing was still possible He was a man to go beyond the reach of succour, for Sir Edward Belcher has not been able to get far up, and we have not been able to get the investigation completed. In speaking of Franklin, every one will feel sorrow for his probable fate. My dear friend Franklin was sixty years of age when he left this country; and I shall never forget the zeal, the almost youthful enthusiasm, with which that man entered upon that expedition. I was then a captain, and he was the first captain, Admiralty, sent for me, and said, "I see, by looking at the list, that Franklin is 60 years old. Do you think we ought to let him go?" I said, "He is a fitter man to go than any I can think of, if you choose to send him on the second appointment." He did go, and has been gone eight years; and, therefore, I leave to yourselves to consider what is the probability of the life of one excellent and valuable man. In the whole course of my experience I have never known a man like Franklin. I do not say it because he is dead—upon the principle, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*; but I never knew a man with more energy, quickness, and promptitude. In my dear friend Franklin, with all the tenderness of heart of a simple child, there was all the greatness and magnanimity of a hero. He is recorded of that man that he never left a human being behind who was stinging him. But, whether that be true or not, it is a true type of the tenderness of his heart. I cannot sit down without alluding to another circumstance which must be a gloomy one for us to dwell upon, however be a matter of rejoicing, and that is the fate of that gallant and most distinguished young Frenchman, Lieutenant Bellot. I am sure I speak the mind will be ready to do justice to his amiability which led that young man on two occasions, as a foreigner, to enter into our own service with our pay, without emolument, without anything but humanity prompting upon his heart, to go forth in search of our brave Arctic voyagers. Gentlemen, when I was leaving home yesterday morning, it occurred to me that I could bring to you and show you—as every reminiscence, every memento of such a man is valuable—a daguerreotype of me, poor dear fellow! just before he left England, the handle being made of one of the boats of my old ship the *Fury*, which, after lying there twenty-six years, was placed up on Fury Beach. He sent me that little thing as a memento, and it will be handed down as a heirloom to my son, who, I hope, will value it as I do.

The health of Captain M'Clure, of the Members for the borough of King's Lynn (acknowledged by Lord Stanley), and of the Mayor, were then drunk

Appropriate songs and glees were introduced; and one song, written for the occasion, addressed to Lieutenant S. Gurney Cresswell, and sung by Mr. Mann, of the Norwich Cathedral Choir, elicited immense applause. The company then separated, after passing a delightful evening.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—There is a very general impression in naval circles that the discovery of the North-West Passage, by Captain M'Clure, will be followed up next year by the despatch of two steamers, the *Phœnix* and another of about equal size, to Wellington Inlet, to proceed through the ice as near to each other, the forward motion of the ice [illegible] as soon as it is otherwise liable to do [illegible] both vessels would also have [illegible] when entering unexplored channels, where two vessels are sure to meet each other, and the hope of rendering assistance to each other in case of any unforeseen accident occurring to the other. The ice of the Arctic regions is the accumulation of ages, and it is generally supposed that the Polar basin is formed in some layers, and certainly not to such an extent that would render it difficult for steam-vessels to keep a passage open by repeatedly breaking through the ice newly-formed; and the further the vessels penetrated beyond the true magnetic pole the warmer the waters is found to prevail, and it requires a remarkably low state of temperature to form ice on the surface of the deep waters of the Polar seas, which supply the ice that was brought home by the officers of the *Phœnix* from Banks' Land, far finer and closer than the porous pumice stone of the lava of Mount Etna. The cabbage is also found in a fossil description, and a number of mineral stones from Melville Island are remarkably heavy, whatever may be the nature of the metal of which they are composed, and appear to be worthy of the attention of the scientific; and they might also be found worthy of becoming a subject of commercial enterprise. It is singular that none of the officers of the *Phœnix* or of the vessels of the Arctic expedition have yet brought home with them the coins which were struck at the ships during the present year, and they were unaware of its existence until their return home.—*Morning Post*

ENGLISH UBIQUITY.—Mr. Hilliard, an American traveller, who has just published a book entitled "Six Months in Italy," observes that in a certain town of that country he found "ways within, one inch east of everywhere."—"Let pole last night," [illegible] in the pavement of England, there is even a record [illegible] pounds of English [illegible] in the air—French [illegible] bears an English [illegible] it is pretty sure to drop [illegible] in the harbour, with an [illegible] on a buoy. [illegible] I am; does anybody want anything of me?"

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—Minor Money-order Offices are to be [illegible] at the following places:—Beercrocch, Somersetshire, Nov. 7; Penfield, Sussex, Nov. 1; Lydd, Kent, Nov. 1; Milverton, Somersetshire, Nov. 11; Aryn, Clwyn, Nov. 1. On the 1st Nov. a Minor Money-order Office will be opened at Dalkey, county Dublin. Burford having been reduced to a sub office, under Cheltenham, is now served (as respects money-order advices) from that place.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The New York *Daily Times* states that Mr. George Law has effected a sale of a very considerable portion of his muskets to the Turkish Government, to be used in the war with Russia. They were to be shipped in a few days.

The number of visitors to the Dublin Industrial Exhibition on Friday week was 18,863; the greatest attendance that has taken place.

The *Princess Victoria* took fire on August 13th, in lat. 39 S., long. 136 E., and blew up, having 400 barrels of gunpowder on board. Crew saved. She sailed from London for Melbourne on 8th April.

In consequence of the representations lately made on the subject, the Treasury have notified that all ginger which has been imported from India, on the faith of being admitted at a duty of 5s. per cwt., as well as that now on the way, is to be delivered on payment of that rate.

Arrangements have been made for receiving at Vienna news from Wallachia and Bucharest in fourteen hours. Relays of horses have been established between Bucharest and Hermanstadt, from whence the telegraph will transmit the news

Coal freights in the northern ports are about 10s. 6d. per ton to London, and £16 a keel to Hamburg

The *Belfast Chronicle* says:—"How it may be with the constabulary in other parts of the country we cannot say, but in this district those of us force who can command the means, are, one and all, leaving for Australia."

It is proposed in Boston (U.S.) to give Kossta, on his arrival at that port, a public reception.

Father Gavazzi has left Sardinia in the city of Cincinnatti to a full house, without disturbance.

It is stated that the vacancy on the Scotch Bench, caused by the death of Lord Anderson, will be filled by Mr Inglis, the Dean of Faculty.

The number of committals in all Ireland decreased from 24,684 in 1851 to 17,678 in 1852—a decrease of 29·38 per cent.

The Eastern Counties Railway is being widened between Stratford and Bow, where the Backwall Extension forms a junction, in order to accommodate the increase of traffic expected on the opening of the Tilbury Fort line.

A letter from Marseilles, states that Cardinal Wiseman, after receiving the members of the Catholic clergy of that city, had embarked for Rome in the *Monabello*: and not for Greece, as has been stated

The income from coal during the year ending January 5 was £404,386: the interest on the public debt during that period was £23,687,996

A sixth incendiary attempt was made on the 17th ult., to burn the premises of Mr G. P. R. James, the British Consul at Norfolk, Va

It is a gratifying feature in connection with the shipping of the port of Hull, that there has been an increase of full 500 sail this year over that of the corresponding period in 1852.

A letter from Berlin, of the 25th ult., announces that Prince Adalbert of Prussia had returned there from the journey which he had taken to St. Petersburg.

They have got a new plaything at Paris, a very gigantic omnibus, to carry sixty persons

The Melbourne (Australia) letters allude to rumours of several [illegible] to announce that a large drapery firm, having several shops in the town had suspended, owing £76,000. Another draper, for an amount not mentioned, and an ironmongery firm for £150,000.

The Great Central Gas Consumers' Company had a meeting on Friday week, at the London Tavern. A dividend was declared at the rate of 7s per cent per annum for the half-year ending the 24th June.

In future, cheese imported for exportation will be estimated on an average the weight of one parcel being taken as an average of the weight of the rest. This will simplify and facilitate business at the Custom-house.

Coal has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Geelong (Australia). A shaft is being sunk, and boring is about to be carried on in search of more. The indications are very promising, and a company is to be formed to work the mines

The amount of Railway calls for the present month is over £1,113,226. The applications for foreign Companies: the Paris and Strasbourg new shares, on which a deposit of £4 is required, calls for one million alone.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Walter Munro assistant and successor to the Rev. Alexander Cameron, in the living of Creich; and the Rev. John Mackenson to the living of Tomintoul.

A Mr. Goldhammer has astonished the people of Berlin by his experiments of his new discovery, which he recently he placed his apparatus on the balcony of the Hotel de Russie, and, directing the rays upon the Museum, distant 450 yards, lit up the whole vicinity, so that it was as broad noonday print

The first electric telegraph on the Australian continent will be laid down by the government of Victoria, which has just called for tenders for constructing a line from Melbourne to Williamstown, on the shore of the Bay.

Gold has been found at the crossing of the Colorado, also silver and copper; a tribe of Indians had been met with who used gold bullets for their guns.—*Times*.

Despatches from Admiral Dandas, Commander of the Mediterranean fleet were brought to the Admiralty by an officer on Monday night, and were forwarded to Sir James Graham, at Windsor Castle.

The municipal of Cadiz are anxious to have a railway established between that port and Seville; and the Count de San Luis, Minister of the Interior, who belongs to Cadiz, has promised to favour the project.

I have been twice decided, lately, by the police magistrates, that a cabman is not entitled to charge for one child as an extra fare

A permanent testimonial to the late Mr. Mineon is about to be erected in Cambridge, in the shape of a marble bust, which is to be offered to the Senate, with a view to its being placed in the University library.

The works for the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum are about to be begun at Guildford, the commoners having been arranged with and paid £5,000 for their rights. Lord Onslow was also arranged with for 2118 acres for the cemetery.

At Bantmann papers remarks that the permanent gallows at Launceston, built of brick and stone, was pulled down, as soon as the system of transportation ceased.

Sir Edmund Lyons had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on Tuesday, at his office in Downing-street.

The turn-outs at Preston were hoaxed last week by receiving a letter, dated "Boreland House, Chelmsford, October 24," signed "John Tyrell," and containing something in the shape of a cheque for £600, which it was thought was a donation from Sir John T. Tyrell, M.P.

A letter from Constance of the 24th ult. states that the vintage has commenced, and promises excellent results. In the upper valley of the Rhine the vines are in flower. It is hoped that the wine will be

The distinguished Swedish zoologist, J. Wanlberg, has again left for the Cape of Good Hope, to continue there his indefatigable investigations. He will be absent at least two years.

A discovery in numismatics has just been made in Bohemia. Three silver coins of Duke Wratislaus I. (father of St. Wenzel), bearing date 930, have just been found there. They are the most ancient coins in Bohemia

The numbers attending the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough-house during October were as follow: 25 8-7 persons on the public days, and admitted free; 1466 persons on the students' days, and admitted to students on the payment of 6d. each: besides the registered students of the classes and schools

A letter from Tunis announces the sudden death of Mr. Heap, Consul of the United States at that place.

The tea market has been very brisk. The week's deliveries in London are 647,405 lbs.; being an increase compared with the previous week.

The construction of a new bridge across the Rhine at Cologne is to be commenced next year. The city of Cologne will contract a loan of one million and a half of thalers for the purpose.

The Rev. Messrs. Fletcher and Poore are set to carry with them and transmit to South Australia, fitted with every accommodation for worship as well as several houses. The chapel, we believe, will cost £1000.

The Russian merchants are doing an exc llent business in Fairlie-coon, of which large quantities are stored in the principalities. The send them across the Pruth

Electric telegraphic communication between Lymington, in Hampshire, and Osborne house, in the Isle of Wight, is nearly completed. The cable will run below the bed of the sea, and down the west

The Legislative body at Frankfort have forbidden the purchase of potatoes for distilleries and starch factories. The free import of grain into the Zollverein is prolonged to the 30th of September, 18 4

Mr. Leeman, of York, has purchased Newby-park from Mr. [illegible] son, of which large quantities are stored in the principalities. The property, for £180,000. The purchase is made on behalf of Viscount Downe, already a large landed proprietor in Yorkshire

On Saturday week, the Lord Mayor visited the Reformatory Institution for Adult Male Criminals, Great Smith-street, Westminster. He inquired minutely into the workings of the establishment, and passed some time in the workshops and probation-rooms.

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THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

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AND THE WAY IN WHICH IT IS GENERALLY "REMEMBERED."

SURELY there never was a phœnix so incombustible, as if the thread of his existence had been made of asbestos, as Guy Fawkes! You would imagine his life had been insured in the Phœnix Fire Office. Regularly once a year he rises from his ashes, parades through the streets in triumphal procession, attends several public meetings, at all of which he takes the chair; and then, when the evening closes in, he warms his toes over a friendly fire, cracks his venerable sides with a number of good things, and generally retires about ten o'clock, after having spent a very jolly evening, during which everything has gone off as pleasantly as possible. Where he retires to no one can tell; but the supposition is that he creeps in through one of the key-holes of the Houses of Parliament, and conceals himself in the dark cellar where he was originally discovered. There his ghost remains, burrowing, like a rabbit, in that phantom warren of gunpowder barrels, and he never emerges from the deep solitude of that *Arabia Saltpetræa* until a whole twelvemonth has passed over his painted head. During that time it is supposed he occupies his leisure hours in making squibs and laying in a goodly stock of crackers, that he may present them to the little boys, when he comes to the earth again. There seems to be some foundation for this supposition, for when Guy's pockets are searched, they are always found to be full of combustible materials; in fact not only his pockets, but every part of his person is crammed, almost bursting with them. His assiduity must be as great as his generosity, for his boots are heeled and soled with fireworks; his legs are primed and charged, like a couple of cannons; each of his arms is turned into a fire-arm, from the quantity of explosive things they contain; his stomach is converted, probably, into an immense factory for Roman candles; whilst his head, like the Dartmouth mills, is full nothing but gunpowder. All these gifts he distributes right and left during the brief period he illumines the world with his presence. For this reason the little boys love Guy, and are never tired of running after him. It is only necessary for them to hear his name, and they will take to their legs, and run through street after street till they find him. Then, once in his track, they will never leave him. They are proud to swell his juvenile escort, and to hold up his torn coat-tails. They are never tired of calling upon ignorant persons, whose recollections may be wrapped up in the fogs peculiar to the month, to "Remember, remember, the fifth of November!" and when they are fatigued of shouting themselves, they have always lungs sufficient left to call upon other boys to "Shout, boys, shout!" for them. In other countries, in Belgium and France, we believe it is St Nicholas who is the patron saint of children. The story goes that on the sacred day on which his memory is revered, he

FIFTH OF NOVEMBER CUT SO AT BRIGHTON

hangs up the chimney toys for the children he loves best, or slips sweetmeats under their pillows whilst they are asleep. In England we have but few saints. There is Saint Monday, it is true; but he is a drunken, disorderly saint, who only thinks of spending in a day the wages of a week; and his memory is often cherished the next day a great deal more by one head than the heart. In fact, a person's head frequently aches to think of him at all. This saint's effigy is fit to figure only on the signboard of a public-house, and the ashes he rises from are not those of a *jeu d'esprit*, like the one in which Guy Fawkes disappears rejoicingly every year, but rather the ashes of a pipe bowl that has been filled each time the spirited owner has thought fit to "wet his clay"—and filled, probably, at the expense of a meal taken from his family. Now Guy is no such smoking, bibulous, money-spending saint. He has a clay pipe, it must be confessed, stuck in his mouth; but we defy any one to say he was ever seen smoking it. All his smoking is done the last thing at night, and then it is done more to shed a glow and warmth round the circle that is hanging about his chair, than for any particular enjoyment he derives from it himself. Half a dozen puffs—the cheeks rising with the smoke—and his smoking is all over. Neither does he drink: we never recollect seeing Guy Fawkes with a pot or a pewter in his hand; neither do we remember—amongst the things we are annually called upon to remember on the Fifth of November—ever meeting with a portrait of him, drawn by Gilray, Seymour, Cruikshank, Leech, or Phiz—or, in fact, any one of the numerous artists he has so often honoured with a sitting—in which he has been portrayed with a drinking utensil of any kind in his hand. If he has been represented with a pewter, it has been drawn in the mildest form, and more for the purpose of collecting money than for spending any. Guy's habits are not, and never were, expensive. An old coat elegantly torn, and picturesquely slashed—hanging, brasier-fashion, over his arm; a waistcoat, that has evidently been one of the vested interests which a scarecrow—that staunch old agriculturist and Protectionist that, in conjunction with Sir John Tyrrell, has been the last to stand up in favour of the Corn-laws—has been obliged, from reduced circumstances, to surrender; a pair of boots belonging to the Odd Fellows; and a pair of trousers which it would be difficult to say what society they belonged to, for "sure such a pair were never seen, born to part by nature." His whole costume would not fetch, in exchange, the smallest pot of mignionette: you would not get the worst miserable painted canary, with the sparrow's feathers peeping through his wing, for the whole tattered lot. No, Guy's habits are not expensive. His only extravagance is a bundle of lucifers—for, like a man-craving mamma, he has always got a match in hand. This brimstone investment is his only outlay—not much, surely, for a man who comes through town, knocking at noblemen's houses, and waylaying gentlemen in the street, to collect his November dues, the produce of his yearly rents. These dues rain upon him in all directions, according to the locality he thinks of honouring. In the squares they fall in occasional big half-drops, not less than sixpences, and sometimes as big as shillings; and in humble streets, and in retired alleys, they come down in a perpetual shower of penny and halfpenny-pieces. This rental he does not spend upon himself, for it is extremely doubtful if he has any pockets, and, supposing it was dropped into his hat—the crown, which, like that of Hungary, is hanging on by the merest thread, threatening every minute to fall off the head that is carrying it—would not allow him to keep it to himself. So, in open generosity, Guy Fawkes does not receive a farthing of his numerous collections for his own individual use or enrichment. He surrenders them all—without deducting as much as would enable him to replenish his inner man at the nearest "shaving shop"—to his fellow retinue, who ring the air and the area bells with songs and solicitations in his treasonable honour. It is for these bountiful reasons that the boys love Guy Fawkes, and that the Fifth of November is always fixed off in his honour with the regularity of a Colt's revolver: it is for these reasons that he is a saint in their estimation, who is continually dispensing beer and hot suppers to them; that he is an idol in their eyes—a painted and wooden idol, if you like—but one which, instead of causing gifts and contributions from his worshippers, and expecting to be fed and supported, feeds and supports them, and strews their muddy path with bags of oranges and baked potatoes. St. Guy Fawkes cheers them with his liberal donations, and no wonder that the boys cheer him and huzza in return. He is the St. Nicholas of English children—filling their hearts and stomachs with warming things; he comes to them, like a second Fortune, mounted on a Catherine-wheel—a wheel that, in its progress, crushes no one, but rather, in a wheel of fortune, distributes prizes and no blanks to all those who have had a hand in turning it. His final not even, before his memory is shot once again into the historical coal-cellar, is one of cheerfulness, that casts rays of dazzling light on the last gleaming moments of his brief annual existence. He dies literally in "a blaze of triumph." Like Semele, he is burnt to a cinder with the consuming glory of his own triumph. Sardanapalus, compared to him, is a man of very moderate desires. Sardanapalus does not die under the pressure of defeat or beaten vanity; but, in the full flush and hurrah of victory, surrounded by all his valiant troops, who help to pile up the funereal pyre on which he mounts to perish, with all his wealth and all the clothes he has about him. His death is not so: one of vain-glorioueses, rushed into because he cannot help it, but is wilfully chosen to contribute to the amusement of those who have been his trusty body-guard during the day. His progress is like Nature's, during as it began, with a most glorious shining. Fireworks are the last things that burst upon his eyes. "Hip, hip, hurrah!" are the last fond words that break musically upon his ear. He dies the enviable death of a hero, not outliving his fame a single moment, and is carried into immortality on the top of a sky-rocket—an immortality, mind you, that does not live the space of a week, and then is put away into the old lumber-room of History; but an inextinguishable immortality, that can never be put out; an immortality that no goose that ever saw the burning of the Capitol can ever hope to renewed brilliance the next. It is most literally "*Guy Fawkes est mort! Vive Guy Fawkes!*" His throne is a blazing faggot, and Pluto himself could not sit with greater dignity upon it; his sceptre is an old cinder-box; and he is crowned every year with a diadem of squibs and crackers.

The mixture of political, or local matters, and Guy-Fawkism, has always been largely followed out at Brighton. The 5th day of November, as observed there, would put to shame the lukewarmness of the Londoners. They are strict observers of all the rites that should be paid to his flaming honour, and have long been distinguished as most ardent Guy worshippers. From the earliest daybreak, there is a procession in every street. You meet with Guys of all sizes, of all ages, and conditions. At times he is on horseback, and at others he is mounted on a donkey, followed by all the little boys and dogs of the town, bowing and barking together. Then there are other Guys carried in chairs, and on tubs, and between poles on the top of the sky-manner. Sometimes he is dressed up, to caricature an individual of the town, who has made himself unpopular. In this way was caricatured a certain Lord, who had made himself notorious in connexion with a well-known "black bottle." His opponent was caricatured in the same way. They were both mounted on donkeys, and fought a mock duel opposite the Colonel's house. But the great event at Brighton is the "tar-barreling" that takes place in the evening of the 5th. This tar-barrel has been the subject of many a fight between the authorities of the town and the fishermen. In 1817, an attempt was made to "put it down." The military were called out, and one person killed in the riot that ensued. Since then the amusement has been allowed—the authorities even going so far as to send the fishermen two or three tar-barrels, and a fixed quantity of wood, upon the understanding that they are not to carry the dangerous sport beyond a certain locality, called the Level. This sport commences at nightfall, amidst a general blaze of bonfires. When the crackers are cracking their loudest, and the rockets are blazing away in their highest, the tar-barrel is rolled on, and pitched in a blazing mass amidst the assembly. The fun then commences in real earnest. Some push it with their feet, others propel it with long sticks, until it becomes a regular game of fiery foot-ball. The amusement reaches its height when it bursts where it is the least expected, and great is the laughter if it takes an unsuspecting group by surprise. Whilst the tar-barrel is continuing its incendiary progress, the confusion of the scene is increased by a number of fire-balls being sent flying into the air, and falling upon the heads of the mob, collected round the Level. These balls are composed of old tarred ropes and oakum strongly bound together, and slung by a stout piece of wet rope, which is attached to them. The noise, laughter, and confusion of voices may be readily imagined; and the scene, when witnessed for a first night at Brighton, fixes itself into the memory in such strong colours of fire as never to be forgotten by the spectator in connexion with Guy Fawkes's Day.

HORACE MAYHEW

SCIENCE, ART, AND TRADE.—Some additional appointments have been made in the new Department of Science and Art in connexion with the Board of Trade. Mr. Norman M'Leod, late assistant-secretary to the Director of Convict Prisons, is named registrar; Capt. Owen, R.E., inspector; and, in connexion with the Committee of Council on Education, Mr. J. J. Mayo, assistant-accountant.

MUSIC.

ENGLISH OPERA.

We lately took notice of a current report that a dramatic company was in the course of being organised for the performance of English Opera in London; and that several of our most eminent singers—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Reeves, Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Weiss, and others—were concerned in the enterprise. In expressing a wish for the success of the scheme, we alluded to the many failures that have already taken place, and mentioned several conditions as being necessary to prevent any new attempt from being only one failure more. These conditions, we apprehend, are resources ample enough to support a large and expensive establishment (for what the Duke of Wellington said about "a little war" may be applied to "a little opera"); an experienced, sagacious, and liberal management; and a completeness and excellence in every branch of the performances sufficient to make them rival the attractions of our foreign musical theatres.

Of this projected plan we have not any further intelligence; but another has been set on foot at the St. James's Theatre, which was opened on Saturday evening last for the performance of English operas. This step, it would seem, has been hastily taken; at least the public had very brief notice of it, and no information has been given respecting the parties concerned. The opera performed on that evening, was the English version of "La Sonnambula," followed by a ballet. The prima donna was Miss Lowe, a promising young concert-singer, but quite unable to sustain the impassioned character of *Amina*. The primo tenore, a Mr. Elliot Galer, showed himself to be, both as an actor and a singer, a mere novice. The only part adequately supported was that of *Count Rodolpho*, by Mr. Drayton, a performer qualified to hold a distinguished place in any musical theatre. The orchestra and chorus were sadly deficient, both in strength and quality; and there was a want of those accessories which render a scenic representation complete and satisfactory. As to the ballet—a kind of entertainment which is nothing if not rich and splendid—it was so poorly got up that it proved too much for the patience of an exceedingly good-humoured audience, and received very plain marks of disapprobation

We earnestly desire to see this great metropolis placed, in respect to our national opera, on a footing of equality with the principal cities of France and Germany in respect to theirs. Our present inferiority is as unaccountable as it is humiliating. Unwilling as we are, however, to discourage endeavours to improve our musical stage, we cannot approve of such endeavours as this: for such ill-considered and impotent attempts—while they are of no benefit to those who make them—prevent others from adopting measures really calculated for success, and likely to achieve it.

THE LONDON ORCHESTRAL UNION are engaged at present in giving a series of concerts at the principal towns in the midland and northern counties. The musical public of the metropolis know how much this association has done in raising the execution of orchestral music to the highest point of refinement. It has shown that great numerical strength is not an essential element of power, and that a band, in which every individual is a complete master of his instrument, will produce more real grandeur of effect than a less select body of three times the number. That this is the case has been admitted, without a dissenting voice, by all who have listened to the society's fine performances at the Hanover-square Rooms during the last two seasons. The provincial concerts are of the same classical character, and equally calculated to refine the public taste. At Derby, for example, last week the programme was selected chiefly from the works of Mendelssohn, including the delicious music in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the Symphony in A major, and the Concerto for the Violin—the latter the sole work of its class produced by the illustrious composer. This piece—as difficult as it is exquisite—was played by Mr. Cooper—a performer able to dispute the palm with the greatest violinists of the Continent. The Society consists entirely of British artists: a circumstance which we mention, not because we approve of any principle of exclusiveness—for, in our opinion, the more that British and foreign artists are amalgamated the better—but simply because it satisfactorily shows the very great amount of British talent at present existing in the musical profession.

THE SECOND WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERT, on Wednesday last, was, on the whole, better and more successful than the concert of the previous week. The directors did not commit the error of the last, for the first and most important part of the entertainment, a piece of no little merit and held in so small esteem as M. David's "Desert." With better judgment they chose Mendelssohn's beautiful music in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." It was, for unequally performed. The imaginative overture and the gay and brilliant Wedding March left nothing to be desired—the latter especially, which was encored with enthusiasm; but the vocal portion was less happy, the chorus being defective both in strength and precision. The part-song, however, "Ye spotted snakes," was very nicely sung by Miss Birch and Miss Poole. The second part, a miscellaneous selection of popular pieces, contained many pleasing things, but very little novelty. The appearance of Mr. Augustus Braham, the youngest son of our great vocal patriarch, was peculiarly interesting. This young singer has a very fine tenor voice, not unlike what his father's once was; and there were many little things in his manner that brought his father strongly to remembrance. He sang Bishop's ballad, "My pretty Jane," very charmingly, and was warmly encored. Another prominent feature was Mademoiselle Coulon's performance of the Andante and Rondo of Mendelssohn's Concerto in D minor. This young lady is a highly-accomplished pianiste: she wants nothing but a little more physical power to entitle her to a place among the most distinguished performers of the day. The rest of the concert was made up of well-known songs and ballads, sung by Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Isaacs, Miss Poole, and Mr. Lawler. These do not require notice; but we cannot omit to mention the appearance of a highly-promising young singer, Miss Ternan (a daughter of Mrs Ternan, the actress), who sang Dr. Arne's fine song, "Where the bee sucks," with a beauty of voice, and elegance of style, which delighted the audience.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY.—THE DARGAN BANQUET.—The grand banquet given by the exhibitors to Mr. Dargan and the Executive Committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition, took place last evening, in the King's-room, at the Mansion-house, on a scale of splendour and magnificence befitting the importance of the occasion. Mr. William Fry was in the chair. Nearly 600 persons of all ranks in society, representing the peerage, the professional classes, the merchants, and the traders of Ireland, assembled together on this occasion to testify their respect, esteem, and admiration with which they regard the great founder of that noble Temple of Industry. The Lord-Lieutenant sent a letter apologising for his absence, and expressing regret at not being present.

RAILWAY BREAKS.—Some successful experiments have just been made on the East Lancashire Railway with an improved kind of break patented by Mr. Newsill. It comprises two kinds of improvements. The break itself is more effectual in arresting the train by pressing against the wheels, to which there are grave objections; and by a very simple contrivance, all the breaks of a train are united, so that each person, having a break under his control, can apply the whole number The breaks are self-acting, while they are out of use they are prevented from action by a catch, the removal of which is sufficient to bring the train to a stand. During the trial recently made, it was found that a train going at the rate of twenty miles an hour could be arrested within eighty yards, and one going at forty miles an hour, down a gradient of one in thirty-eight, could be stopped within 180 yards: in both cases without a shock to the passengers.

NEW DOCKS AT JARROW.—The Improvement Commissioners of Newcastle have just received a report from Mr. Brooks, their engineer, setting forth that, although the application of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company is for docks at Jarrow, in connection with the railway, without regard to the increasing trade on the south side of the Tyne, it has additional claim on account of the beneficial effects which the docks on the river face will produce on the navigation. The proposed area of the docks is 122 acres.

MANCHESTER FREE-TRADE HALL.—The land on which the Free-trade Hall at Manchester stands, 32222 square yards, has at length been sold by Mr. Cobden to the new company, formed for the purpose of taking down the present building and erecting another. The lowest story is to be set apart for business purposes, to be let at 5*l.* per foot; the second is to be a large hall, capable of seating 4000 persons, or standing room for 10,000; and over this there is to be a concert-room to seat 600 persons, with suitable ante-rooms and other apartments. *Liverpool Mercury.*

CORK, WEDNESDAY.—A terrible flood is now raging in the western part of this city—rushing like a mill-race through the streets, flooding the houses, and suspending business of every kind. One fatal occurrence has taken place: the western pier, near Camden-quay, of Patrick's-bridge gave way, and carried with it some twelve or sixteen persons—every soul of whom was drowned! The whole south of Ireland has suffered greatly from inundations.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'

There is a certain penalty which managers are liable to pay for the importation of foreign pieces. M. Bayard's drama of "Un Fils de Famille" had been translated for Mr. Kean's theatre last Christmas; but its performance was necessarily deferred, owing to the success of "Sardanapalus" and "Macbeth." Meantime, the enterprising lessee of the Adelphi anticipated its production under the title of "The Discarded Son." On Tuesday, however, the comedy appeared on this stage, as "The Lancers; or, the Gentleman's Son." It is evident that this version keeps closer to the original, and has less of broad farce in it than its rival. There are no characters written up for particular performers, and this is a merit scarcely to be over estimated. The whole, accordingly, is more elegant in its mode of treatment, and more pleasing in its general expression. The acting, too, is of a more refined character. Mr. Ryder, as the *Colonel*, is a disciplinarian, but a gentleman; Mrs. Winstanley, his veritable lady-sister—not a comic and eccentric parody of military tastes and phrases; and Miss Oscarde, as herself, as played by a Mr. David Fisher, an actor new to London, is a passionate and imprudent young man, whose exuberant temperament easily accounts for his injudicious conduct at the château. Mr. Fisher is an appreciable acquisition to the company. The scenery is beautiful, and the costumes are correct. The piece was eminently successful.

MARYLEBONE.

"Othello" was revived on Monday. Mr. Wallack's *Moor* was full of passion, grandeur, and effect, as thoroughly elaborated as it was finely conceived. Mrs. Wallack played *Emilia* with great power; and *Desdemona* found a pleasing representative in Miss E. Horton, a young lady new to the boards.

ASTLEY'S.

"The Fall of Phaëton," of which several weeks since we gave a full account, continues its successful career. The "Fiery Coursers of the Sun" are, indeed, beautifully studied, and the tableaux scene of the most ingenious ever constructed. Mr. Suter as *Momus* is the cool droll, very Mathews-like in style. The scenes in the circle are spirited and various; and the audience continues to be numerous and applansive.

LYCEUM.

On Monday this theatre opened, and depended for its success on the appearance of Mr. Wright, and a farce with a long title—a farce, in fact, in a farce—and thus called, "The Commencement of a Bad Farce, which, however, it is hoped, will turn out to be Wright at Last." The Parisian trick was tried of placing the favourite performer in the first instance in the pit, as one of the audience, for the purpose of interrupting his compeers on the stage. He is supposed not to relish the "bad farce" commenced, and to correct the purposed mistakes of the actors, who are defended by Mr. Charles Matthews, from the stage, in an angry tone of altercation, until Mr. Wright is himself called to the boards, and challenged to do something better. This something unfortunately proved to be quite as "bad," and did not escape sibilation. With more patience, it is yet possible that a future audience may discover that the piece has, after all, some merits; and thus "it may turn out to be Wright at last."

Mr. G. V. Brooke appeared at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, on Monday evening last, in the character of *Othello*. The enthusiasm of the audience was great, Mr. Brooke being summoned several times during the progress of the tragedy to receive their congratulations.

Miss Glyn has been performing at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, during last week, in the character of *Mrs. Haller*, in "The Stranger;" *Julia*, in "The Hunchback," and *Portia*, in "The Merchant of Venice."

Jullien has announced his last week but one at the Metropolitan Hall, New York. Thence he goes to Boston.

Private letters from the Austrian capital state that Mdlle. Wagner, who has been giving a series of representations at the German Opera, had not produced such an impre sion on the Viennese as her Prussian celebrity might have led to the expectation.

Calzadari made his début at St. Petersburgh on the 15th ult., and was most favourably received. Lablache, Ronconi, and Madame La Grange appeared with him, in Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Bridesmaid, 1. Sister to Adeline, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nicotine, 1. Captain Flash, 2.
Match. 200.—Cimea, 1. Barbatus, 2
Houghton Handicap, Course, 1. Ephesus, 2
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each Pantaloon ch. colt, 1. Kaffir, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Roseline, 1. Lizzie, 2.
Second Nursery Stakes.—Star of Surrey, 1. Punch-box, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—The Ae-ayer, 1. Bourra Tomacha, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Mysterious Lady, 1. Lady Audrey, 2.
Match: 200.—Ariosto, 1. Caracara, 2.
Match: 200.—Speed the Plough, 1. Coalition, 2.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each. Hybla, 1. St. Spiro, 2.

Weather very favourable, attendance good, and sport abundant: in short, a better Houghton Meeting we never remember to have seen. Seahorse's performance proved him to possess first-rate ability. Lord Glasgow achieved good success—a circumstance which was evidently a source of great gratification to all present.

WORCESTER AUTUMN MEETING —TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes for Two-year-olds.—Indiana, 1 Czarina, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Hope, 1. Wellsborne, 2.
Worcester Autumn Handicap.—Radcliffe Hare, 1. Little Davie, 2.
Selling Stakes of 5 sovs. each Hamlet, 1. Ada, 2
Scurry Handicap of 3 sovs. each.—Maria Bell, 1. Indiana, 2

WEDNESDAY

Free Handicap Hurdle-race of 5 sovs each.—Melon, 1. Sir Philip, 2.
Worcestershire Grand Annual Steeple-chase.—Bourton, 1. The General, 2
Selling Steeple-chase 5 sovs each; 50 added - Theodine, 1. Rein Deer, 2.

EPSOM AUTUMN MEETING THURSDAY

Beddington Stakes.—Ladybird, 1 Village Lass, 2.
Plate - £50.—Grub, 1
Autumn Handicap Little David, 1. Candlewick, 2.
Selling Stakes. Sabra, 1.
Benthall Plate.—Tobolski, 1. Georgy, 2
Paddock Stakes. Herbert, 1. Georgy, 2

FRIDAY.

Durdans Plate.—Mysterious Lady, 1. Nine ran.
Hurdle Race. Edward of York, 1. Steven, 2. Four ran.
Scramble Steeplechase. - Chesnut gelding, 1.
Autumn Steeplechase.—Sam Hood, 1. Nine ran.

POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1854 (published by Kelly and Co., Old Boswell-court).—The fifty-fifth edition has just appeared. It is of necessity very bulky: as it extends beyond 2,000 pages. The type is new. The entire edition of 9000 copies, each 131 sheets, has been worked since the 20th of September, a marvel of steam printing. The volume has been increased by the introduction of a very large number of newly-built streets in the suburbs, occupied railway by stations; where places depend on railway communication, the nearest station and line and direction are stated; and to every station of the Electric, British, and South-Eastern Telegraph Companies a designating mark has been affixed. Rapid reference to the different portions of the work is greatly aided by printing upon the fore-edge of the leaves the names of each district, which also show the extent. Altogether, this is by far the completest directory yet produced, both as regards classification and typographical execution. The big book is in a binding of proportionate strength.

BURIAL BY TORCHLIGHT.—The remains of Lord Cloncurry were interred on Tuesday in the family vault within the demesne at Lyons. It having been observed as a family custom, his Lordship, previous to his decease, directed that a similar course should be adopted on the occasion of his interment; and his remains were accordingly interred by torchlight, at half-past seven o'clock, with much solemnity, in the family vault.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 6.—24th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 7.—First Gazette published, 1665. Milton died, 1674.
TUESDAY, 8.—Halley born, 1656. Camden died, 1622.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
THURSDAY, 10.—George Fox died, 1690. Martin Luther born, 1483.
FRIDAY, 11.—St. Martin. Half Quarter Day.
SATURDAY, 12.—Canute died, 1036. Leibnitz died, 1716.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 12, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m 5 10	A. h m 5 52	M. h m 6 8	A. h m 6 30	M. h m 7 0	A. h m 7 40	M. h m 8 25	A. h m 9 5	M. h m 9 50	A. h m 10 30	M. h m 11 5	A. h m 11 45	M. h m No Tide	A. h m 0 5

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1853.

THE recent and still prevalent strikes, and the disgraceful riots that have been the result at Wigan, prove—among many other things—the ignorance that too generally exists among the working-classes upon subjects that it is most essential for their interest and happiness that they should be well informed. It seems to be an idea very widely diffused among them, that Capital and Labour are the natural enemies of each other: that Capital is a monster who, like the giant in the nursery tale, grinds the bones of men to make his bread; and that, if Labour do not continually act upon the defensive, and, when opportunity serves, upon the offensive, the grim ogre who owns the mill or the factory will either reduce him into slavery, or once and for ever eat him up. They do not seem to know, if we are to judge by their conduct, that without Capital, Labour would in vain ask to be employed, and that the now busy scenes of thriving industry would offer, what has been truly called the saddest spectacle under heaven, that of strong men able and willing to work, but finding no one to employ them. If they have some glimpses of this truth, they are but too often led astray in the intricacies of another error, which is that the rate of wages can be made to depend, when food is dear, upon the price of the necessaries of life. They have not been instructed in the veriest truisms of social and economic science, that the price of food is regulated by its abundance or its scarcity, and that the rate of wages is determined not only by the demand for the article which is manufactured, but by the abundance or scarcity of the hands that are skilled in manufacturing it. There is no recognised authority for teaching the people these facts and principles. It is true that the daily and weekly press endeavour to enlighten them from time to time; but, as the great bulk of the working classes never see the daily press, and have but little acquaintance with weekly newspapers that do not devote themselves almost exclusively to the collection of police garbage, the knowledge thus disseminated does not reach those whom it would most essentially benefit. Yet the working classes, as a body, have received as much school education as gives them a taste for reading. The day school or the Sunday school has done something for most of them, and if the leading facts and truths of social science were made accessible to them, it is highly probable that by degrees they would become quite as enlightened upon all these points as their employers are.

What then is the remedy for this state of things? Riots, such as those which have occurred at Wigan, may be prevented or punished; but strikes, and the insane warfare of labourers against their only friends, the capitalists, cannot be prevented, except by the diffusion of sound information. Strikes may be, and are, punished—not by the law of the land, but by the law of nature. The working classes who strike because employers will not and cannot give them wages which would annihilate profits, punish themselves; and after weeks, and sometimes months, of suffering, invariably give up the contested point, and return to work at such wages as the inexorable laws of political and social economy impose alike upon masters and upon men. The only possible remedy is knowledge. We see that a writer in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, in an article upon the Newspaper Stamp-duty, treats with contempt the assertion that the stamp on newspapers is a tax on knowledge. He considers the newspaper stamp as a postal arrangement only, and would have newspapers remain at their present price, although its effect is to shut out the daily papers from the perusal of the working classes. Were it not for the penny stamp, and the Excise-duty upon paper, it would be possible to publish large and excellent newspapers at a penny. If newspapers were reduced to that price—as we have the example of America to prove that they could be—the working classes would purchase and read them. Under the present system they cannot do so. Few even of the middle classes can afford the luxury of a daily paper; and when a man of moderate means, or one earning his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, wishes to be informed of of the daily events of his time, he has but too often to resort to the public-house to get a hurried sight of that expensive luxury, which he cannot afford to buy. These two taxes are, to all intents and purposes, a tax upon knowledge, and upon that very knowledge which a wise Government should deem it to be its duty and its interest to disseminate as widely as possible. We believe, with the writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, that at this time of day no man would advocate a tax upon knowledge, as such; and that neither the Excise-duty upon paper nor the Stamp-duty upon Newspapers will be retained because Government is afraid that the people should ever become too well informed. It is not our present purpose to enter into any detailed examination of the operation of the Newspaper Stamp-duty; though, if it were, we think we could easily show that the last argument on which it is supported is invalid, and that a twentieth part of the newspapers published throughout Great Britain do not pass through the Post-office at all. A penny press, freed of all Excise and other duties, would, we have no doubt, be quite as ably, impartially, and honestly conducted as a fivepenny or sixpenny press.

If the working-classes could buy their penny *Morning Chronicle* or *Times*, and read it at home to their families, instead of spending twopence at an ale-house to get a hasty glimpse of it, there would be no disadvantage to the state, none to the newspaper press, none to the working man, none to anybody, unless, perhaps, to the publican. As for the publican, there are sufficient inducements to draw people to his house without adding the newspaper to the number.

England glories, and with great reason, in its free press. We are convinced, notwithstanding the denial of the *Edinburgh Review*, that if it were as free from the exciseman and the officials of Somerset House as it is from the Censorship, the cause of public order would be largely benefited, and that its power and usefulness would be immeasurably extended. All social evils are the result of ignorance. If a Government cannot, through its own agencies, remove or diminish that ignorance, it is its duty to abolish all fiscal and other regulations which prevent others from undertaking a task which it is itself incompetent to perform.

THE venerable Corporation of London is on its trial before the country. We do not anticipate that much that is novel will be elicited by the able ex-Judge and his learned assistants, who are examining witnesses to its character. It is known not only to be antiquated, but to be effete; to have long resisted reform, and to have long stood in need of it; and to be guilty of many harmless absurdities as well as of many real nuisances. But all its defects and shortcomings are as familiar to the public mind as the Lord Mayor's lumbering coach, the civic barge, the cap of maintenance, or Gog and Magog. The inquiry is a mere matter of form. Nothing in this country can be condemned unheard, and the Corporation of London will have an opportunity of speaking in its own defence, and of giving the best reasons it can why sentence of abolition or of reform and extension should not be pronounced against it. In its day the Corporation of London has been a valuable body. It maintained the liberty of the subject against mediæval kings, when liberty had no other defenders than the sturdy burgesses of our ancient towns; and often successfully defied the illegal attempts of absolute Sovereigns to do injustice and violence upon its citizens. All these, and many other public services, are duly recorded in its annals; and there is not a living Englishman who has not cause to be thankful to the Corporation of London for its services in the popular cause in times now happily gone by. But the old City of London has outlived its uses. A new London, larger and wealthier, has clustered around it. The London of the days of Charles I. is a mere speck in the map of the modern metropolis. The Corporation has retained its name without the functions which made it respectable, and has stood like a shaky old ruin amid modern thoroughfares—venerable no doubt, and rather picturesque—but an obstruction to the traffic, to the ventilation, and to the general amenity and comfort of the whole neighbourhood. What the Corporation originally did for London when it was first established has now to be done for modern London, either by a new corporation or by an extension of the old. With a reform of all its well-known and proved abuses, the municipality of London should be made to include within its jurisdiction the whole metropolis. The city of Paris has given us an example of the manner in which the reform might be effected. We do not speak of the minor details—for French local government is a very different thing from the local self-government to which Englishmen are accustomed—but we might well take a hint from the French as to the mode in which reform could be effected. Paris is divided into ten *arrondissements*, each of which is governed by its own *maire*, all of whom act in concert with one another and with the Prefect, or chief Lord Mayor, if he may be so called, who is established at the Hôtel de Ville.

The division of the metropolis into Parliamentary boroughs affords an easily available basis for the new arrangement. Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, Westminster, and Lambeth—to which might be added Greenwich, as well as Chelsea, Hammersmith, Kensington, and other populous districts not yet entrusted with the privilege of sending members to Parliament—ought to be erected into a federal union of municipalities along with the City of London: each possessing its own Mayor, and each being subject, for general and metropolitan purposes, to the superior authority of the Lord Mayor or other officer appointed in his place. This is the skeleton of the scheme that is required, and which, with the preliminary reform of the old Corporation, would give the metropolis the inestimable advantages of municipal unity. The nuisances of Lambeth would not then be allowed to poison Westminster. Streets would not be constructed with a view to the convenience of a mere corner of the City, without regard to the necessities of its out-lying extremities; the due supply of water and gas would be matters of general concern; sewerage and drainage would be conducted upon an effective scale; and public improvements of all kinds would be elevated out of the mire of jobbery in which they are now plunged. But the subject is a large one, and we shall doubtless have frequent occasion to return to it before the Commission has closed its labours, and pronounced judicially that doom which common sense has long since recorded against the "City."

WHATEVER be the issue of the struggle now actually commenced between the Sultan and the Czar on the banks of the Danube, we do not think there will be found much in what may be termed "the literature of the Eastern Question" which will redound credit to the "intelligence" of the age, or materially assist any future Gibbon who may undertake the history of this momentous European crisis. The whole progress of the negotiations—at least, from the moment when they were taken to Vienna—has exhibited nothing but a succession of blunders and cross-purposes; mistakes so palpably stupid, that any country attorney would have been ashamed to have committed the like, or any similar, in the conduct of the commonest County-court case; and the consequence has been, that the Sultan, after patiently leaving his case to the disposal of the diplomatic wisdom of Europe, with the hope of their bringing it to a peaceable adjustment, has been compelled, after nearly six months' waste of time, to come forward and act for himself, just as if he had been left to his own devices all along.

It is a hard thing for Turkey to have had to sacrifice so much time, and to waste so much of her precious resources during so long a period, out of deference to the purely European interests involved in the quarrel, and then to have to resort to fighting at last; but to Europe at large the loss and damage are greater still, in proportion to the extent of territory, and the vast commercial relations paralyzed by the doubts and fears of this long wasted season. Much has been said, from time to time—when the public ardour against Russian aggression has become a little too noisy and too much like earnest—of the terrible costliness of war. Sage journalists, who talk very big one day of cutting out and cutting off every ship and every fort in the Russian dominions within reach by water conveyance, next day sit down to calculate the expense of this amusement, and tell their readers within a fraction what will be their respective shares of it. Surely this is not the light in which a great question of right and wrong, a question of large European polity, should be tried. The state of the "till" is not the only consideration which should regulate dealings between nations. But, even in the veriest shop-keeping and Money-market sense, we would ask the advocates of "Peace at any price" to look back upon the commercial history of the last six months, and consider whether a patched-up and precarious peace may not be more ruinous than a brisk campaign?

We have spoken of the "literature of the Eastern Question" as being most unsatisfactory. That "literature" has hitherto been that of the periodical press—notably the daily journals. And certainly there cannot be two opinions upon the shallow tone—the slovenly, hesitating, vacillating style—in which this great question has been dealt with by it day after day; forcing the conviction upon the bewildered reader that his would-be instructors have no defined opinions of their own in the matter, nor any data to guide them in the formation of an opinion, but what the chances of the day may bring forth. For what else are we to think of the *Times*, which, after having, in the course of six months, put forth every variety of irreconcileable statement in fact, and every shade of conflicting opinion—on the 17th of October, calmly sets forth upon the editorial task of the day, by propounding that "the chances of peace or war in Europe appear to oscillate with almost equable variation from day to day." Chances! Is a diplomatic negotiation all matter of chance?—are there no steps nor stages of induction—no fixed or determinable points whatever to mark the progress of the business, after being six months on hand? And this notion of a game of chance is the more serious when put forth by the avowed Ministerial journal—the organ of that Ministry to whose wisdom and clever management Abdul Medjid is told to surrender the destinies of his Empire. We say "avowed Ministerial journal," and, certainly, it is so self-avowed, and the Ministry have never disavowed it. On the 8th October, a few days previous to the publication of the article last quoted, appeared a leader in the same journal, having especial reference to the meeting of a Cabinet Council, which had been held on the preceding day, an article which concluded with the following passage—a passage, by the way, quite as uncertain and vague in meaning as those which the same journal had all along been in the habit of printing, and only important because it fixed all this unhappy want of purpose upon the Ministry, and gave it as the result of their solemn deliberations, *at which the writer must necessarily have been present*.—

"So long (says the Ministerial writer in the *Times*) as there is a fair chance of a peaceful and honourable solution, it is worth any amount of talking and writing. If it cannot be attained by these means, England must not hesitate to use others more cogent. That is the view of her Majesty's Ministers—the *unanimous* view, and we do not see what there is to say against it."

Well, the Sultan has at length found that "any amount of talking and writing" is vain and useless in this matter; and, after long forbearance, makes a declaration of war; and now the Ministerial organ, whilst admitting that the Sultan was fully justified in so doing, and that it is only a wonder he did not do so earlier, pretends astonishment that the Sultan should be as good as his word, and that Omer Pacha should obey the commands of his Sovereign, by resorting to arms for the purpose of driving the Russians out of the Danubian Principalities, which they have hitherto persisted in wrongfully occupying; and then all the old stupid vocabulary of disparagement, as "rashness," "madness," "folly and fanaticism," is launched against the Turkish Government for resorting to the "bloody arbitrement of battle"—battle which is further denounced as "a useless and objectless battle." The *Times* further pretends that at the moment of this "untoward" proceeding, the question so long talked and written about was on the very point of being "settled" to the satisfaction of all parties. Abdul Medjid can believe this if he pleases; and chew the cud of bitter reflection upon it at his leisure. Meantime, all we have to ask of the Ministerial journalists of the day, is, that, in justice both to the Sultan of Turkey and to the public of Europe, they will deal more in matters of fact than in matters of chance; and that, when speculating upon the results of this great European question, now in open contention, they will be guided by something more than the idle rumour or idle prejudice of the day.

NEW ROYAL YACHT.—Her Majesty has decided that the new Royal Yacht—for the use of herself, Prince Albert, and the Royal family—shall be named the *Windsor Castle*. She is to be built of wood, with paddle-wheels; to have engines of about 650-horse power; and her burthen is expected to be 2600 tons.

ROYAL FAMILY BIRTHDAYS IN NOVEMBER.—Thursday last was the birthday of her Royal Highness Princess Sophia. On the 9th (Lord Mayor's Day) will be the birthday of the Prince of Wales, 1841, and that of the Princess Royal on the 21st, 1840.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—Mr. Temple, of the Northern Circuit; Mr. Edward James, of the Northern Circuit; Mr. Montagu Smith, of the Western Circuit; and Mr. Grove, of the North Wales and Chester Circuit, appeared in court on the first day after term, and were called within the bar, and took their seats as her Majesty's Counsel.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.—MEETING AT NOTTINGHAM.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the Exchange Hall "to take into consideration the recent acts of aggression on the part of Russia towards Turkey," and to memorialise her Majesty on the subject of our foreign policy. The large room was crowded. The chair was taken by the Mayor.

NEW ORGAN AT STEYNING CHURCH.—On Saturday afternoon last, a selection of sacred music from "Elijah," the "Creation," and the "Messiah," was performed with admirable effect upon the above new instrument, built by Mr. Hedgeland. The vocal performances were likewise very successful; a distinction more especially awarded to the singing of Miss Phillips, a daughter of Mr. Henry Phillips.

RIOT AT BLACKBURN.—The town of Blackburn was disgraced by a riot on Tuesday, on the occasion of the election of councillors for St. Peter's ward. The authorities were conscious of their inability to cope with the insurgents, and no effort was made, the whole day, to put down the riot. The mobs were headed and led on by respectably dressed men, apparently the overlookers at the mills. The town next day was quiet, but uneasy.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOSTILITIES IN ASIA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Vienna:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Hostilities have commenced in Asia. A serious engagement took place on the 21st. The fleets lie at Lapsaki, in the Dardanelles

A refugee tumult has taken place at Pera.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* reports that the Russians have repulsed the Turks in Little Wallachia. This requires confirmation.

Prince Birbey and his son arrived yesterday at Hermannstadt, on his way to Vienna.

The new course of negotiation which, at the date of the last advices, had been opened at Constantinople, was believed, up to the arrival of the above despatch, to offer the prospect of a peaceful termination of the Eastern question. The impression produced in some quarters is, that the commencement of actual conflict puts an end to pacific negotiations. But this is not the view taken upon the Exchanges of London and Paris of the latest efforts of the diplomatists, if we may judge by the buoyancy of the Funds.

A new Note, which had received the sanction of the Four Powers, had been adopted by the Sultan, and was supposed to have been favoured by an anticipative expression of welcome from the Emperor of Russia, testifies to so general a concurrence in favour of peace by the several Powers, that the negotiations for the settlement of the question are believed in the most influential quarters to have been resumed with decided prospects of success.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 22nd ult. announce that Prince Paskiewitsch was admitted to an audience on the preceding day, to take leave of the Emperor on his departure to resume the command of the Russian army in the Danubian provinces.

The combined fleet of France and England only quitted Besika Bay at daybreak on the 22nd. The wind was blowing tremendously, and by nine a.m. became a complete hurricane. Two ships, although having their anchors up, could not get out of the bay. The steamers were useless as tugs, and after beating about for some time, the French Admiral, with three line-of-battle ships, anchored close to Gallipoli; Admiral Dundas, with the *Britannia* and *Furieux*, at the First Castle; and the *Albion*, *Retribution*, and *Vengeance* at the Old Castle. The remainder of the two squadrons sought refuge in different roadsteads in the Dardanelles.

FRANCE.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers left Paris on Wednesday for Marseilles. The following are the names of some of the officers who accompany the General to Constantinople:—Lieutenant-Colonel Dieu, and Captains Foy and Klopin, of the Imperial staff corps; Major de Beurmann, of the Artillery, and Major Jourjon, of the Engineers. General Baraguay d'Hilliers and his staff, are to sail from Marseilles for Constantinople on board the *Promethée* steamer.

The price of Government securities underwent various fluctuations at the Bourse on Wednesday. The three per Cents opened at 72f. 65c., and fell to 72f. 45c. They rose again, and reached 72f. 40c., at which they closed for the end of the month. The four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 99f. 60c.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, October 31. Baron Prokesch has gone to Berlin for the purpose of inducing the Prussian Government to join Austria in a declaration which may define the position of the two Powers in the Oriental Question, and to prefer this declaration at the sittings of the German Diet. It appears, however, that Prussia refuses to pledge herself to anything, even to a declaration.

Nov. 2.—Metalliques, 90⅞; Exchange on London, 11.09.

A deputation of the Hebrew community have waited upon the Emperor, for the purpose of laying an humble petition at the foot of the throne, in support of those rights in virtue of which Austrian subjects of the Jewish persuasion could legally acquire real estate (or immovable property) up to a very recent period, when a provisional enactment was published which deprived them of those rights. The Emperor promised to re-consider the subject.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 28th ult.

The Council of Ministers had not yet come to any decision relative to the Northern Railway question. The exigencies of M. Salamanca retarded its solution.

The postal convention between England and Spain had been concluded.

A burial-ground has been granted to the Protestants.

PORTUGAL.

By the *Tagus* we have news from Lisbon to the 29th ult. The Government have refused to prohibit the exportation of grain, Portugal not being threatened with a scarcity. Mr. Isaac Carruthers, the President in Lisbon, has been unfortunately killed by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece. The railway made no perceptible progress, and the fate of the Fonte Arcada line, still dependent upon the sanction of the Cortes when next they meet.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

Private letters, received by the Overland Mail, via Marseilles, place us in possession of further particulars respecting the progress of the rebellion in China. The rebel army was said to have reached Tien-tsin, the seaport town of Pekin, distant on the Peiho; and news of the taking of the capital was daily expected. At Shanghai the Triad Society men were beginning to be troublesome. There were said to be 8000 of them in the city, and they contemplated a rise very shortly.

At Amoy there had been much bloodshed; but letters from that place state that an early termination of the struggle between the rebels and the Imperialists was looked forward to. The approach of the mandarins had been repeatedly announced; but so much delay had occurred that it was for some time believed they had abandoned altogether the idea of recapturing the city. At daylight, however, on the 26th of August, a fleet, consisting of 20 Canton and 14 Amoy junks, drove in sight, and shortly after noon arrived off the 200-gun battery. An ineffective cannonade was kept up until evening. The same afternoon another fleet, consisting of forty or fifty junks and large boats, came round the west side of the island, where the passage is very narrow, and destroyed several villages on the main land, known as rebel villages.

At Canton matters were comparatively quiet, but in the surrounding neighbourhood much disaffection was springing up. Two villages, situated a few miles only from the north-west side of the city walls, had lately been waging war against each other, and the result had been a considerable loss of life. The mandarins at length succeeded in quieting matters, but it was thought this would only be for a time. The latest accounts received of the detachment of the rebel forces which was traversing the Kiang-si province southward was, that they had reached as far as Kang-chow, a large city, not far distant from the hilly range dividing the Kiang-si province from that of Kwantung, and to which the Meiling Pass, where the Governor-General of the two Kwangs has for some time past had a considerable body of troops for the purpose of checking the further progress of the rebels southward. It was, however, scarcely expected that the latter would be repelled, as they had the prestige of repeated victory on their side.

LOSS OF THE DALHOUSIE.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Underwood, which was picked up a few days since off Dymchurch, has closed with a verdict of "Found drowned;" the jury thinking that no useful end would be served in prolonging the inquiry. Mr. Wing, and Mr. Leake, identified the remains of the deceased lady. Nothing has been seen or heard of the spar to which Miss Underwood, Captain Butterworth, and several others were lashed. The exact position of the wreck continues undiscovered. Lloyd's agents have communicated with the fishermen, boatmen, and others, requesting them, if possible, to ascertain its locality. If Reed is right as to the bearings with Beechy-head, and the probably distance off the coast when she went down, there is little doubt that she foundered in about 30 fathoms. From the circumstance of several packages of goods, which were stowed in her main hold, having been picked up, it is believed that portions of her deck must have given way. The opinion generally come to as to the cause of the sinking of the ship was, that a port-hole had been accidentally left open. It is said that the decks were not at all overloaded; that she had not more than fifty tons between decks; and that more than ordinary care had been taken in stowing her.

BOILER BURST AT BLACKBURN.—A very shocking accident occurred, on Wednesday morning, at Blackburn, by the bursting of a boiler used in the cotton-mills of Mr. W. Hesketh, whereby at least six persons have been killed, and several others very severely injured.

The new church at Little Tew, Oxon, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The site for the church was given by Eton College, who, together with the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, have contributed liberally to the funds.

THE COURT.

The past week has been distinguished by a brilliant round of hospitalities at Windsor Castle. On Friday, the 28th ult., her Majesty held a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle, for the installation of the Duke of Atholl; the Earl of Haddington and Lord Panmure as Knights Brethren. The occasion was celebrated by a grand banquet the same evening in the Waterloo Chamber.

On Saturday last his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio, Lord John Russell, the Earl Granville, and Viscount Hardinge, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl of Mulgrave, and Lord Panmure, took leave of her Majesty, and left the Castle to-day.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the King of the Belgians, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Belgian Minister, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord John Russell, and Viscount Hardinge, were also at the service. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, and the Portuguese Minister and Countess de Lavradio, went to the Catholic Chapel at Clewer.

On Monday the Queen, with the Duchess of Brabant, drove out in an open pony phaëton. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with his Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by Earl Granville, went out shooting. The Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, attended by Baron Prisse and Colonel Wylde, went to Woolwich, to witness the evolutions of the Artillery, and view the Royal Arsenal. The French Ambassador and Countess Walewska, Madame Van de Weyer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Ragian, Major-General Grey, the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, and Sir James Graham, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the king of the Belgians, and attended by the Countess of Desart and the Gentleman in Waiting, left the Castle at half past ten o'clock, and proceeded by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Nine Elms, where carriages were in readiness to convey the Royal Party to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte, arrived there nearly at the same time, and joined her Majesty. After minutely inspecting the progress of the works, the Royal party returned to Nine Elms Station, and proceeded to Windsor in a special train, which arrived at twenty minutes before five p.m.

On Wednesday the Queen took an early walk in the Home Park. The Prince Consort, and the King of the Belgians, and the Earl of Elgin, went out shooting in the forenoon, attended by Lord Canning and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. His Excellency the French Ambassador, and the Countess Walewska, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Ragian, and Sir James Graham, left the Castle; and the Duke of Newcastle, the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, and Viscount Palmerston, arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

We regret to learn that serious apprehensions are entertained as to the state of health of the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, whose return to this country, in consequence of long indisposition, has been recommended by her German physicians. The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers have arrived in town, and are in close attendance on the Princess, whose removal to Torquay will take place as early as practicable.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Archdeaconry*: The Rev. H. H. Jones, to Demerara, and Rural Deanery, George Town, Demerara. *Honorary Canonries*: The Very Rev. S. Hood, D.D., Rev. J. P. Perowne, and Rev. H. M. Mapleton, to the collegiate church of Cumbrae. Rev. J. Drummond, and Rev. T. Pell, jun., to Peterborough Cathedral. *Livories*: The Rev. J. Milner, to Elton, near Stockton-upon-Tees; Rev. W. H. Edwards, to St. Botolph, Cambridge; Rev. J. N. Piell, to Newton Toney, Wiltshire; Rev. T. Garrett, to Yore, Jamaica; Rev. J. F. Colls, to Laindon, with Basildon annexed, Essex; Rev. W. E. Buckley, to Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. D. J. Jones, to Llanarth and Llanina, near Lampeter; Rev. C. Prankard, to Abbington; Rev. R. Wilde, to Kilsallaghan, diocese of Dublin; Rev. G. Wilson, to Lowick, in the Chapelry of Lindewisbach, Radnorshire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. W. Landford to Bicton, Shropshire; Rev. H. Meeres to St. Bartholomew's Church, Rochester; Rev. G. Armitage to Silverdale, Staffordshire; Rev. F. T. Gregory to St. Mary's Church, Lambeth-butts; Rev. J. Richards to Betws, Carmarthenshire; Rev. J. Hirst, to Eastwood, Yorkshire; Rev. E. T. Rowell to St. Stephen's, Leeds; Rev. R. Spindler, to St. Germans, Cornwall. *Perpetual Curacy*: The Rev. F. H. Leonard to Landevand, Monmouthshire.

RESIGNATION OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. the Master of Corpus Christi College) resigned his office on Wednesday, his academical period having expired. His successor (the Rev. Dr. Geldart, Master of Trinity Hall) was elected the next day.

THE BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.—The following important document has been published:—"Whereas certain clergymen have addressed a memorial to the Oriental Patriarchs and Synods, praying that the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem is accused of having exceeded the proper objects of his mission, and of conducting schism into the Eastern Churches: and whereas some of the names affixed to the said document are the names of persons who hold official stations in the United Church of England and Ireland, and it might be supposed—at least in foreign parts—that a censure of the Bishop, as having acted without due authority from his Church, would not be made by persons who were themselves acting without such authority; therefore we, the Metropolitans of the United Church of England and Ireland, deem it expedient to make this public declaration that the said memorial does not in any manner emanate from the United Church, nor has any person authorised it as that Church to pronounce decisions. We are induced to take this step—first, in order to guard against the danger which might arise to our own Church from the example of the irregular and unauthorised proceedings of the memorialists; and, further, because we sympathise with our brother, the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, in his arduous position; and feel assured that his conduct, under the circumstances in which he is placed, will be guided by sound judgment and discretion.—J. B. CANTUAR, T. EBOR, JOHN G. ARMAGH, RICHARD DUBLIN. Nov. 1, 1853."

The Bishop of Durham intends holding a general ordination at Auckland Castle, on Sunday, the 18th of December.

In consequence of a severe attack of illness the Bishop of Norwich has been compelled to postpone his confirmation tour.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A dreadful murder has been committed at Barnham, four miles from Windsor. Mary Ann Ferguson, the housekeeper of a farmer named Goodwin, of Barnham Abbey farm, was left on Tuesday evening in the house by herself. On the return of her master, at seven o'clock, from visiting a friend, he found his cashbox left as usual, and a strong smell of fire: on going up stairs to her bedroom, he found the poor creature dead, and her legs nearly burnt off. It is surmised that the villain, having foully murdered, set him down stairs, had taken the body upstairs, and set fire to it in her bed-room. At first it was believed that nothing had been stolen from the house, but Mr. Goodwin has since discovered that some valuable rings, a gold pencil-case, and other articles, were taken from his bed-room. No distinct clue has yet been obtained to the guilty parties.

ACCIDENT AT ASTLEY'S.—A supernumerary, named George Palmer, who had to fire a gun behind the scenes during the performance, very foolishly put the muzzle to his mouth, to blow a few grains of the powder to a gas jet. He was cautioned as to the danger, but he persisted in the amusement; and, drawing his breath in, drew the gun to the touch-hole, and the piece exploded, dreadfully mutilating his face and head. He was taken to the Westminster Hospital, but died the next evening.

GREEN FRUIT.—Arrivals of oranges have been received from Faro and Madeira. A cargo, per *Lady Rebora*, from the latter place, sold as a public sale, realised a fair price. Several cargoes of black Spanish nuts have arrived; opening figure, 60s. per barrel. Barcelona neglected, the high price checking consumption. Lisbon grapes becoming scarce, and the stock is considerably less than has been the case for many seasons past.

A PROMPT CAPTURE.—On Wednesday Mr. Beswick, chief superintendent of police at Manchester, received a letter from Mr. F. O'Neil, of the police at Dublin, informing him that Thomas M'Grane had absconded from that city with a large sum of money, and that he was likely to visit Manchester. Mr. Beswick immediately sent M'Donald another constable to the Liverpool railway station, to wait for the arrival of the train. The train came in, and with it M'Grane, who, to his great surprise, was instantly apprehendrd, and marched off to the police station. Taken quite aback by the sudden termination to his flight, he confessed his guilt, and produced two bag—some containing gold, and the other £5 in silver. He was sent back the same evening to Dublin.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

We hear from the seat of war that Bucharest and all the towns in the Principalities have been placed in a state of siege. Martial law had been proclaimed, and correspondence with the Turks prohibited on pain of death.

The first general engagement was expected to take place at Krajowa, which is defended by Russian troops from Kalafat. Ten thousand more men are expected there, and the Hulan regiments with artillery. Cossacks are piqueted for the transmission of orders and news. At Krajowa, it is said, "great masses of troops are being concentrated. The vanguard, consisting of 3000 horse, which was before stationed at Slatina, is proceeding in forced marches to Krajowa.

An Austrian paper states that the Russians had repulsed the Turks; but this requires confirmation.

The Turkish fleet in the Bosphorus weighed anchor on the 25th for the Black Sea. The English and French fleets were on the move to the Bosphorus.

All the journals of Vienna and Berlin confirm the intelligence of the passage of the Danube on the 31st, and give the text of the proclamation of Omer Pacha, which terminates by reminding his soldiers that the dust on which they tread is the ashes of their ancestors—and calling upon them to swear to combat to the last drop of their blood for the maintenance of the throne of their beloved Sultan.

The accounts from Vienna are that the Earl of Westmoreland had received from Constantinople an assurance that the representatives of the Four Powers had succeeded in their efforts to bring the Divan to pacific sentiments, and that positive orders had been sent to Omer Pacha not to commence hostilities. Austria resumes the part of mediation, having received assurances that the Emperor of Russia has no desire to encroach on the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, or to attack in any way the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Austrian Government, failing to raise a loan in London, has, it is said, contracted a loan with the Imperial Bank and other great financial establishments of St. Petersburg.

There was a rise on the Paris Bourse on Thursday. The Three per Cents closed for cash at 74f. 30c.

TESTIMONIAL IN HONOUR OF LIEUT. BELLOT.

A meeting of the admirers of the late Lieutenant Bellot, of the French Navy, was held at two o'clock yesterday (Friday), at Willis's Rooms, to testify the appreciation of Englishmen of the gallant conduct of a Frenchman who devoted himself to the cause of science and humanity, and who, in his self-devotion to those objects, lost his life. The chair was taken by Sir Roderick Murchison. Letters were read from the Mayor of Rochefort, from the Admiralty, and from M. Drouyn de L'Huys to Count Walewski (the French Ambassador), lamenting the death of the gallant Frenchman, and expressive of their great estimation of him. Among those present were Colonel Boyle, M.P., Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Lieut. Halkett, R.N., Sir David Dundas, Sir James Graham, Sir E. Parry, Colonel E. Sabine, &c. The following were the resolutions proposed:

1. That the meeting, composed of various classes of Englishmen, being anxious to mark their deep sense of the noble conduct of Lieutenant Bellot, of the French Imperial Navy, who was unhappily lost in the last Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, resolve that the requisite measures be adopted forthwith for promoting a general subscription for the purpose of creating a monument to the memory of [illegible] to be placed in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

2. That the surplus of the subscription, after defraying the cost of the monument, be invested for the benefit of the members of the family of Lieut. Bellot.

3. That it be an instruction to the sub-committee to communicate with the municipal authorities of other ports of the United Kingdom, with the naval commanders, in order to render the subscription general, and public [illegible]

4. That the following gentlemen be a sub-committee to carry out the objects of the meeting:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, Admiral [illegible], Lieut. Sabine, Captain Fitzroy, Commander [illegible], and Inglefield, with the Rev. G. C. Weldon, and Mr. Norton Shaw, Secretaries.

The hon. chairman, in opening the proceedings, dwelt upon the past history and gallant services of Lieutenant Bellot, and his disinterestedness in accompanying an English expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in search of whom the gallant lieutenant had unhappily lost his life. The resolutions were received and agreed to with the greatest enthusiasm. The meeting was crowded to excess, and hundreds were outside anxious to gain admission, but could not.

Among the names of subscribers to the meeting are:—Sir R. Murchison, £25; the Earl of Ellesmere, £20; the Earl of Aberdeen, £25; the Earl of Clarendon, £25; Sir J. Graham, £25; Lord Overstone, £25; C. J. Mare, Esq., £10; Lady Franklin, £25, and Miss Cracroft, £5; Lord John Russell, £20; John Barrow, Esq., £20; the Marquis of Lansdowne, £20; and other noblemen and gentlemen; in all, exceeding £1000.

THE NEW CATTLE-MARKET.—On Thursday the Lord Mayor visited the extensive works now in progress at Copenhagen-fields, Islington, for the New Metropolitan Cattle-market. The whole of the works were considered to be in a satisfactory state, with the exception of Mr. Wilson's—the contractor for the general levelling of the ground, the brick-work of the sewers, the drainage of the market, forming the roads, and building the boundary wall of the great enclosure—who has as yet not been able to finish more than two-thirds of his engagement.

THE LISBON DUTIES.—Mr. Oliveira, M.P., having recently made an extensive tour in the South of France and Germany, has for some days past been at Manchester, consulting the leading commercial firms and the Free-trade party, with a view to obtain their co-operation in his intended motion for a reduction of the wine duties on the re-assembling of Parliament.

THE ANTI-STATE CHURCH SOCIETY.—This Association held its triennial conference on Thursday. Referring to the last general election, the committee congratulated the Conference on the fact that forty Protestant Dissenters had been returned to the present Parliament. The conference was next congratulated upon the voluntary extinction by the Government of the *Regium Donum*, and upon the passing of the bill empowering the people of Canada to deal with the Clergy Reserves. The report concluded with a recommendation of a meeting invidious ecclesiastical distinctions. The various other legislative measures affecting the interests of Dissenters were alluded to; and the general success of the friends of that body in Parliament was urged as a ground for encouragement, and as a reason for further exertion.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a Court held on Thursday, some notice was taken of the evidence given before the City Commissioners by Mr. Acland and Mr. Travers, and their statements generally denied; but it was admitted that 300 copies of the newspaper that gave the most favourable account of the proceedings of the Common Council were occasionally purchased. It was agreed that some ground on the western side of Old Change should not be let for three months, as it might be required for a new bridge from that neighbourhood to the Surrey side of the Thames. It was also determined "to maintain the condition of London-bridge, as to the expediency and practicability of constructing a way for foot-passengers on the eastern and western side, leaving the whole of the width of the bridge for carriages." It was likewise agreed that it was desirable that measures should be adopted, under the authority of the Court of Common Council, to apply to Parliament, authorising the establishment of a free library, and free circulating library and museum; and that, previous thereto, the Lord Mayor should be requested to convene a public meeting of the merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants of the City, to procure their aid and support to such an undertaking." &c.—After the transaction of other business, the Court adjourned.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. William Wright, of the Chancery bar, to the office of Clerk of the Insolvents, in the place of Mr. David Drew, deceased.

The expedition organised by Lady Franklin, in search of her husband, has been given up for this season, owing to a disagreement among the officers.

We hear General Buckley has made a most triumphant canvass through the city of Salisbury, where his high character gave him deserved popularity.

The Wellington Pier at Yarmouth has been opened. It is completed to a distance of upwards of 900 feet.

THE South-Eastern and Continental Steam-packet Company has been formally dissolved.

SCOTTISH RIGHTS.—A very great meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Music-hall, Edinburgh, in favour of the objects of the "National Institution for the Vindication of Scottish Rights." Lord Eglington was the chairman; he addressed the assembly at great length, and proposed the following as the basis on which this association is founded:—

"That Union between Scotland and England recognises the supremacy, asserts [illegible] and provides for the preservation of the national laws and institutions so [illegible] attempt to subvert or place those institutions under English control, under [illegible] ing economy, would deprive Scotland of the benefit of local action, [illegible] an infraction of the true spirit in which that treaty was

This was carried in the midst of most vociferous cheering. Sir Archibald Alison (the historian), Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Sir J. Walker Drummond, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting; and five resolutions were carried, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, embodying the sentiments expressed by the noble chairman.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Shelter Readings.	Thermometer. Lowest Readings.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Oct. 28	29.873	62·0	53·1	56·2	+ 9·0	86	S.W	0·93
„ 29	29.849	57·0	47·0	49·6	+ 2·6	79	S.W.	0·04
„ 30	30.046	55·0	40·0	46·5	— 0·3	90	S.W.	0·09
„ 31	29.956	58·2	37·1	46·6	— 0·3	85	S.	0·01
Nov. 1	29.805	61·2	43·4	51·1	+ 3·3	89	S.W.	0·00
„ 2	29.876	60·5	42·8	52·2	+ 4·3	77	S.S.W.	0·05
„ 3	30.077	57·0	41·3	50·2	+ 4·3	94	E	0·00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the average humidity of the year is represented by 100. The rain recorded as above on the 28th fell for the most part before midnight on the 27th.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.59 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.09 inches by October 30; decreased to 29.93 inches by the afternoon of November 1; increased to 30·13 inches by the morning of the 3rd, and decreased to 30·08 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.986 inches.

The mean daily temperature of the 28th was 56.2°, and is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1831, when it was 59·9°. During the time the daily temperatures were above their averages, viz., from the 21st to the 29th, the excess of temperature was 7·9°.

The mean temperature of the week was 9·0° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 25·8°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 16·4°.

Aurora Borealis was seen during the evening of the 31st.

For the month of October the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 29.733 inches.

The highest temperature during the month was 68·9°, and the *lowest* was 29·8°. *The range of temperature during the month* was, therefore, 36 1°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 59·4°, and of all the lowest by night 44°. *The mean daily range of temperature during the month* was, therefore, 15·4°.

The mean temperature of the month was 51°, being above the average of thirty-eight Octobers by 1·1°.

The mean temperature of evaporation was 49·2°.

The mean temperature of the dew point was 47·1°.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was 87, complete saturation being represented by 100.

The fall of rain during the month was 4.3 inches, making a fall of 27.4 inches since January 1.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of children born within the metropolitan districts during the week ending October 29, was 1617; of these, 817 were boys, exceeding the average of the eight corresponding weeks in the years 1845-52 by 112; and the number 800 is exceeded by 1000 in the week ending November 5, the average of which is 1105. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1144, showing an increase of about 100 on the first three weeks in October. In ten corresponding weeks, in the six preceding years, the number of deaths were 1080, 966, 948, 977, 945, 1115, 837, 945, 861, and 1090 in 1852. The average of these is 974; which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, would be 1071. These 10 weeks, in which the mortality is 73 in the pre-ent return on the corrected average, arising chiefly from the epidemic; the progress of which has been recorded during the last two months, and which has now extended to the metropolis, and is widely distant, between Hammersmith and Whitechapel. Of the deaths 592 were males, and 552 were females. The deaths at three periods of life were distributed as follows:—Under fifteen years, 379; at fifteen and less than sixty years, 382; and at sixty and over, 170. They were distributed over the metropolis as follows:—In the west districts, population 376,477, there were 163 deaths (from cholera, 16); north districts, population 490,266, deaths 215 (from cholera, 3); central districts, population 263,—, death 109 (from cholera, 1); east districts, population 485,522, deaths 257 (from cholera, 24); south districts, population 616,635, deaths 385 (from cholera, 82). Zymotic diseases caused 344 deaths (their average is 242); of these one only is referred to small-pox; measles carried off 21; scarlatina, 44; hooping-cough, 61 (its average is 39); diarrhœa, 41 (its average is 23); cholera, 96. The number of deaths to this disease in the preceding twelve weeks were 6, 19, 10, 18, 7, 16, 29, 47, 66, 45, 44, and 85 respectively; and, therefore, is on the increase. Typhus carried off 50. To dropsy, cancer, and kindred diseases, 45 deaths; to tubercular diseases, 169; to those of the brain and spinal marrow, to those of the heart, &c., 34: and the numbers to those four diseases are about their averages. To diseases of the lungs, &c., 200 (exceeding its average by 31); to those of the stomach, liver, &c., 107 (average 97); to premature birth, 38; to age, 36; to sudden death, 5; to burns and scalds, 5; to hanging, 5; to drowning, 1, and to fractures, 6. The classes of diseases at present in excess are those of the organs of respiration and zymotic diseases; all the rest are about their averages. It will be seen that the increase in zymotic diseases is chiefly due to cholera, the deaths from which increased from 16, at the beginning of October, to 96 in the last week: 54 males and 42 females sunk under the disease: 22 died under 15 years of age; 49 between 15 and 60; and 15 at 60 and upwards.

PREPARATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the General Committee was held at the offices, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., presided, and the meeting was fully attended by other highly respectable gentlemen. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the Institution was voted to coastguard chief-boatman, W. H. Trudgeo, and £8 8s. to himself and crew, for having, with the Bridehaven new life-boat, saved the crew of the sloop *Margaret*, of Bideford. Several other awards were apportioned to deserving parties; and appropriate votes were passed concerning the late Captain Ellice, R.N., and Mr. George Lyall, ex M.P. for London, by whose lamented deaths the institution had lost zealous coadjutors. The thanks of the committee were also unanimously voted to the Corporation of London, for their handsome donation of £210, in aid of the funds of the society.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. The sittings of the Evangelical Alliance Conference are over. The concluding session was held on Saturday at the offices in the Adelphi. The audience was very small, the numbers present at any one time not exceeding forty. Admiral Harcourt, in the absence of Sir Cullen Eardley, occupied the chair. The main business to be transacted was the appointment of the time and place for holding the next conference, and Birmingham was fixed on, for the first week in October, 1854.

THE CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION held their first meeting on Friday week, at the official residence of the Prime Minister in Downing-street. The representatives of the public press were not admitted. The proceedings were, it is understood, of a formal nature. The Commissioners were engaged in consultation up to two o'clock; and sat again on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, when Mr Acland volunteered a good deal of evidence. On Wednesday, Mr. Ingram Travers, the whole clerk, was examined; and then Mr. Acland again. It is supposed they will sit every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at twelve o'clock, for some weeks to come.

CITY MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We are given to understand that the Wellington Statue Committee, of Guildhall, of which Mr. John Wood is chairman, have selected the models sent in by the six following sculptors as those entitled to the premium of 100 guineas each:—Adams, Behnes, Bell, Foley, Smith, and Thomas. The number of models before the committee was thirty. The committee have not yet determined upon the selection of a model to be monument, and it is not known whether any one of the above-mentioned artists is to be engaged to carry into execution the great work.—*Morning Chronicle*.

STOCK EXCHANGE DELINQUENT.—Mr. William Le Grand, a broker on 'Change, has failed and disappeared, taking with him several of a money confronted to him for the purchase of stock. Henry Earl Levell gave him £605 10s. for investment in the Three per Cents.; James Lightfoot authorised him to sell £370 18s. 6d. Three per Cents.; and Philip and Ann Newberry, a saving couple in Surrey, gave him over a thousand pounds, the earnings of their lives, to buy annuities. In all these cases Le Grand kept the money. He is to be prosecuted, if found, and his securities are to be held responsible.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, at the quarterly court of this charity, it was stated that, by the adoption of a new system of registration, better arrangements of patients had been effected, and a greater attention secured to ventilation, &c., and that erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and pyæmia, had, in consequence, almost disappeared from among the patients, of which there are at present 200 in the hospital.

ROYAL PATENT BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of the governors of this society agreed to two resolutions—one recommending the discontinuance of the provident business, as, by the provisions of the Savings' Banks Annuity Act, the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt will, free of charge, contract with servants for Government Annuities; the second recommended with due deference to the opinions of Prince Albert expressed against an amalgamation of the two societies, the transfer of the Benevolent branch, namely, the Registry and Servants' Home, to the care of the General Committee. [illegible] Institution in case either event

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On Thursday the Zoological Society had its monthly meeting at the society's house, Hanover-square; Mr. Broderip in the chair. Messrs. W. Cary, E. L. Barbe, W. Corry, jun., E. Tress, and J. S. Leakey, were elected Fellows: and Earl Granville, Earl Bruce, the Rev. W. Fallodield, Mrs. Moseley, and Messrs. J. M. Stanley, T. Jackson, C. H. Latouche, and J. S. Willes were proposed as candidates for the Fellowship. The total number of visitors to the gardens during the current year had amounted to 385,436, making an increase of 80,522 over the whole twelve months of 1852.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Consol Market has been in a very excited state during the whole of the week, and prices have been subject to numerous and extensive fluctuations. The advance in the quotations may be fairly stated at one per cent 2½ having been touched for the Three per Cents. Very large quantities of Stock have been purchased on account of the public; consequently, the supply—notwithstanding that the Bank has continued to lend Stock to the Jobbers has been limited. The rumour to the effect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is about to fund £4,000,000 of Exchequer Bills, has had very little influence upon value. The "backwardation" in prices has been heavy—the difference having been as much as from ¼ to ⅜ per cent.

There has been about an average demand for money. In Lombard-street, first-class bills have been readily done at ½ below the minimum of the Bank of England; but corn and wool acceptances have been regarded with some suspicion. In most quarters, the supply of cash is large.

The imports of the precious metals have been good, and several parcels of gold have been forwarded to the Bank, instead of being immediately re-shipped to the Continent. From New York we have received 1,210,000 dollars; from Portugal, 200,000 sovereigns; from Australia, about £70,000. In addition to those supplies, about £55,000 has come in from Mexico and the West Indies.

A notice has been issued by the Bank of England, stating that the directors are authorised to pay off the dissentients to the conversion of the various petty stocks known as New South Sea Annuities Three per Cents, 1751, and Three per Cents, 1853, which will fall due on the 5th of January next. The total to be called is £2,380,001; and the portion to be converted, £704,939. Four per cent discount will be charged, and no sums of stock of less than £100 will be paid off.

Numerous fluctuations took place in the value of Consols on Monday and business was unusually active. The Three per Cents rated from 93¾ to 94⅛; Ditto, for the Account (fixed for the 10th inst.), 93⅞ to 94⅛. The Three per Cents Reduced were 92⅞ to 93⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94⅜ to 95⅜; Long Annuities, 1860, 5 5-16; Ditto, 59 years, 1859, 5 5-16; India Stock, 247; South Sea Stock, 113; Bank Stock, 212. Exchequer Bills were firmer, at 1s. to 4s. premium. India Bonds were dull, at 2s. dis. to 2s. prem. Tuesday being a close holiday, no business was transacted in the Stock Exchange. On Wednesday Consols were in steady request, yet prices, owing to the warlike news from Turkey, took a downward tendency, the Three per Cents having been done at 93⅞ to 93⅝; India Bonds were 1s prem. to 2s. dis. South Sea Stock, 113; ditto, Old Annuities, 99⅞. The market opened briskly on Thursday, and the Three per Cents were first quoted at 94⅛ to 95 for Money; but the arrival of news that the Turks and Russians had come to open hostilities, produced a sudden fall in prices to 94⅛ ⅜ for Transfer. However, the market closed steadily at 94⅝ to 95 for Money, and 94⅜ to 95 for the next Account. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 95⅛ to 96⅛; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅜ to 94. Bank Stock was firm, at 216; India Stock, 250 and 253. Exchequer Bills were 2s. to 8s.; and India Bonds, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem.

On the whole, Foreign Bonds have moved off steadily. There has been an arrival of 26,134 dollars, on account of the Mexican Mint. The most leading quotations have been:—Brazilian, Small, 98; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cents, 58; Grenada, Deferred, 8½; Mexican Three per Cents, 26½; Peruvian Deferred, 5; Portuguese, 4 per Cents, 40½; Russian, 5 per Cents, 99½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45; Spanish New Deferred, 21½; Span. ish Passive Converted, 4½; Spanish Committee Certificate of Coupon, not funded 5 per cents, 15; Venezuela, Five per Cent Converted, 103; Ditto, Four per Cents, 84½. A Turkish functionary is now on his way to London to negotiate a loan of £2,000,000 sterling for the Sultan.

The Foreign Railway Share Market has been rather flat at New York, still show a tendency to draw bullion from this country.

Miscellaneous Shares have met a limited demand. Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo, 22½; Australasian, 45; Insurance, 85; Argosy-Life, 23; County, 127; Globe, 145 to 146; Guardian, 69 ex div.; Imperial Fire, 87½; Ditto, Life, 20; Pelican, 45; Phœnix, 15½; Royal Exchange, 249; Sun Fire, 80; Ditto, Life, 22; Alliance, 7; East London, 103; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89¾ ¾; West Middlesex, 113; London Dock, 109; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 111; Crystal Palace, 3½; Ditto, New, 1½ ⅛; City of Glasgow Steam Packet, 4; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70; Ditto, New, 37 to 36½.

Railway Shares have continued firm, and the quotations have been on the advance. The quantity of scrip in the market has been comparatively small. The total "calls" for the present month are £1,326,226; against £623 629 ditto in November, 1852. The calls for the seven months of this year are £10,390,000, against £7,261,260 ditto last year. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES.—Caledonian, 20¾; Caledonian, 63; Chester and Holyhead, 16; East Anglian, 4⅞; Eastern Counties, 19⅛; East Lancashire, 64⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81; Great Northern, 82½; Ditto, A, 20⅞; Ditto, B, 26; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102; Great Western, 81¼; Lancaster and Carlisle, 83; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 64⅞; Leeds Northern, 19⅜; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 104; London, Chatham, and Dover, 15⅛; London and North-Western, 103½; Ditto, Fifths, 12¾; London and South-Western, 7[illegible] Ditto, £20, 20; Ditto, £40, 21; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29¾; Midland, 53¼; Newcastle and York, Extension, 4; North British, 2½; North Staffordshire, 11¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 21; South-Eastern and Dover, 39¾; Ditto, New, 4¾; Vale of Neath, 84; Ditto, New, 4¼; York and North Midland 20½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 141; Hull and Selby (½ shares), 27; Midland Bradford, 9¾; Wear Valley, 39½.

PREFERENCE SHARES. East Anglian, 3⅝; Eastern Counties, 1½ prem.; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 13⅜; Great Northern Five per Cent, 119½; Ditto, Five per Cent, redeemable at 10 per cent, 107½; Ditto, Four and a-half per Cent Scrip, 10½; London and Brighton Six per Cent, 142; North British, 107; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 102½; South Eastern, 24.

FOREIGN.—East Indian Extension, 2; Great Indian Peninsula, 6½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6⅞; Great Central of France, 8⅜; Luxembourg, 5⅜; Madras, 1¼; Namur and Liege, 7⅞; Northern of France, 18⅜; Paris and Lyons, 26⅝; Paris and Strasbourg, 24; Sambre and Meuse, 6⅜; West Flanders, 4; Wisbaden 2.

Mining Shares have been rather dull. On Thursday, Imperial Brazilian were 6¾ to 8; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4¾; Mexican and South American, 6⅜; Rhymney Iron, 28 to 27; Santiago de Cuba, 4¾; and United Mexican, 2¾ to 3.

Friday Evening.

The Market for Consols has been flat to-day, and prices have had a downward tendency. The Three per Cents have fallen to be 94⅜. India Bonds are 1s. dis. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s., 5s., 1s., and 4s. prem. Long Annuities, 1860, 5 15-16. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have commanded very little attention.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—The quantity of English wheat on [illegible] to day's market was somewhat [illegible] increase, and for [illegible] quality the prices [illegible] were fully as much as those obtained the first day of last week. Foreign wheat [illegible] was in good request, and [illegible] prices were fully supported. Barley [illegible] came in, that article was heavy, and [illegible] parcels were rather easier to purchase. In floating cargoes very little business was transacted [illegible] one money was done, and prices were [illegible] dear. Other kinds met a dull inquiry. Malt moved off slowly, yet prices were well supported. We had a good consumptive inquiry for oats, at extreme quotations. In the way of beans and peas [illegible] Flour was heavy sale.

ARRIVALS.—English, wheat, 1690; barley, 5616; malt, [illegible]; oats, 1[illegible]; flour, 2[illegible]; foreign, wheat, 6[illegible]; barley, 6[illegible]; oats, 1[illegible]; flour, 6[illegible] sacks.

[illegible] Kent, red, 60s to 71s; ditto, white, 65s. to 74s; Norfolk and [illegible] ditto, white [illegible] ditto, 38s. to 40s; grinding barley [illegible] Chevalier, 31s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, [illegible] Chevalier, 71s to 73s; Yorkshire [illegible] ditto, 68s to 70s; Scotch oats, [illegible] ditto, new, 30s. to 32s; ditto, old, [illegible] ditto, new, 32s. to 37s; ditto, old, [illegible] 45s.; grey peas, 40s.; maple, 42s.; white boilers, [illegible] ditto, new, 40s. to 42s.; ditto, old, [illegible] quarter. Town-made flour [illegible] per sack. Seconds, [illegible] 38s. to 40s. per 280 lbs. [illegible] per barrel.

[illegible] for most kinds of seeds, the demand has been less active than [illegible] week. In prices [illegible] Mediterranean and [illegible] ditto, [illegible] ditto, [illegible] ditto, [illegible] ditto, [illegible] 49s. to 51s 10s [illegible] to 21. 10s. per ton [illegible] ornamental [illegible] 6s. to 6s. 6d. per [illegible] ation bread in the metropolis [illegible] 6d. to [illegible] 6d. [illegible] 6d. to [illegible] 6d. [illegible] 6d. to [illegible] 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE GAINS AND LOSSES OF THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

THE war which Russia has provoked is actively raging, both in Europe and in Asia. Although we know not what credit is to be attached to the rumours that every day sets in motion of defeats or victories, sustained or achieved by one or other of the belligerents, and although the world has been informed upon authority claiming to be sufficient, that the Czar is averse from negotiation of any kind, and is determined to risk all upon the uncertain issues of an armed conflict, it is not premature to review the position of both parties, and to define what either has gained or lost by the events of the last few months. That the Turkish armies be defeated in Wallachia will matter but little in the retrospect we desire to make; or that the Sultan should hold his adversary in check, or chastise him for his aggression, are contingencies that will not materially influence the judgment of those who survey the question in all its length and breadth, and, taking their stand upon the present, look both before and after. Mere battles, whatever their immediate results, and whatever vigour they may lend to the robber ardour of the Russians, or the honourable patriotism of the Turks, cannot, to any appreciable extent, falsify the estimate which the world will form of the past conduct and actual position of the principals in the pending struggle. Let us then—disregarding as of little moment the marchings and counter-marchings of rival commanders, the sagacity and the imprudence, whichever it may be, of Omer Pacha in endeavouring to expel the invader from the provinces which he feloniously occupies—consider calmly what the Czar has either gained or lost by his wanton disturbance of the peace of Europe; and what the Sultan on his part has suffered or achieved from the acts of his invader, from those of his allies, or from his own exertions.

The gains of the Czar are easily stated. He has acquired possession of Moldavia and Wallachia as a burglar may gain possession of another man's house. He holds them upon the same tenure against the world and against the law, and only retains them until it shall be convenient to the world and to the law to eject him either by force or by persuasion. He himself can scarcely indulge in the hope that he will be allowed to make them his own. At the utmost he must either evacuate them in the spring or be expelled by those great nations whose interest and whose duty it is to maintain the ancient boundaries of Europe; or he must wage a war against the most powerful coalition of modern times, in a cause that his conscience must tell him is a wrongful one. This then is, up to the present moment, the utmost extent of his gain. A victory over the Turks will add nothing to it, and will not even strengthen him in his possession.

His losses are not so readily to be calculated. The loss of innocent human life is probably valued by him, and by all such potentates, at marvellously little; but there are other losses which ambitious sovereigns can more readily appreciate. After the events of the year 1848, when Germany, Austria, and Italy seemed to have gone mad with the French; when thrones were tottering and crumbling in the dust; when the ermine and the purple were dragged through the mire of the streets; when the oldest empires seemed unstable; when the wildest theories found favour; when nothing that was venerable and useful was secure; and when Licentiousness, usurping the name of Liberty, seemed on the point of throwing the whole Continent into anarchy—the Emperor of Russia was considered by many as the only hope of European society. The falling Potentates of Germany and Italy looked to him for counsel and support. His prudence and moderation were universally extolled; and his power, as the great Conservative of peace and order, was respected and lauded by all who looked upon the lawless dominion of a mob as the greatest curse that could afflict a civilised community. In such men's eyes the Czar was the representative of law and justice; and even in this country, which had no such evils to dread, the moral influence of his character was as high as the public respect for the magnitude of his resources, and the splendour of his empire. But all this has passed away. The Emperor of Russia has lost his reputation. The prestige of his name has dwindled into nothingness. He is no longer the champion of order, but the public enemy of Europe. He is no more the preserver, but the destroyer. The greedy ambition which has been inculcated into the minds of the monarchs of his race, ever since the days of Peter the Great, has betrayed itself too openly, and too nefariously, to allow mankind to doubt any longer whether to rank him as friend or foe. Russia has ceased to be the arbiter of Europe. Even Austria, saved by the Czar from dismemberment, if not from annihilation, has refused to be a party to his projects. The astute Catherine found accomplices for the plunder and partition of Poland; but the wilier and abler Nicholas can find no accomplices

GREAT GUN AT CHANAK KALEH SI, THE CASTLE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE DARDANELLES (SEE NEXT PAGE)

for the partition of Turkey. Austria dares not join him; and Prussia, ambitious though she be, is afraid to lend a hand in a second attempt to blot out an independent country from the map of Europe. The Czar endeavoured, not simply by diplomatic negotiation, but by personal persuasion and cajolery, to enlist them in his cause, and to make them sharers in the expected plunder. But either the wickedness was too flagrant, or the risks appeared too great; and both stood aloof from him. Such a failure and loss as this is but poorly compensated by the precarious possession of the coveted provinces of his neighbour. Nor is this the sole loss that has accrued. It is not only the confidence and friendship of former allies that he has forfeited, but he has raised a host of enemies on his wide frontier, and has done much to prove that the dread inspired by the Russian name was but a bugbear, after all; that the mighty giant had feet of clay; that his power was, at the best, unwieldy; and that Europe and Asia had but to look him steadily in the face to be convinced that, although his weight of inertia was great, and might be fatal to his assailant, his capacity for active mischief was comparatively small. Enemies the most alien in character and in religion, and actuated by motives the most dissimilar, have started up at the first rumour of hostilities, and are eagerly awaiting the opportunity to assail him. While the two greatest nations in Europe have combined against him, a whole swarm of oppressed and plundered neighbours in Asia arm themselves for the day of revenge and retaliation. The unsubdued tribes of the Caucasus take courage; and Persia aspires to regain the provinces of which she has been despoiled. The Mahomedans are everywhere in arms. Even the Christians in Moldavia and Wallachia, whose unhappy country has been made the battle-field of his bad ambition, have learned to detest the name of the Czar, and to long as ardently as the Turks for his expulsion and punishment. This is the sum total of Russian achievements up to this time.

Far different has been the case of Turkey. Aggrieved, insulted, and wronged, she has as yet lost nothing. Every day's delay has been the means either of cementing the friendship of her allies or of enabling her to calculate and to employ her resources. Instead of contributing to the world the spectacle which even her best friends were sometimes afraid she would exhibit, she has proved herself no contemptible antagonist for the mightiest nation of the Continent. In the time of her apparent adversity all her latent strength and energy have been developed. A state that twenty-five years ago was crippled, maimed, and disheartened, left without a fleet, and almost without an army, has started into renewed life under the provocation of insult. She has raised an army that in the opinion of competent judges, is almost equal in numbers and superior in efficiency, discipline, power of endurance, and true courage and patriotism, to that of her rival, and has equipped and manned a fleet which might wage, single handed, no unequal conflict with the fleet of her enemy in the Black Sea. The spirit of her people has everywhere been aroused; and there are no sacrifices, either of blood or treasure, of which they are not capable. Every day's discussion of the case between her and her antagonist has but proved Russia to be more wickedly in the wrong, and Turkey to be more honestly in the right; and the moral forces of Europe have so unanimously arrayed themselves in her support, that it has become by no means improbable that Turkey, instead of affording the last stepping-stone to Muscovite ambition, will prove the rock against which Russian power will split, and be shivered to pieces. The world has been too long blinded by a vague terror of this semi-barbarous power. Turkey will—in all likelihood very speedily afford us the means of forming a more correct estimate both of the strength and the weakness of a state whose pretensions have become so insufferable and so dangerous.

THE GREAT GUNS OF THE DARDANELLES.

Our Engraving represents one of the great guns at Chanak Kaleh at the residence of the Governor of the Dardanelles: which Castle was represented in a view we published some weeks ago of the Asiatic shore of the Strait of the Dardanelles. In the works of this Castle there are 171 embrasures, and 102 guns mounted.

The size of these guns may be judged of from comparing the portrait are of one of them which we give, with the stature of the sentinels who guard it; and from the additional fact that, from recent accounts, six of our midshipmen crawled into it. The diameter is 26 inches. This gun traverses at the centre, and traverses on a fixed raised platform. It is adapted with granite shot, which, in loading, are placed in slings, and then raised to the muzzle by a tackle and crane. The weight of the shot is 800 lbs; that of charge of powder, 110 lbs.

We are obliged for the Sketch, from which our Engraving is taken, to Lieut. M. O'Reilly, of her Majesty's steamship *Retribution*; to whom we are indebted for the View on the Bosphorus, and the sketches of Safe Caïques given in our last.

Our Trade and Commerce.—The satisfactory results which the Trade and Navigation returns have so invariably disclosed for many months past are seen to be unexpectedly increased in the nine months just concluded, we have exported articles of British produce to the value of £66,387,729, being, in round numbers, over twelve millions and a half in excess of the exportations of the corresponding period of last year, and about thirteen millions and a half over those of 1851. Contrasting last month with the predecessor of last year, a very remarkable increase is shown in some of our staple articles of produce. Thus, cotton manufactures, hardware and cutlery, from £393,000 to £ [illegible], woollen manufactures, from £169,000 to £186,000; iron (bar, to [illegible] and rod, from £ 3,000 to £383,000; wrought, from £177,000 to £317,000, and other descriptions in the same proportion; lead from £19,000 to £27,000; silk stuffs from £55,000 to £100,000; and machinery from £ [illegible] to £72,000. As regards our imports, the principal articles of consumption, animals for food, cocoa, coffee, spirits, silk, tea, tobacco, and wine will be found substantially in the same proportions, or exhibiting a slight increase. As might be anticipated, however, it is under the head corn that the great increase on imports is found. The importation of wheat has increased from 317,000 to 4,830,000 quarters, and of flour from 283,000 to 1,630,000 quarters. The returns relating to all grain also appear to show a satisfactory state of security in our commercial affairs; and the general prosperity indicated, will be observed with much gratification by all who have witnessed the progressive prosperity with which, for the last six years, we have been so happily blessed.—*Aberdeen Free Press, Oct. 26th.*

Consumption of Eggs.—Eggs of hens and ducks and other poultry, commonly eaten as food in this kingdom, are in point of quantity almost incredible. The aggregate number cannot be less than 1,000,000,000, and the value, at the lowest prices, three [illegible] pounds sterling. Fourteen hundred millions of eggs. The London and North Western Railway Company frequently receive at their station in Liverpool, in one day, from Ireland alone, upwards of 1,000,000 of eggs, and forward them into the manufacturing districts.

A Monument of Glass.—A column, consisting entirely of glass, bases on a pedestal of Carrara marble, and surmounted by a statue of Peace, six feet high, by the celebrated sculptor, Rauch, is about to be erected in the Garden of the Peace, at Potsdam. The shaft will be ornamented with spiral lines of blue and white.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

Is Paris to be brilliant or dull this winter? Will there be other balls than subscription balls for the poor in danger of starving, owing to the dearness of bread? That is the question. In the meantime Paris is at present dull enough. Those who have châteaux, horses, and dogs, enjoy shooting; those who have châteaux, but no horses, plant, those who have horses and no châteaux, show themselves in the fashionable promenade, which begins at the Church of the Madeleine, and ends at the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile; those who have dogs, and no horses, take them about with them muzzled—hying images of liberty as it now exists in France.

The Imperial family is at St. Cloud, where her Majesty the Empress is bored. She does not like St. Cloud, so that it is only a halting-place between Compiègne and Fontainebleau, where the Court will remain till Christmas. The Empress goes out riding, which is some contradiction given to the periodical reports of the state of her health.

The Prince Napoleon is returned from Stuttgard, where he went from a totally different motive to that of the project of a marriage; there is no Princess in the Royal family of Stuttgard to marry. The only possible marriage, and the one of which there has been a question at Compiègne, would be with the Princesse de Hohenzollern, grand-daughter of the Grand Duchess of Baden. She is not yet seventeen, and reportas yet very pretty. There is little going on in the shops, where the owners complain of selling nothing. *Les Ebrennes* do not promise well, owing, they say, to the Cossacks, and the Emperor Nicholas. The oath *a-la-mode* at present is "Memechikoff!" the energetic oath is the "D—l take the Russians!"

The theatres are full, consequently the salons are empty, but the new pieces given this week are detestable. Last Saturday witnessed three failures in the same evening. At the Théâtre Française, "Une Journée d'Agrippine," comedie in verse; at the Vaudeville, "Les Vins de France;" at the Théâtre des Variétés, "Le Cousin du Roi." To repair its last failure, the Théâtre Français is actively employed in mounting a piece in one act by Monsieur Alexandre Dumas; and another, also in one act, by Madame Emile de Girardin, entitled "Le Feu de Joie." At the Odeon, the "Roche Maupray," by G. Sand, is in rehearsal.

There are no new books worth the trouble of cutting and reading. This morning appeared "Les Mémoires de Dalbocquet, par un Bourgeois de Paris;" a parody on the "Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris, by M. Veron.

French industry is preparing actively for the Exposition, which is to take place in 1855, in Paris, if the war has not brought over the Cossacks, and established their encampments in the Champs Elysées, or has not conducted the French as lieutenants to Varsovie. What may happen a year hence—Heaven knows! who can know? In vain are the turning tables, the knocking-tables, questioned; nothing further is known, and the doubt remains obstinately as it was—a doubt.

At the present moment turning-tables is a mania, an infectious malady, from which the loftiest, the most enlightened, the most distinguished minds cannot escape; this infection has reached the Court, and the other day the Empress questioned a table, which answered her, in the presence of the Baron James Rothschild. "Who are your?" asked her Majesty of the table—"I am the spirit of your father, the Comte de Montijo," answered the table, and a most interesting and intimate conversation took place between the Sovereign and her father and his august daughter. There are salons where any one daring to dream of incredulity to these astonishing rentals would be exposed to the danger of being spectrophised and expelled: such is the tolerance which reigns in the nineteenth century. When one enters a salon in Paris for the first time, it is, therefore, prudent to begin by informing oneself whether turning-tables, speaking-tables, knocking-tables, or, in short, all the legion of invisible thinkers and speakers, are believed in. The book of M. Henneqnin, the late member of the last *Assemblée Législatif*, entitled "Souvons le Genre Humain" has appeared: *Dieux de la terre*—from whose dictation it has been written—gives but a poor idea of itself by this work. Nothing can be weaker than this weak hallucination.

The *salons* are almost as invasive as the tables—the leaders of the mode wear men's pockets, with deep pockets. The men, we suppose, will wear shawls. After all, there would be nothing very astonishing in that; have we not already seen men wearing fur muffs? We live in an epoch in which nothing can surprise us.

A telegraphic despatch from the General commanding at Oran to the Governor-General of Algeria, dated the 29th of October, states that the goum of Sidi-bel-Abbas, commanded by Captain Laurencle, had an engagement on the 26th ult., with the refractory Hamyans and Reraans, supported by all the Mazsa of Morocco. The enemy left 150 dead on the field. The French captured all their standards. 200 muskets some lances, sabres, and horses, with 4000 sheep and 250 camels. The French lost eight men killed and some horses, which some men wounded.

The position of the Russian Ambassador in Paris (M. Kisseleff) is becoming each day more embarrassing; and his stay is not expected to be protracted, if hostilities should continue upon the Lower Danube.

RUSSIA.

A Vienna letter of the 1st inst. states that Baron Meyendorff has formally declared that the Czar will not accept any arrangement, no matter by whom it may be proposed; and that the proposals which his Majesty lately submitted to the European powers are the only words of peace which will ever issue from his lips. This peremptory declaration is, of course, fatal to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's proposal. At St. Petersburg it is not considered probable that the Emperor of Russia will consent to a pacific arrangement, if the Ottoman power should be for a time victorious. It is rumoured that London, instead of Vienna, is now the scene of negotiation; that the dispute is virtually settled; and that even the fortunes of the campaign will not affect the early and final arrangement of the quarrel. This rumour derives some confirmation from the continued buoyancy of the funded securities in Western Europe, but matters have gone so far in Wallachia and on the Black Sea, that few persons believe that the negotiations for peace will be uninfluenced by the result of the present campaign.

The 13th Division of Infantry has been stopped off from Sebastopol, and landed on the coast between Turkish Kaia and Redjé Kaléh. Steamers with troops have been sent up the river Anadol. Mouravieff's Infantry Division has left Odessa to take the place of the 13th Division in the Crimea.

Russia sends a very great number of Polish officers to the army of occupation. The eighth army corps is, to all intents and purposes, Polish, and even the word of command is in the Polish language. These reforms are the work of General Nepokoitschitzki.

A private letter from Odessa, of the 22nd ult., states positively that a great number of Russian naval officers and seamen had passed through that town during some days previous, on their way to Sebastopol. A report was prevalent that the greater portion of the seamen belonging to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea had been sent into the interior, and that they had been replaced by chosen officers and picked seamen sent from Cronstadt, who had been long trained in the Baltic. Trade was at a stand-still, and several merchant ships had arrived there to take in cargoes.

PERSIA.

Letters from the frontiers of Persia state that the Afghans had sent an Envoy-Extraordinary to the Shah of Persia, requesting him to aid the Turks, or otherwise they would march on Hamadan. This news is corroborated from other sources; while our Indian advices bring absurd and improbable rumours of alliances entered into by Russia with Dost-Mahomed and Persia.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

War is now actually raging on the Danube and on the coast of the Black Sea, and success would appear hitherto, for the most part, to have crowned the Turkish arms. The Ottoman forces have crossed the Danube at three different points, and in each case, even when opposed, have made good their footing upon the opposite bank. It would appear that at least 12,000 Turks have completed the passage into Lesser Wallachia; that on the 5th inst. a Turkish army of 15,000 men was encountered by the Russians after having crossed the Danube between Turtukai and Oltenitza, and that a protracted battle ensued, which would seem to have been in favour of the Turkish troops. The Russian armies in the Principalities are in a very inferior condition, both as to numbers and appointment, and are suffering severely from disease. In Asia, the Ottoman troops have been more decidedly successful, and the position of Prince Woronzoff is sufficiently critical to need all his skill, as a commander.

THE WAR IN WALLACHIA.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 25th ult., state that Omer Pasha was at Rahova, recently opposite the spot where the Schyl falls into the Danube, on the 19th. He had collected there 200 gun-boats, each armed with a heavy piece of ordnance, and capable of embarking a considerable body of troops. He was prepared to cross the Danube at that point in front of the centre of the Russian army. Gortschakoff had removed his head-quarters to Slatara, whence he was observing the movements of the Turkish troops. The Turks began the passage from Rustchuk to Giurgevo on the 2nd inst., under a heavy cannonade between the two places. A letter of the 5th bit., from Orsova, states that a very smart affair has taken place between the Turkish vanguard and about 2500 Russian Lancers. The conflict occurred at no great distance from Krajova, on the road between that place and Caracal, and after two hours' fighting, the Russian vanguard fell back towards Slatina. As this position on the Aluta would be difficult to maintain, it is believed that the advanced posts of General Dannenberg's army corps will join the main body near Piteshti, a place on the side of the river Ardschech. Dannenberg, who is said to be at the head of 45,000 regulars, 1000 Cossacks, and 200 guns, has his head-quarters at Piteshti. The head-quarters of the 5th corps of infantry, under General Luders, are to be removed from Odeschi to Ismail.

The Consul of France at Bucharest writes as follows, under date the 6th of November:—

On the 2nd and 3rd of November the Turks crossed the Danube from Turtukai to Oltenitza, to the number of about 15,000 men. On the 4th (sic) the Pasha attacked them with 9,00 men; and, after a three hours' hard contest with the bayonet took place between the two armies, and Turks maintained their positions at Oltenitza, and have fortified them. The Russians have retired to Little Russia. In the Russians set several villages and 180 private houses on fire. In the Russians set several villages and 180 private houses on fire. In the Russians set several villages and 180 private houses on fire

military authorities, the sick amount to about 12,000 men, most of whom are affected by a very singular complaint, which carries off great numbers: a bladder-like swelling appears on the chest, and in a few days suppurates, "discharging a substance like earth." The complaint is by some attributed to insufficient and coarse food, by others to the long and fatiguing marches in the summer

A letter from Bucharest, dated Oct. 29, says:—

The Hospodar Stirbey has left Bucharest for Vienna. His departure has been officially announced to the representatives of the foreign powers. The Government is carried on by a Commission, and the Russians have seized all the public funds and treasuries.

The prices of goods and victuals have been fixed at a very low rate by the military authorities. Whenever any dealer asks high prices he is at once seized and flogged by the soldiers who superintend the public markets

Sickness has begun to diminish amongst the Russian troops, owing to an improvement in their food, and to the mild and genial weather with which we are blessed here at present. The sky is without a cloud, and the sun is as warm as it is in England in the beginning of June. The Russian troops are now in cantonments *echelon* along the left bank of the Danube. They have thrown up field batteries, and cut trenches, and are quietly awaiting the advance of the Turks. The Russians will take no step to cross the Danube this winter. What they may do in the spring, circumstances will, of course, decide. That the Emperor is determined on war is shown by two facts—the advance of the flotilla on the 23rd inst., and the orders to the Hospodars to leave the Principalities. No one here has hopes of peace. The panic of the Wallachians at the approach of war is increasing daily. Some of the towns along the bank of the Danube, have been almost entirely deserted, and crowds of fugitives are daily pouring into Bucharest. Some of the Boyards have already fled into Austria, and others are preparing to follow their example. The Consuls-General of France and England are hourly expecting orders from their Governments to leave the Principalities.

A short time ago Prince Stirbey held a review of the Wallachian militia. After the review, the Prince was informed of Prince Gortschakoff's wish that the militia should join the Russians in their operations against the Turks. Prince Stirbey replied, that the Wallachian militia had to perform the duties of a garrison and police in the country, and that they could not be expected to take part in the campaign. Thereupon Prince Gortschakoff suspended the usual Wallachian authorities, and formed an Extraordinary Administrative Council. The Hospodar was invited by Prince Gortschakoff to lay down the reins of government for a time and to leave the Principality. The "invitation" was of course equivalent to a command, and the Prince obeyed. It appears that there is a general emigration among the higher classes, as appointments are ordered at Vienna for a great number of the most influential and wealthy Boyards. On the 24th, a Russian steamer, with two gunboats in tow, passed up the river from Galatz. This is a new breach of treaty, as Russian vessels of war have no right to go higher up the river than Reni, which is on the Prath.

A traveller, who has just returned from the seat of war, relates that Russian agents are travelling in the Principalities, "whose duty it is to learn the sentiments of the people, and to make lists of those who are favourable to Russia." According to these emissaries, the future prosperity of the country is to be assured by means of railroads, telegraphs, &c. Another bait which is held out is that the taxes are to be reduced to one-fourth of what they now are. The news of the passage of the Danube created a great ferment in Wallachia, and in some places there were demonstrations against the Russians. The state of siege was accordingly proclaimed, a measure to which the Russians never before resorted in these countries.

The extraordinary Administrative Council at Bucharest has made known that all Russian and Moldo-Wallachian merchant vessels have to cease to navigate the Danube from the 26th of October, and to remain at the place where they may chance to be. Under no pretence are wheat, salt, or any other objects to be sold to the Turks. Up to October 30, 16,000 Turks had landed at Kalafat. The Austrian Consul-General at Bucharest has been recalled.

Although small detachments of Turkish troops have crossed the Danube at many points; yet, contrary to all expectation, they have committed no excesses. Not only has neither theft nor robbery been committed, but even the provisions with which the men were supplied were paid for in ready money. It is evident enough that Omer Pacha has introduced the strictest discipline

Direct and positive news up to the 28th has been received from Omer Pacha's camp. On the preceeding day by twelve o'clock, 12,400 men had passed the river at Kalafat. On the 27th Omer Pacha was certainly on the right bank of the river. The vanguard of the corps advancing from Sophia, had reached Widdin. The troops which have already entered Wallachia will form the left wing of the corps which is to operate in the Principalities. Their first destination will be Krajova, and as soon as the other troops have advanced to their support, the river will be crossed at other places [This has occurred, but the Russian despatch relative to Giurgevo is far from being clear]. The news that 6000 Russian horse are in Krajova deserves no credit; but it is certain that the 2000 Lancers, who pushed on in forced marches from Slatina to Krajova, were the vanguard of an advancing corps. The intelligence that Dannenberg's army-corps, of 40 000 men, and more, is already in Lesser Wallachia, and its place filled up by Osten-Sacken's corps, is positively false. Up to the 25th October, Osten-Sacken's troops had not crossed the Pruth, and it is impossible that they can be placed between Bucharest and Giurgevo in the first half of November, unless steamers are employed, which is not very probable. It must be observed that, in the campaigns of 1828 and 1829, the Russians never operated with more than 15,000 men, although hostilities were carried on during the whole winter.

At Sahumia, the oath of fidelity has been sworn by the army in the presence of the Grand Mufti, who was in his robes of state with the Koran in his hand. The oath was, that the men should shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the sovereign rights of the Ottoman throne. Omer Pacha addressed a speech to "the Asiatic, African, and European officers and soldiers," after which the Grand Mufti offered up a prayer, the Amen to which was repeated by the whole army. The drums then beat, and a prolonged shout of "Long live the Sultan" was raised. Omer Pacha refused to permit the troops to defile before him, saying that he would not accept such a distinguished honour until he had gained a victory over the Russians. Among the foreigners present were Mr. Neale, the British Consul at Varna, a son of Baron Bruck's, and the Spanish General Prim, who received a splendid charger as a present from Omer Pacha.

A letter, written by General Prim to a person in Madrid, states that he is to be employed by the Sultan the moment hostilities commenced with Russia. General Prim, in his journey from Constantinople to Schumla was escorted by 600 cavalry. The journey was so fatiguing, on account of the rigour of the season, that only one officer, a Spaniard, reached the head-quarters of Omer Pacha safe and sound; 16 horses died immediately on arriving. It was very probable, should the General accept the command offered him by the Sultan, that he will be placed at the head of the divisions of the advanced guard.

At Constantinople, a most pressing want of money is already evident: the 60,000,000 piasters of the new paper money are already swallowed up; the agio on metal has risen to 18 per cent; and another issue of notes is already talked of at a greater discount than the last. This new issue may probably spread to the provinces as a legal tender, which will destroy public credit. 300,000,000 piasters have already been spent in the preparations for war. Contracts are now concluded on the condition of simple receipts being accepted as payment; and it is in this state of the finances that the Minister of Foreign Affairs—who is also the directing Minister of the Cabinet—receives 20,000,000 piasters in hard cash for an unfinished house on the Bosphorus, which the Sultan buys to give to the Pacha's son on his marriage with his daughter

The following note, justifying the passage of the Dardanelles by the combined fleets, was addressed officially by the Sublime Porte to the representatives of Austria and Prussia, dated 21st October, 1853:—

It is a matter of public notoriety that Russia, in violating existing treaties by the occupation of the two Principalities, has committed an act of a nature to justify war, and has by crossing the Pruth of deliberate, compelled the Sublime Porte to take up arms for the defence of her rights, whilst the Ottoman Government, with the desire of maintaining peace, pursued, on the contrary, a conciliatory line of conduct, and replied with moderation. In virtue of the treaty of 1841, the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea were closed against foreign ships of war, but the state of war produced by the acts of the Russian Cabinet has placed the Sublime Porte under the necessity of securing for herself the advantage of right which accrues to her from that convention, and the fleets of France and England, by order of the Sublime Porte, have been invited to enter into the Strait of the Dardanelles. The necessary firmans have been despatched on that head to the Governor of that Strait, and I have received the command of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to give to your Excellency an official communication of that resolution in your quality of representative of the Court of Prussia (of Austria), a party to the above-mentioned treaty. I take advantage of this opportunity to offer your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. RESCHID.

Letters from Constantinople state that Lord Stratford and M. de la Cour procured the delay of ten days, before the commencement of hostilities, by representing that France and England had presented an ultimatum to Russia in the sense of the modifications to the Vienna Note proposed by the Porte. The French Ambassador further informed Redschid Pacha that France and England had required assurances from Austria and Prussia relative to their intended policy during the approaching conflict. Both Ministers clearly saw that hostilities must, if possible, be suspended or postponed, but the representatives of Austria and Prussia did not meddle in the matter. The *Caradoc*, which arrived at Constantinople on the 19th, in five days from Marseilles, brought, or was said to have brought, news to the Turkish capital, that the Emperor Nicholas had not only accepted the mediation of England and France, but had withdrawn his claims to religious protection over the Rayahs belong ng to the non-united Greek Church. It was even said that the Emperor, in his desire that peace should not be interrupted, had directed that the army of occupation should be withdrawn from six to ten hours' march from the Turko Wallachian frontiers

The Turkish Government, after a long deliberation, has decided upon receiving foreign officers into the service of the Porte. Hitherto, they could only be received after embracing Islamism. A great many British officers had left Constantinople for Varna and Schumla: Lord Worsley, Colonel Buckley, and others, were among the number.

AMERICA.

By the *Canada* we have advices from New York to the 25th ult. A report—believed in England to be entirely without foundation is going the rounds of the American newspapers, that a treaty has been signed between Great Britain and Spain, by which the slave-trade is to be carried on uninterruptedly with the island of Cuba, on condition that the imported negroes are subjected to an apprenticeship of only ten years, and that at the end of fifty years slavery itself shall cease in that island. The Government organ at Washington assumes the truth of this rumour—declares that such a treaty could not be executed without giving Great Britain a continued protectorate over the island of Cuba, and calls upon the President to resist at all hazards any attempt of any European Power to interfere with the affairs of the American Continent.

The packet ship *Washington* had arrived at New York, from Liverpool, with nearly 100 deaths from cholera, and upwards of 60 cases on board at the time of her arrival.

Mr Webb, the celebrated New York ship-builder, who has just returned from Europe, has brought with him a commission from the Emperor of Russia, to construct a line-of-battle ship of 3000 tons, carrying 100 guns She is to have double engines of 500-horse power each, and a steam propeller as an auxiliary. His proposal, as originally made to the Russian Government, was referred to a commission of admirals and officers of rank, who, after rejecting it, still expressed a willingness to hear his views, when the matter was brought before the Grand-Admiral Constantine. The Yankee carried his point, and his ship is to be completed in two years.

A telegraphic despatch from Detroit states that an alarming fire was prevailing in the woods and swamps, which, on the 19th ult., had reached within a mile of the city, destroying houses, barns, fences, &c., in its course: 10,000 acres had been completely burnt. The forest was burning on the Southern Railroad, between Toledo and Adrian, and on the Central Railroad, near Dearborne. On the Pontiac Railway it was raging so fearfully that the falling trees had quite obstructed the traffic.

A letter from New York says:—

We seem to be on the verge, if, indeed, we have not reached it, of most important discoveries and inventions in atmospheric pressure as a motive power. The demonstration, on a small scale, of propelling rail cars by atmospheric pressure is already complete; but the most interesting application of this principle has been made by Mr. Richardson, who has satisfied our capitalists that it is entirely practicable to build an atmospheric tube from New York to Boston (200 miles) through which mail-bags or parcels of any description may be regularly, certainly, and safely sent in fifteen minutes. He has perfectly obviated the most apparent difficulty, which consisted in the collision of the parcel despatched on reaching its termination. This he has accomplished by the counter pressure, arising from the elasticity of unexhausted air, thereby reducing the shock until it becomes absolutely imperceptible. A considerable part of the stock for the building of this mail-tube has already been subscribed.

Another important invention is also described:—

A very important discovery has been made (or perhaps it might more properly be called an invention), by which an elasticity hitherto unknown has been imparted to cotton, that seems likely to create an immense demand for it in new directions. I speak particularly now of cotton mattresses and beds. Cotton costs from six to ten cents a pound; feathers, from forty to sixty. Although hair and wool mattresses have been extensively used in this country, yet, after all, the vast proportion of the North American people sleep on feathers or straw mattresses. The purity of cotton, and its freedom from any offensive smell, with the familiarity which all Americans have with it in almost every form, connected with the immense gain on the cost, promise to work a complete revolution in this department of domestic life. Under what is called the Robertson Patents a company has been organised for the manufacture of cotton beds, and they are now being introduced into our large cities under the title of *full mattresses*. If what is claimed for these cotton mattresses be true, we shall have more luxurious beds for about one-fourth the price we are now paying for ordinary kinds.

By the steamer *Atlantic* we have advices from New York to the 29th ult. She has brought 500,000 dollars in specie on freight. The *Northern Light* had arrived at New York from California, bringing 1,500,000 dols. worth of gold dust.

The late accounts from Washington state that on the 24th of October there were Treasury warrants entered for the redemption of £101,581 United States Stocks.

The revolution in Yucatan had been suppressed, after a loss of 300 men. The Spanish Minister had suspended his relations with the Mexican Government, and left the capital.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received by way of Trieste:—

The India Mail has arrived, with dates from Calcutta, October 8; Bombay, October 14; Burmah, Sept. 17, and Hong-Kong, Sept. 27.

Our territory in Burmah are in a state of siege, and the country in possession of the followers of Meatoon and other chiefs of equal rank, who give out that they are acting under the authority of the King of Ava. Our steamers are fired upon in going up and down the river, and the country is becoming a desert.

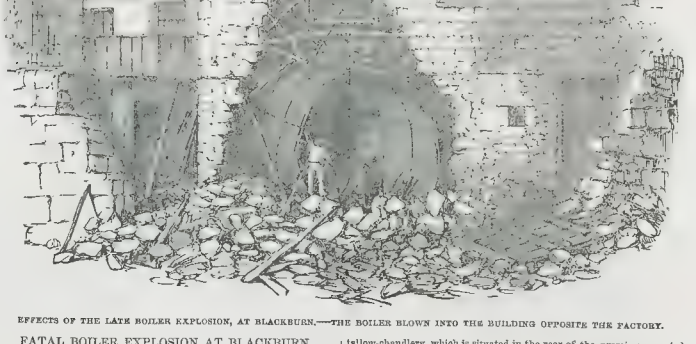
Mr. James Thomason, the celebrated Governor of the Agra Presidency, is dead.

Reports are current that a Russian army is invading Khiva and Bokhara; that Russia has entered into an alliance with Dost Mahomed and with Persia; and that a large Persian army has been collected in the valley of Sultanieh, for the purpose of co operating with Russia against Turkey.

Trade in India fair. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s 1d.

Shanghai has been occupied since the 7th of September by a band of insurgents.

At Amoy, on the 12th of September, the rebels completely routed a body of Government troops.



EFFECTS OF THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION, AT BLACKBURN.—THE BOILER BLOWN INTO THE BUILDING OPPOSITE THE FACTORY.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT BLACKBURN.

On Wednesday morning (last week), at about eight o'clock, a terrible boiler explosion took place in Starkie-street, Blackburn, on the premises occupied as a weaving shed by Mr. W. Hesketh. On the 31st of March, 1846, a similar accident, attended with fatal results, occurred on the same premises (formerly known as the Eagle Foundry), in that portion of the building which was then occupied by Mr. Samuel Rodgett. The scene of the calamity on Wednesday week was at the Penny-street end of the premises, about forty yards from the spot on which the former accident took place. Fortunately, most of the hands were absent from the premises at breakfast. We regret to state, however, that five individuals have lost their lives by this awful calamity, and several others have been very seriously injured.

The scene of this dreadful accident is now a pile of ruins. The engine-house was on the west side of Starkie-street, about thirty yards from the corner of Penny-street. The building was one story in height, with a cellar; both being occupied as weaving shops. Behind the engine-house there was another building, which was an additional story in height. These buildings, which adjoined the chimney, were completely blown down, as well as the engine-house and the adjoining premises in Starkie street. The boiler was waggon-shaped, about 14 feet 6 inches in length by 5 feet 6 inches in width. It had eight cross-stays: four at the surface of the water, and four at the crown of the boiler. Besides these, there were three or four diagonal stays, and one longitudinal one. The force of the pressure converted the waggon shape of the boiler into an irregular circular one. The boiler was completely lifted out of its bed, and driven with great force across the street, through the wall of the yard opposite, behind the Fleece Inn, through the stable, and partly into the kitchen, in which was a servant, who escaped destruction in an almost miraculous manner. She was knocked from one side of the kitchen to the other, but is unable to describe the manner in which she was so struck. It is almost incredible that such a mass of iron as that which composes the boiler, which was adapted for a 16-horse power engine, could have been driven through such solid masonry as the walls on the opposite side of the street, so as to be firmly embedded in the locality which it now occupies (See the Engraving)

One end of the boiler was blown in the direction of Mr. Talbot's tallow-chandlery, which is situated in the rear of the premises occupied by Mr. Hesketh. A bystander, who was in Penny-street at the moment of the accident, states that the boiler flew across the street, "just as if it had been a shot discharged from a gun."

The force of the explosion was felt within a considerable circle around Starkie-street. The house of Mr. H Briggs, which is situated at the corner of the street, has been greatly injured. It is probable that the large mass of iron behind (underneath which the boiler was driven) will have to be taken down. A singular circumstance was noticed on these premises in connection with the accident. A beam, with cloth on, was driven from the factory through a single pane of glass into one of the rooms.

We understand that the boiler which has exploded was about being replaced by a new one, for which the dimensions had been taken about a fortnight ago. It is said that the boiler had been in use about fifteen years.

We have abridged these details from the *Blackburn Standard*.

The accompanying Illustration of one of the strange effects of the catastrophe is from a Sketch by Mr. John N. Haworth, of Blackburn.

THE "ARGO" IN A CYCLONE.

We have been favoured by a passenger in the General Screw Steamship Company's Steamer *Argo*, Captain Henry Hyde, commander, with the accompanying fearful picture of this noble vessel, in a Cyclone, off the Island of Desolation, on her voyage to Port Phillip, June 28, 1853. The following are the details:—

At 7.40 p.m. The wind increasing from the N.E., and barometer falling, we shortened sail. At eight, barometer 29.80. The gale was now very heavy, and split the foretopsail and foresail, and carried away foregaff. 8.30. Barometer still falling, and the ship running off her course to the S.E., with steam and sail she endeavoured to pass the Island, and get ahead of the Cyclone; but, in doing that the storm was travelling about the same speed as the ship, viz., fifteen to sixteen miles per hour, and a tremendous sea running. The Captain, who had great faith in Colonel Sir William Reid's "Law of storms," considered it more prudent to heave to for a few hours, to allow the centre to pass astern; and at 9.30 rounded the ship to under close-reefed main-

"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—MR. PHELPS AS "BOTTOM," AND MISS WYATT AS "TITANIA."

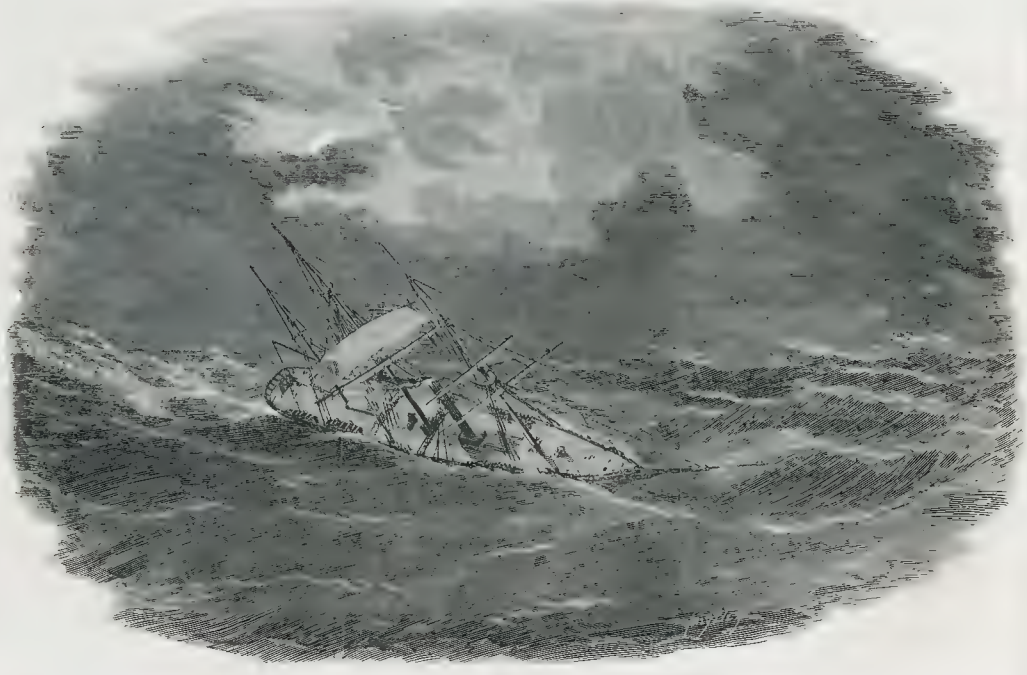
topsail, and disconnected the screw. At eleven it blew a perfect hurricane, lifting the quarter boats from the davits, and making the sea one sheet of foam. The gallant *Argo* behaved so well, and was so easy, that some of the passengers slept all night; and, had it not been for the split sails and broken spars, they would not have believed the vessel to have been in a gale.

The *Argo* has just accomplished the voyage round the world in 121 days—the greatest feat ever yet performed by any steam-vessel. She was built by Mr. Mare, of the Orchard Yard, Blackwall; her engines are by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. She has proved herself one of the finest sea-boats afloat; reflecting alike credit on the enterprising company she belongs to, and the commander, officers, and engineers who have so successfully navigated her through the numberless difficulties of so long a voyage. The annexed are the data of the voyage:—Distance run, 27,900 miles. Consumption of fuel: outwards, 850 tons; homewards, 972 tons. Number of days out, 59; ditto home, 62: total, 121.

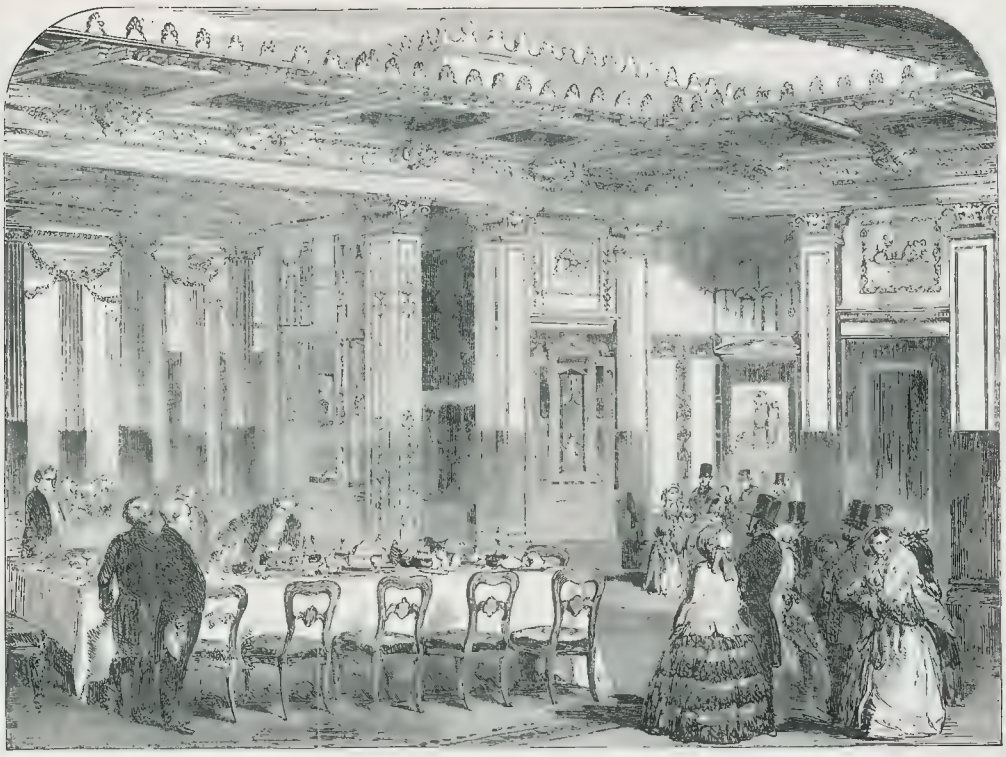
SADLERS' WELLS THEATRE.

THE run of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at this theatre is one of the most remarkable facts of the theatrical season. It is a proof that the poetical play yet possesses charms for a large portion of the public—provided it be placed upon the stage with a due regard to its importance, and with such needful accessories as aid its interpretation. These, in the present instance, are nicely adjusted to the occasion: they are not overdone; but the illustrations are at once eminently beautiful and justified by the strictest expediency. It is fair to assume, however, that the excellent acting of Mr. Phelps, in *Bottom*, contributes greatly to the attractions of the drama. The philosophical conception of the part, and the highly artistic embodiment implied in its skilful and elaborate execution, entitle it to the most decided commendation.

We give this week an Illustration of the scene between him and *Titania*, the fairy queen, cleverly and gracefully performed by Miss Wyatt. Although the mask of the ass's head conceals the features of Mr. Phelps, the general characterisms of his acting in the part, come out strictly defined—we may see the comic *vis* in the attitude; and even in the wearing of the head itself, there is a manner provocative of laughter. The likeness of the actor will be as well traced by the suggestiveness thus indicated, as if the express features had been given. Altogether, the success of the piece may be accepted as a decided triumph for the poetic drama.



THE STEAM-SHIP "ARGO" IN A CYCLONE OFF THE ISLAND OF DESOLATION



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—THE POMPEIAN COURT.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

In our Journal of last week, we sketched the leading incidents of her Majesty's inspection of the Crystal Palace. In the above Illustration our Artist has represented the Queen on the arm of the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the young Duchess of Brabant and Prince Albert, entering the principal apartment, or *atrium* of the Pompeian House, where luncheon was laid.

This apartment—termed also *compluvium*, because the roof has an

VIEW FROM THE SOUTH GALLERY OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AT SYDENHAM.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY H. P. DELAMOTTE.

opening of considerable size, through which the rain-water fell into a cistern or *impluvium* sunk in the floor, is very richly decorated. The walls are divided into compartments by pilasters, and each compartment is painted for [illegible] the height of [illegible] in a deep *marron* red, or a deep brilliant blue. [illegible] mythological [illegible] Andromache, by Hector [illegible] pictures are of no [illegible] in Pompeian houses [illegible] ground is first [illegible] dolphins, centaurs, dragons, birds, and deer, drawn in [illegible] Many letters are coloured green or [illegible] with ornaments in yellow, except the capitals, which are adorned with a white and blue [illegible] with yellow and red. [illegible] along the apartment [illegible] and red. A series of gilt figures supports the roof, which is white picked out with ornaments of red. [illegible] room, when completed, contains a marble basin, sunk in the floor, [illegible] mosaic.

It was in this apartment—at one period the only sitting-room that the Romans, when they had become luxurious and enlarged their houses, received their clients, as in a kind of ante chamber. But it still retained some part of its sacred character. The small conch was placed there, opposite the door; there, too, were ranged the images of ancestors, and the *focus*, or fire place, dedicated to the Lares. Around this apartment are the doorways of the [illegible] or sleeping rooms—narrow dens, without windows or light, except through the doors. The walls of the *cubicula* are richly ornamented by architectural designs, in golden, yellow, and other colours, on a deep black ground. Opposite the entrance, where the Queen appears, on the other side of the *atrium*, is the *tablinum*, a kind of recess in which the family records were kept; and beyond, supported by four pillars—of which the latter half is painted a deep red, the rest white, picked out at the capitals with blue—is the *peristylium*, a court open to the sky, with a small garden in its centre, the walls of which are also elegantly decorated with arabesque birds and flowers. [illegible] the *triclinium*, or dining-room, [illegible] is decorated with fanciful designs on a white ground, and may be considered the most pleasing apartment in the house.

There are also the *culina* [illegible] kitchen, the bath-room, and all the offices of the dwelling of a rich Pompeian. But Pompeii being only a third-class city, its mansions were less magnificent than those of Rome, although, perhaps, not less elegant.

The general conclusion to which this copy of the dwellings of the Roman citizen of Pompeii brings us is, that they were as much our inferiors in the arts of civilised comfort, as they were superior in taste and feeling for art. They employed artists, where we employ upholsterers and gilders, and house painters. In examining this series of apartments—in which Signor Abbate has exactly reproduced the forms and colours, as well as the proportions of the buried city, which he has spent his life in studying—it should be borne in mind that these buildings were erected in a climate where the greater part of the day would be pleasantly spent in the open air.

Decidedly the most interesting feature of this Pompeian House is the decoration, which seems to present a graceful mixture of many styles. Greek, Etruscan, and Roman. In some instances, the Greek style prevailed. "The decorations, in such cases, are divided into compartments of flat tints, with central pictures, surrounded by frets and other ornaments derived from mosaic-work. In the time of Augustus, Ludius introduced a system of [illegible] decorations," which [illegible] the *triclinium* in the Crystal Palace will show was carried to great perfection. After this, followed a more fantastic style, in which, as in the *cubicula* round the *atrium*, a quantity of architectural work is indicated of a very peculiar character.

Our other Illustration is engraved from a photograph taken by Mr. P. H. Delamotte, from the west gallery of the southern side of the Palace. Below [illegible] the Italian garden, with [illegible] statues, balustrades, and [illegible]; further on, the English garden; and further on, the [illegible] mount that is to be the Mount [illegible] excavations for the great trial lake where the auxiliary steam-vessels are to be immersed. On the right is the skeleton of the wing of the Palace to which the railway passengers are to be brought by a covered way. In the distance is the spire of Penge Church, and beyond are the Kent hills.

TESTIMONIAL TO PRINCE ALBERT.

A great meeting was held at the Egyptian hall, Mansion-house, on Monday last, for the purpose of forwarding the plan for raising a national testimonial to Prince Albert, to commemorate his invaluable services in its forwarding the Great Exhibition of 1851. And in the list of those who approve of the movement are—Lord [illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury, Westminster, Bedford, and other prominent peers, and a host of merchants, artists, and literary men. Among the gentlemen present were Captain Ralph Price, Admiral [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. Scott Russell, [illegible], Mr. Tite, architect; the Bishop of Oxford, Professor Donaldson, Mr. Belmore, Mr. D. Nicoll, Mr. Sheriff Mure, &c.

The Lord Mayor took the chair, and, on opening the proceedings, stated, that in calling the meeting he did so to give an opportunity to those who were desirous of carrying out the object of the testimonial to meet it. There was no desire to [illegible] any man to disregard his duty in carrying out the object of [illegible] feelings of the country by concentrating that feeling at a public meeting.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford proposed the first resolution. He thought it was of great importance in the opening of the proceedings, that they should mark what should be the object of the meeting and the resolution did so; and if any wanted [illegible] examples of the project he could see no object, [illegible] that there would be many [illegible] would be many determined [illegible] endeared to the people [illegible] of the Prince [illegible] who, when the proposition was objected to, [illegible] account of the [illegible] [illegible] deserving; for as events passed on such things must [illegible] therefore they should commemorate the great fact of the exhibition while yet the memory of it was vivid; and then there was the fact that the memory of the object was in itself deserving.

[illegible] review of his public life, and [illegible] increase [illegible].

Captain Shepherd seconded the adoption of the resolution; and he did so because [illegible] Exhibition had conferred a benefit upon this country and the world [illegible] and [illegible] a theme of praise in every quarter; and for [illegible] it was their desire on this occasion to [illegible] some [illegible] commemorative of the services [illegible] obliged to the Lord Mayor [illegible] setting; for what was every one's business was nobody's business.

The Lord Mayor [illegible] had received several hundred letters from different parts of the country, expressing approbation of the object of the meeting.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The Provost of Eton proposed the second resolution. He felt so deep a debt of gratitude to Prince Albert for his encouragement of education, that it made him great pleasure in proposing the resolution.—

[illegible] review of his public life, and [illegible] increase [illegible].

Samuel Mawley, Esq., seconded the resolution. [illegible] Mr. John Wilkes expressed his pleasure at the [illegible] conference in the object of the meeting, to which he was sure the country would respond with alacrity.

The [illegible] papers named was 6,0, and the aggregate amount of subscriptions reached to £[illegible]. Letters had also been received from Birmingham, Durham, Exeter, Manchester, Hereford, Southampton, Sheffield, Blackburn, Dudley, Coventry, &c.

Mr. Alderman Wire moved the third resolution, which was:—

[illegible] proposed to act as a central committee to carry out the objects in view, with power to [illegible] the [illegible] the expenses of it.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Cubitt, Hall, advocated the patronage of sculpture more extensively in the country. Hitherto, sculpture had been [illegible] by monumental [illegible] he would be the commencement of a new era, and he hoped, hereafter, instead of applying almost exclusively to the painter, they would [illegible] to the sculptor, and produce works of art, even during their lifetime, [illegible] to their country. He should now propose a vote of [illegible] to the Lord Mayor, who had done so much to promote the interests and art of architecture (Hear).

Mr. John Wood seconded [illegible] Burges.

The vote of thanks was then passed to the Lord Mayor, and [illegible] ing terminated.

[illegible] with the most startling evidences of the progress which the mechanical arts are making in the country.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

English engravers are busily engaged for the approaching season. Our readers will not be indisposed to hear how they are employed, and with what new prints the shops, during the approaching winter and spring, are likely to be filled. Mr. Graves, the great London publisher, has more thousands than ever afloat on fine and mezzotinto; and Liverpool and Manchester (represented by Mr. Grundy and Mr. Agnew) are living London and Mr. Graves both in liberality and taste.

Mr. Samuel Cousins (the great mezzotinto engraver, and the worthy disciple of Fisher and Raphael Smith) is busy at work on "The Infant Samuel," by Mr. Sant—one of the leading attractions of the last Royal Academy Exhibition; and on "The Release," by Mr. Millais—the picture painted for Mr. Joseph Arden—and a still greater attraction at the same Exhibition. Mr. Atkinson (the worthy pupil of Mr. Cousins) has steel-plates before him on which he is placing, with his well-known dexterity of hand, the large Landseer of "The Duke of Wellington visiting the Field of Waterloo, in company with the present Duchess of Wellington;" a second Edwin Landseer, called "The Highland Congregation" (originally "The Free Kirk"); and, if we mistake not, a picture by Mr. Frank Stone—that charming group of children round which so many young, and old people too, gathered with delight at the last Royal Academy Exhibition. Mr. Bromley has in hand a Landseer in the Vernon Gallery; and a Leicestershire Hunting piece, from a favourite picture in the possession of Sir Richard Sutton. Mr. Simmons is engraving "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," after Lucy; Mr. Easelon, "Columbus coming in sight of Land;" Mr. Charles Lewis "Watch Dogs," after Landseer; and two boy-Russells scampering on Highland ponies—the beautiful composition by the same artist rendered familiar to many by the old and popular lithograph. Mr. Willmore has Turner's "Golden Bough" before him; and a fine engraving he will assuredly make of it; as he cannot fail to do with "The Harvest Home," formerly Mr. Cartwright's property, now in the choice and increasing collection of Mr. Nayler, of Liverpool. Mr. Watt (the exquisite engraver of the "Highland Drovers") is still employed on Sir Charles Eastlake's picture of "Christ Blessing Little Children." Mr. Greatbach is giving his nights and days to "The Christening of the Prince of Wales." Mr. J. H. Robinson is adding further delicacy of finish to a picture for the Irish Art Union. Mr. Doo, if we mistake not, is employed upon a Leslie—a "Young Mother and Child"—one of the best of his recent compositions. Mr. Robert Graves is dedicating the whole of his time to "The Slide," after Webster. Mr. Henry Cousins is continually bending over "The Wreck," the fine *Yarborough* Turner. Mr. Mottram is engraving three very large pictures of John Martin, for Mr. M'Clean, of the Haymarket. Mr. Thomas Landseer is impatient to finish "Night" and "Morning," the two pictures by his celebrated brother, painted for Lord Hardinge. Some good engraver (we forget his name) is toiling with success over Maclise's "Caxton," and another "hand" not less deservedly eminent in *translating* Mr. Frederick Tayler's large and fine water-colour drawing, entitled "Weighing the Deer." Mr. Wallis has "Lucerne" in hand after Turner; and Mr. Prior "Zurich," after the *Windus* water-colour Turner. Mr. Joubert is hard at work on "The Play-ground" by Webster. Mr. Faed, on "Shakspeare and his Friends;" Mr. Jackson, on the "Parable of the Lilies," after Le Jeune; Mr. Robert Mitchell on "Christ Walking on the Sea," after Landseer, and Mr. Burnet on the large *Kilsmere* Turner—the well known companion to the marvellous Vanderveldes in the Bridgewater Gallery. So are we without a fair share of portraits. We are to have a new full-length engraving of Lord John Russell; a full-length of Lord Gough in his "fighting coat;" and a full-length of Lord Raglan. On the whole, the prospect of what the printsellers' windows will be like in London, Liverpool, and Manchester from December to June next, is unusually good.

We were wrong, it appears, in stating that there was no vacancy in the ranks of the Royal Academy. We were misled by the "Red-book," and had forgotten at the time that Mr. Frith was—what he deserves to be—a full Royal Academician. The vacancy caused by Mr. Frith's election has just been filled up by the election of Mr. Millais. We mentioned Mr. Millais's name, we will be remembered, in connection with the first vacancy in the ranks of the Association. His election has occasioned great rejoicings among the pre-Raffaelites; nor could the Academy have made a better selection.

There has been a sale this week at the Earl of Ducie's, in Belgrave-square, of a few choice pictures: among which we may mention six early portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, when he was scarcely out of the trammels of his master, Hudson, but revealing traces of his after manner; a genuine and good Cornelius Jansen; a clever portrait of Lord Rodney, by Gainsborough; a choice Clarkson Stanfield; and an early Mulready—an "interior of a barber's shop" much in the manner of those early pictures of the same great master which Mr. Sheepshanks has brought together with equal liberality and taste. We shall chronicle some of the prices in our next week's column of artistic gossip.

We have mentioned the choice and increasing collection of English pictures in the possession of Mr. Nayler, of Liverpool—a name among the patrons of art new, no doubt, to very many. His collection has been formed for him chiefly by Mr. Grundy. Mr. Nayler has not been a collector very long; but, by his wealth and liberality he has been able to form a noble collection, tempting possessors of good pictures by offering unheard of prices. Mr. Cartwright, the great dentist, is said to have surrendered six pictures by English masters to him for £10,000. There was no resisting an agent cheque to the tune of £10,000, and for pictures which, perhaps, originally, had not cost £3000. Is Mr. Rogers proof against Mr. Nayler and Mr. Grundy? Can Mr. Sheepshanks resist him?

Mr. Carlyle has brought Cromwell into fashion. His admirable edition of his letters has revived an interest in the great Protector, unfelt since his death. When a collector gave twenty-one guineas, at the Strawberry-hill sale for a letter from Cromwell to his wife, people held up their hands in wild amazement at such folly: but such folly (if folly it can be called) was exceeded the other day by Mr. John Young, of Blackheath, giving for a letter from Cromwell to his son Richard a still larger sum, viz, £37 6s. The letter is printed in Mr. Carlyle's volumes.

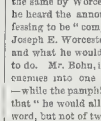
Joe Miller's tomb is at this present moment lying flat on its face in the Portugal-street burying-ground of St Clement Danes, and the grave of the immortal Joe is concealed by scaffolding and rubbish. We should be sorry to see the grave altogether obliterated, or the stone moved from its present site; but we fear that the new King's College Hospital buildings now going on will interfere with Joe's *hic jacet*; though Mr. Bellamy, the architect, will, we are assured, take care of poor Joe, and place his head stone in some fairly conspicuous place near to its present site. Whoever feels an interest in Joe and his "jests" should visit his grave before the exact position has become altogether untraceable.

The chief topic of conversation in literary circles during the present week has been a pamphlet from America, entitled "A Gross Literary Fraud Exposed, relating to the publication of 'Worcester's Dictionary' in London." "Worcester's Dictionary" is, in its integrity, an American publication; the London bookseller complained of, and in no measured terms, is Mr. H. G. Bohn. The pamphlet reveals one or two curious literary points. America possesses two rival Dictionaries of the English language, "Webster's" and "Worcester's." Now Webster hates Worcester, and Worcester hates Webster, with all the fury of female resentment. Each scorns the best at the other. They would not harness one another for untold gold. Indeed, if Webster was to introduce a new good word into his Dictionary, Worcester would not adopt it, because Webster introduced it. Webster would do exactly the same by Worcester. Imagine then Mr. Worcester's surprise, when he heard the announcement of a dictionary published in London, professing to be "compiled from the materials of Noah Webster, LL.D., by Joseph E. Worcester." Here he is made to do, what he had not done, and what he would evidently eat his right hand off, rather than attempt to do. Mr. Bohn, if the pamphlet is correct, has turned the two American enemies into one cage. The complaint calls for some explanation—while the pamphlet itself reminds us, in parts of Pope's far-seeing line, that "he would allow a dictionary-maker to know the meaning of one word, but not of two words put together."

A plan is commenced at last for the National Gallery. Almost all the pictures have been newly hung: the walls have been re-papered in a maroon or chocolate colour—and in the hanging, attention has been paid to the several schools to which the painters belong. Thus, Velasquez is hung between Murillo and Zurbaran. The rooms, however, are too small to allow of any full carrying out of the scheme of schools. The large Turner looks very noble in its new hanging. There are also a few additions to the collection described in another part of our paper of this week.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. CECIL JOHN LAWLESS, M.P.



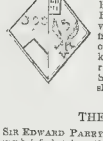
It was only last week that we recorded the death of Lord Clonmurry. We have now the melancholy duty of announcing that of his Lordship's second son, the member for Clonmel, which took place at his residence, Blackrock, Cork, on the 6th inst. The Hon. Cecil Lawless was born 1st August, 1820; and married, 7th February, 1848, Frances Georgiana, daughter of the late Morres Townsend, Esq., of Shepperton, co. Cork, and widow of the late John Wm. Digby, Esq., of Landerstown. Mr. Lawless represented the borough of Clonmel, for which he sat in three Parliaments.

LADY LANGFORD.

The accidental death by drowning of Lady Langford, on the 4th inst, is a subject of painful regret. Her Ladyship had been on a visit to Ardglian Castle, the residence of Colonel Taylor; and, about one o'clock on Friday week, went, accompanied by her maid, to bathe—as she had accustomed herself to do, daily, summer and winter—at a bathing-place connected with the castle by a bridge near the sea beach. The sea was very rough, and the Lady was unfortunately carried by the waves into deep water, and drowned before she could be extricated from the violence of the sea. The body was recovered and conveyed to the castle.

Lady Langford had only attained her thirty-third year. She was eldest daughter of the late Edward Michael Conolly, Esq., of Castletown. Her marriage to Lord Langford took place 26th July, 1842; and its issue consists of one daughter and two sons.

THE HON. LADY LEVINGE.



The Hon. Elizabeth Anne, Lady Levinge, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. of Knockdrin Castle, died at her residence, Merrion-square, Dublin, on the 28th ult., after a tedious illness. Her Ladyship, who had reached the age of 67, was daughter of Thomas Boothby Parkyns, first Lord Rancliffe, and sister of Maria Charlotte, Princess Polignac. She married the late Sir Richard Levinge in 1810, whom she survived little more than five years. Her death is regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom her amiable disposition and kindness of heart had endeared her. Her Ladyship's remains were conveyed from Knockdrin Castle on Saturday morning last, for interment in Portnashangan Church.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

Sir Edward Parry has communicated to the *Times* the accompanying brief sketch of the proceedings of Lieut. Cresswell from the time he parted from the *Investigator* in Mercy Bay, till he arrived in England as the bearer of Captain M'Clure's despatches. This sketch Sir Edward Parry believes to be necessary to complete the record of these events up to the present time.—

Before Captain M'Clure left, the *Investigator* for Melville Island, he arranged for Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell to follow with the more sickly part of the crew. The party consisted of Mr. Wynniett (Mate, now Lieutenant, in sledded home), Mr. Piers (assistant-surgeon), Mr. Miertsching (Esquimaux interpreter), and 14 petty officers, marines, and seamen.

April 16th, at 5.30 a.m.—They left the ship, the remaining part of the officers and ship's company giving them three hearty cheers. There was one sick man on the sledge from the time they left the ship until their arrival at the *Resolute*. The wind blew strong from the westward, with snow drift; but, as all the requisite arrangements had been made for their start, Lieutenant Cresswell did not postpone it. At six p.m. they sighted the eastern land of the bay, and found by it that they had made a good distance. Shortly after leaving the ship Corporal Farquharson and Joseph Tacey broke down, and were obliged to haul out of the drag ropes. The form making pains in the chest, the latter suffering from a fall shortly before leaving the *Investigator*. They encamped on Point Back, about ten miles from the ship. On the 16th they started at six a.m.; but travelling proved very heavy, and the men already showed signs of weakness. The 17th they rounded Cape Hamilton. The ice had been thrown up by tremendous external pressure, between which and the land they had to drag the sledges. To accomplish this they were obliged to double-man the sledges (nine men to one) over at a time. As soon as they found a chance of passing their way through the hummocky barrier that lined the shore, they struck off on to the sea ice, and encamped about two miles from the land.

April 22nd.—They sighted Melville Island. Their daily journeys varied; sometimes the sun gave them a look to cheer them on their way; but, generally speaking, the weather was gloomy: the men suffering from weakness and fatigue, and the difficulty of drawing the sledges increasing from day to day. The ice was extremely rough and hummocky. One day they came upon a large field of ice from which the wind had blown away the snow, and the weight of the sledges appeared comparatively nothing. They were passing rapidly along, when one man was found to be missing. It was a poor fellow who had shewed symptoms of mental imbecility, but until then had travelled with the rest. The defection was grievous, but unavoidable. They sent back to search for him, and found him in a pool of melted snow. From that time great difficulty was experienced in getting him along. He was always throwing himself on the snow to lie down. They dared not put him on one of the sledges, as already the weight was great enough for their enfeebled party, with one man unable to walk and their needful baggage.

April 30th.—At 6.30 a.m., just as they were beginning their day's march, two men were seen coming towards the tents from the eastward. They proved to be Mr. Pim and a seaman, with a sledge and dogs; he had been sent out by Captain Kellett to assist them in, and land some stores at Winter Harbour. He was much surprised to find this party so far advanced in their journey. Lieutenant Cresswell wished him to send the things, as they did not require any immediate assistance. At this time Charles Anderson, being unable to walk any further, was taken on the sledge. Notwithstanding this extra weight, they made excellent progress, the men being in high spirits on the strength of being so near the *Resolute*.

May 2nd.—They started at eleven p.m., and arrived on board the *Resolute* at four a.m. on the following day. Captains Kellett and M'Clure met them on the floe. Captain Kellett gave them the heartiest welcome. The journey from the *Investigator* was made in sixteen days, the distance 176 miles.

The day following (May 4) Captain M'Clure set out on his return to his ship, and was accompanied by the surgeon of the *Resolute*, with instructions to examine into the health of the crew; Captain Kellett, as senior officer, having determined that, if twenty should be found volunteered to remain with Captain M'Clure, that gunnies officer should be at liberty to stay by his ship and attempt to bring her through, should [illegible] accordingly.

It was Captain Kellett's strenuous wish that a party of the *Investigator's* men should go on to the *North Star*, at Beechey Island; but as, out of twenty-four, only two were not affected with scurvy, he was obliged to

abandon the design. Captain Kellett placed the *Investigator*'s despatches in the hand of Lieutenant Cresswell, with directions to proceed to the *North Star* in company with Mr. Roche (mate), with a party of eleven men, the boatswain of the *Resolute*, and Lieutenant Wynniett, of the *Investigator*.

On the 13th of May they saw two musk oxen. Lieutenant Cresswell and Mr Roche went in pursuit. They wished to have shot only the cow, but, having wounded her, the bull would not let them approach her; they, therefore, had to shoot him also. The sledge being very heavily laden, they could not take more than the hind quarters of the cow away with them. Such is Arctic life. For eighteen months before quitting the *Investigator* nearly starved, and now leaving 500 or 900lbs. of excellent fresh beef for the wolves and Fox!

On the morning of the 2nd of June they arrived on board the *North Star*, Capt. Pullen, at Beechey Island. The journey was 300 miles, and had occupied four weeks to accomplish.

On the 5th of August the *Phœnix* arrived, commanded by Capt. Inglefield. At that time Capt. Pullen had been away a month from the *North Star*, to communicate with Sir Edward Belcher. By the time he returned the season was rapidly advancing, and the opinion of the most experienced was decided that Capt. Inglefield, in the *Phœnix*, should no longer delay his return home, without further waiting for Sir Edward Belcher's arrival at Beechey Island.

On the 22nd of August the *Phœnix* left Beechey Island. She touched at Disco, at Lievely (taking in coals, and at Hollestenburg, where they put in to complete their astronomical observations. At both places they met with Esquimaux, and joined with them in the dance and song. The women were clean and neat, and peculiarly simple and modest in their conduct.

On the 4th of October Capt. Inglefield and Lieut. Cresswell landed at Thurso, at the extreme north of Scotland. Fifty-three hours' travelling brought them to London. On Friday, Oct. 7, they arrived at the Admiralty, with tidings that the geographical question of the long-sought-for North-West Passage had been satisfactorily solved.

SKETCHES OF STRIKES AND RIOTS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS

To give a mere catalogue of the strikes which have occurred in the factory districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and parts of Yorkshire, of which Manchester is the commercial centre, would occupy many columns of this journal. We select a few of those to which general interest attaches, either for their magnitude or for the evidence they afford of changes and revolutions in the industrial history of the country.

It is not since the inventions of the spinning-jenny, the mule, the self-actor, the carding-cylinder, the willow, the elephant, the "devil," the power-loom, the "speeded" loom, or the many mechanical and chemical appliances to bleaching, dyeing, and printing, that strikes have become prevalent; though most persons who have written of them date their commencement at the period when spinning-mills arose—namely, between 1765 and 1769. Strikes were as frequent before the invention of the jenny in 1765 as since: but they affected fewer persons.

A street and lane near the present centre of Manchester, retains the name of "Spinning Field." In that field—on the grass in summer time, in sheds around it in wet weather—hundreds of women, sometimes a thousand at once, sat on low stools, each with her single wheel and spindle; or, if the wheel and spindle were of a construction not admitting the woman to be seated, she tripped backward, forward, and again backward, over two or three yards of space, "whirring" the wheel with her right hand, its hand making the spindle revolve, her left hand drawing out the attenuating thread from the spindle's point. Merry days were those for the women. They kept the weavers at work, or at "play," as they had a mind. When they struck work it was not against a great master manufacturer, but, in most instances, against the operative weavers. Females earned more money at spinning than men did on the looms. A weaver would go out several hours in the morning collecting weft from the women for his day's work, giving one the present of a ribbon and another a promise, besides payment, before he could obtain what he required. In country districts the weaver had to travel many miles to farm-houses, hamlets, and villages, to look for his weft, and frequently returned without it. The warp (longitudinal threads; weft, transverse threads) was furnished to him by the Manchester chapmen, who went through the country with pack-horses. It was chiefly linen yarn from Ireland, the weft only being of cotton, although the product of the two was called "Manchester cotton."

In 1763 there were riots in Manchester, Bolton, Wigan, and Warrington, about wages and against strangers. These were the only towns, except Blackburn and Lancaster, which were then manufacturing places; but even Lancaster was more noted for its shipping than its weaving trade. As for Preston, it remained the aristocratic town of the county, many years after that time. In those days the gentry of landed estate did not throng to London, as now. "Proud Preston," as it was designated, was the focus of gentility for the north-west of England. It had, however, a considerable shipping-trade in its river, the Ribble; but, like that in the Lune, at Lancaster, it has been absorbed in the docks of stupendous Liverpool.

In 1765, James Hargreaves, a weaver, at Stonehill Moor, two miles south-east of Blackburn, adjoining Peel Fold (humble patrimony of a weaver, who had a large family of sons and one daughter; three looms in his house, and half a dozen cows in the yard—his name Robert Peel), in that year and place, James Hargreaves invented the spinning-frame. A hand-wheel, as then used by the women, was upset one day, while an impudent Manchester chapman attempted a familiarity with the daughter of the landlady at Knuzden Brook. The girl rose indignantly from her wheel; it fell backward; the horizontal spindle standing vertically, and still continuing to revolve. While others present belted that the presumptuous youth could not snatch a kiss from the indignant maiden, Hargreaves watched the revolving spindle; and a thought—an inspiration of thought—carried him instantly from the ale-house home. He laid his wife's spinning-wheel on its back, the horizontal spindle turned vertically; made the wheel revolve; drew a roving of cotton into a thread; and reasoned thus: why should not the band from the wheel move more spindles than one, each spindle twisting a thread? Why should I not make a clamp (two pieces of timber) to lay hold of a number of rovings, to draw them from the spindle, as my finger and thumb now draw one? Why not fix this clamp upon a frame—the frame upon four travelling wheels?

It was done. His wife, in admiration, asked, "But whot will then ca't, Jem?" "What an oo ca't after thysen', Jenny; they ca'd thee 'Spinnin'' Jenny afore aw got thee. What an oo ca't 'Spinnin' Jenny?"

[The present writer gives this, and the other incidents now first published, on the authority of some very old persons at Church and Accrington, with whom a few years back he associated, while collecting materials for a history of strikes.]

Coeval with the spinning-jenny was the carding-cylinder of Robert Peel. Both drew forth mobs of women, with tinder and matches, to burn the machines—tramping in their wooden-soled clogs on the stone causeways—and shouting with voices which made strong-hearted men tremble—even the stout and resolute Robert Peel, that sturdy father of four grown-up sons. You may, in fancy, see him, as he was then seen in the gap of a hedge; a blue woollen apron before him, and wearing a calf-skin waistcoat, the hair outward. He and his grown sons—William, Edmund, Robert (afterwards Sir Robert), and Jonathan, have by this time erected dye and print works at Brookside, carding and spinning works at Altham. He has a ware-room in Blackburn, in the Black Bull Inn yard. Yesterday the mob razed it to the ground. In the night they have been to Brookside, have fired the premises, and left them a smoking ruin. His sons have been hurt in the affray, and now the mob return from Blackburn, and, scouring through the fields, seem bent to Altham. He has come to the Fold, where his machinery is, to watch for the safety of Mrs. Peel, daughter Anne, and the younger children. He watches the streams of insurgent women from the gap in the hedge at bottom of his meadow. In two hours Altham is on fire; before night it is a wreck. His neighbours, James Hargreaves, wife and children, have fled for their lives, have gone towards Manchester in the night, and are hunted to-day. If he and family remain at Peel Fold to night they may not be alive to-morrow: they also flee. Hargreaves reaches Nottingham poor and dispirited; but after a time unites with Mr. Strutt, and works his inventions, and so the fortunes of the Strutts arise. Robert Peel, with no home of safety in Lancashire, settles down with his younger children at Burton-in-Trent, in Staffordshire. His son Robert finds pure water and green sward for a bleach-field, at Bury, seven miles from Manchester, and bleaches, dyes, prints; takes a partner; marries partner's daughter; has a son born on Shrove Tuesday, 1788, whose birthday is kept on "pancake day" every year; and hence the lad never shows his face but children run after him, clattering in wooden clogs, and shouting, "Pancake Bob," which annoys him so much, that leaving for Harrow School, he does not visit Bury till he has become famous as a statesman. But now, 1853, his statues are in the market-place, and on yonder lofty hill. At Whitsuntide of this year, 1853, the writer was beside the statue in the market-place, while twelve thousand holiday faces stood around—all children, fathers, mothers, wives, sweethearts, all better dressed—all meeting well dressed friends from other towns—all workers for better wages—all fresh from homes with better filled cupboards than ever known before—all in the bright May sunshine trooping around the statue which addressed them—if ever statue spoke to human understanding—(Oh! that artists who clothe modern statesmen in Roman togas, and surround them with allegories, had been there that day, and had seen this statue speaking to that people!) "It may be I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in the abode of those whose lot it is to labour and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow; when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice!"

What an unhappy result of adverse incidents and absence of that spirit of arbitration, the mutual concessions, the friendly conferences between employers and employed, such as the cotton school of politicians tell us should, and would if they had their way, settle the disputes of nations, instead of armies and fleets; what an unhappy issue it is that Bury, so sunny-faced in May, should, with work still to do, bread still to eat, though a bad harvest has made it dear—should in November have its factories closed, its people gathered in gloomy discontent, not one step taken towards the rational settlement of trade differences more worthy of an intelligent people than at and before the invention of the first mill machinery. To return to that early period!

In 1763, Preston was the theatre of destructive riots. They arose from a contested election, but are memorable in the annals of manufactures as introducing to us one of the Preston voters, who was subsequently the centre-man of many riots and strikes. This was Richard Arkwright, son of a freeman of Preston (one of thirteen children), who possessed the franchise as a scot-and-lot voter, although he had been a resident—as barber, and dealer in hair—at Bolton. He had been for several years attempting the discovery of Perpetual Motion; latterly to spin cotton by rollers—a pair of rapidly-revolving rollers drawing the roving of cotton from a pair moving slowly. He was now, in the outhouse of one Smalley, an innkeeper, engaged in perfecting this machine when a mob of spinning-women from thence also. He went to Cromford, in Derbyshire, where, finding a fall of water to drive his machinery, he erected the cradle of the cotton trade, and of his own colossal fortunes. It may be remarked that the stream of water at Chorley, from which Arkwright was chased away by the mobs of 1769, was that on which Mr Richard Cobden attained eminence as a calico-printer subsequent to 1830. He, too, had to contend with strikes and mobs.

At West Houghton, in the same neighbourhood, some of the earliest cotton-mills were destroyed in 1769 by insurgent women—the men, who were weavers at time, being on the side of the mills, rather than on that of the spinning-women. West Houghton is, perhaps, the only place in Lancashire possessing in abundance all the elements of manufactures that did not recover from popular hostility.

A. S.

THE PRESTON WAGES DISPUTE.

THE Preston strike, or "lock out," as the operatives contend it ought to be called, still continues, and neither manufacturers nor work-people show signs of giving way. The magnitude of the industrial operations suspended will be seen, when we state that the dispute closes the mills of 4 firms, suspends a nominal horse-power of 1,000, throws 21,000 hands (nearly one-half of them women and children) out of work, arrests weekly earnings amounting in the aggregate to £10,000 or £11,000, and stops 1,400,000 spindles and 40,000 looms. It is difficult to appreciate the full significance of these statistics; yet such are the results, in one town only, of subjecting the relations between capital and labour to a principle of combined action when disputes arise.

The facts of the case seem to be that in 1847, when a general 10 per cent reduction took place, the millowners either promised their operatives—or they believed so—a general 10 per cent advance on the rates of piecework as soon as prosperity returned. Prosperity came, but with it no general rise—or at least none to the extent looked for. Dissatisfaction began to prevail; but the weavers had no union in Preston until the recent strike in Stockport, when delegates came over to collect subscriptions for the hands out there. The Stockport masters having succumbed to the pressure put upon them, the new-born committee of the Preston Weavers' Union, thought that the time had come for insisting on a general rise of payments in their respective trades there. They were encouraged to do so by some of the Stockport masters, who, having made the required advance, considered themselves as placed at a disadvantage in the Manchester market with those of Preston, in producing the same descriptions of goods. The operatives, having struck work in several factories, turned the machinery of their unions to account, in supporting the unemployed from the contributions of those still at work. Then the associated masters, feeling that the intention was to take them in detail, closed their mills; so that the strike may be correctly described a masters' strike. The townspeople of Preston who are not in-

volved in the question, and can look at it impartially, have a general impression that, if the hands are without excuse for their conduct, the masters have acted with undue precipitation and severity. They are blamed for countenancing the principle of combined action in questions of the rate of wages. They are blamed for a generally stern and unbending demeanour towards their operatives, which freezes their sympathy, and lays the groundwork for constant suspicion and occasional violent ruptures, like the present. During their recent prosperity they are accused of not behaving liberally to their hands; and they certainly taunt them with not having chosen the proper time for their strike, with trade bad and provisions rising. When they resolved to close their mills they gave a month's notice, but they accompanied the announcement with no word of warning or advice. They neither called their hands together nor expostulated with them singly, nor resorted to any of those expedients which might have counteracted the influence of the agitators. Perhaps the discipline of the mills (which, by the way, is complained of as oppressive in many minor points of order and regulation) rendered all this hauteur necessary; but, even on the necessity and prudence of a general lock-out, there are grounds for questioning their conduct

A meeting of the masters' association was held at Preston on Friday last, when the following resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting, on its rising, do adjourn to Thursday, the 1st of December next; but that the committee be requested to call a meeting at an earlier period, if they are of opinion that it will be conducive to the settlement of the question on the basis of the foregoing resolution, provided also they are satisfied that the general body of operatives are prepared to emancipate themselves from the dictation of parties who have an interest in prolonging the unfortunate dispute between the employers and the employed

That, whereas an advance of wages was offered to the operatives of Preston and the neighbourhood on the 19th day of August last, which offer was dictated more by a desire to preserve the harmony and general good feeling that then prevailed in the town, than by anything in the state of trade warranting such advance, and whereas the same has not been generally accepted by the operatives, through the interference of the same mischievous and irresponsible parties who have been the cause of all the distress brought upon the town; and whereas the prospects of the trade have materially altered for the worse:

It is therefore the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that whenever the time shall arrive for the re opening of the mills, the rate of wages shall be the same as was paid on or before the 1st of March last, subject, however, to such alterations as may be recommended by the committee in particular cases.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.—MR. COWELL ADDRESSING AN OPEN-AIR MEETING OF FACTORY OPERATIVES, IN THE ORCHARD.

The operatives, on their part, have not been idle. Delegates have been despatched to Birmingham, Manchester, the Potteries, Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns and places to arouse the trades there and obtain subscriptions.

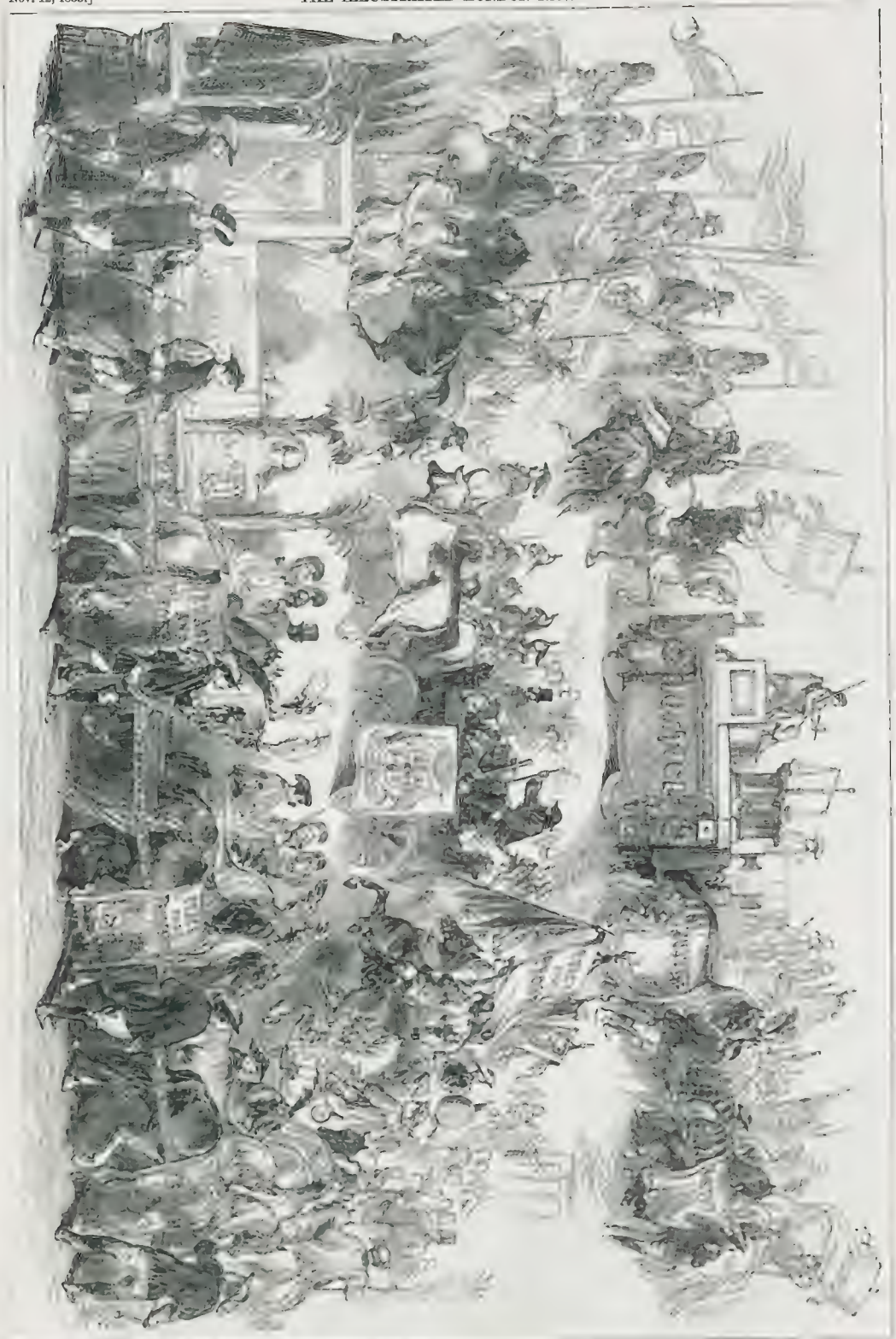
Numerous meetings have been held in the open air, of one of which we present an Engraving. The speaker is Mr. Cowell, who has taken a leading part in the strike, and whose portrait we give. A meeting was held in the Temperance-hall on Sunday, the 23rd ult. About 70 delegates were present. The amount received that day for the maintenance of the operatives was £1687, including the large sum of £613 contributed by Blackburn, and £110 by Preston On Monday, the 24th ult., the first payment was made to the operatives by the Amalgamated Committee. The payment took place in the Temperance-hall, formerly a cockpit, and situated in a narrow lane leading out of Fishergate, close to the old church. At the table on the right were arranged paper packets of money, counted out and brought from a small room, the door of which is seen a little to the left of the table (see Illustration). The chairman called over the names of hands from the various mills, who thereupon came up to the paymaster and received their money. The weavers, minders, beamers, and dressers were paid with 6s., and the tenters with 2s. The spinners, self-actor minders, &c., got 7s. each; the card-room hands from 1s. to 2d.; and the throstle-spinners from 3s. 6d. to 9d. The recipients seemed, on the whole, satisfied with the rate of allowance. The tenth report of the Preston power-loom weavers, dated November 2, shows an income for the last week of £1790 14s. 3d., and an expenditure of £1786 0s. 3½d.; leaving a balance in hand of £4 13s. 11½d.

The manufactures of Preston are chiefly of the coarser descriptions, being intended for exportation to the Indies, China, and foreign markets. Of this class of goods what has recently been remarked with regard to the cotton manufacture generally holds true, that the number of mills is not increasing in Manchester itself, and that they are now established in the surrounding towns, which are thus becoming great centres of population. The reasons assigned for this are, briefly, that in Manchester land is dear, rates are heavy, the hands little under control, and wages high; whereas in the neighbouring places the large area of ground required for mills is cheaply obtained, the local charges are still light, facilities exist for exercising a considerable amount of influence over the operatives, wages are low, and labour is abundant. Preston is one of these places. There the millowner gets the ground upon which his establishment stands upon favourable terms. He can build cottages for his hands, thus keeping them about him. The local rates have not yet been burdened by heavy charges for constabulary and other objects; there is a military force at hand to suppress disturbances; and, as it is a frontier town to the Manchester district in one direction, and near Liverpool and Fleetwood, it used to catch a large Irish immigration, and still receives from the agricultural districts to the north a considerable supply of hands wherewith to feed the labour market and keep down wages.

It has been stated by the speakers at the open-air meetings that the Preston factory operatives receive from 20 to 30 per cent lower wages than are given in other towns. The two largest sections of operatives here are spinners and weavers—the former usually spinning in the same mill the yarn which the latter convert into cotton cloth.

In 1836 the spinners combined to obtain an advance of wages from the masters; the result of which was that the masters combined also, closed their mills, and, after fifteen weeks' struggle, starved them into a surrender. The misery and suffering which that struggle entailed have not been obliterated by a lapse of seventeen years. Many of the small shopkeepers were ruined, hundreds of homes were completely broken up by it, and debts were incurred which, even now, remain unpaid. So strong was the impression produced by it that hardly any of those who were active on that occasion take part in the present strike, and some of the prime movers then do not hesitate to condemn the folly and rashness with which this crisis has been precipitated.

PAYMENT OF OPERATIVES, IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL, PRESTON.



ORD MAYOR'S SHOW, 1853.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

WEDNESDAY was as bright and bracing a Ninth of November as ever illumed the civic calendar. To say that the accustomed show took place would not be altogether correct, since the pageant was, in great part, remodelled; and was a very near approximation of the tasteful example set by Sir John Musgrove, Lord Mayor in 1850. His show was a sort of antiquarian illustration of the glories of the Great Exhibition of the following year; and Lord Mayor Rumney's show on Wednesday, was an emblematic pageant of like national character. It was, indeed, a procession of All Nations. The promise of novelty drew forth crowds of citizens from dusty streets courts, and alleys; and these thousands were greatly augmented before seven o'clock from the metropolitan boroughs and suburban districts. The bridges were crowded by eager spectators, desirous of viewing the civic procession by water; the weather being unusually fine for this portion of the pageant. The river steamers were gaily decorated, the church towers and spires displayed their flags, and the bells rang merrily. Possibly, the crowd was greatly increased by the expectation that the days of Lord Mayor's Shows are numbered by the Corporation Commissioners.

There were three great points of attraction—viz., Guildhall, Fish-street-hill, and Billingsgate. In the neighbourhood of Guildhall the crowd was excessive, and the shouts of the populace gave a most welcome salute to the new Lord Mayor. The various commercial houses in the locality were decorated with flags, and the windows were graced with female beauty still more brilliant and inspiring.

The procession formed at Guildhall, and moved along King-street, through Gresham-street, Princes-street, Lombard street, Fenchurch-street, Mincing-lane, Tower-street, Eastcheap, to Fish-street-hill, in the order as given in the annexed programme. The crowd at this point was immense: the streets, windows, and house-tops were crowded with human beings; as were the houses in the neighbourhood of Fish-street-hill, which commanded a good view of the procession, as it diverged from Eastcheap in its way to Billingsgate-market. Here, the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities embarked in the state barges waiting for them.

Shortly before two o'clock, the firing of guns from the wharf of Messrs. Searle, the City barge-master, announced the arrival of the Lord Mayor and the civic functionaries at Westminster: long before that period Palace-yard, Westminster-hall, and the several courts, were filled with an assemblage of well-dressed persons, principally of the gentler sex. The Civic barge having drawn up at the landing-place at the east end of the Royal Palace of Westminster, the Lord Mayor and civic authorities proceeded in state to the Court of Exchequer, and took up their position within the bar. Lord Chief Baron wearing the gold collar, SS; Mr. Baron Park, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Baron Platt also appearing in their scarlet robes. The Recorder then in a brief address presented the Lord Mayor to the Barons. The Lord Chief Baron having expressed his satisfaction of the choice of the Livery in the appointment of their chief magistrate, the Lord Mayor took the usual oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The Recorder then, in the name of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Wire, invited their Lordships to the banquet at Guildhall.

The Lord Chief Baron intimated that some of the Judges would attend. The civic authorities then proceeded to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. The Recorder having presented the Lord Mayor, invited the Judges to the Banquet. The Lord Mayor then re-embarked on board the City barge, and proceeded to Blackfriars-bridge; where, having joined the procession, it returned to Guildhall.

The following is the programme of the procession, from which it will be seen that the earlier portion consisted of the civic authorities, the Sheriffs the Aldermen who have not passed the chair, and the late Lord Mayor. Then commenced the new portion of the Show, which was arranged and carried out by Mr. F. Fenton, under the direction of Mr. Bunning, the City Clerk of the Works.

PROGRAMME OF THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION.

First Division of Constables to clear the way.
The Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, with Banners.
City Marshal a Man.
Pensioners of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.
Lowmen of the Guard.
Private Trumpeters.
Mace.
Bow Bearer.
Cockswains.
Beadle—at
Inspecting Boatswains.
Two Police Constables.
The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers
Watermen bearing the Company's Barge
and Streamers.
The Arms of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli (Chancellor of the Exchequer).
The Arms of Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart. (First Commissioner of Works).
The Arms of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, Q.C. (Attorney-General).
The Arms of Mr. Richard Bethell, Q.C. (Solicitor-General).
The Arms of Mr. James Parker (Queen's Counsel).
The Arms of Mr. Thomas Chambers (Queen's Counsel).
The Arms of Mr. Thomas Phinn (Queen's Counsel).
The Arms of Mr. Thomas Pashley (Queen's Counsel).
The Arms of Mr. Thomas Piggott (Queen's Counsel).
The Arms of Mr. Thomas Hall (Queen's Counsel).
The Arms of Mr. Thomas Hall (Queen's Counsel).
The Arms of Mr. Thomas Hall

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of the Belgians has most generously given his consent for the fine pictures by the modern Belgian artists, belonging to him, late in the Dublin Exhibition to be exhibited in London for a month.

Glasgow, it is said, is to be supplied with water from Loch Katrine, at a cost of £1,200,000.

The oldest vessel in the French fleet is the *Océan*. She was launched in November, 1786, and is consequently sixty-three years old. Her last thorough repair took place in 1836.

It is not generally known that, under the recent alteration of the Assessed Taxes and Post horse Duties Acts, the taxing of tickets with horses let by the year, or month, or day, or by the mile, has been discontinued since the 5th of October.

The survey for a line of railway from Plymouth to Tavistock, part of a scheme for a central line through the country, in connection with the South Western, has been completed; estimated cost, £250 000.

During the heavy rain of Friday week, about ten o'clock, two or three large balls of fire fell near to the St. Giles' farm, on the Langworth-road, Lincoln, which exploded with a loud noise.

The Austrian Government has concluded a treaty with that of Sardinia, for the reciprocal transmission of telegraphic despatches.

Dr. Bull, an eminent surgeon of Cork, had been labouring under an aberration of intellect for some time past, and, last week, hanged himself to a tree in his garden.

The different societies of artists, musicians, and traders of Munich, gave a monster torchlight serenade to King Louis of Bavaria on the 25th ult., in honour of his Majesty, as founder of the Pinakothek.

The mode of rigging adopted in the Cunard steamer *Arabia*, that of a brig, main-deck-aw fashion, having proved so suitable for ocean steamers, the company are extending it to their other vessels.

The whalers arrived at Sandwich Islands report having seen the English ship *Pioneer*, of the Searching Expedition, in August, in the Arctic Sea. They also state that the Esquimaux had given up all hopes of Franklin's safety.

The Leipzic magistrates, in order to prevent bakers from selling wet bread or freshly baked, whereby the weight is increased, have forbidden all loaves to be sold that have not been baked at least 24 hours.

The Irish Master of the Rolls has intimated to the bar, that he would discharge every notice of motion, with costs, in which the counsel and attorney did not appear when called on; the costs in all such cases to be borne by the defaulting attorney, whose presence he held to be indispensable.

The French General, Arists, having recovered from his illness, proceeds to the Danube to witness the military operations between the Russian and Turkish armies.

Respecting the progress of literature in Australia, it is said, that "Bleak House" is extensively read; that the "Uncle Tom" mania is on the wane; and that a Catholic weekly newspaper, specially devoted to the discussion of Irish wrongs and grievances, has been established at Melbourne.

Mr. Birch, late of the Dublin *World* newspaper, has obtained a conditional order for a new trial of his action against the proprietors of the Dublin *Freeman*. The grounds for the order were the admission of illegal evidence at the last trial, and the verdict being against the weight of evidence.

Several of the English residents in Paris have it in contemplation to open a subscription for the purpose of contributing to the testimony of the brave Lieutenant Bellot.

J. D. Grant Duff, Esq., of Eden, has just purchased the estate of Blervie, near Forres, from the trustees of the late James, Earl of Fife. The purchase money amounted to £49,000.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington will not occupy Apsley House until next season, owing to the extensive improvements in progress at that mansion.

The Hamburg newspapers of the 31st ult. state that several officers of the Schleswig-Holstein army, who have not been amnestied, intend to go to Turkey, to offer their services to the Sultan.

A commission of lunacy has been issued against Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart., now in a Dublin asylum.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse-Cassel, presumptive heir to the Electorate, and nephew to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, left Berlin on Saturday, with his young bride, Princess Anna of Prussia, for Copenhagen, where they will pass the winter.

Captain J. H. Tordiff, of Westbrook, county of Donegal, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland a magistrate for that county.

The colliers in the neighbourhood of Birmingham have generally returned to their work at the old scale of wages, and there does not appear to be any probability of a renewed strike.

From Cincinnati (U.S.) we learn that a very destructive fire had broken out near the centre of the block between Main, Sycamore, Front, and Second streets, which destroyed a large amount of property.

The losses caused by the great floods in Cork are estimated as high as £60,000. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers has been opened.

A little girl was last week accidentally hanged in a cow-house at Landilo. She had fastened a cord to the roof, and it is supposed that the chair on which she was standing slipped, and the cord tightened round her neck and so strangled her.

The Belgian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington has made an arrangement with the United States Government, whereby the latter grants a considerable subsidy for the establishing of a line of steamers between New York and Antwerp; to commence running within three months.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have given notice that they require two ships to carry emigrants to south Australia and Victoria (Port Phillip), to be ready to receive passengers for Adelaide on the 26th, and Melbourne the 28th, December.

Thomas Jonathan Woolen—well known, some thirty-five years since, by his periodical, the *Black Dwarf*—died on the 29th ult. From the passing of the Reform Bill he abstained from politics.

The erection of public baths and washhouses in the city of Durham will be commenced immediately.

The residence of Cooper, the novelist, at Albany, recently converted into an hotel, was burned down by the act of an incendiary, on the 31st ult.

The Malta mail of October 28th announces the death of Lieut.-General Francis Count Rivarols of the Royal Malta Fencibles.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new screw steam-ship *Nocna* took her official trial trip at Southampton on Monday. She averaged 12 statute miles per hour. The engines went at once commodiously to operations for India, for which destination she will leave on Monday next.

The entries for all descriptions of stock for the ensuing Birmingham Cattle Show, are unusually large, and promise most satisfactory manner.

Great success has attended of late the efforts making by the committee appointed to raise a company of Volunteer Rifles in Torquay, the number previously enrolled having been more than doubled.

Letters from Paris state that a council of Ministers was held on Saturday, to discuss the question of reducing the duties on iron. It was understood a decision has been adopted to considerably modify, and in some instances abolish, the present high rates of import duty on iron.

Arrangements are in progress for holding a great public meeting in Glasgow, under the auspices of the National Association, for "Justice to Scotland," at which the Earl of Eglinton is to preside.

The school at Erskine for the orphans of London firemen is just ready for occupation, the fittings and furniture in the dormitories and school rooms being in a forward state.

The South-Western Railway Company intend to be their own carriers in taking goods to and from their stations.

The American Government is steadily reducing its National Debt, and the following is the present state of the Debt of the United States:—Total Funded Debt, 63,117,836 dols. Old Obligations, U.S., 948,89) dols; 1856-65, to Texas, not issued, 5,000,000 dols. Whole Debt, 81,065,183 dols.

It is reported that the amalgamation of the Eastern Counties and Eastern Union line is already completed the terms being a compromise between the extreme demands hitherto made by either party.

The Municipal Council of Vienna lately wished to put the same tax on the residences of foreign ambassadors as is imposed on private houses; but they sent a protest to the Government, and it decided that they should not be liable to the tax.

The establishment of a National Gallery of Art in Ireland is proposed as a permanent memorial of the Exhibition.

Mr. Ruskin has been delivering lectures on Architecture to crowded audiences, at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution Hall.

It is said that the Duke de la Victoria refuses to receive the money which the Spanish Government sent him an order for, on account of the arrears due to him when Regent of Spain.

There are so many applicants for admission to the Reformatory School, at Sandhurst, that an enlargement of the building has been decided upon.

The population of Prussia, in December, 1852, was 16,935,420 souls; giving an increase, during three years, from 1849, of 507,972 souls, or 3·8 per cent.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PERCIL, Cambridge.—Your Problem marked No. 1 admits of two solutions; but for this double solution the strategem would be a good one. No. 2 is very indifferent.

P. M. Medcraft.—Your comm. is highly valued, and shall receive early attention; but we do not wish to be committed to which Paper or Pawn is to offer to be Mat.

J. B., Bridport.—See the *Chess Player's Chronicle* for November.

SHAKO, Woolwich.—You have not yet hit on the Solution of No. 507. That and the last Problem again have sets in our nearly sharp correspondents.

F. T.—If No. 507 could be done as you suggest it were, indeed, be worthless; but you have not even approached (unless the only solution is) of it yet.

M. N. O.—What are our best good correspondents and it? Of either 507 nor 508 have we received half a dozen true solutions. They were or, want to be so easily solved.

JUVENIS.—Published games, to be of any use or service to non-players, require to be ably and duly annotated. You do not do it, therefore, not to waste your time in playing over games which are not accompanied by any explanatory remarks.

C. M. J.—If the games in the late Caledonian Society, Hyth and King-ish, of Birmingham, turn up well, as some of them can lay well we shall be glad to see them.

J. W. L.—White, in such a case, is stalemated and the game drawn.

A. C. T. M. W., Bath-Macaulay.—Letters to be replied to the same week, should be sent very early.

C. X.—We have not room to answer so many questions at once. Send your name and address, and any particulars we can fairly put with it, to be given.

BICKS, Clerkenwell.—F. F., G. M., S. S., Rhedycina.—Your solutions were received but the papers being in hall among the ground carrying boxes, were not observed in the time.

E. M.—The rule that ten moves (ten, three or four persons on each side) only shall be played during the play of a Chess match is an excellent one, and should be strictly enforced in future times, when Chess games have been adjourned. It is very unusual for people to be sure to witness the games played, but now the every game is limited to half a dozen moves, we cannot see players be unprovided a quarter of hour's time.

T. R. B., Woodford.—In Problem No. 45 of the November *Chess Player's Chronicle* the Queen at 5 sends K B 2nd should be *White* one. The problem stands very well in that place of change, and it is a pity it should have been changed up a balancing composition.

F. M., Thame.—I read a more correct table, and if all appear unsuccessful on leagues.

H. W. Wandsworth.—Nos. 2 and 3 afford of more than ordinary merit.

W. G., York.—A capital problem. It shall have an early place.

MEDICUS.—Of course Chess are should be made for the heart and liver of the nervous system in a long Chess match between great players; and relaxation, if needful ought to be obtainable at a reasonable cost.

J. A. C.—Communications so unusually addressed should at least contain the names of the parties. To whom, Private, or yours no you refer?

E. W. and E. C.—Yes! the game is drawn.

MARINE SUB.—We are very glad to hear the Oxford amateurs have come to so sensible a reason. Let them and the rest of our amateurs encourage by their example such Clubs, and so to treat the game in an elevated and honourable spirit, and the others will soon cease to exist.

A MEMBER, &c.—The present treasurer to the fund is R. D. Brien, Esq., of the St. George's Chess-club, a note to whom will enable you to get all the particulars which we cannot furnish, [illegible] of the Times Office.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 508.

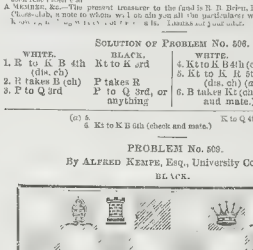
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 8th (dis. ch)	K to K 3rd	4. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to his 4th
2. R takes B (ch)	P takes R	5. Kt to K 8th (dis. ch)	K to K 5th
3. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd, or anything	6. B takes Kt (check and mate.)	

(a) 3. Kt to K 8th (check and mate.) K to Q 4th

PROBLEM No. 509.

By ALFRED KEMPE, Esq., University College.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to mate in six moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND LOWENTHAL.

The score of this contest when we write stands—

Löwenthal	..	..	..	..	.. 9
Harrwitz	..	..	..	..	.. 3
Drawn Games	..	..	..	..	.. 6

The subjoined Game is the sixteenth played in this exciting contest.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	17. P to Q Kt 5th (f)	P takes P
2. P to Q 5th	P to K 3rd	18. Kt takes Q Kt P	K takes Kt 5th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. K Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes Kt
4. B to K B 4th (a)	P to Q R 3rd (b)	20. Q takes Kt	P to Q 5th (g)
5. P to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th	21. B to h B 3rd	Kt to q, R 4th
6. Kt to K 8 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Q to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q Kt 6th
7. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 2nd	23. Q R to Q Kt sq	Kt takes Q B P
8. P takes Q B P	B takes P	24. P takes P	P takes P
9. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 3rd	25. Q R to Q B sq	K R to Q B sq
10. B takes B	Q takes B	26. Kt takes Q P	R to Q R 5th (h)
11. Kt to Q B 5th	Q to K 2nd	27. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
12. B to K 2nd	Castles	28. R takes R (ch)	K R 3rd
13. Castles	R to Q sq (c)	29. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
14. R to Q B sq	P to K 5th	30. R to K 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
15. K to K sq (d)	P to K R 3rd (e)	31. K R to Q B sq	
16. Q to her B 2nd	B to K 3rd		

The game was prolonged for a few moves, and then White surrendered.

(a) In these sort of openings it is not considered advisable for the first player to bring his Q Bishop over the King's side, but it is not as attended, however, that in the present match the success with which it has been done by Mr. Harrwitz goes far to disprove the received opinion on the subject.

(b) To prevent the adverse Kt being played to Q Kt 5th.

(c) Preparatory to advancing his K Pawn to liberate his Q Bishop.

(d) Well judged. Upon this move Mr. Black's subsequent combinations hinge.

(e) In this game Mr. Löwenthal falls much short of his customary vigour and decision of play. Many of his moves are feeble and part owes to his extreme. What, for example, could be more lame, or without object, than giving a forward the K R Pawn two?

(f) We played. (g) We should have preferred moving Kt to Q R 4th.

(h) A brilliant and one made after long reflection, confirming what the previous play indicated—that Mr. Löwenthal was ill armed for Chess on to-day's Harrwitz came off.

(i) Of course. We now see how all-important was Black's 15th move—of K to K sq.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 851.—By Mr. PHŒNIX.

White: K at K R sq, Rs at Q sq and Q 7th, B at Q R 4th. Kts at K Kt 2nd and Q B 5th: Ps at K E 5th, K B 3rd, K 4th, Q B 2nd and 3rd, and Q Kt 6th.

Black:—K at K B 7th. Rs at K 8th and Q 4th; Ps at K R 3rd and 7th, K Kt 6th, K B 5th, K 3rd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in seven moves.

No. 852.—By J. B., of Bridport

White: K at Q Kt 8th, Bs at K R 8th and Q B 8th, Kt at Q B 3rd, Ps at K 2nd and Q R 2nd.

Black: K at Q R 3rd, P at Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 853.—A charming little End-game, by the same Author.

White: K at Q 7th, R at K Kt 7th, Bs at K R 8th and K Kt 4th, Kt at Q R 4th, P at Q 2nd.

Black: K at K R 4th, R at K Kt 7th, Bs at Q 8th and Q R 6th; Ps at K B 6th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 7th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

THE Cossacks, as soldiers in action, are of comparatively little value. Its population of a country is against them, they would be massacred in detail. If the Cossacks take the Turkish dominions their real use will be lost, as they will be under the necessity of acting as a regular force, thus becoming an actual incumbrance.—*Sir C. Shaw.*

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS AT CORK AND MALLOW.

THE City of Cork has just been visited by a fearful inundation, stated to have been the greatest calamity of the kind which has taken place in Ireland for upwards of seventy years. The excessive rains with which that part of the country has been visited, added to the violent hurricane from S.E., which prevailed on Tuesday (last week), and both acting with an unusually high spring tide, produced the most serious floods.

The rains of Monday and Tuesday, as indicated by the gauge kept at the Cork Institution by Mr. Humphreys, amounting in the aggregate to two inches and a half; besides which, nearly five inches had fallen the preceding fortnight. New moon took place on the 1st instant, and the tide consequently would have risen to the height of 20 feet 4 inches; but this elevation was prodigiously increased by the hurricane which had blown from the S.E. for some days previously. The consequence was that on Tuesday evening, the water commenced rising at about four o'clock, and in the space of half an hour the whole flat of the city was inundated. The Western road to Mardyke, and all the adjacent fields at both sides, were one sheet of water; and the City Park, as well as many fields in the neighbourhood of the city, were completely flooded to the depth of some feet. The water continued rising higher and higher every moment, until the turn of the tide, which took place at five o'clock, when the flood slowly and gradually subsided, but not until considerable damage had been done.

Next morning the flooding of the fields near the Western-road, the Mardyke, and the upper portion of the river, had not subsided in the slightest degree, but had rather increased. At eight o'clock, though the tide had been three hours on the ebb, the rush of water from near Summer's Well commenced rapidly increasing, and soon it tore down the channel in turbid waves, inundating the Western-road and the Mardyke, which were speedily impassable. The baths on the Western-road were carried away by the torrent.

Soon after ten o'clock, the rush of water at North-gate bridge, the arches of which are narrow, became so great that the torrent speedily overflowed its banks, and bore down Great George's-street like a river, inundating the lower parts of the Grand Parade, George's-street, and all the streets and lanes in the vicinity.

The Parade and Patrick street, as well as the two Main-streets, were filled with water to the depth of some feet at eleven o'clock. Cars, carts, wheelbarrows, and vehicles of every sort, were in full requisition, and were dashing in every direction through the water. At twelve o'clock every shop was closed, and the streets ran like a river in every direction.

At the moment one of the houses in Fishamble-lane (which are some of the oldest buildings in the city), gave way, and fell in a heap of ruins, completely blocking up the passage, filling it with great beams of timber and masonry. Fortunately, the house was unoccupied, and no loss of life occurred.

At this time the flood was rushing furiously through every street in the city, bearing on its muddy and swollen surface evidences of the devastations which had marked its course, in the shape of beams of timber, trees, turn ture hay, straw, &c. Scarcely a house in the city was free from inundation; and the inhabitants had all betaken themselves to the upper stories.

The authorities had judged it prudent to take precautions to prevent any fatality taking place in case North-gate-bridge should be destroyed. The bridge being unequal to convey away the vast body of water, and, overflowing its banks, the water rushed rapidly along until coming to the New-street it parted, and sent a portion of its waters down the South Mall, and a portion down George's-street, from which it flowed with great rapidity until it poured into the river at Anglesey-bridge. Similar overflows took place at Parliament-bridge and other localities; and of George IV's bridge, not a vestige was to be seen. The entire country for miles around was a sea of water. But fears for being, as before stated, felt for the safety of North-gate-bridge; the police stationed chains at each end, and a number of men were stationed to keep the public from crossing. No fears at this time were felt for Patrick's-bridge, as the force of the water had considerably subsided before arriving there. The traffic of North-gate-bridge was thus completely thrown upon Patrick's bridge, and many persons were standing near the battlements watching the flood.

At the crisis a circumstance occurred which might have given warning to the authorities that Patrick's-bridge was not so secure as they imagined. Half way down Lavitt's-quay there stood a fountain, at the immediate edge of the river. Suddenly a loud crash was heard, and the fountain had disappeared, and about thirty feet of the quay wall had also been carried away. The torrent having thus secured another vent, rushed impetuously over the quay, deluging the houses with water to a depth of some feet. A rush of spectators was of course made in the direction of the accident; and after their arrival, the water tore down another portion of the quay wall, and a considerable portion of the quay was borne away. At the opposite side of the river, a portion of the sewer burst, and part of the quay fell in.

It was now about half-past twelve o'clock, and the flood, so far from diminishing, was every moment acquiring additional fury. The waters were dashing under the arches of Patrick's-bridge, carrying chairs, beams of timber, trees, &c. At this instant a terrific crash was heard, followed by a piercing shriek, and it was discovered that a great piece of the bridge had given way, carrying down, it is believed, eleven persons. They were borne down the tide, and all were drowned, with the exception of one, who was rescued. Barriers of timber were immediately placed across both ends of Patrick's-bridge, and the police were soon in attendance to warn persons not to attempt to cross it. A party of artillery soon after arrived, under Major General Manson, and formed themselves into a line at each end of the bridge. In a few moments another large mass of masonry gave way, and was carried into the tide.

Both the bridges leading to the north of the city being now barred to the public, the ferries were put in requisition for the conveyance of passengers.

A calamity of nearly as fearful a character as that which had occurred on Patrick's-bridge, took place in a different part of the city at about the same period of the day. A portion of the rear of the Messrs. Perrot's foundry was swept away, carrying with it five persons, three of whom were irrecoverably hurried away, and perished. The remaining two were borne down by the tide, but one was saved.

The house which fell down in Fishamble-lane was one in the occupation of a person named Hingston, opposite the centre of the Court-house. The inhabitants had, fortunately, perceived their danger, and had taken refuge in the adjoining house. Fears for the stability of the latter house were shortly afterwards entertained; and the occupants were breaking a hole in the wall in order to get into the next house. The officers of the Court-house, however, procured a boat, into which the parties got, and were conveyed to the Court house.

The Mayor was absent in Dublin, on official business. His secretary, Mr. Pierce Fitzgerald, was actively engaged through the city all day. Towards evening, many of the inhabitants of Nile street, and the more lowly-situated districts of the town, began to utter cries for bread, having been unable to procure any provisions all day. On hearing of the circumstance, Mr. Fitzgerald procured a boat, which he loaded with bread and distributed it to the people. This he continued to do during the entire night, up to twelve o'clock. The High-Sheriff, A. J. Wood, Esq., gave orders to the bakers that the police should be furnished with bread, on his responsibility, to any amount they might require. The accompanying illustration shows the condition of Patrick's-bridge, immediately after the giving way of the abutment.

Upon the same day as that of the calamity at Cork, the town of Mallow was visited by a similar inundation. The alarm was considerably augmented by the rise of the water commencing at a very early hour of the morning, when the majority of the inhabitants of the town were asleep. At about midnight the Blackwater began to flood the Long Meadow, from which the waters spread at both sides, and, rising rapidly, the lower portions of the town at both sides of Macroomb-bridge were soon laid under water to the depth of three or four feet. The rush of the inundation now assumed a terrific appearance, and the inhabitants of the town, awakened by the sound, speedily collected at the windows of the upper stories, but too late to save the most valuable portion of their property. At eleven o'clock a.m. the water rushed down along Bridge-street and all the lanes and streets of the town, bearing away on its surface chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c. At nine o'clock the water obtained so great an elevation that the houses in the lower portion of the town were submerged over the first floor, and the occupants had to clamber out through the garret windows on to the roofs.

At this period of the day (nine a.m.) the poorer residents being greatly in want of provisions, which they had been unable to procure, a raft was constructed of planks, on which constable Enright and sub-constable Wilson proceeded through the streets with a cargo of bread, with which they supplied the privations of those most in need of assistance. When this seasonable supply was exhausted, the raft was replenished by

PATRICK'S BRIDGE, CORK, AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

BOATS CONVEYING PROVISIONS DURING THE INUNDATION IN THE STREETS OF CORK.

several of the town bakers, and money was also contributed by the more comfortably-circumstanced residents, by which the necessities of their poorer neighbours were supplied. The inhabitants were all bivouacked on the roofs of the houses.

At about half an hour subsequently, Mr H. Rice, with acting constable M'Cluskey, procured a boat, and proceeded through the town to put in safety any persons who might be imperilled from the inundation. The water at this hour of the day had risen to an astonishing height, and was flowing down with terrific violence, submerging many of the smaller houses at the lower end of the town. Several persons had clambered up to the tops of the chimneys, from which they were calling loudly for assistance. They were conveyed on board the boat, and placed in safety at the upper part of Bridge street.

In Spa-walk, numbers of persons, consisting of the poorest residents of the town, were in extreme danger. Boats, rafts, and ladders were provided, and the sufferers were rescued and placed in a position of security.

An hotel, kept by a person named Stack, in Bridge-street, was completely submerged. The occupants were, however, fortunately rescued, having been carried away in one of the boats. The house itself was greatly shaken, and all the effects it contained were destroyed. During the entire day the stream was covered with furniture.

At about seven on Wednesday evening the waters subsided; and on Thursday morning the spectacle which the town presented was deplorable in the extreme. The houses were completely gutted, not a vestige of furniture, or even the stairs, in many cases remaining. The streets were strewn with large heaps of masonry, broken furniture, casks, and other property.

In the early part of Wednesday our Artist took the Sketch which we have engraved. He states that the Blackwater, which flows past the town, rose to an enormous height: in one part of the street it actually measured 15 feet. In the Sketch the figures on the raft are policemen distributing provisions to the poor people. Horses, cows, sheep, and pigs, with an immense quantity of corn and hay, were swept down the stream; and the loss of property of every description was prodigious.

REMAINS OF FALLEN HOUSE IN FISHAMBLE LANE, CORK.

MAIN-STREET, MALLOW, DURING THE RECENT FLOOD.

THE CABIN ON THE GRANDS MULETS, MONT BLANC.—SKETCHED BY MR. ALBERT SMITH.

THE CABIN ON THE GRANDS MULETS, MONT BLANC.

(We have been favoured by Mr. Albert Smith with the above Sketch, and the accompanying picturesque details.)

During the long, dreary months of the last winter, the guides of Chamouni employed themselves in making the frame-work of a hut, to be erected on one of the rocks on the side of Mont Blanc, known as the *Grands Mulets*, whereby travellers might be sheltered from the cold during the night bivouac. Hitherto blankets and railway rugs have formed the chief protection against the low temperature, and these under ordinary circumstances, were found sufficient in the majority of cases; but as the rocks themselves are situated at an elevation of 10,300 feet above the level of the sea, and consequently about 2000 feet above the Alpine line of perpetual snow, and, moreover, are frequently ex

AURORA BOREALIS, SEEN FROM THE PIER, AT BOULOGNE.—(VIDE NEXT PAGE.)

posed to fearful and unexpected storms, the want of some sort of refuge, however rudely contrived, has long been felt.

The present hut—by far the highest habitation if it may be called so, in the old world—is constructed after the manner of the dissected barns sold in the toy-shops, and kept together by wooden pegs and braces. Its external walls are formed of flat blocks and splinters of the rock, and these also serve to keep the roof in its position, during high winds, by their weight. It is fitted up with a few rough planks, forming tables and shelves. There are two sliding windows, glazed; a door, which closes tolerably well; and a small fireplace, the chimney of which passes out at one of the windows. Its size is about fourteen feet long by seven broad, and the roof of the lean-to slants towards the west so that the afternoon sun melts the snow thereon, and the water that drips from the eaves is carefully collected in bottles, as there is no other chance of getting any, except by the stove. As soon as the sun goes down, if there be the least puff of wind, the cold is very sharp and biting, and makes fires, almost immediately, at the edge of the roof.

In consequence of the erection of this hut, the Grands et Petits Mulets has become one of the excursions from Chamouni. Whilst it avoids the expense and risk of the actual ascent of Mont Blanc, it is a greater feat (or ambition) [illegible] than simply [illegible]. There is, besides, the [illegible] of sleeping [illegible] the eternal snows of the mountain, and the wonderful view of sunset and sunrise from so great an elevation; whilst the lover of dangerous enterprise will always find more than a sufficient number of precipices, [illegible] to rally amid the wild horrors of the upper part of the Glacier du Tacconay, to satisfy him. Towards the close of the present [illegible] was a worse omen than had been known for years. Those of our readers who may choose to hire [illegible] through telescopes from the Flégère, or the Brevent, will recall to mind the frightful crevices which split it in all directions. The top of the Glacier des Bossons, which lies in the deep valley descending from the Grand Plateau, to the left of the Mulets, and about three hundred feet below them, was so rent and intersected, that it looked very like a collection of huge basaltic columns, splitting away one from the other, and allowing enormous blocks to slip down between them. Some of these *seracs* (as they are termed) were of incredible magnitude.

On the 21st of September last I had the pleasure of forming one of the largest parties of travellers ever assembled on the Grands Mulets. We were nearly fifty in number, as well as I can recollect. The tourist-[illegible] of Lord Killeen, Captain de Bathe (of the Scots Fusilier Guards), Mr. Howard Russell, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Shuldham, Mr. Burrowes, and myself. We reached the rocks about four p.m., having left Chamouni at eight in the morning, and really encountering a great deal of trouble on the [illegible]. Just as it was getting dusk we were joined by the younger Kehrli (who keeps the Hazzari) from Chamouni, accompanied by Benoit, the *sommelier* of the Hôtel de Londres. They had marched bravely up after us, with their knapsacks on their backs, and in addition to their own weight as it was and cream from the hotel, together with a saucepan, which was very useful.

When the sun had gone down we were not sorry to creep into the hut; and the guides were equally anxious to avail themselves of the shelter. We were all blocked together like the inmates of a slave-ship. There was literally no moving; where any one took up his place there he was obliged to remain. The first detachment sat on the floor, in a row, with their backs against the wall; then another party sat down directly in front of them; and so on up to the door. Having closed the windows hermetically, and put some damp wood on the stove, the guides next shut the door, and then all took to smoking; so that, before long, the atmosphere of the cabin became so intolerable, we were compelled to issue orders that the windows should be kept open, under threats of break ng the glass. Of course anything like sleep was out of the question, so we amused ourselves as well as we could, and with tolerable success, if unceasing laughter can be taken as a proof. In fact our position altogether was so strange and ultra-comical, that a very little fun, once started, went a very great way, as though the jokes themselves—poor things, possibly, had we recalled them afterwards—were rarefied by the situation, and so became rather bright.

At two in the morning Mr. Macgregor and Mr Shuldham (who had come up to the Grands Mulets with the intention of trying the entire ascent) collected their respective caravans. Keh li and Benoit also got into marching order, and to encourage them, and to show the way, Mr. Fanshawe, who appeared even now not to have had enough of scrambling, beat up some more of the guides to go part of the way with the others, up the giant snow slopes of the Mulets, and carried their attentive complimentary [illegible] away to the Grand Plateau. The moon was now up, and shining brightly on the Glacier. We went out to see the start, giving them three good cheers as they left the rocks, and then watched them for some time, as they slowly toiled in single file, each with his rope attached to the waist of the man in front of the Dôme du Goûté. This scene was very solemn and impressive, and, in itself, worth all our trouble.

We got a little sleep—very little—when the departure of the others left us more room in the hut to stretch ourselves out at full length. But the floor at length proved to get harder every minute, and, after an hour, until we were painfully conscious of every projecting process of bone; and somehow or the other, whichever way we turned our knapsacks for pillows, the buckles always came under our heads. All these little annoyances, with the general amusement of the expedition, and [illegible] on the time until day-break, when a fresh excitement was provided, in watching the glorious sunrise. I had with me a view of Mont Blanc from Glacier—Jean Carrier and François Favre!—and, by some mysterious arrangement, they turned out a capital breakfast of tea, cold fowl, bread, wine, and brandy. Tea we all cut out our names, more or less elaborately, on the timbers; for the want of occupation, and the soft pine-wood offers great temptation to amateur carvers, and the walls of the Grands Mulets will soon resemble those of Shakspeare's birth place. The guides' names form the majority; but all the tourists who have been up have left some memorial. Some of the inscriptions consist of mineralogic local *patois* "chaff;" some record impressions; one very young traveler, only thirteen years old, describes the excursion as "a stiffish pull," and there is the motto, "Addeo e sempre," surrounding a monogram cypher.

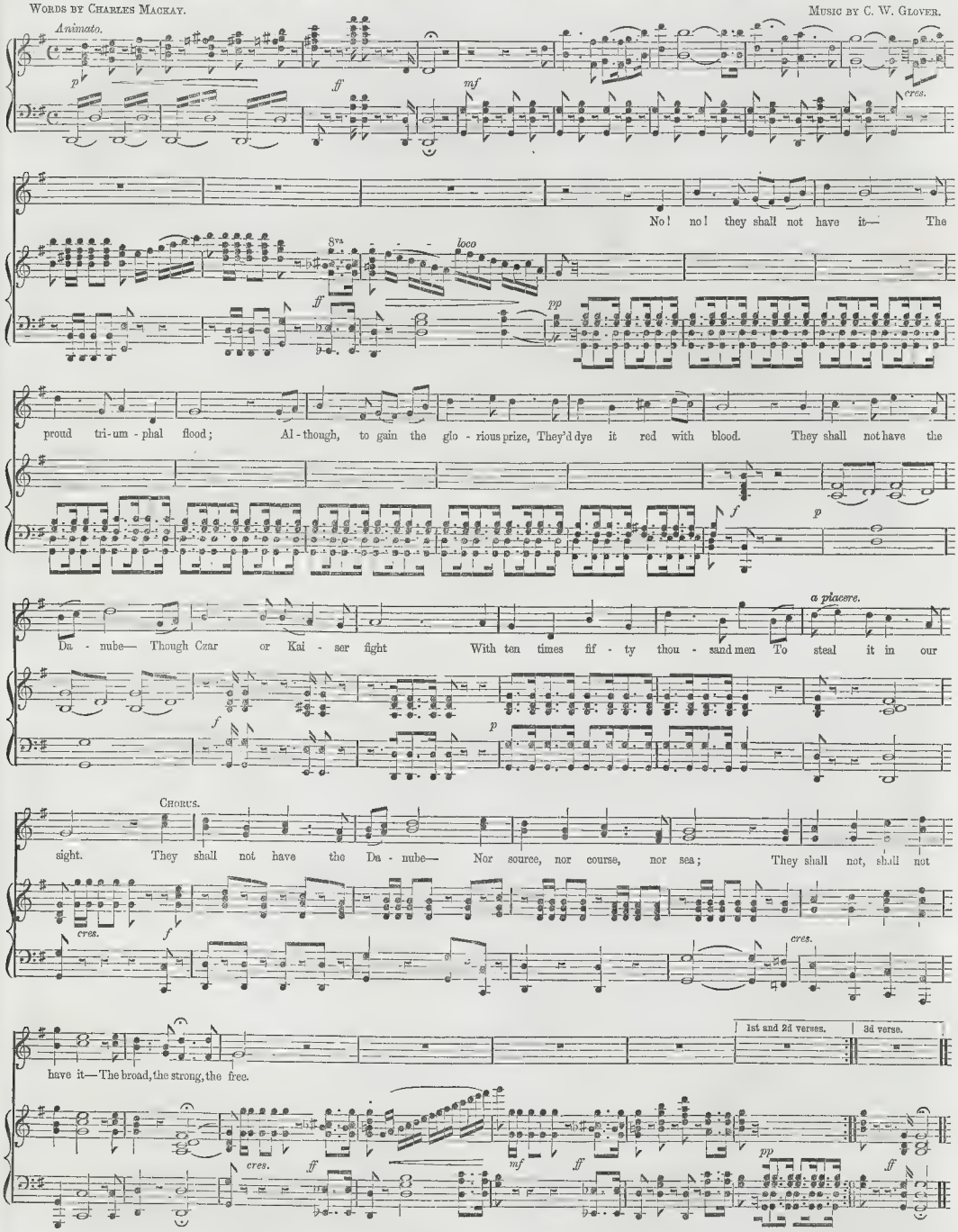
We left the rocks about seven, to return; and, a little after nine, whilst crossing the Glacier des Bossons, we heard the guns at Chamouni announcing that our late companions had reached the summit of Mont Blanc in safety; and before noon we were on the village, Captain de Bathe reaching the Pelerins a good half-hour in advance of the others, in spite of a badly-sprained ancle.

Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Shuldham, Kehrli, and Benoit returned about three in the afternoon, after a successful ascent. It remains to be added, that, amongst so large a party, and in an undertaking always more or less hazardous, not the slightest *contretemps* occurred to cloud what was altogether a very capital day and a half of interesting and amusing venture.

En route, this season at Chamouni has been very propitious. There have been several attempts to ascend Mont Blanc, but only two successful—one by Captain Salmond and Mr Wal-ham, and the other just achieved by James Ravel (the guide to Carrier) keeps the inn at Servoz, opposite the church, and her sister, Sophie, takes her place at the Pelerins; but the cascade is quite spoiled, the water has carried away the stone which caused the peculiar shape of the fall, and it is now a simple torrent. If they cannot contrive to repair the artificially, nobody will go there [illegible].

By next year [illegible] one wing will be added to the Hôtel de Londres; [illegible] Kramer is going to open a station for an omnibus [illegible] which wanted to reunite the visitors at the different [illegible] Mont Blanc and the Kehrlis have started two very good shops for the sale of woodwork, umbrellas, shoes, mackintoshes, and toilet necessaries. A very pretty Bernese Oberland costume, in lieu of their present cumbrous [illegible] costume, is not the least attraction in the village. An exhibition was forming, when I left, to seek for the bones of Jacques Balmat, who first ascended Mont Blanc, and afterwards perished on the mountain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Song of the Danube

Words by Charles Mackay. Music by C. W. Glover.

I.

No! no! they shall not have it—
The proud triumphal flood;
Although, to gain the glorious prize,
They'd dye it red with blood.
They shall not have the Danube—
Though Czar or Kaiser fight
With ten times fifty thousand men
To steal it in our sight.
They shall not have the Danube—
Nor source, nor course, nor sea;
They shall not, shall not have it—
The broad, the strong, the free!

II.

If sunk in sloth, like cowards,
We let them arm, and take;
And yield them all they choose to ask,
For Peace or Mercy's sake.
What then? will *that* suffice them?
The Danube's fair and fine,
But so are Weser and the Elbe,
And so is Father Rhine.
They shall not have the Danube—
Nor source, nor course, nor sea;
They shall not, shall not have it—
The broad, the strong, the free!

III.

We'll stop them at the threshold—
'Tis better *now* than *then*;
And show them what a strength there lies
In arms of honest men.
We'll yield them not an acre
By Danube's rolling tide;
And call both Crescent and the Cross
To aid the rightful side.
No! no! they shall not have it—
Nor source, nor course, nor sea;
They shall not have the Danube—
The broad, the strong, the free!

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

"A WARRIOR ADORING THE INFANT JESUS"—PAINTED BY GIORGIONE.

After the usual autumnal recess, the National Gallery was re-opened to the public on Monday last. In the interval the rooms have been subject to a thorough process of scrubbing, which they much stood in need of, and the walls have been hung with a maroon-coloured flock paper, which is decidedly an improvement upon the dirty and cold surface which they presented before. Add to this, that many of the pictures have been re-arranged, some few of them washed and varnished, and five new pictures added; and sufficient novelty attaches to the opening of the season, to call for a special notice in our columns.

We commence with the new pictures (two of which we engrave): they are of various, and also of the later and inferior, schools of art. We say this, not in disparagement, but as a simple matter of fact; and, so far from objecting to the introduction of a proper amount of works of this period and class, we rather approve of it, as they will afford opportunities for comparison with the works of the higher and purer schools, which cannot but prove instructive to the careful observer.

The easel pictures of Giorgione are rare; and it is matter of dispute whether the one attributed to him, and described as "A Warrior adoring the Infant Jesus," is really by his hand: some attributing it to Giovanni Bellini, others suggesting Palma Vecchio as the probable author. The latter supposition we do not think likely; on the contrary, we are induced to consider this picture to be one of the period and school to which it is referred, and that in all probability it is by Giorgione, the fellow pupil of Titian in the school of Bellini. We are induced to this belief from a consideration of the style, which is evidently that of early Venetian art, and the vigour of the treatment in parts—more particularly in the figure of the kneeling warrior, which denotes a freedom of hand which Bellini did not display. Nevertheless, it is by no means a first-class picture, being of uneven merit both as respects the designing and colouring. The figure of the kneeling warrior, we have already remarked upon, as being full of vigour and impressive action; the face, also, is expressive of veneration and native dignity of character. But the figure of the Virgin is stiff and formal in comparison; and the ex-

"THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO, AT ROME."—PAINTED BY VERNET.

pression of the face, looking down with conscious pride upon the prostrate worshipper, is not in the best taste. It bespeaks more of coquetry than of maternal devotedness, centring all its attention in the Divine infant in her lap, which was the character given to the representations of the Madonna in the earlier times of art. The face and attitude of Joseph are commonplace and undignified; the page or squire who holds the horse is painted with much spirit. The colouring of the drapery of Mary is of the true Venetian kind, chiefly pure blue, and crimson; that of the warrior, also, is genuine in tone—the painting of the chain armour and head-dress very careful and admirable; but the robes of Joseph are in secondary colours which spoil the focus of the picture; and the sky is, to appearance, faded in parts. This picture was purchased out of the collection of Mr. Woodburn last year. It was originally brought by him from Italy.

Giuseppe Ribera, known as "Lo Spagnoletto," may, by right of birth, be claimed by Spanish art; though, as he went to Italy when quite a boy, and studied and practised there till the end of his life, he is generally classed with the Italian school. He is of the period when the elements of original artistic excellence were scattered through many "schools," and much perverted and wasted in the hands of practitioners who followed in the shoes of Da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raffaelle; at a time when the theory of imitation was fiercely supported by the school of the Carracci against the daring doings of the "Naturalisti," with Caravaggio at their head; and no one looking at this picture, however he may admire the executive power displayed in it, can fail to be struck with the entire absence in it of the higher charms of sentiment, and grace, and the conventionalism (if you will) of the ideally beautiful, which warm and dignify the canvas of Anibale Carracci, Correggio, Guido, Carlo Dolce, and others of the more poetic schools of art—not to mention other much earlier schools wherein the feeling for the purposes of art was of much higher quality than poetry itself. Spagnoletto generally delighted in the painting of horrible or painful subjects as martyrdoms, violent deaths, and the sufferings of emaciated saints. In the work before us, he has chosen a subject not in itself repulsive, and which, in the hands of a painter of a higher order, has been made sublime and impressive (as, for instance, one by Francia, in the same gallery); but he has utterly failed of carrying the thoughts of the spectator beyond the painful actualities of the scene presented—that of a dead or dying man, supported in a half-recumbent position, with two females weeping over him. The attitudes of these two figures are poor in conception, wanting the true pathetic impulse of the occasion; whilst, at the same time, that of the Magdalene, at the feet, is extravagant and ungraceful. The colouring exhibits that peculiar command of chiaroscuro for which Spagnoletto was celebrated, and which he imitated Caravaggio. The painting of the anatomy of the principal figure is careful and masterly; though, it may be observed, the position of the right hand is artificial, not to say untruthful. The white sheet upon which it rests is very abrupt and hard in its folds—forced, angular, and capricious, like the general outline of the figures, and indicating the affectation and excesses which marked the decline of art in the seventeenth century. This picture was presented to the Nation by David Barclay, Esq.

The picture by Zurbaran—an original artist in his way, though close an imitator of Caravaggio—represents one of his favourite studies, a Franciscan Monk, in an attitude of devotion. His garment is coarse and patched; his head is nearly buried in the deep hood of his coat; and in his clasped hands rests a skull—fit emblem of morality—the only theme of the anchorite's study upon earth. This is, on many accounts, a valuable addition to our National Gallery. It was purchased at the sale of the Louis Philippe collection last year.

The "Castle of St. Angelo," by Vernet, may be accepted as one of the very best specimens of that artist: the atmosphere brilliant and clear, the water pellucid and full of motion; and all the minute and incidents of a joust on the Tiber rendered with uncommon spirit. The pavilion on the balcony on the left is of the lightest blue and white; and the whole of the colours, which have preserved all their original hue, are bright and gay. This picture was presented to the Nation by Lady Bimpkinson.

The other additional pictures exhibited is a Bassano, representing "Christ driving the Money-changers from the Temple;" which has been presented to the nation by L. Hind, Esq. It is not a fine specimen of this very ordinary artist, who painted hastily, and for gain—especially towards the latter part of his career, of which period this picture probably is. Neither is historical picture, it is almost beneath notice. The figures and attitude of Christ being outrageously vulgar, and unworthy of the subject. The cattle introduced are of Bassano's usual stock; so also the figure of the woman kneeling down counting her eggs in a basket, which, like all Bassano's, has the face nearly covered under the hat-brim. The colouring is coarse and badly balanced, and has, probably, got darker and dirtier with age. This picture, though acceptable as a specimen of what the artist could do, is, we consider, very much out of place when hung in the broad light, and in one of the places of honour in the large room, to the displacement of Claude's "Il Molino," which last year adorned this spot.

Amongst other pictures of the first class displaced—and, we must add, misplaced—under the new arrangement are the two large Guidos—"Venus attired by the Graces," and "Perseus and Andromeda"—which, instead of occupying one of the walls in the middle room, have been thrust into one of the closets at the ends of the gallery, where it is impossible to see them. From what we observed upon their surface, however—particularly the "Perseus and Andromeda" we are led to apprehend that this step has been adopted with a view to hide the damage which they have suffered from recent cleaning. The pictures of Guido, who painted so rapidly to supply his daily extravagances—would allow of no tampering with the vehicle which he used with his colours, and this we fear has been done. We regret also to see, thrust into this little compartment, in a dark corner where its depth of colouring is perfectly unappreciable—that gem of Correggio's, "Christ's Agonyin the Garden." In the opposite closet is now consigned Murillo's "Holy Family." The two Turners have been removed from the great room to one of the middle rooms, where they are placed one above the other, with the two Claudes (objects of his special mention and rivalry) on either side. The Claudes still hold their own though in an inferior light; but we cannot think that the Turners gain by the change.

"THE NEST," IN CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, AFTER A DRAWING BY HUNT. The process of cromolitography, or printing in colours, in imitation of a water colour drawing, has been very successfully illustrated in the little work before us, published by Messrs. Day and Son, Lithographers and Co., of London, and Messrs Shaw, of Nottingham. The colours employed are numerous and varied, and are laid on with great decency and propriety, as we prefer to call it, a mechanical process being hardly discernible till after close inspection.

"KEEPER, A GOOD DOG IN OLD TIMES." By Sir E. Landseer.—Mr. Thomas Boys has just published a large engraving, by W. T. Davey, of one of Landseer's noblest works, which was exhibited by him at the age of nineteen, and entitled as above. It represents a fine Newfoundland dog, sitting as guard over his master's luggage—the scene being an inn-yard, where a mail-coach has just drawn up to change horses. It is therefore appropriately named "a good dog of old times," and is interesting alike as a piece of natural portraiture, and as illustrative of an order of things now long since passed away. It is a performance of great spirit, and has been done justice to by the engraver.

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF MR. THOMAS BARING, M.P., in Grosvenor-street, with its valuable treasures of art, narrowly escaped entire destruction a few days since. It appears that a servant having entered one of the drawing-rooms for the purpose of closing the shutters, placed his candle in such a position, near one of the couches as to cause its ignition after he left the apartment. The fire was soon discovered until some time subsequently, when the room in which it originated as well as two others of the same suite had attained the heat of a furnace; the pictures on the walls had become blist-red, and almost every article of furniture had been destroyed. Fortunately, the gallery and all the drawing-rooms of the suite had been dismantled only a few days previously, and the only pictures remaining on the walls were those of modern artists. The valuable ancient Italian and Spanish pictures had been removed from the walls, and, being stacked up close together in one corner of the gallery, they have scarcely suffered any damage from the heat. The same remark will apply to the Belgian and Dutch works. The pictures which have suffered most are, happily, the works of living artists, whose services may be obtained in their restoration. Even Sir Landseer's "Travelled Monkey" is among the few modern pictures that have escaped. The collection was insured for about £30,000—scarcely a tithe of its value—chiefly in the Globe Office Mr. Baring is stated to have borne his misfortune with remarkable composure. The finest specimen in England of Murillo's "Madona on the Crescent" is in this collection

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—R. Handyside, Esq., her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, is appointed one of the Lords Justiciary of the Outer Court, in the room of Lord Anderson, deceased. James Craufurd, Esq., Sheriff Depute of Perthshire, is appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Mr. Handyside. W. T. Napier Champ, Esq., is appointed Colonial Secretary for Van Diemen's Land.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY

(Continued from page 406.)

THE BANQUET AT THE GUILDHALL.

The usual annual banquet took place on Wednesday evening in the Guildhall, which was fitted up with much taste and brilliancy for the occasion. The reception-rooms were decorated with groups of statuary, paintings, transparencies, and emblematical devices, and the banqueting-hall illuminated with star and jets of gas running round the roof, and depending in graceful scrolls along each side of the hall. Over the Lord Mayor's seat was a large plume of ostrich features, the Prince of Wales's crest in spun glass; and flags, banners, and military trophies were displayed on either side. The guests began to arrive shortly after five o'clock—the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord J. Russell being loudly cheered on their names being announced—and were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress in the drawing-room. Shortly before seven the distinguished company proceeded to the banqueting-hall, preceded by the State trumpeters, the mace and sword bearers, and other City functionaries.

The Lord Mayor presided; and on his right hand were seated the late Lord Mayor, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord John Russell, Viscount Canning, Alderman and Sheriff Wire, Viscount Palmerston, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, Sir W. Molesworth, the American Minister, the Minister of Paraguay, the Danish Chargé d'Affaires, the Right Hon. W. Cardwell, M.P.; Lord Hatherton, Sir John Patteson, Sir John Dodson, Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P.; Sir John Pakington, M.P.; Mr. Justice Erle, Sir John Jervis, and nearly all the aldermen and leading members of the Corporation.

A military band, stationed in the gallery, a party of vocalists, and the Irish harpist with the celebrated Thorns, delighted the company with their performance during the intervals of the speeches. The quantity of turtle, and other good things provided, appeared, from the programme, to be enormous

After grace had been sung by the vocalists,

The Lord Mayor gave in succession "The Health of the Queen," and "The Health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family.

The Lord Mayor next gave "The Army and Navy."

Sir J. Graham, in returning thanks for the navy, said, he could only give that distinguished company the assurance—little but true—that, whether in peace or war, the British navy would be found ready to do its duty. If, unhappily, the occasion should arise, and that any insult should be offered to the British flag, he had no doubt that the navy would take care that the name of this country should be untarnished. He was satisfied that it would be always prepared to maintain the faith of existing treaties, and to protect the commerce of this country; and he was sure the approbation of that distinguished company would be received by the officers and men of the British navy as the greatest stimulant to the proper and efficient discharge of their duty.

Major-General Sir John Wilson returned thanks on behalf of the army.

The Lord Mayor said, from the days of Whittington downwards they had been always accustomed to give "Prosperity to the Trade and City of London" (Loud cheers). He had the satisfaction of knowing that the trade of the city of London was prospering and progressing; and he hoped they might long continue to boast of having the largest trade in the world (Loud cheering).

The Lord Mayor proposed, in highly complimentary terms, the health of his predecessor in the civic chair.

Mr. Alderman Challis having returned thanks,

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Health of the Foreign Ministers" (Cheers), coupling with the toast the name of the American Minister.

Mr. Buchanan responded to the toast.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of the Lord Chancellor," who briefly returned thanks) said, they were on that occasion honoured with the presence of many of her Majesty's Ministers (Cheers), and among them the head of a Government which, it was well known, had exerted itself to the utmost to preserve the peace of the world (Loud cheers). The most unwearied endeavours had been made by the Cabinet to maintain the peace of Europe, and of the world at large, and he felt much pleasure in proposing "The Health of the Earl of Aberdeen and her Majesty's Ministers" (The toast was received with loud cheering).

The Earl of Aberdeen, in response, said—My Lord Mayor, my Lord, I am much gratified by this expression of your kindness which, I assure you, has excited itself to the utmost to preserve the peace of the world (Loud cheers). The most unwearied endeavours had been made by the Cabinet to maintain the peace of Europe, and of the world at large, and I felt much pleasure in proposing "The Health of the Earl of Aberdeen and her Majesty's Ministers" (The toast was received with loud cheering).

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The Earl of Aberdeen, in response, said—My Lord Mayor, my Lord: I am glad: My Lord Mayor, I have to return you my sincere thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have proposed, and in which the company have received, the health of my colleagues and myself. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that, with regard to persons in our situation, a favourable construction at least may be placed upon our motives and intentions in the discharge of our duty (Cheers). We are but the servants of the Crown; and happily, in these days, such service is not incompatible with the most sincere desire to promote the welfare, the happiness, and the prosperity of the people (Cheers). Notwithstanding the prosperous condition of this country in all its great interests, and the wonderful advances that have been made in every department of art, science, and industry, I am quite aware that much remains to be done in the success of which may be promoted by her Majesty's Ministers. Much improvement—much reform—in the condition of the people, whether social, moral, or political, is demanded. I know my Lord Mayor, that much is expected from us by the country, and I hope we shall be found ready and willing to answer to the call (Hear). In a country such as this, and in an age of civilisation like that in which we live, these are the real triumphs—these are the glories—to which any Government ought to aspire (Cheers). I trust that nothing will happen to impede or to check the progress of those improvements, and of that reform which I so ardently desire to see effected (Hear, hear). They can only be successfully carried out by the continuance of that tranquility which we have so long enjoyed (Loud Cheers), and in the absence of all disturbing causes, whether foreign or domesti (Renewed cheers). My Lord Mayor, some time ago, when I last had the honour of being the guest of your predecessor in office, I made a declaration, perhaps in the hearing of some now present, that the policy of her Majesty's Government was a policy of peace (Hear, and cheers). I desire, on this occasion, to repeat that declaration (Renewed cheering). I will go further, and I will say that no other principle of policy will ever be announced by me (Cheers). But, emphatic as these words may be, they are not to be understood as signifying the impossibility of war. On the contrary, we know full well that this cannot be the case; but they signify that, so far as I am concerned, war will never be undertaken by me except when just, and never but when demanded—plainly demanded by a due sense of the honour and the interests of this country (Hear, and cheers). This I believe to be the duty of English Ministers. I am certain it is the duty of a Christian man (Cheers).

The noble Earl immediately rose again, and proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor;" who acknowledged the compliment, and gave "The Earl of Clarendon and the House of Peers."

The Earl of Clarendon returned thanks for the House of Lords. He believed that the House of Lords maintained its high position from the deference it showed to public opinion, and from its readiness to receive impulses from without on all questions affecting the general, as compared with what might be called the class interests of the country (Cheers).

The Lord Mayor then gave "The House of Commons," coupling with it the name of Lord John Russell (Cheers). They were all aware of his great integrity of purpose, and the manner in which he had advocated every measure of reform and improvement.

Lord John Russell, who was loudly cheered, said—Whatever views the House of Commons might at first take of a question, they might rest assured that in the end they would adopt those views which were most conducive to the public welfare, and he submitted this to the habit of free discussion which prevailed in that popular assembly (Hear). The Lord Mayor had alluded to the inquiry then going on into the constitution of the City, and he must say that, as the representative of the City of London, he was proud to find that when the inquiry was first proposed, instead of shrinking from it, the Corporation openly and manfully courted inquiry (Hear). He felt sure that they would in the same spirit contribute to carry on a full and complete prosecution of that inquiry; and if abuses were to be corrected, and if reforms were to be made, they would cheerfully carry them out on the principle on which the Corporation was founded a principle which belonged to an early period of their history, but which was still vigorous at the present time—the free election by the citizens of their chief magistrate, and the government of their own affairs (Applause).

Viscount Palmerston proposed "The Health of the Lady Mayoress and the Ladies."

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, and shortly after most of the ladies present left the hall and retired to the refreshment-rooms.

The Lord Mayor next proposed, and gave "The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Judges."

Lord Campbell, in acknowledging the toast, said, that some persons had talked as if the result of the present commission of inquiry into the Corporation of London would be the abolition of that Corporation. He hoped, however, that no such result would ensue, but that, in the reign of Albert the Tenth, the monarch would be invited to receive the loyal hospitalities of the city of London (Cheers and laughter). If the Corporation were to be removed at one fell swoop, he thought a greater sensation would be created among the Courts of Europe than would be caused by any other political event (a laugh); for when they heard that the office of Lord Mayor was abolished, they would believe that a revolution had indeed commenced (Cheers and laughter). He would remind his noble friend (Lord J. Russell) that when the general measure of Corporation Reform was proposed, he (Lord Campbell) wished to include the Corporation of London; for he believed that to reform whatever abuses existed would be true Conservatism (Hear, and cheers). Such reform ought, however, to be cautious, safe, and gradual. He had been glad to learn that before the Commission of Inquiry was appointed, the Corporation had themselves offered every facility for the investigation (Cheers)—and he trusted the result would be, not to destroy the Corporation, but to place it upon a more firm and satisfactory basis (Cheers).

The Lord Mayor gave the health of

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire, who, in returning thanks, expressed his determination, while upholding the privileges of the City of which he could, to advocate whatever reforms were requisite, and in conformity with the spirit of the age (Cheers).

Several other toasts were proposed, and the company then retired to the drawing-rooms, where coffee and other refreshments were provided.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—On Wednesday the Recorder introduced the new Lord Mayor to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, by stating that Mr. Sidney, after having been for some years engaged in commercial pursuits, and having obtained the esteem, regard, and respect of all with whom he had had transactions, and having realised a fortune with the happy fruits of successful undertakings, was willing to devote his services for the benefit of his fellow-citizens; and, accordingly, in the year 1849, that gentleman had been elected as one of the Common-Council-men for his own ward. He was next elected an Alderman—and, then, of course, became a magistrate; in which capa city he had distinguished himself by the observance of great patience, and the exercise of great integrity, and of large knowledge, and had dispensed due justice. Some short time after this, Mr. Alderman Sidney had been elected Sheriff, in which position he had fully maintained the dignity of the office; and in the year 1851 he had had the honour of being selected by the inhabitants of his native town, Stafford, to represent them in Parliament. Here, again, Mr. Alderman Sidney had let the most valuable and efficient officer and although he did not, in the present Parliament, hold a seat, yet he had been brought forward at the last election as a candidate by his friends, and had received no fewer than 1666 votes. After such a distinction it was no matter for wonder, then, that he should have been selected by the eminent men in the city of London to fill the proud and high office of their chief magistrate. It would be unbecoming in him to pronounce the eulogy of the Lord Mayor during the term of his mayoralty; but this much he might venture to say, that, looking to the antecedents of that gentleman, he had given abundant promise for the due performance of the duties of the office to which he had been appointed, as well as for possessing a spirit for carrying out all the honours, the hospitalities, and the privileges of his office. The Lord Chief Baron then congratulated the Lord Mayor upon his having attained the high office he had been elected to by his fellow-citizens. He desired to bear his testimony to what had been given by the learned Recorder of the successful manner in which the new Lord Mayor had fulfilled the many public offices to which he had been appointed; and he could himself bear strong testimony to the zeal, assiduity, talent, and perseverance that right hon. gentleman had brought to bear upon an inquiry, in which he had himself been engaged, in reference to the application of certain funds to the assistance of poor prisoners. Therefore, he could entertain no doubt that the Lord Mayor would bring to his office great talent, and support the position with liberality, justice, and hospitality. (Of Mr. Alderman Sidney a Portrait and Memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 507.

IRELAND.

DEPUTATION TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—On Monday a deputation of gentlemen from the county of Tipperary recently held at the Castle, waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant at the Viceregal Lodge, for the purpose of presenting an address, in which the decision of Mr. O'Callaghan, a police magistrate, in the case of Martin v. Ryan, the "approver" and "contributor," was denounced in the strongest and most unqualified language. In his reply, the Lord-Lieutenant rebuked the framers of the address in the strongest language—and justly—for their want of confidence in that with Christian charity." at the same time telling the deputation that if the charge against Mr. O'Callaghan were well-founded, the Court of Queen's Bench was the proper tribunal to deal with it.

THE SEE OF DERRY.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Griffin, ex fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to the bishopric of Derry.

THE SEATS FOR CLONMEL.—The death of Mr. Cecil Lawless has caused a vacancy for the borough; and the papers give a list of candidates—the Dublin Evening Post's Journal, as usual, putting up as a "Brigade" candidate, Mr. John Reynolds is mentioned on the same side; and a more "moderate" candidate is likely to start in the person of Mr. Pierce Meagher, Q.C., a respectable member of the Irish bar. Mr. Bagwell, of Marfield, is also to come forward, it is said, as a Conservative candidate.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. PETO, M.P.—On the 28th ult., this gentleman was entertained by the Inhabitants and Town-council of Leiston, at the Assembly Rooms, in testimony of their high esteem of the benefits Mr. Peto is conferring upon the town and neighbourhood by his liberal and spirited extension of Leiston Abbey and other local works and improvements. The large hall was splendidly decorated for the occasion. The Mayor presided Mr. Peto's health was drunk with great enthusiasm; and that gentleman, in returning thanks, warmly expressed his appreciation of Suffolk hospitality, adding: "Gentlemen—If ought I can do can contribute to your advancement, the welfare of your families, the well-being of your town, the health of your district, or the good of your friends or neighbours, you may command me" (Loud cheers). The health of the Mayor and other toasts followed, and the entertainment gave universal satisfaction.

HOW TO STOP A RAILWAY TRAIN.—This great end was the object of experiments on the East Lancashire line on Monday—Newall's Railway Break being the instrument tried. The result was satisfactory. Two trains at equal speed (40 miles an hour) were tried: the one was brought to a stand by a single person with the new apparatus in 138 yards: while the other, with the old break, ran 800 yards before it was stopped by the exertions of two persons. The scientific and practical men present expressed themselves highly gratified with the results The new break has one important feature: it can throw the whole weight of consumption of fuel on every carriage and every wheel of the train at once. We have now an instrument by which we can bring a train to a state of rest, at the entrance of a station, from a speed of 40 or 50 miles, in 50 yards, or in little more than one-third of the space that would be required by the ordinary means. A train with the new apparatus has been on this line from the 18th September, travelling 6874 miles, and making 1856 stoppages, without the machinery requiring repair; the wheels of the carriages in the time were little worn. The power of the breaks has been known, on level line, to bring the train to a stand, in spite of the certain power of the engine, with full steam on, in 400 yards. The stage observed is, that the new apparatus gives perfect communication between guard and driver, and the break need only be applied in a modified degree to attract the notice of either

SAILING OF THE "MARCO POLO."—This celebrated clipper-ship sailed from the Mersey on Wednesday, for Melbourne, with a very large number of emigrants on board. She is commanded by Captain M'Donnell, who was chief officer during her celebrated voyages

PANAMA RAILROAD.—The first accident since the opening of the Panama railroad occurred on the 1st ult, when a train of 600 passengers was thrown off a bridge, at Caborello into a ravine of sixteen feet deep, by running over an ox. Four men were killed and many severely wounded.

HIS GRACE the Archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to confer upon James Pech, Esq. (pianist and composer to the Countess of Darnley) the degree of Doctor in Music.

THE MURDER AT BURNHAM.—The jury in this atrocious case (of which we gave an account last week), after adjourning from Friday till Tuesday last, have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Moses Haddo, the groom and he has been committed to Aylesbury Gaol to await his trial at the next assizes. Some strong circumstantial evidence was adduced during the inquiry. The prisoner showed no symptoms of feeling in any way.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN BERMUDA.—A private letter, dated St. George's, Bermuda, 10th October, gives the following list of officers who have died since the last published account: -Captain Wedderburne, R.A.; Lieut. Hon Agar Ellis, R.A.; Lieutenant Greatorex, R.E.; Lieutenant Sykes, 56th Regiment; Mr. Thompson, band-master, 56th; and Mr. Whitmore, 56th. Among those who have been attacked and are recovered are Lieutenant Twiss, R.A.; Major Oakley, 56th; Lieutenant Whitmore, R.E.; and Mr. Clutterbuck, Adjutant, 56th. The 56th Regiment were encamped at Ferry, three miles from St. George's; but they did not remove until they had lost over 160 men and five officers. Of the Sappers only about ten men are left; and the Artillery have suffered fearfully. More than sixty children of soldiers, all fatherless or motherless, and many, who have lost both parents, are waiting passage to England. This is in addition to a number distributed among the inhabitants of Bermuda. The deaths on board the *Thames* hulk were eight officers and 64 convicts. Up to the 8th of October the total number of deaths at St. George[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 13.—25th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14.—Source of the Nile discovered, 1770.
TUESDAY, 15.—Westminster Bridge completed, 1750.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1504.
THURSDAY, 17.—Lotteries abolished, 1826.
FRIDAY, 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.
SATURDAY, 19.—Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, died, 1816.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 19.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 28	0 45	1 1	1 21	1 40	2 0	2 15	2 38	3 0	3 20	3 43	4 10

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE,

BETWEEN

THE TURKS AND THE RUSSIANS.

We have despatched another Artist direct to the Seat of War; from whom we expect immediately to receive Sketches of every incident of interest in this important contest. The series of Military and other Sketches will appear regularly in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, as they are received from our Artist.

November 12, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853

In this free country, where publicity is the life-blood of our social and political system, it sometimes happens that as much publicity is not given on matters of foreign interest as is given in other countries not so free as our own. When Parliament is not sitting, the Ministers of the Crown lack the opportunity of making known their sentiments to the nation. It is not the custom to publish diplomatic notes, except at the demand of the Lords or Commons; and, from August to February, the foreign politics of the country are judged rather by the positive acts than by the spoken or written opinions of the Minister. But in England it is the habit of men in office to maintain some kind of personal or social intercourse with the people, either by attending public meetings or municipal festivities. It was naturally expected that one at least of the many Cabinet Ministers who honoured the Lord Mayor's Banquet with their presence on the Ninth of November, would take the opportunity of saying a few words on the all-engrossing subject of the Eastern Question. Nor was the expectation disappointed; and although it could not have been anticipated that any positive information would have been given, enough was said by the Earl of Aberdeen and Sir James Graham, the only two Ministers who alluded to the Russian aggression upon Turkey—to show the spirit that animates the British Cabinet. The sentiments avowed by the Earl of Aberdeen will find an echo throughout the country. They are the sentiments of the whole people. Great Britain desires peace, because war is one of the greatest evils that can afflict humanity; because it retards civilisation, and because it is the parent of other wars that may desolate the world for ages to come. But so great a blessing as peace is not to be purchased at the price of honour. Such a peace is neither dignified nor safe; and we take the guarded yet emphatic expressions of Lord Aberdeen to signify that Great Britain is prepared for war if peace cannot be maintained without the spoliation of Turkey, or the disturbance of the ancient territorial limits of the kingdoms and empires of Europe. The speech of Sir James Graham is to the same effect; and his short but pithy description of the duties of the British navy in peace and in war, and under general as well as peculiar circumstances, will meet with a ready response throughout the nation. Efforts have been made by the friends of Russia to throw doubt on the intentions of the British Cabinet. But the little which the Ministers have as yet permitted themselves to say, is sufficiently indicative of the fact that they have never wavered in their determination to support Turkey by all the material as well as by all the moral aid which may be necessary to secure her independence, and, "in concert with the allies of this country, to uphold the observance of treaties as the best security for peace."

THERE seems little or no prospect of a speedy termination of the hostilities that Labour is waging against Capital in the manufacturing districts. Although the working classes are already beginning to feel severely that, in such conflicts, they are, and must necessarily be, greater sufferers than their employers; and although, as the days shorten and the cold increases, and the scanty pittance doled out to them by the Trades-unions grows weekly more scanty, there is no evidence of a disposition on their part to forego their unreasonable demands, and return to their avocations. The working classes, as a body, are by no means unintelligent; and though it is distressing that they should go so far wrong on a question of social economy which is as clear as the sun at noonday to every person conversant with science, it is no more surprising that operatives should imagine that the wages of labour should rise with the price of food, than that lords and gentlemen should have once imagined that England would be ruined unless corn could be artificially maintained at a price ranging at or above 54s. a quarter. One of the errors has been finally exploded, and sooner or later the other will follow it to the limbo of all the absurdities. In the meantime, that portion of the working-classes which is now out on strike, is paying a heavy penalty for its ignorance and obstinacy; and is, besides, inflicting much hardship upon innocent women and children, as well as running the risk of doing irreparable injury to the trades and manufactures of many once flourishing districts. It is probable that if masters and men could but meet together and talk the matter over in an amicable spirit no difference would, ere many days, be arranged to the mutual satisfaction. If masters could prove by plain facts and figures, as many of them can, that they would carry on their business at a loss if they agreed to give their workmen an advance of ten per cent upon their wages, the common sense and the love of fair play which are characteristic of English artisans would induce them to give up the contested point and resume their labour. If, on the other hand, working men could show that, irrespective of the price of food and the necessaries of life, their labour was worth four, or five, or ten per cent more in the labour-market than the manufacturers have hitherto been paying for it, the manufacturer, on his part, would listen to reason, and make the best terms he could with the men, in default of whose labour it would be impossible for him to carry on his business. Unfortunately, both for masters and for men, they are not allowed to confer amicably together; and many thousands of working men, already tired of the dispute, and pained with the privations which it entails, would long ago have returned to their work at the old rate of wages, if they had not been prevented from doing so by the extraneous interference of persons having no legal or natural call to meddle in the dispute. A manufacturer might have no objection to detail the exact state of his affairs to his own workpeople; but he will not condescend to parley with interlopers, such as delegates and executive committees holding their sittings in distant towns, or perhaps in the metropolis. It is these self-constituted bodies that organise and perpetuate strikes, and that prevent the disputes which from time may be expected to arise between the employers and the employed from receiving easy and natural adjustment. A dispute or a strike, in which the services of the paid secretaries and agents of these unions, associations, and committees must be called into requisition, seems to be a necessary condition of their existence. The more extensive the strike, the greater their power and importance; the more protracted the mischief, the more frequent the opportunities for the exercise of their authority and jurisdiction. No doubt the working classes have a perfect right to form themselves into societies or unions for the object of keeping up or increasing the wages of labour; but unless the delegates or other officials whom they employ to carry out this design be not only prudent and temperate, but well-informed and wise, they injure the cause which it is expected they should serve, and create dissension and ill-blood where amity and kindly feeling are the first of requisites. We believe that if all these self-constituted societies were to cease their interference to-morrow, the strikes would cease also;—that masters and men would make mutual sacrifices for the sake of peace, and that an equitable adjustment would not be delayed for three days longer. We are afraid that such a result is not probable, and that the working classes will yet suffer many hardships in their own persons, and in those of their families, before they discover that the old rate of wages is better than the diminishing dole which is wrung for their support out of the hard earnings of their fellow-workmen not yet on strike. But sooner or later the unequal contest must come to a close. The manufacturer may look with melancholy at his silent mill, and reflect with heavy heart at the weekly losses which the strike occasions him; but he can, nevertheless, go home to his dinner and indulge in his reflections at his fireside. But the working man is pinched by a harder extremity: a hungry belly is a bad companion, and a starving and shivering family are arguments against which no man can long contend. To this extremity the working classes are rapidly reducing themselves; and, when it has come to this, of what further use will be their delegates and committee-men? We earnestly hope that this will be the worst of it, and that the strikes will not have had the effect of driving away the trade from many towns, and of permanently diminishing the rate of wages. Such things have happened before, and, if the strikes be much longer protracted, they are likely to happen again.

It appears that we have not done full justice to Lord Eglinton and the Scottish agitators. Their grievances amount to more than the five we stated, and are not by any means so entirely heraldic as the hard-hearted English have been led to suppose. At the Edinburgh meeting held last week, Lord Eglinton and other speakers explained more fully what was meant by the phrase of "Justice for Scotland." Although we do not find, with the exception of Lord Eglinton himself, that any Scotch nobleman of wealth or influence has joined the cause; although we see in the list of its supporters, no great Scottish manufacturers or employers of labour; no literary celebrities, except Sir Archibald Alison, who may be considered as the last Protectionist left in that part of the country; and although the Scottish members have cautiously refrained from given any countenance or support to the movement, yet it must not be supposed that the cry of justice for Scotland, would not be heard with attention in England, if the agitators had in reality any case on which to rely. With all due respect for Scotland and Scotchmen, we must confess that a more unsubstantial and visionary catalogue of wrongs was never put before the world by any body of men who claim to be in earnest. In addition to the injuries said to be inflicted both upon the pride and upon the purse of the nation by the "English" Government, in consequence of the five insults and omissions which were specified in this journal on the 29th ultimo, Lord Eglinton, as the spokesman of the Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, has cited several others which, in his opinion, are still more galling and unjust. Scotland not only claims her own Lion and Unicorn, but desires a national mint for the perpetuation of these devices upon the coin of the realm. She requires a larger portion of the public money to be spent on Scottish ruins, and on Scottish policemen, than has hitherto been employed for those purposes. It is wrong, in the opinion of the agitators, that no more than a £5 note has been expended upon the Royal Palace of Linlithgow, while no one knows how much has been expended upon Hampton Court; and they think it a national insult to a sensitive and high-minded people, that, while Windsor Park is lovingly maintained at the general expense, the grounds of "Holyrood Palace" still bear but a market gardener. But a greater grievance is behind. In the first case, while Scotland contributes £6,000,000 per annum to the national exchequer, only £400,000 of that sum is devoted to keeping up the mansion of the Tweed. But the gravest grievance which do not bear quite so much of a pecuniary nature. There are no docks and harbours of refuge on the east coast of Scotland; and the Russians might swoop down from the Baltic, and sack Edinburgh and Glasgow, before any efficient means could be adopted to repel and punish the invader. When we add, that the Lord Advocate, who manages Scottish business in London, is not held to be an officer of sufficient respectability or dignity for the purpose, and that a Secretary of State for Scotland is needed to satisfy the leaders of the agitation; and that the notable fact is discovered that Scotland is not fairly nor fully represented in Parliament, and ought to have seventy-eight members instead of fifty-three, we have exhausted the catalogue of insults and injuries. We think Scotchmen themselves would laugh if the Welsh or the Manxmen resolved to agitate on similar pretences. As much might be said for the goat and the leek as for the unicorn and the thistle, and Wales is surely as much entitled to a mint as Scotland is. And, not only Wales, but Lancashire or Kent might put forward a plea as good—or as bad—as the one urged in behalf of Scotland for a greater share in the expenditure of public money. The parish of St. Pancras contributes a large annual sum to the national Exchequer, not one farthing of which is expended in St. Pancras for Pancrasian purposes, and Lancashire and Yorkshire together contribute even more than Scotland, without thinking themselves aggrieved that the money is expended on national, and not on local, objects. If it be a fact that the east coast of Scotland is not properly defended, the Scottish members and the Scottish newspapers have but to make it known in a proper manner, and a remedy will be applied in due time. But why all the hubbub of a popular, if not seditious, agitation should be raised on such a question, is difficult to imagine. The Lord Advocate may, or may not, be an inefficient officer for the discharge of Scottish duties; but as the Secretary of State for England, is also Secretary of State for Scotland, and as he is fully competent to the task of managing what is called the Home Department of both countries, there can be no reason for establishing any further division of government between England and Scotland, although there may be many reasons for abolishing the political functions at present exercised by the Lord Advocate. The question of the Parliamentary representation of Scotland might well have been left in abeyance until February next, when Lord John Russell will introduce his new Reform Bill. Yet, it might have struck even the Scottish agitators, that if the representation is to be based upon numbers alone, London has a far greater claim for additional members than Scotland can have. If Scotland, with 3,000,000 of people, sends fifty-three members to Parliament, the metropolitan districts, with their 2,250 000 inhabitants, ought at least to send forty. But the fact is, the grievances of Scotland are no grievances at all, and Lord Eglinton's agitation is a mistake. There may be oversights on the part of the Government as regards Scotland, as there may be with regard to Wales or the Isle of Wight. But such oversights can be repaired without appeals to the spirit of nationality, or attempted revivals of animosities and hostilities that went to sleep more than a century ago.

THE COURT.

The departure of the King of the Belgians, on his return to the Continent on Saturday last, occasioned a lull in the hospitalities of the more early part of this week. One brother of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on Wednesday, and the coincidence left of the private dramatic representations at the Castle on the following day, have since led to their revival, and it is understood that a succession of Royal entertainments will be given during the sojourn of the Court at Windsor.

The Duke and Duchess de Brabant, who had accompanied the King of the Belgians and their youthful relatives, the Comte de Flandres and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, to Ostend on Sunday, returned to Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and remain on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Wednesday, being the birthday of the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle at an early hour, and breakfasted with her Majesty. At ten o'clock the troops forming the garrison at Windsor paraded in the Home park. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the younger branches of the Royal family, took up a position immediately under the East Terrace, when the Rifle prevented arms, fired a *feu de joie*, and gave three cheers for the Prince of Wales. The troops then marched past in slow and quick time, wheeled into line, and again presenting arms, returned to their barracks. In the afternoon of the same day, Captain Inglefield, R.N., had an audience of the Queen and Prince, and submitted for inspection his drawings connected with the Arctic Expedition. Mr. R. Townsend, R.A. also the honour of submitting a plaster cast of an equestrian statuette of her Majesty.

On Thursday the first dramatic representation ("Henry V.") of the season took place at the Castle. Her Majesty entered the Rubens-room at eight o'clock, accompanied by an illustrious circle, most of whom had had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

Lord Waterpark has succeeded Lord Camoys as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty. Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin has been succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Hood, as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

HIS Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the younger members of his family, and attended by some suite, left Windsor Castle on Saturday last, at two o'clock, for the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway, on his return to the Continent. The King had intended to cross the Channel the same evening; but, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, the Royal embarkation did not take place until noon the following day. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant accompanied their illustrious relatives to Ostend, and remained at Portsmouth on Monday, made an inspection of the dock and naval arsenal at that place, subsequently visiting Osborne, and arriving at Windsor Castle on Tuesday evening.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Walewski, and M. Jules de Sanx, returned on Tuesday from Broadlands, where they had been enjoying the hospitality of Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

The Duchess d'Alba, sister of the Empress of the French, has been delivered of a daughter, to whom her godfather and uncle, the Emperor, has given the name of Louise.

The Duke of Norfolk has accepted the office of President of the Surrey Archæological Society. The Earl of Ellesmere, the Bishop of Winchester, and Mr. Frederick Hill, M.P., have become vice-presidents. The inaugural meeting will take place in Southwark, in January next.

MONUMENT TO SIR ISAAC NEWTON.—"Two hundred years have all but passed away since the genius of Newton sought its proper nurture in Grantham School;" and the recurrence of the centenary period has very properly been taken advantage of by the Mayor and Town Council of Grantham to propose the erection of a Statue of the Great Philosopher, in an open space left unoccupied at the south entrance of the Borough. The Royal Society have expressed their warm sympathy in this national memorial of their illustrious President, and the Society" on list already includes many distinguished members of the Society. It is hoped that all classes will combine in this noble object; and we are happy to perceive that, should the funds permit, it is proposed not only to erect the Monument, but to found a Newtonian College for Mathematics and Natural Science in connexion therewith. In the Committee of the Royal Society, Sir Benjamin Brodie and the Rev. Robert Willis have been appointed to act with the Committee of Newton.

Mr. Dargan has contributed £100 towards the relief of the sufferers by the late flood in Mallow.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOSTILITIES IN WALLACHIA AND IN ASIA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received, dated Vienna, Wednesday, Nov 9:—"Accounts from Bucharest report a battle, and 14 superior Russian officers killed. The Turks remained masters of the field, and the Russians were retreating on Bucharest."

Another despatch gives additional details of the position of the belligerent forces previous to the battle. Large bodies of Turkish troops were concentrated around Widdin. A bridge and *tête-de-pont* had been constructed at Kalafat, which served as the basis of the operations of the Turkish army. The Russian corps of Dannenberg opposed to the Turks at this point numbered from 30,000 to 40,000 men, and were spread *en échelon* between Krajova and Slatina.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Constantinople, dated Oct. 31:—

Another million of paper money has been issued. Namik Pacha has left for Paris. Tehirchan is disturbed. In Asia, Selim Pacha has crossed the Russian frontier. A conflict has taken place near Batoum which has caused much sensation. The Porte has resolved that Asiatic refugees shall not be employed in the army operations in Europe. Movements and levies of troops continue. The city is tranquil. Great dearness prevails.

The Turkish Embassy in Vienna have received an account of a conflict near Batoum, on the 26th; in all, 4,000 men were on the field. After fighting, the belligerents returned to their former respective positions.

The passage of the Turks at Widdin, as also the occupation of Kalafat, was only a diversion. The principal body of the Turkish army crossed the Danube at Oltenitza, between Silistria and Rustchuk; and, after a desperate action, which lasted four hours, the Turks remained masters of the position.

Giurgevo is a place of vast importance to the Russians. The passage of the river at Kalafat is an affair of inferior importance, as there is no strong position in Lesser Wallachia; but if Giurgevo should fall into the hands of the Turks they would have the key to Greater Wallachia.

It is announced that a number of young Wallachians have fled into the Carpathian Mountains, rather than take arms against the Turks, at the command of Prince Gortschakoff. Omer Pacha had supplied them with arms and ammunition; and their numbers are increasing daily.

A letter from Galatz of the 25th ult. states that fears are entertained there of the approach of the Turks, as there is no Russian garrison in the town. There are 12,000 of the Russian troops in hospital through the Principalities.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 27th October state that a courier had arrived at Constantinople, from Omer Pacha's head-quarters at Schumla, with the news that hostilities had commenced before the counter-order of the Porte had reached the General. The only thing that had occurred was an engagement with the Russian outposts, in which some men had been killed and made prisoners on both sides. A body of Cossacks, some hundred men strong, had advanced on the bank of the Danube, and appeared to threaten the Egyptians encamped on the opposite bank. The latter consequently seized upon some boats which were within their reach, and rowed across the Danube. The Cossacks, who were waiting for them, were not able to prevent them from disembarking, and an engagement took place.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Russian Manifesto, bearing date the 21st ult., and of an unmistakeably warlike tendency, appears in the *Journal of St. Petersburg*. It concludes with the following words: "Russia is goaded on to war; nothing remains for her but to have recourse to arms, to compel the Ottoman Empire to respect treaties, to obtain reparation for the insults with which the latter has replied to our most moderate demands—to our legitimate solicitude for the maintenance of the orthodox faith in the East."

A Stockholm journal announces the arrival of a Russian squadron at Helsingfors, a seaport in Finland.

Accounts from St Petersburg of the 26th state that considerable reinforcements had been sent to Bessarabia and Volhynia, where the 3rd and 4th *corps d'armée* are stationed. The army of the Caucasus was also to be largely reinforced.

The Czar has informed the Vladika, of his wish to have the support of the Montenegrins. The war against the Turks, he said, was a sacred and patriotic war, and it was the duty of the Montenegrins to take part in it.

FRANCE.

A Council of Ministers was held on Wednesday at Saint Cloud, at which the Emperor presided. It is rumoured that the discussion was exclusively on the affairs of the East, and that it is proposed to send 25,000 French troops to Constantinople. Diplomacy is still at work to try to put a stop to bloodshed, but it is thought that no satisfactory result would be obtained until a pitched battle be fought which shall decide the campaign. The condition is, however, that the Russians shall not be the vanquished, as a serious reverse on their side would, in all probability, only incite the Emperor Nicholas to greater efforts and indefinitely prolong the campaign.

The telegraphic despatch announcing an obstinate engagement between the Russians and Turks at Oltenitza produced an unfavourable effect at the Bourse and Government securities declined on Wednesday. The Three per Cents opened at 70f. 80c., rose to 74f. 10c., and fell again to 73f. 80c., at which they closed for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 99f. 85c.

BELGIUM.

The Legislative Session was opened on Tuesday, by a speech from the Throne.

AUSTRIA.

There is an end for the present of notes and diplomatic conferences. Count Buol is said to have informed the conference that, for the present, there was nothing to be done but to wait and see what turn things would take on the Lower Danube. It is said that, in her attempt to obtain a pledge from Prussia, to remain neuter, Austria has been eminently unsuccessful. Russia is being paid an enormous price for the service rendered in 1849. The value of goods imported by land from Turkey into Austria, last year, was 18,000,000 florins; the exportation was for nearly 20,000,000 florins. The value of the sea trade was—import, 18,000,000 florins; export, 20,000,000 florins. At present there is no trade by land, and cannot be until the Russians have quitted the Principalities.

ITALY.

The ex-Queen of the French, Marie Amelie, with her sons, the Duke de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, and Duke d'Aumale, and their families, who have been staying at Turin a few days, have left for Genoa. During their stay the ex-Royal family were visited by all the members of the House of Savoy, and every mark of respect shown them compatible with their strict maintenance of privacy. They were about to leave Genoa for Spain on the Spanish steamer *Francisco de Assis*.

The case of Mr. Hamilton, who kept an English school at Nanles, in the villa Volpicelli, will probably form the subject of discussion in Parliament. About a year and a half since Mr. Hamilton was subjected to frequent visits from the police. The English Minister, Sir W. Temple, in October, 1850, in reply to one of Mr. Hamilton's applications, wrote as follows:—"I have to inform you that you have an undoubted right to keep in your house and educate English children, and that the police cannot interfere with you for so doing." Still, the persecution went on; and in July, 1852, Mr. Hamilton received notice from the police that his school must be closed within four days. He went to the British Embassy, and was assured that he need pay no attention to the notification. However, at the expiration of the time limited, the police entered his house, expelled the inmates, and closed the school. Lord Malmesbury was then in power, and when the occurrence was brought under his notice he pronounced it to be illegal and contrary to treaty. Mr. Hamilton subsequently had a dispute with the Neapolitan Government, and finally left Naples. Mr. Hamilton a present claims £2,500 from the Neapolitan Government. Mr. Hamilton represented that when he had entered into his affairs, after the dispersion of his school, he found himself involved to a much larger amount than so paltry a sum would cover. He trusted that Lord Malmesbury would exert himself at least to procure for him so much compensation as would liberate him from the difficulties in which he had been involved by the arbitrary and illegal act of the Neapolitan Government. His Neapolitan Excellency burst into a roar of laughter, and said:—

Why, you must be dreaming: You think, perhaps, that Milord Malmesbury is like Milord Palmerston, ready to listen to every complaint, and obtain redress for every grievance! but, thank God, he is not quite so Quixotic as that. Why, only look at this letter which we have just received from Prince Carini, our Ambassador at London; see what he says. "I had a long conversation with Lord Malmesbury. I did not fail to try to impress on his mind the necessity of his taking every opportunity to prove his sympathy with the Sovereigns of Italy and Austria, more especially by discouraging the complaints of British travellers, and other persons who might consider themselves aggrieved. His Lordship quite agreed with me that Lord Palmerston, in seeking to protect individuals, had almost ruined the nation. And when I adverted to the cold reception given to the case of Mr. Hamilton I had the satisfaction to hear his Lordship say, 'I can give him anything you like—it does not matter what it is, so long as I can say that you have given him much!'"

When his Excellency had finished reading this extract, he said, emphatically—

And remember, Sir, that this is a *private* letter from the Ambassador, and not an official one; and I suppose you know that the truth of any subject or sentiment is always contained in the *private* correspondence.

Lord Malmesbury was again appealed to, however, and ultimately accepted for Mr. Hamilton "£100 as a free gift from the King of Naples." Mr. Hamilton refused it over and over again. The English Ambassador pressed him, and finally told him it was "obligatory" upon him to accept it; and he at last yielded and did accept it. Mr. Hamilton asserts most absolutely that no one was ever religious instruction of any kind given in his school—he contented himself with ascertaining from the parents the names of the religious instructors to whom they wished their children to be consigned, and at what hours. At the times named the pupils were sent, as directed, to receive religious instruction, but not upon Mr. Hamilton's premises. The Director of Police stated that he acted in conformity with instruction received from the Cardinal Archbishop, and other clergymen connected with the Ministry of Public Instruction.

SPAIN.

The Cabinet expected to obtain a strong majority both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The railway question alone was considered likely to create opposition.

M. Pena Aguayo, formerly Minister of Finance, died at Madrid on the 3rd inst. M. Mendizabel also died at his residence in Madrid on the same day. The malady which carried him off was pulmonary catarrh. Whatever may be thought of M. Mendizabel's peculiar views on some questions of policy, he was throughout a sincere and consistent friend of England and the English.

The burial-ground question has been definitively, and so far satisfactorily, arranged between the English *Chargé d'Affaires* and the Spanish Government. The proposition which was considered by the Spanish Government the most obnoxious of all—namely, the celebration of funeral obsequies with a certain display of religious pomp—has been set aside; but the bodies of Protestants will be borne to the grave in the same manner as Roman Catholics are, in a hearse, with carriages following. There is no permission for religious processions, and no clergyman is to follow in the streets dressed in his canonicals; but once in the cemetery, which will be inclosed, the religious ceremony may be performed in any manner the attendants may think proper. It is but just to admit that the Sartorius Cabinet has in this respect at least shown itself far more liberal, more humane, and more tolerant, than the Lersundi Cabinet which preceded it.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories.* The Rev. D. Travers, to Swange, Dorsetshire. The Rev. C. V. H. Surtees, to Ringwould, near Deal. *Vicarages:* The Rev. S. J. Butler, to Penrith, Cumberland; Rev. H. T. Fletcher, to Bicker, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. Gilbert, to Hemsby, near Great Yarmouth. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. R. Bellis, to St. James's Chapel, Jersey; Rev. E. Hoare, to Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells; Rev. H. G. Randall, to St. Peter's, Bishport, near Bristol, Rev. W. H. Wilson, to Birtley, near Bexham; Rev. T. H. Chase, to Lydbrook, Forest of Dean.

PREACHERS AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Nov. 13, Rev. A. Cornwall; Nov. 20, Rev. H. Melville; Nov. 27, Archdeacon Tattam; December, Dr. Wesley, Rev. C. Moore, Rev. H. Bidell, Rev. H. Vane.

RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH AT EAST RETFORD.—In consequence of the dilapidated and dangerous state of the parish church of East Retford, it has been decided to discontinue public worship in it until the necessary work of restoration is completed.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem: The Rev. E. Hanson, by the parishioners of Ashton; the Rev. R. W. Gleadowe, late Head Master of King's School, Chester, by the scholars; the Rev. W. Angell, B.A., late assistant curate of St. Clement's, Rochdale, by a few friends and the teachers of the Sunday-school on his resignation. The Rev. J. Evans, B.D., Rector of Crickhowell, by the parishioners and members of his congregation.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW AFRICAN BISHOPS.—St. Andrew's Day (Nov 30), has been appointed for the consecration of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Colenso, Bishop designate of Natal, and the Rev. John Armstrong, Bishop designate of Graham's Town. The consecrating Prelates will be the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Oxford, and Norwich. The consecration will take place either in Lambeth Church or in Westminster Abbey.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, THUNDRIDGE, HERTFORDSHIRE.—This interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The Bishop of Rochester officiated, attended by his chaplain and many of the neighbouring clergy. The service of the day was read by Rev. Newly-ordained Vicar, the Rev. Charles Clay, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Bathhill, Rector of Stanford Rivers. The beautiful church, to which we intend giving an illustration next week, has been built from the designs of Mr. Ferrey, and endowed at the sole expense of Mr. Robert Hanbury, of Poles. The weather on Wednesday was most propitious; and, after the sermon, the several families of the county who were present took of a sumptuous déjeûné at Poles; and every poor family in the parish had an ample supply of beef, bread, and strong ale, at their own homes.

THE NEW CHURCH AT MONKTON, HANTS, was consecrated on Tuesday last, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The edifice is in the Middle Pointed or Decorated style, and has been erected from the design of Mr. Woodyer, of Guildford. The eastern end has a beautiful window of stained glass, by Powell, of Whitefriars. The church will accommodate about 200 persons; and the raising of funds for its erection has been a work of considerable difficulty, owing to the small extent of the parish.

GORSEDD CITURCH, Whitford, in Flintshire, one of the two churches erected by subscription, in lieu of that at Pantasa, alienated by Lord Spalding from the Church of England to the Roman Catholics, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, on the 25th ult. There were present at the ceremony the Bishop of Adelaide; the Dean of St. Asaph; and the Archdeacons of St. Asaph and Montgomery; the Vicars of Whitford and Holywell; the Rev. Rowland Williams, Canon of St. Asaph, and forty-five other clergymen; Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; and the Hon. Mr. Mostyn, M.P., the giver of the site of the church. An excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph. In the evening, prayers were read in Welsh; and the sermon was preached in Welsh, by the Rev. R. Richards, Vicar of Mellen. The sister church has been built at Brynford, in the parish of Holywell.

FRIERN BARNET CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.—On Thursday week the picturesque church of Friern Barnet, which has just been enlarged and restored by Messrs. Habershon, architects, was re-opened for Divine service, when the Lord Bishop of London preached an eloquent sermon, and a collection of £112 was made at the offertory. After the service, the Bishop visited the schools which have been built adjoining the church. His Lordship, with the clergy and others, then proceeded to the mansion of Mr. Miles, where they were most hospitably entertained.

THE LYARD TESTIMONIAL, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, was designed and manufactured by Mr. Turner, 58 and 59, New Bond-street.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.—At 7h. 5m. mean time on Tuesday evening, I discovered a new planet in the constellation Taurus, about 20° south of the Ecliptic. It is rather brighter than stars of the ninth magnitude. This planet is the ninth which I have discovered since the commencement of a systematic search in 1846, and raises its number of that extraordinary group of worlds between Mars and Jupiter to twenty-seven.—*J. R. Hind.*

LAUNCH OF THE "JANE LEECH," AT BIDEFORD.—On Thursday, the 3rd, was launched from the building yard of Mr George Cox, Bideford, a fine clipper ship, *Jane Leech*, built for Mr. John Leech, of Manchester, and intended to be employed in the timber trade from Liverpool. In model, this vessel combines in an eminent degree, the properties of fast sailing with good stowage capacity, having a long floor with very fine ends. The frame of the ship is of British oak, throughout; her planking, beams, and knees, are of the best East India teak, and African oak, of extra thickness and scantling; she is fastened with yellow metal to the [illegible] of iron; and obtains the high class of [illegible] A 1, [illegible] Lloyd's. The [illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and probability, 1500 to 1600 tons. The launch was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., make known as follow:—

By our manifesto of the 14th (26th) of June of the present year, we made known to our faithful and dearly beloved subjects the motives which had placed us under the obligation of demanding from the Ottoman Porte the inviolable guarantees in favour of the sacred rights of the Orthodox Church.

We also announced to them that all our efforts to recall the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity, and to the faithful observance of treaties, had remained unfruitful, and that we had consequently deemed it indispensable to cause our troops to advance into the Danubian Principalities, but, in taking this step, we still entertained the hope that the Porte would acknowledge its wrong doings, and would decide on acceding to our just demands.

Our expectation has been deceived.

Even the chief powers of Europe have sought in vain by their exhortations to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Government. It is by a declaration of war, by a proclamation filled with lying accusations against Russia, that it has responded to the pacific efforts of Europe, as well as to our spirit of long suffering. At last, enrolling in the ranks of its army revolutionary exiles from all countries, the Porte has just commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia is challenged to the combat, and she has no other course left her than, putting her trust in God, to have recourse to force of arms, and so to compel the Ottoman Government to respect treaties, and to obtain reparation for the insults with which it has responded to our most moderate demands, and to our legitimate solicitude for the defence of the Orthodox faith in the East, professed also by the people of Russia.

We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will join their prayers to those which we address to the Almighty, beseeching him to bless with His hand our arms in this just and holy cause, which unites [illegible] and ardent defenders in our ancestors. *In te Domine speravimus, non confundar in æternum.*

Done at Tzarskoe Selo, the 29th day of October (1st of November, in the year of Grace 1853, and the 28th of our reign.

NICHOLAS.

The following telegraphic despatch has arrived from Vienna:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—The Turks have taken Chetatey, in Asia. Yesterday five Russians, war prisoners, arrived. Two English and two French officers of the late fleet remain here, are anchored in the Bosphorus. Twenty-five thousand Turks have crossed at Widdin.

Another telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Thursday evening, states that the following conditions are insisted on in an ultimatum presented by Omer Pacha to Prince Gortschakoff:—

At the strong places in the Principalities to be given into the hands of the Turks immediately; the complete evacuation of the Principalities as speedily as possible, and a guarantee of all the powers against further invasion.

It was expected at St. Petersburg that the Emperor would shortly leave for the south.

The *Morning Post* undertakes to "state with certainty that the force of Russians that has crossed the Pruth amounts, on paper, to 80,000 men, and in reality numbers 40,000, of whom many are ill."

The total available force amounts to upwards of 30,000 men, whose headquarters are at Bucharest. Of this force 9000 men have been defeated, with a loss of upwards 700 killed and wounded, at Oltenitza, and about 20,000 are with Prince Gortschakoff, somewhere about Krajova. We have yet to learn how Omer Pacha will deal, or is dealing by this time has dealt with these. His army far outnumber them, and are full of health and enthusiasm, in which their half starved opponents are miserably deficient. The series of skirmishes, and the battle in which the Turks have already been victorious, must give the former immense confidence, and we shall not be surprised to hear that the army of the Czar have been driven back into Moldavia.

OMER PACHA AND HIS ARMY.—After exercise one day Omer Pacha summoned the officers to his tent and ordered them to [illegible] by a frank confession whether there were any men in the [illegible] sions exhibiting symptoms of fear at the approaching conflict. [illegible] that he could see they knew [illegible] others or be employed. There were only six men to be found who manifested an unwillingness of courage, and they were instantly released from service. But all the rest of the army commanded in chief decided to protect them from insult; and they were spit upon and hooted out of the camp, covered with shame and ignominy.

NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.—It has been stated in well-informed circles, that either Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B, has been offered the important office of Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of Victoria, or that distinguished honour awaits him on the completion of those diplomatic services in which he has been so successfully engaged.—*Globe.*

THE ADMIRALTY COURT.—Henry Cadogan Rothery, Esq., has been appointed Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, in the place of Henry Bucknill Sweby, Esq., who has resigned his office.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—It is said that Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Shapter, and Mr. Goldsmith are to be among the earliest additions to the list of the Equity Queen's Counsel.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The annual report of the [illegible] appears to [illegible] of persons [illegible] for the [illegible] subscribers. The society has [illegible] publications, and other [illegible] Testaments, [illegible] and other [illegible].

MEMORIAL OF WELLINGTON AT MANCHESTER.—The committee have decided not to have an equestrian statue of the Duke, apparently because it would not match with the statue of Sir Robert Peel. They have selected a square pedestal and statue similar in style to Mr. Noble, the sculptor who produced the Peel statue in Salford. The Duke is attired as a civilian, and the greatest simplicity of treatment pervades the whole, both pedestal and statue.

THE CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION.—Yesterday (Friday) Mr. Pulling, who [illegible] the law officers of the Crown, was the only witness examined. After describing the principal [illegible] charters granted to the City at ancient times, which gave it the [illegible] control of trade in London, the learned gentleman said [illegible] corporation was at an early time invested by statutes [illegible] with the conservancy of the Thames [illegible] protection or preservation of the fish, and the [illegible] but there was nothing to [illegible] removal. There is now a case in Chancery between the City, involving the whole question of the conservancy. [illegible] to the Port of London the rights of the City are [illegible] but, because the City expended money in erecting [illegible] and so on. They had a right to levy tolls on coal and corn, and they assumed to themselves the right of regulating metage (which is compulsory) and [illegible] and hence the establishing of [illegible] powers.

NURSERY FOR INFANTS.—A novel and most useful institution was inaugurated on Thursday. It is designed for the care of the young children of those inhabitants of St. Martin-in-the-Fields whose [illegible] circumstances do not admit of their [illegible] upon them proper attention. Trained nurses of good character have been engaged, and every effort [illegible] to render the [illegible] character as will carry out the benevolent design [illegible].

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Tenant League was held on Wednesday evening in Dublin. Mr. Lucas, Dr. Gray, and Mr. Sharman Crawford addressed the meeting, and [illegible] willingness to assist in carrying out the objects of the League.

A DESERVED PRESENT.—Mr. [illegible] of Lombard-street, has forwarded to Mr Frederick Semple, coachman of the *Shelduck*, who jumped overboard from the *Victory* last week, and saved a poor woman from drowning, a pair of epaulettes—a handsome testimonial to the brave young officer.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The opening meeting for the session 1853-4 will be held at the rooms, 21, Regent street, on Monday next, at half-past eight p.m., when Capt. Inglefield, R.N., will lay before the society the results of the late Arctic Expeditions, including the discovery of the North-West Passage by Capt. M'Clure. The paper will be illustrated by [illegible] maps, some of which have been [illegible] and by a [illegible] of the Arctic regions, by Mr. Arrowsmith.

A NEW PHASE IN THE CAB LAW.—Dr. Gray, of the British Workman, [illegible] with to the Chairman. On Dr. Gray and [illegible] action, Gorgeous [illegible] was [illegible] jected to; and the magistrate at Marlboro [illegible] was applied to; and he decided that the law [illegible] case a *third* party made up the fare. Here only [illegible] one time. The driver, who had behaved very civil [illegible] the extra sixpence, but not [illegible] ing of the [illegible]

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 10

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure Mean Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			In.
Nov. 4	29.365	50·4	42·3	47·8	+ 2·1	92	S.E.	0.00
„ 5	29.820	50·0	45·8	47·0	+ 1·6	93	S.E.	0.00
„ 6	29.874	49·2	43·0	51·8	+ 6·6	95	CALM.	0.05
„ 7	30.023	49·1	43·0	47·1	+ 2·0	90	N.	0.00
„ 8	30.379	55·2	49·3	51·1	+ 6·3	80	N.E. W.	0.00
„ 9	30.542	50·9	32·6	41·2	— 3·3	88	N.	0.00
„ 10	30.389	52·8	42·5	43·8	— 1·4	83	S.W.	0.01

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average

The reading of the Barometer decreased from 29·99 inches at the beg ning of the week to 29·33 inches by 3 p.m. on the 5th; increased to 30·0 inches by 6 h. p.m. on the 7th; decreased to 29·29 inches by the afternoon of the 8th; increased to 30·58 inches by the morning of the 9th—nearly as higher than any since September 1852; and fell to 30·35 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 30.140 inches

The mean daily Temperatures have ranged from 8·8° above, to 3·3° below their average values. During the time they were above their average values—viz., from the 1st to the 8th—the average daily excess was 4·4°

The mean Temperature of the week was 47·6°; being 2·7° above the average of 38 years

The range of Temperature during the week was 26.8°; being the difference between the highest reading, on the 6th; and the lowest on the 10th.

The mean daily range of Temperature during the week was 12·3°. The smallest was 4·2°, on the 9th; and the greatest, 20·9°, on the 10th.

Rain fell on one day during the week to the depth of five hundredths of an inch.

The Weather during the week was dull and the sky mostly overcast, till Monday, and has been fine from that day. The air has generally been in a calm state, and mist and fog have been prevalent.

JAMES GLAISHER,
Lewisham, 11th November, 1853.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Nov 5, the births of 847 boys and 811 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts. The excess of boys was 119, and of girls was 111, over the average of the same week in the preceding eight years. The number of deaths in the same week, was 1115. In ten weeks corresponding to this week, in the years 1843 to 1852, the average number was 1001, which, increased in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1041: hence the mortality exceeded the average by 74. The excess of births over deaths was 546. The number of males who died in the week was 554, and of females 528. At ages less than fifteen years there were 329 deaths; at fifteen, and less than forty, there were 361; and at sixty, and upwards, 176. To zymotic diseases 381 deaths were referred (their average is 242): of these, small-pox caused 6; measles, 24; scarlatina, 51; hooping-cough, 33; diarrhœa, 32; cholera, 109; and typhus, 46. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 46 deaths. To tubercular diseases, 176 (their average is 164). To diseases of the brain, nerves and senses, 118 (their average is 113); to those of the heart, 38; to those of the lungs, and the other organs of respiration 158 (their average is 175); to those of the stomach, 52. To premature birth, 30; to age, 43; to sudden death, 5; to poison, 4; to burns, 2; to hang ng, 2; to drowning, 2; to fractures, 2; and to wounds, 2. The cholera continues to make progress, though its rate of increase is not rapid. The deaths referred to it last week were 102. In the last four weeks the numbers rose as follows:—45, 83, 99, and 102; in the same periods diarrhœa and dysentery were fatal in 55, 46, 43, and 42 cases; showing a constant decrease. Of the 102 deaths by cholera, 71 occurred in the West Districts, 9 in the North, 2 in the Central, 21 in the East, and 99 in the South Districts. London is situated in a basin, through the bottom of which the Thames flows; and it was discovered during the epidemic of 1848-9 that the rate of mortality by that disease was nearly in the inverse proportion of the elevation of the ground on which the dwellings of the inhabitants stand. The same relation between the rates of morta ity at different elevations, though the deaths have been comparatively few, has hitherto been observed in the present epidemic. The mortality from cholera in districts at an average elevation of more than 20 feet above Trinity high-water mark, has been 31 in 100,000 inhabitants; in the districts of an average elevation of 20 and below 40 feet (20—40 feet) the mortality has been 15 in 100,000; at an elevation of 40—60 feet, the mortality has been 11 in 100,000; at 60—80 feet, it has been only 4; at 80—100 feet, only 3. Marylebone, at an average elevation of 100 feet, is the only exception to the law; the mortality by it has been 13 in 100,000. At Hampstead, where the elevation may be put at 350 feet, there has hitherto been no death from cholera. Exceptional circumstances disturb the accuracy of the law; but it is a general truth that the danger of dying of cholera, and of all plagues, diminishes within certain limits, in proportion as the dwellings of the population are raised above the level of the Thames.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided, on Tuesday, at a committee of the Royal Commission. His Royal Highness arrived at the New Palace at Westminster at half-past ten o'clock, and took the chair in the absence of Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., attending the Prince. The committee sat in the New Palace at eleven o'clock, and was attended by Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Sir Cardwell, M.P.; Sir Wm. C. Cubitt, and Mr. Coulson, Q.C. Mr. Edgar Bowring, the secretary, was in attendance. Prince Albert left at a quarter before two o'clock, on his return to Windsor Castle.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.—A Court of Common Council was held at two o'clock Tuesday, at the Foreign-Office. The Ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth. Viscount Palmerston arrived at four o'clock, and joined his colleagues. The Council broke up at six o'clock. A second meeting of the Cabinet was held on Thursday, at two o'clock

ARCTIC LETTERS.—Letters for the *Enterprize*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Grper*, in Behring Stra t, must be sent to the Admiralty on or before the 30th of December.

STREET-PAVING.—A specimen of the metallic compound paving —which appears to have given so much satisfaction in the United States, on account of its being free from mud, dust, noise, or danger to horses—is now being la d down in Threadneedle-street, a trial having, we understand, been already made at a coal-merchant's wharf at Greenwich, where it has been exposed to heavy traffic during the last summer, and where the reputation it acquired in America has been fully sustained.

THE TEMPLE-BAR QUESTION.—It having been stated in the report of the committee to which this subject was referred by the Court of Common Council, that the inhabitants of the parish of St. Bride were opposed to the removal of Temple-bar, and had signed a petition to that effect to the Court of Common Council; the subject was brought under the notice of the inhabitants at a vestry meeting held last week; when the Vicar, parochial authorities, and the parishioners disclaimed all knowledge of or participation in such a petition. A strong opinion was expressed against the continuance of Temple-bar in its present state; and it was understood that the subject would be shortly brought before the notice of the inhabitants, in order that they might have the opportunity of publicly expressing their opinions on the subject.

ACCIDENT AT THE COAL-EXCHANGE.—On Wednesday, a man ... Bright, with his daughter, had gone to the top of the Coal Ex... ge, Thames-street, for the purpose of seeing the Lord Mayor's pro... and in the act of looking over the glazed roof the glass broke, and ... and the child fell to the bottom. The unfortunate man was killed ... spot, and the child was very much injured.—Another accident befel a merchant's clerk, near the Globe Office, who was thrown down to the ground by the breaking down of a stand on which he was placed, and had his leg fractured.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.—The sittings of the Commission for inquiring into the Corporation of the City of London have been continued, and the inquiry is still proceeding. Mr. Acland has again been examined, and has given in his proposed scheme for the City government, which consists of thirty-six members. Mr. H. M. Fisher (of the firm of Fisher and Lucas, solicitors to Messrs Combe, Delafield, and Co.), Mr. Hubbart (Governor of the Bank of England), and Mr. John Dillon (of the firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co.), have also been examined during the week.

THE "ALBERT PARK."—We learn that during one week the committee who are promoting the establishment of a park for the northern part of the metropolis, received upwards of 1300 signatures and testimonials from the physicians and surgeons of London to a memorial to Government, urging its necessity as a sanitary measure.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Some important additions are in course of being effected at the Custom-house at the London Docks, by direction of the Lords of the Treasury, in order to provide for the new Continental Customs establishment for that part of commerce, and the great increase which has taken place lately in the business at that vast establishment. When the additions and alterations in course of progress are completed greater convenience will be afforded for the conduct of the Customs business, and additional facilities provided for the public and parties attending there, in order to obtain the delivery of wines and spirits and other merchandise from the docks.

COURT OF ERROR.—On Thursday this Court decided that the Great Western Railway Company are bound by the act of Parliament to form a line of railway from Bradford to Bathampton, upon being required so to do. This was an appeal to this Court from the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, which had decided the same question in the same way

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The Handicap of 5 sovs each.—The Jealous One, 1. Juliet, 2. Sefton Autumn Handicap.—St Michael, 1. Ugly Buck g., 2. A Selling Race of 5 sovs each.—Hyacinth, 1. Game Chicken, 2. Croxteth Welter Cup.—Defiance, 1. Alonzo, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Winter, 1. Tonic, 2.
Optional Selling Stakes.—Coleraine, 1. True Girl, 2.
Steeplechase.—Crabbe, 1. Daphne, 2.
Aintree Plate.—Chilot, 1. The Ugly Buck br. g., 2.
Selling Stakes.—Coleraine, 1. Songster, 4

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY

DERBY

6 to 1 aget Autocrat (t. & off.), (2 to 1 aget Dervish (14 t.) | (2 to 1 aget Wild Huntsman (t.)
Nota ng else done

RECEIPT FOR MAKING CHEAP BREAD.—At the present time the following receipt, from the wife of a clergyman in the north, is of such practical importance to all classes, that we give it a place. Take a pound and a half of whole rice, boil it gently over a slow fire, in three quarts of water, about five hours, stirring it occasionally, and afterwards beat it up into a smooth paste. Mix this, while warm, into fourteen pounds of flour, adding to it, at the same time, the usual quantity of yeast. Allow the dough to work a certain time near the fire, after which divide it into loaves, and it will be found, when baked, to produce twenty-eight or thirty pounds of excellent white bread." A correspondent writes:—"It answers perfectly. The quantity is doubled, you will perceive. I have tried it several times for different families of four, but it has not once failed. The bread is remarkably light, and at this time especially, when cholera is much about, it is particularly wholesome. The poor are all delighted at the saving which it causes in their consumption of flour. *English Churchman.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week the market for Consols was very active, and prices were rapidly on the advance: but the news from the East of hostilities having already commenced between the Russians and Turks, and the supply of stock having increased, the improvement in the quotations has not been maintained. The fall has operated favourably for many parties, whose balances on the Account have thus been considerably lessened. The stock-borrowers, on the other hand, have had to pay. has been reduced to 1.16.

The arrivals of bullion have been confined to about £2400 from Australia, and 760,000 dollars from New York. The shipments of gold to the Continent have exceeded £100,000; but we learn that the stock in the Bank of England is increasing. There has been an active demand for silver for shipment to the East by the next steamer. The value of that metal has advanced 3s. 6d. per ounce for bar, and 1d. per ounce for dollars. Bar silver is now worth 5s. 2d. ⅝ Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. 1½ per ounce. These are the highest rates paid for a considerable period

The Board of Trade returns for the month, and nine months ending the 10th of October, show very favourable results. The total declared value of the shipments for the nine months is £66,987,720, against £54,891,438 in 1852, and £50,054,978 in 1851. There has been a steady demand for money. Short-dated paper has been discounted at 4½ per cent per annum. The supply of surplus cash is still very large. On Monday, the Three per Cent Consols were done as high as 96¾, but they closed at 95¾ both for Money and Time. The Three Per Cents Reduced, were 94½ to 94¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter Per Cent, 95¾ to 96⅜; and Long Annuities, 1860, 5 1-16; Bank Stock, 212 to 214; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. prem.; India Bonds, par to 2s. prem. There was less activity in the market both on Tuesday and Wednesday; prices consequently gave way, the Three per Cents having been marked 95⅝. On Thursday, Consols were depressed in the early part of the day, owing to the fuller supply of stock The Three per Cents were quoted at 93⅝ 94; but closed at 94⅛ ⅜ for Transfer, and 94⅜ ½ for the Account. Reduced, were 94¼ ⅜; New Reduced, 94⅜ ½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 94¾ to 95⅛; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 92⅝ to 93⅝. Bank Stock, 216 to 217½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Bonds, par to 2s. prem.

Only a moderate business has been doing in Foreign Bonds. Mexican Three per Cents have been 20½ to ⅞; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 76; Spanish New Deferred, 19¾ to ⅞; Ditto New Deferred, 19¾ to 21¼; Ditto, Passive, 4⅝; Venezuela One per Cent Deferred, 12⅜; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¾ to 64⅝.

Notwithstanding the severe weather, the accounts from the provinces in reference to trade in general are tolerably satisfactory.

Miscellaneous Shares have been tolerably firm. Australasia, Joint Stock Bank have been done at 43¾ to 44, and ditto, London Chartered of Australia, 16; Oriental, 43¾ ¼; Australian Agricultural have marked 42½ to 43; Australian Royal Mail, 3¾; British-American Land, 2½; Canada Company, 91 to 92; Colonial and West India Docks, 110¼ to 110; North-British Australian Loan, 1¾ ⅛; Peel River Land and Mineral, 1¾; Van Diemen's Land, 1¼; Hungerford-bridge, 15; Waterloo Bridge, 7; Vauxhall, 2; Albion Insurance, 98; County, 127; Crown, 20¾; Globe, 145; Imperial Fire, 375; Guardian, ... ex div., Law Fire, 42; Pelican, 66; Phœnix, 185; Royal Exchange, 342; Sun Life, 68; Universal, 4¾; Berlin Waterworks, 2; East London, 130; Southwark and Vauxhall, 80¾ ¾; West Middlesex, 113; Canada Bonds, 111; Ditto, 1134; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1¾; General Steam Navigation, 3¾ to 2⅞; Netherlands Land, 2¾; Royal Mail steam, 63 to 65; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 20.

For Railway Shares there has been only a moderate demand; nevertheless, prices have been well supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 4½; Bristol and Exeter, 95; Caledonian, 54½; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, 1⅞; Eastern Union, 8 Stock, 22; Great Northern, 80⅝; Great South. and West. (Ireland), 103; Great Western, 82; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 65; Leeds Northern, 13; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 86½; London and North-Western, 103; Ditto, Fifths, 12; Ditto, 210 Shares, 14; London and South-Western, 75; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20½; Midland, 63⅛; Norfolk, 50; North British, 28⅝; North Staffordshire, 11½; Scottish Central, 89; Shrewsbury and Chester (Halves), 8½; Shropshire Union, 2⅝; South Devon, 16; South-Eastern, 6⅜; South Wales, 34⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 64½; York and North Midland 42⅝.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland Bradford, 100½; South Staffordshire, 7⅛; Wear Valley, 31½

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, 1¾ prm; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 13⅛; Great Northern Five per Cent, 119½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Ditto, Four per Cent irredeemable, 90; Oxford and Rugby, Birmingham Six per Cent, 150; North British, 106; North Staffordshire, 23¾, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 104; Ditto, 15½; South Eastern, 24½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 27.

FOREIGN.—East Indian Extension, 2; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6⅜; Luxembourg, 9⅜; Ditto (railway), 6½; Namur and Liege (with interest), 5; Northern of France, 34; Paris and Strasbourg, 37½.

The Market for Mining Shares has been rather flat. Agua Fria, 14⅛; Australian, 2⅛; St. John del Rey, 39 to 38⅜; Cobre Copper, 44⅜; Linarca, 12⅜; United Mexican, 3⅜.

Friday Evening.

There has been less activity in the market for Consols to-day. The Three per Cents have been done at 94⅜ ⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94⅝ to 95. India Bonds, 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 2s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares about stationary.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday) Fresh up to-day there was a slight increase in the arrivals of English wheat. Although the attendance of buyers was by no means extensive, there was a rather more firmness in the demand than on Monday, and that day's prices were supported. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 28,000 quarters. Good and qualities moved off steadily, at full prices; but all other kinds were dull, at late rates. Floating cargoes the arrivals of which continue small, were quite as dear as last week. Barley, the supply of which was but moderate, sold o... terms. We had a slow sale for malt, but no change took ... [illegible] ARRIVALS ... [illegible] ... qrs. flour, 1380. Irish: ... barley, 650; oats, 14,040.

... [illegible] ... ditto, white, 65s. to 67s.; Norfolk and ... rye, 38s. to 44s.; grinding barley, 23s. to ... distilling ditto, 25s. to 26s.; malting ditto 29s. to 30s.; Chevalier, 32s. to 34s.; Yorkshire ... brown ditto, 26s. to 26s.; Kingston and Ware, 35s. to 39s.; Chevalier, 39s. to 42s. Yorkshire ... old Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, ... to 25s.; ditto, wh ... 28s. to 28s.; tick beans, new, 41s. to 42s.; ditto, old, 45s. to ... peas, 42s. to 43s.; maple, 42s. to 45s.; white, 40s. to 44s.; boilers, 52s. to 55s. per ... Town made flour, 70s. to 75s.; Suffolk, 57s. to 62s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, ... per 280 lbs. *Foreign:* French flour, ... s. per sack; American, 32s. to 41s.

Seeds.—On the whole, a full average business is doing in this market, and prices are well ... Cakes are selling readily, at the late advance

Linseed, Eng lish, sowing ... to 50s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s. to 54s.; hempseed, 33s. to 36s. per quarter; Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 10s to 11s.; rapeseed, 42s to 43s per bushel. English rapeseed, £20 to £21 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 5s to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary, £3s. to 70s per quarter. Clover seed nominal.

Spices.—The prices of pepper, bread the metropolis are from 11d. to 11½d.; of household ditto, 9½d to 10½d per 4lb. loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 71s. 8d; barley, 34s. 2d; oats, 25s. 2d; rye, 43s. 8d.; beans, 42s. 10d.; peas, 43s. 3d

Tea.—Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 66s. 11d.; barley, 32s. 8d., oats, 23s. 10d.; rye, 39s. 8d.; beans, 43s 11d., peas, 43s. 6d

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s

Teas.—Owing to the sales not having come to hand, the prices for the private contract market is limited, and, in some instances, prices have a downward tendency. Common secon Pouglon, 11½d to 1s. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 27,417,367 lbs., against 26,749,648 ditto in 1852.

Sugar.—The prices of refined sugars are still in progress. On the whole, the middings have been somewhat firmer this week; but no improvement can be noticed in prices

Provisions.—Mondaw hay, £3 5s. to £5 15s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 14s. to £2 2s. per load.

Coffee.—The sales are still in progress. On the whole, the middings have been somewhat firmer this week; but no improvement can be noticed in prices

Potatoes.—The demand is less active. Kents, 130s. to 140s.; regents, 160s. to 180.; foreign, 140s to 160s per cwt.

Wool.—Hop Fair, Holywell, ... West Tanfield, 19s. 6d; Clark, 20s.; Clennell, 30s.; Hutton, 22s. 6d., Cowton, 20s.; Walney's Australian, 23s. per ton.

Hops.—Farnham, Alton, and Surrey Fairs have each experienced a good attendance. Low and inferior kinds are neglected The old duty has been declared at ... The week's imports are 469 bales from America, 375 from Belgium, 175 from ... and 10 from Germany. New Mid and East Pockets, 41s 0s to 42s 0s.; New Weald of Kent, 41s 0s to 42s 0s.; New Sussex, 41s 0s to 42s 0s.

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with beasts, for which the demand ruled steady at the currencies of Monday of 2d. per 8lbs The supply of sheep was limited. All breeds were in good request at full currencies The best Downs were inquired for at 5s. per 8lbs. There was less inquiry for calves. In their quotations, however, no change took place. Pigs moved off steadily, at full prices. Much cows were dull, at from £14 to £19 each, including their small ca

Per 8lbs. by the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime South Down ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; sucking calves, 21s. to 26s., and quarter old store pigs, 20s. to 27s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 864; cows, 121; sheep, 4,740; calves, 260; pigs, 420. Foreign: Beasts, 310; sheep, 590; calves, 292.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The trade ruled steady, as follows

Per 8lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 3s 6d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 3s 10d. to 4s. 2d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; middling Lamb, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; prime ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; small pork, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

BANKRUPTS.

G. P. JACKSON, Bank Chambers, Lombard, City, stockbroker. J. TAYLOR, the younger, ... at George-street, Woo.wich, but now of Charlton, Kent, builder. W. COBBETT, late of Farringdon, Surrey, plumber and glazier, Wapping, but now a prisoner for debt in her Majesty's Queen's Bench Prison, in the county of Surrey. J. C. FAUCETT, York, draper and milliner. E. TOWNSEND, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, gentleman broker, and dealer in shares. J. COLLINS, Beccles, Suffolk, plumber and glazier. J. BAXTER, Sherlock-street, Birmingham, ... WYATT, Wolverhampton, Stafford, ... Cornbrook, Manchester, Lancaster, Derby, innkeeper. T. MINNITT, Mansfield, Nottingham, seed-merchant. J. KER, Oxford-street, Gloucester. J. A. BROWN and E. GLASS, Liverpool, ship-chandlers and slop-store-dealers. J. FISH, Hexham, ... near Haslingden, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. MILNE, East-Register-street, Edinburgh, spirit-merchant.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOV. 11

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Robert Stein, as Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, for his Majesty the King of Sardinia.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 11

2nd Dragoons: Lieutenant J. A. Fra... to be Captain, without Purchase, vice Nobell; Cornet W. T. Treatt to be Lieutenant, without Purchase, vice Fraser.

... 7th Foot: Ensign J. F Sweeney to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkie, 14th Captain G. L. Proby ... Lieutenant, vice Macdonald, who retires upon half-pay. Lieutenant ... to be Lieutenant, vice Bingham. 39th: Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cole to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Wright, who retires upon half-pay. 47th: Lieutenant the Duke Hamilton Douglas to be Captain, vice Derby, ... Lieutenant W. H. Warner to be Captain, vice W. C. Wolfe; Ensign G. Millington to be Lieutenant, vice Warner. 49th: Ensign Le Keagin, vice Mitchell. 51st: Lieut. G. Skipwith to be Captain, vice Wells Ensign W. Allen to be Lieut., vice Skipwith. 57th: Ensign ... to be Lieutenant, vice Kennedy. 67th: H. Cole to be Ensign, vice Bruton. 82nd: Lieut. W. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 97th: Lord E. M. Vane to be Ensign, vice Lee. 60th: Second Lieut. H. Cockburn to be Lieut., vice Du Bois. 67th Lieut. ... Disney to be Ensign, vice Bassett 69th ... Roberts to be Ensign, vice Leggett ... Lieut. A. Allison to be Captain, vice Hayes, ... Ensign R. H. Wigg to be Lieut., vice Allison; Ensign G. L. Bennet to ... Ward. 74th: Capt. R. Macdonald to be Captain, vice Proby.

Grenadier Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. Lord Arthur Hay to be Lieut., vice Leslie; R. Bourne to be Ensign, vice Cockell; J. Harper to be Ensign, vice Hill

HOSPITAL STAFF.—T. R. Wilson, Esq., to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice W Sinclair

BANKRUPTS

E. ORPHIN, Brighton, builder. R. [illegible] Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durham, ship-builder and timber-merchant. ... MENSLES, Montacute, ... Somerset, ... brewery. J. G. FAWCETT, Yorkshire, draper and ... Bradford. ... Hampton, Gloucester, victualler. ... W. LYNALL, Birmingham, plumber and glazier. J. HARGRAVE, late of Monkton, Durham, paper manufacturer now of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ... dealer. ... Bristol, ... and glass dealer. J. CRAMPTON, Ashwaton Bustall, Yorkshire, licensed victualler. W. YOUNGER, Jun., Sheffield, ... dealer. ... Sheffield, draper. G. J. WEBB, Leaneshall-street, City, silversmith, jeweller, and dealer in pianofortes.

BIRTHS.

CAPE TOWN.—On the 27th ult., at 6, Bayswater-hill, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, of a daughter.

CARBERRY.—On the 3rd inst., at Castle Freke, county of Cork, the Lady Carberry, of a daughter.

CARTER.—At Petersfield, the wife of J. Bonham-Carter, Esq., M.P., of a son.

FARQUHAR.—In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. H. Farquhar, of a son.

GRENFELL.—On the 6th inst., in Belgrave-square, the wife of C. W. Grenfell, Esq., M.P., of a son.

HEARN.—On the 6th, at Roxwell Vicarage, Essex, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Hearn, M.A., of a daughter.

HEARD.—On the 7th inst., at Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, the Lady Fanny Howard, of a son.

LEIGH.—On Sunday, the 6th inst., at High Leigh, Cheshire, the wife of Egerton Leigh, Jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PARRY HOLDSWORTH.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, the Rev. C. E. Parry, Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to Mary Hunt, eldest daughter of the late Rev. C. Holdsworth, Vicar of Stokenham, Devon.

SADLIER—BANKIN. On the 8th inst, at Clifton, the Rev. O. Sadler, Rector of Brancaster, Norfolk, to Lucy Ann, eldest daughter of the late R. B. Bankin, Esq., of Stratford.

SEAGER—CLODE.—On the 8th inst., at St. John's the Evangelist, by the Rector, the Rev. J. Jennings, Canon of Westminster, J. L. Seager, Esq., of South Lambeth, to Mary Ann, widow of the late J. Clode, Esq.

TAYLOR—CATTY.—On the 8th inst., at Stockbury Church, by the Rev. Henry Willoughby Taylor, Chaplain of H.M.S. *Impregnable* and brother of the bride, James Alexander Esterre Taylor, Esq., Royal Marines, son of the late Captain Henry Taylor, Royal Navy, and nephew of the late Richard Taylor, Esq., of Rock Abbey, county of Limerick, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Captain Catty, Royal Engineers, of Stockbury Park, Kent.

WHITE—POSTE.—At Maidstone, the Rev. J. White, Rector of Graysham, Hertfordshire, to Emily, daughter of the Rev. S. Poste, of Sydenham-place, near Maidstone.

WILSON—BRAINE.—On Wednesday, June 15, 1853, in the Church of the Ascension—On the 10th inst., at Thurleston Rectory, Hants, aged 21, Anthony Lambert, eldest surviving son of the Rev. A. L. Lambert.

MONTAGU.—On the 4th inst., in London, aged 57, John Montagu, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

PHILLIPS.—On the 3rd inst., at Ninfield, Sussex, the Rev. John Phillips, Vicar of that parish, in his 64th year.

POWELL.—On the 8th inst., at Kilforne, Tipperary, the Dowager Lady Power, aged 7.

TOWNSHEND.—On the 8th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lord Charles Vere Townshend, aged 68. He was brother and heir-presumptive to the present Marquis Townshend; and, dying without issue, Captain Townshend, son of the late Lord John Townshend becomes the next heir to the title.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 654.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1853. [PRICE, WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE NEW MANIFESTOS OF THE CZAR.

THE plague of Russia is upon us. It is singular enough, and we have not seen it remarked elsewhere, that this plague always breaks out in conjunction with another. Russia and the cholera go hand in hand in their invasions. The first time that Europe was startled by a visitation from the Asiatic Cholera, was in the year 1832, when the Czar had poured his merciless legions into Poland, and was crushing the spirit of that gallant nation. Cholera broke loose again in 1848 and 1849, and so did the Emperor Nicholas. In April, 1848, when cholera was making its way towards the west, the Emperor of Russia was fulminating his wrath against the German, French, and Hungarians, in a remarkable proclamation, half political and half religious, which was noticed in this journal at the time. The Emperor denounced the "devastating plague" of freedom, declared his intention to encounter it on whatever side it might present itself, and warned the nations that they had but to submit, for "God was on his side." In 1853, the cholera and the Emperor are again at work; and we have yet to learn which of the two shall cause the greater misery and desolation, or whether political science and the sense of right and justice—nerving the hands and inspiring the hearts of millions—will be able to cope as effectually with the one plague as sanitary science is likely to do with the other.

Two remarkable documents have recently been issued from St. Petersburg—the head-quarters of the Political Pestilence: the first, dated 31st October, bears the signature of the Count de Nesselrode; the second, dated 3rd November, is signed by the Emperor himself. One document is addressed to the diplomatic agents of Russia in all the Courts of Europe, to be communicated to the Governments to which they are severally attached. The other notifies to the Russian people—and, through them, to the world—that Russia is at war with Turkey. The tone of these two State papers is very different: the earlier is the more moderate, reasonable, and truthful of the two; though the remembrance of the Count de Nesselrode's egregious fiction—so satisfactorily disposed of by Lord Clarendon and M. Drouyn de l'Huys, that the Russian troops had only taken possession of Moldavia and Wallachia because the British and French fleet had sailed to Besika Bay—might have led the world to suspect a similar perversion of the truth in the Count's new diplomatic note. But the Russian Minister appears to have profited by the castigation and exposure which he received. Notwithstanding the declaration of war on the part of Turkey, his tone is more conciliatory than before to the rest of Europe. He expresses a wish that negotiations for peace may yet prove successful, and, if not, that the war may be "concentrated" between Russia and Turkey; concluding with a significant hint that the interference of Great Britain and France in the quarrel, will change the war from a local into a general one.

The Emperor's manifesto, issued three days after that of Count Nesselrode, is so extraordinary as to have diverted attention from its predecessor, and to have monopolised the surprise, if not the indignation, of every truth-loving and honest man in Europe. It is difficult to characterise the document as it deserves, without employing words which are too strong for the ears of polite society. But, whether we call the assertions of the Emperor mistakes, errors, perversions of the truth, inaccuracies, or fictions as gross as the famous Besika Bay romance of Count Nesselrode, does not greatly signify. The meaning is obvious; and the true epithet, if unspoken or unwritten, has presented itself long ere this to the mind of every one who has read the proclamation. When the Emperor states "that the Great Powers of Europe have in vain endeavoured by their exhortations to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Government"—that the Porte has issued a proclamation "replete with false accusations against Russia," and that it has "enrolled in the ranks of its army the revolutionists of all countries," he makes assertions which are simply and notoriously untrue. To attempt to disprove them by a recapitulation of the real facts would be a work of utter supererogation. But the question naturally arises, does the Emperor believe what he asserts? or,

A TURKISH SCRIBE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

does he wilfully and consciously give currency to statements so perversely erroneous, with a view of influencing public opinion in his own dominions? It is possible that this last view of the case is the correct one—that the "orthodox Lord Emperor" thinks it essential to cast dust in the eyes of his ignorant subjects, to maintain his dignity and his character for infallibility, unassailed and unimpeached amongst them; to make them believe that any war into which he pleases to enter is not only a just but a holy one; and that his enemies must, of necessity be perfidious barbarians. His confident appeal for the assistance of the Most High, and his quotation from the Psalms of David, are characteristic of the semi-religious character which he is accustomed to assume as the head of the Greek Church, and the living embodiment of orthodoxy, and favour the supposition that the proclamation is intended for Russians alone. If it inspire them with reverence, and fill them with awe, it no doubt signifies little to the Emperor that it should fill the rest of Europe with disgust. The Czar speaks to France and England through the pen of Count Nesselrode. He speaks to the Russians in his own person, and employs a language which they are accustomed to respect, even if they do not entirely comprehend.

Yet it is possible that the Emperor of Russia conscientiously and piously believes what he has stated in his declaration of war against the Porte. In such case the world might respect his honesty, but it would only be at the expense of his sanity. If he really believe what he says, his fanaticism is as huge as it is intolerable. His pretensions are all the more dangerous, if based upon a conviction so deep and so erroneous. The greater his sincerity, the more hopeless become all appeals to his reason or his sense of justice. There remains only one argument available with such a mind, and that is the argument of terror. The exercise of a force superior to his own to repel and punish him, is the sole means that can be employed to restrain him within such bounds as may be consistent with the honour and safety of other states. To all else his high pretensions would render him callous.

The energy even of despair itself scarcely equals the energy of an intense and all-engrossing fanaticism. It might be better, therefore, for Europe that the Emperor should be a hypocrite than a bigot. The logic that prevails with the one has no effect upon the other. With the hypocrite it is possible to negociate, but with the religious fanatic, zealous for the propagation of his faith, it is in vain to parley. Physical coercion is the first of preliminaries in our intercourse with a maniac; and swords and guns are worth far more than conferences of Ambassadors with such a man as the Emperor Nicholas, if he really means what he says.

Public opinion in France, as well as in this country, has been unanimous in the expression of its wonder and indignation at this document. In France the opinions of a press that is not allowed to speak unless with the approbation of the Government and the Censor, have more significancy in indicating the intentions of the Executive Power than they can have in this country, where every man may speak his mind. We judge, therefore, from the tone of the French press that the French Emperor has finally resolved to employ all the resources of France in support of the Turkish cause. That he will be supported by Great Britain to the fullest extent there is no reason to doubt; unless, indeed—which is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished"—the Turks should spare them both the trouble, by driving the Russians across the Pruth. Such a victory as that which Omer Pacha has gained at Bucharest, would almost indicate that the Turks will yet be able to fight the battle single-handed.

A TURKISH SCRIBE—CONSTANTINOPLE.

In Turkey, where the art of writing is an accomplishment acquired by comparatively few, that of reading written documents must be almost equally rare. The consequence is, that the professional Scribe is a man of considerable importance, always in request, and tolerably well paid. In the highways of business, and, indeed, in all parts of the town, some grave old gentleman, with a particularly long beard, and "spectacles on nose," may be seen reading the contents of a letter from the country to some anxious friend, or deciphering his "correspondent's" account to some small merchant of the bazaar; or, maybap, inditing the fitting reply to some such communication. His writing implements are displayed with great care on the table before him. The narghilé and chibouque are freely plied by himself and his customers, who always form a very picturesque group.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Court left Paris on Saturday last, and has taken up its residence at Fontainebleau. The previous evening (Friday) the Emperor and Empress were present at the first representation, at the Grand Opera, of the new ballet, "Les Bouemiers," in which the celebrated danseuse, Mdlle. Rosati, made her début. She was greatly applauded, and merited the applause bestowed. Nothing had been spared to render the *salle* brilliant; but the boxes were occupied entirely by officials—Marshals of France, Ministers of State, Préfets of Police, Director of Beaux Arts, &c. But the official world is but a poor company: always the same faces—every where the mark of servitude—the same air of restraint—the same dull physiognomy. It is at these great representations, where the Court assists solemnly, that one sees how great and how continued is the isolation which exists around it. The *grand monde*—those illustrious by the number of their ancestors, and those illustrious by the éclat of their personal worth—continue to keep aloof from the new *régime*, and remain in retirement.

This evening is fixed for the opening of the Italian Opera. Will the new director be more fortunate in this attempt at a musical re-surrection than was Mr. Lumley? The new director has one chance of safety: he has gained Madame Alboni, who (though married to the Comte P.) has consented to appear on the stage, and lend her incomparable voice. Incomparable is the word; for who can compare the voice of Mdlle. Cruvelli to that of Madame Alboni, although the former has just been engaged at the Grand Opera, and for a sum which exceeds 100,000 fr. per annum? Perhaps the struggle engaged in between Madame Alboni and Mdlle. Cruvelli may stimulate public curiosity, and be of service to both theatres, the rival houses of the French and the Italian Opera. It is this evening that the Gymnase will produce the piece of M. Alexandre Dumas, fils, kept back for more than a year by the Censor, who suspended it. The piece was accused of containing allusions to a situation in which M. Alexandre Dumas and Madame Nesselrode found themselves on the Russian frontier; which Madame Nesselrode was forced to pass by superior orders, and which M. Alexandre Dumas was forbidden to pass by the same authority. This piece was originally to have borne the title of "Le Dame aux Perles," but it has been changed for that of "Diane du Lys." It is expected it will have a great *succes de curiosité*. Mdlle. Rachel has arrived at St. Petersburg, and has been received with all the distinction due to her talent. At the time she wrote to her friends here, she had not yet appeared before the public, nor given any representation. Madame George Sand is expected in Paris, where she is to arrive to direct the last representation of her *drame* "Maupratt," which the Odéon is to represent on the 27th of this month. At the Théâtre Français, two pieces of Alexandre Dumas are preparing—"Regulus," in one act; and "La Jeunesse de Louis XV.," in five acts. Theatrical news is about the only news which a Correspondent can gather at this moment, unless he gives news of the theatre of war, where the actors on the scene are the Russians and Turks. How is this drama to end—where they begin fighting, to finish by explaining instead of beginning by an explanation and ending by fighting, if they found it impossible to come to an understanding? The cannon shots which are fired on the banks of the Danube re echo on the banks of the Seine and the Thames; where they hold every thing in suspense, and retard the preparations for the winter season, of balls, fêtes, and concerts.

Apropos of fêtes, a most brilliant one was given a few days ago by the Prince Stouzza, formerly Hospodar of Wallachia, at his charming hotel in the Quartier Beaujon, which M. Visconti, the celebrated architect had built for himself, and which he sold about two years ago.

Several marriages are talked of; and among the rest is that of M. Leopold Lehon to Mdlle. de Wagram, who the matrimonial chronicle has successively represented as being about, in the year 1849, to marry Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, and, in 1852, as the future bride of Prince Napoleon, heir presumptive, in case of the Empress having no children. The *salon* of Madame Lehon is open on Saturdays to a small number of *habitués*—amongst whom may be seen the members of the *corps diplomatique*; they go there on quitting the Princesse de Lieven. There is but a little bit of the Avenue of the Champs Elysées which separates the Hôtel of the Rue St. Florentin, inhabited by the Princesse de Lieven, from the Hôtel in the *rond point* of the Champs Elysées, built and inhabited by Madame Lehon.

Formerly it was at the Hôtel of the Place St. Georges, inhabited by M. Thiers, that the *corps diplomatique*, in quest of news and eager for gossip, assembled; but sides and destinies change. Now the Hôtel of the Place St. George is only visited by the vendors of objects of art, who go to offer to M. Thiers one day what they purchased the day previously. M. Thiers has, alas! the same fate as M. Guizot and M. Molé; these three great statesmen are now merely three relics of a buried *politique*.

The Emperor and Empress are at the Palace of Fontainebleau. M. Rossilef and M. Hubner, the Russian and Austrian Ministers, have received invitations for the fêtes at Fontainebleau. But it is not believed that the former will accept the invitation.

An article in the *Moniteur*, in answer to the manifesto of the Czar, has made no little sensation in the diplomatic world. The official journal gravely convicts the Russian Government of gross "inexactitude"—which seems to be the diplomatic equivalent for falsehood—in the assertions of the manifesto. Every one concludes that the *Moniteur* would not have spoken so freely and the French Emperor not made up his mind to act with firm determination. No orders have yet been given at the Ministry of War, which would seem to indicate an intention of sending troops to Turkey; but every arrangement has been made for transporting 20,000 men, if General Baraguay d'Hilliers should inform the Government that this measure is necessary towards the security of the Ottoman territory. Immense quantities of ammunition are in course of being despatched from Lyons to Toulon. It is expected that the decree for the increase of the Chasseurs de Vincennes will appear in a day or two.

Count Eugène Dubois, ex-Director of Public Works in Algeria, has been appointed, by the Emperor, Director General of Railroads—an office newly established, for the better regulation of railways and the prevention of accidents.

The Emperor and Empress came to Paris the other day, and witnessed some experiments with an electro-magnetic machine, invented by Mr. Shepard, of Gallow-square, London, for the extraction of hydrogen gas from water. These experiments, which were also witnessed by Lord Cowley and the Minister of State, were in every instance successful, for on turning a wheel for one minute, sufficient gas was produced to supply seven gas-burners, all burning at the same time, and with a brilliant light. Their Majesties congratulated Mr. Shepard on the success of his discovery.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

THE WAR IN WALLACHIA.

The following startling despatch, announcing the defeat of the Russians, was received in London on Wednesday morning, where it caused much excitement:—

VIENNA, Wednesday Morning.

The Turks have already passed Bucharest, which is in flames in three places.

The Russians are retreating on Cronstadt.

Fifteen thousand Turks have been despatched to intercept them through the Principality of Servia.

The Austrian Government have ordered an army corps to be immediately concentrated in Croatia.

Cronstadt, in Transylvania, is situate in the direct line of retreat from Bucharest, supposing the Russians to have been cut off from their communications with Moldavia.

So far as the chief incidents of the campaign in Wallachia can be made out, it appears that the Turks crossed the Danube without serious molestation, excepting at two points—Oltenitza and Giurgevo, which are the points threatening the Russian head-quarters at Bucharest, and which, therefore, seem to have been more vigorously defended. At Giurgevo the Turks have not yet succeeded in effecting a lodgment, and they remain ensconced on an island of the Danube opposite that fort. At Oltenitza (a village not set down in the maps, but understood to be only forty miles from Bucharest), they have been twice attacked, and have twice maintained themselves against the Russian forces.

The reports transmitted of a lodgment of the Turks at Oltenitza, of a severe battle fought afterwards, and of the circumvallure and retreat of the Russians, appear to be substantially true, and they point not to a single engagement, variously related, but to a series of desperate encounters on the same spot. On the 3rd inst. the Turks crossed the Danube at Turtukai, and advanced to the Wallachian village of Oltenitza, a short distance from the river, where they entrenched themselves. In this position they were presently assailed by a Russian division, under General Perloff (or Parloff), which they repulsed. It then seems that the Russians, reinforced by the division of General Dannenberg, renewed the attack upon Oltenitza on the 4th, and that they were again defeated with still greater loss. It was probably to the latter of these conflicts that the report alludes, which says that officers killed as an item of the casualties—the first encountered having been described as less sanguinary. After this the Russians "retreated upon Bucharest," as reported; from which place, it is said, Prince Gortschakoff was about to advance with the main body of his army to attack Oltenitza once more. A telegraphic despatch announces that the Turks on the 11th repulsed the renewed Russian attack on their position at Oltenitza.

Great preparations were made by the Russians for the defence of Giurgevo, which is the key to the position in Wallachia. If the Russian pontoons were sent to Giurgevo; and General Schmopoff, crossing over with a large force of Russians, attacked the Turkish position upon the island opposite Giurgevo so fiercely, that the Turks were dislodged from the island. The affair, however, renewing the attack with great gallantry, retook the island, and compelled the Russians to retreat across the river. At the date of the latest advices, the Turks still held the island opposite Giurgevo, where they will be ready to fall upon the Russians in the event of any reverses which may compel the retreat of the other division of the Russian army. The main body of the Turks have crossed the Danube at different points, and between 90,000 and 100,000 Turks are believed to be now in Wallachia. Omer Pacha has crossed the Danube in person, and was at the head of 35,000 men, ready to receive Prince Gortschakoff, in the threatened attack upon the Turkish position—an attack in which the Russians appear to have been defeated, with great loss. It is believed that Omer Pacha's troops will also attempt to cross the Danube above Galatz, in order to get into Moldavia. Ismail Pacha commands 24,000 troops at Kalafat; and, as soon as reinforcements arrive, he will march upon Krajova. The Russians are said to be in full retreat along the road from Kalafat to Krajova, and the design of the Turkish General is evidently to take the Russians in the flank and rear, by the advance of troops from Kalafat and Galatz. Supposing the Turks to have reconquered the capital of Wallachia, that extent of country has still to be fought over. But it is a perfect level; has no stream of any breadth, nor any town of magnitude. It is probable, therefore, that retirement across the Pruth, immediately above Galatz, or a retreat upon Jassy, would be the result of a defeat at Bucharest. Reinforcements could not be despatched by way of Odessa without risking a sea-fight; and a rising of the country people in Moldavia would even embarrass the return to Jassy.

The *Moniteur* confirms the intelligence of the advantages obtained by the Turks in the affair of the 4th instant at Oltenitza. The *Moniteur* says:—

The Government has received the following details of the sanguinary affair of the 4th between the Turks and Russians at Oltenitza. It is on the triangle formed by the Argis, the Danube, and the village of Oltenitza, that the sanguinary combat of the 4th took place. The Turks were only 5000 strong; they occupied the quarantine building situate in the plain near the Danube and the village. This building and an old redoubt were fortified with materials brought from Turtukai. The Turks made use of the batteries of that fortress with great success: they threw across the Danube, which is here about 260 toises in width, shot and shells, which reached the Russians at the foot of the village situate on an elevation. General Dannenberg, who directed the operations, was at a short distance from the village with his staff. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 1200 men killed or wounded. Almost all the *chefs de bataillon* were wounded, as well as several colonels. The great majority of the wounds were made with conical balls. Prince Gortschakoff has left for Oltenitza. It is intended to attack the Turks with 24,000 men.

The *Siècle* gives the following additional particulars:—

On the 2nd and 3rd inst. the Russian General Panloff endeavoured in vain to prevent the Turks from establishing themselves in advance of Oltenitza, on the Wallachian side of the Danube. The Ottomans maintained their position and caused the Russians a loss of 600 men, among whom are eighteen officers. The position of Oltenitza, situate about thirty-eight miles from Bucharest, which is the base of their operations in Wallachia, appeared so important to the Russian Generals that they resolved to make a fresh effort to dislodge the Turks from it. The attack was recommenced on the 4th, and continued through part of the 5th. The Russians have had 1200 killed or wounded, and it is stated as certain that the Ottoman gunners, armed with the Vincennes carabines, made terrible havoc in the ranks of the officers. Almost all the commanders of corps have fallen. From the summons made to Prince Gortschakoff by Omer Pacha to deliver up all the forfeited places into the hands of the Turks, and to evacuate the Principalities as promptly as possible, there is reason to infer that the troops of the Sultan have assumed a real attitude of superiority.

The *Wanderer*, of Vienna, has the following, dated the 10th inst.:—

It was on the 2nd that the Turks concentrated themselves between Tschitschatschka and Turukai, to the number of 14,000 men, without reckoning the reserve. They were concealed by the wood. In the night of the 3rd the passage of the river was attempted near Oltenitza, and effected by force. As soon as 200 men had been landed, the boats returned to fetch others. The advanced posts of the Russians were attacked, and the crews within gun-shot of the place. The Russian forces amounted to 15,000 men. The combat began by both sides, and great bravery was exhibited on both sides. The cannonading lasted eighteen hours. The Russians received reinforcements from Kenarvra. The struggle terminated at noon by the retreat of the Turks, but was renewed in the evening. The Russians retired on Oltenitza, where they had an entrenched position, while the Turks remained on the banks of the Danube, and threw up entrenchments. On the following day the redoubt of cannon was again opened. The farms in the neighbourhood of Oltenitza fell a prey to the flames, but the town itself did no suffer. The combat was most sanguinary, and the loss on both sides was severe. The Russians made every effort to retain their power to refuse the superior forces of the enemy; but the Turks displayed the most extraordinary bravery, and gave proofs of their superiority. When the affair came to the bayonet, many drowned themselves up to their waists in the water, but would not give way. On the 5th, the Turks maintained themselves on the Wallachian side, and the Russians retired towards the position of their reserve at Oltenitza. On the 3rd, the Turks concentrated themselves at Silistria, and advanced as far as Kalarasdche.

A Vienna despatch of the 10th says:—

The Turkish forces at Oltenitza consist of 17,000 regular infantry, 3000 Bashi Bozouks, and 4000 artillerymen, commanded by Generals Prim. Report says that Klapka will supersede him.

The Russians have concentrated 35,000 men at Budeschti (between Bucharest and Oltenitza), and estab lished head-quarters there.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Letters from Constantinople of the 31st mention that intelligence received from Asia Minor announced the capture, by the Turkish troops, of five forts on the frontiers of Georgia. The first of these forts is called Gartom, and was taken by the Kurds; the second, Futilee, by the contingent from Damascus; the third, Hermini; the fourth, Israt; and the fifth, Kuchat, were captured by the Bashi-Bozouks, or irregular troops. The intelligence was believed to be correct in Constantinople.

A private letter from Trebizonde, of the 22nd ult., states that Abdi Pacha marched from Erzeroum, through Kars, on the 12th October, at the head of 12,000 regular troops. Ten thousand regulars had arrived at his head-quarters from Kurdistan and Diarbekir. Fifteen thousand redifs are likewise encamped in the neighbourhood of Kars. The Government has called the Bashi-Bozouks into active service. They are irregular volunteers, armed with muskets without bayonets, with pistols, and a poignard with a broad blade. There are nearly 30,000 of them between Batoum and Kars. A Russian corps of 30,000 men had been encamped for the previous twenty days at the foot of the mountain which commands Alexandropol, distance twelve hours' march from Kars on the Georgian territory. Another corps of 15,000 men is encamped in the neighbourhood of Akhalzikh, which is situated on the road of Batoum by the mountains which command it, whilst it is to be bombarded on the sea side by ships of war: 1500 riflemen, armed like the Chasseurs of Vincennes, were landed at Trebizonde, on the 21st, from Turkish ships, together with 6000 infantry. These troops are well armed and equipped. Twenty-two steam-boats were expected with additional troops for Erzeroum and Kars. It was expected that the Turkish Government would despatch 8000 good troops from Constantinople to Batoum the following week. This was absolutely necessary, for Batoum was defended by only 2000 regular troops and 6000 Bashi-Bozouks, who could not resist the Russian troops preparing to attack it.

Another letter from Trebizonde announces that the Russian fortress of Daniel, situate in Circassia, on the right bank of the Teeck, between Mosdok and Tiflis, was surrounded by the insurgent Ossetes and by a large force of Circassians, and that it was on the point of falling into their power. The same letter announces that the authentic details had been received of the affair which took place some time back, when 20,000 Russians, lately arrived in the country, were overpowered by Schamyl's troops, and all that were not killed were made prisoners, and are now at Ardiunzki, in Circassia.

Private letters from Erzeroum, of the 25th ult., announce that the Turks had concluded an alliance offensive and defensive with Schamyl, and with the Musulman tribes of Mingrelia, Imeritia, Gouriel, and the other independent tribes of Asia. These countries can furnish 80,000 warriors, well practised in mountain warfare.

The garrison of Sebastopol had marched against the Caucasians. The garrison was replaced by 15,000 men from the camp of Odessa, which were replaced by troops from Voczesenk.

The combined Turkish and Egyptian squadron operating on the Asiatic coast on the Black Sea has driven a flotilla of the Russian gunboats into Sebastopol.

The communication by steam communication between Odessa and Galatz is broken off. The Russians appear to have resolved that the Sulina mouth of the Danube shall silt up, as they have brought the dredging-machine away.

Advices from Belgrade announce that the Austrian corps of observation on the frontiers of Servia consists of 40,000 men, and that the Prince of Servia has sent one of his aides-de-camp to Constantinople, to give information respecting the situation of that province, and to concert measures for its defence, in the event of an attack on Turkey in that direction.

The arrival at Shiraz of the deputation from Affghanistan, which came to induce the Shah of Persia to declare against Russia, has produced a powerful sensation at the Persian Court. The Shah did all in

his power to delay the decision, and to suppress an anti-Russian movement.

A letter from Constantinople of the 31st ult. says:—

I am just in time to give you the important intelligence that the Sultan in his speech, while at the Grand Council of Justice to-day, declared that in the spring he will join the army, and personally conduct military operations against Russia. The greatest enthusiasm reigned in the assembly, which was composed of all the Pachas, civil and military, and most of the influential members of the Ulema. A proclamation will be published containing the above important declaration. All attempts to bring about peace are now useless. The Sultan, who so far has been weak and undecided in his policy, has now crossed over to the war party, and placed himself forward as its leader. The people here are frantic in their joy, and declare that they will all follow the Sultan. His Majesty, by a few words, has made himself more popular than the greatest Sovereign who ever reigned over this people. Hostilities have commenced between Montenegro and Austria. Letters from Varna state that hostilities had occurred along the whole line of the Danube, and that the steamer running between Ismail and Odessa was fired at by the Turkish forces at Isaktcha, and her commander and fourteen men were killed, and one passenger and several seamen wounded. The celebrated Tossoun Pachs, who behaved with such daring courage during the last war with Russia, has been named General of Division, and will command the army of Sophia. The Porte has decided to form a foreign legion, to be employed in Asia. About forty Poles have already entered the service; but the majority here prefer to wait for anew turn of events, whereby they can serve their own country.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* contains the following official declaration:—"No embargo will be put on Turkish ships in Russian ports until the 22nd of November; but after that date they will be declared fair prizes, if their cargoes be not wholly Turkish property. Neutral flags shall enjoy perfect liberty throughout the continuation of hostilities."

An English gentleman, holding a situation in the Russian dockyard at Cronstadt, who has arrived at Portsmouth, brings word that the whole of the British artisans employed in that and other Governmental establishments in Russia, of whom there are a large number, have been discharged. This step is supposed to have been taken in reference to the present relations between the Governments of the two countries.

A letter from Odessa of the 31st October, says, that from the 10th to that date 400 vessels had entered that port, and that double the number were expected. They were all taking in cargoes of corn, and the greatest activity prevailed. Great activity was also visible in the other Russian ports of the Black Sea and of the Sea of Azoff in the shipping of grain. The weather was magnificent, and most favourable to the exportation. The deposits of grain at Odessa were enormous—sufficient to fill all the vessels announced. The carters were earning 14s. a day per cart and pair of oxen.

The following official circular has been sent by the Count de Nesselrode to the representatives of Russia at the European Courts, in order to make known the disposition of the Emperor after the communication of the declaration of war by Turkey. It will be seen that the circular hints, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, that the intervention of England and France in the quarrel will have the effect of changing a local war into a general war:—

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.

Monsieur le ——. The efforts which we have not ceased to make for the last eight months for the arrangement *à l'amiable* of our differences with the Ottoman Porte, have, unfortunately been without effect to the present day. Nay, more, the situation seems to become more aggravated each day. While the Emperor offered, during his interview with his Britannic friend and ally, the Emperor Francis Joseph, fresh facilities to the Austrian Cabinet to explain the misunderstanding which existed, to it appeared useful to us for rejecting the modifications which the Porte desired to introduce in the note drawn up at Vienna, the Porte yielding notwithstanding the counsels of the European Representatives, to the warlike stamp(?), to the warlike ideas and the fanaticism of the Musulmans, like, as you will have learned, formally declared war against us. That rash step has, however, not frightened the Emperor, nor his intrepid ally the Emperor. We shall do not abandon, on that account, the resolutions announced from the beginning in our circular of the 20th of June. At that period the Imperial Majesty declared that, in occupying provisionally the Principalities as a material security for the satisfaction he demands, he was unwilling to carry any further the measures of coercion, but rather to avoid an effusive war. Such was, and such remains, our object. We permitted him to do so. At the present moment, and notwithstanding the fresh provocation offered to him, the intentions of my august master remain the same. The possession of the pledge which is in our hands, and the Principal ties gives us, though still ready, in fulfilment of our promise, to evacuate them the moment that we obtain satisfaction, we shall content ourselves with maintaining our position there, remamme on the defensive, as we are not forced to abandon the limits within which we desire to confine our action. We will await the attack of the Turks without taking the initiative of hostilities. We will then entirely depend on the Powers not to widen the limits of the war, if the Turks persist in waging it against us, and not to give to it any other character than that which we cause to leave to it. That situation of expectancy does not present any obstacle to the carrying on of negotiations. After the declaration of war it is not to Russia that it belongs to seek for new exposents, nor to take the initiative in overtures of conciliation. But if, when better informed as to its interests, the Porte will manifest a disposition to propose or to receive similar overtures, it is not the Emperor who will place any obstacles in the way of such an intervention. Such, Monsieur, is all that for the moment, it is permitted to me to inform you of, in the uncertainty we are as to whether the Ottoman Porte will give immediate heed to the warlike project it has just adopted. Inform the Cabinet to which you are accredited of our eventual intentions. They furnish an additional proof of the desire of our august master to limit as much as possible the circle of hostilities, if they should unhappily take place, and to spare the consequences of them to the rest of Europe.

Receive, &c., NESSELRODE.

It is rumoured in Paris that M. Kisseff, in presenting this note to the French Government, verbally informed M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in the name of the Czar, that if a single English or French ship should pass into the Black Sea he should consider it as a declaration of war

SPAIN

Marshal Narvaez has arrived in Madrid from Paris. He maintained the strictest reserve on his political views. On presenting his homage to the Queen, she told him that Her Majesty for her kindness in allowing him to return to Spain for the benefit of his health. The Queen is said to have replied to him

I perceive with pleasure that your health is good. I thought you were ill. Had I known that you enjoyed such good health I would have insisted on your going to Vienna.

The Marshal immediately took leave of her Majesty, and left on the 9th for Aranjuez

La Nacion, of the 3rd of November, has the following:—

In the *Epoca* is the following paragraph: "The Spanish correspondence published by the *Indépendance Belge* states that the present Minister of Finance has paid the Duke de la Victoria, in paper money, the [illegible] dol ars which were due to him for his allowance (sueldo) as Regent of the Kingdom, without any application whatever from General Espartero. With reference to the preceding article we have to state that, at a Cabinet Council presided over by her Majesty the Queen, it was, in fact, unanimously resolved, without any application, directly or indirectly from the illustrious Pacificator of Spain, that he should be paid the arrears which were due to him as Regent of the Kingdom; but the Duke de la Victoria, although he appreciated this mark of the value attached to his services, positively declined to accept any sum whatever: because neither now, nor at any period of his life, has he coveted riches; and also because, sacred as are his claims upon the State, he could not consent to deprive it of resources of which it stands so much in need in the present straitened condition of the Treasury.

EGYPT.

Abbas Pacha returned to Cairo on the 31st of October, from his journey to the coast of the Red Sea, after an absence of about six weeks

The present condition and prospects of Egypt are far from satisfactory. The exceedingly dear rate of the bile has damaged a large portion of the Indian corn crops, on which the natives depend for their sustenance at this season of the year. Prices of all articles are exceedingly high; and the constant seizure of men for the army depopulates the towns and villages, and only of those who are actually taken, but also of those who abandon their homes and conceal themselves, in order to escape being made into soldiers; so that the cultivation of the land is not attended to, and the next year's crops will be short.

Abbas Pacha has given the appointments of Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the army, to his son, El-Hamee Bey, who is only about sixteen years of age, who will no doubt draw the large salaries attached to his post, but can otherwise be but of little use.

The Viceroy is preparing about 18,000 troops to send to the Sultan, besides the 18,000 sent some time ago, to assist in fighting against the Russians, and he has ordered his steamers to come down from Constantinople to convey them. If his Highness succeeds besides, in inducing the Bedouins to send some irregular cavalry towards the Black Sea, the Sultan will have every reason to congratulate himself on having so devoted a tributary subject as Abbas Pacha.

Nearly fifty consecutive miles of railway, from Alexandria, are now in working condition; and, were it not for the troubles of the times, the works would get on much more rapidly.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the *Severn* we have dates from Buenos Ayres, October 2nd; Monte Video, 5th; Rio Janeiro, 16th No events of importance had transpired either in the River Plate or in the Brazils. The internal condition of Buenos Ayres was rapidly improving, and a number of industrial enterprises were on the *tapis*. This packet brings a medium and private from the Government of Buenos Ayres addressed to all the European Powers against the treaty recently established for a Protectorate of the Island of Martin Garca.

INDIA.

Troops are being moved towards the north-western frontier with all despatch. In consequence of a rumour that the King of Persia is assembling a large army in the valley of Sultanieh in order to co-operate with Russia against the Turks. Reports have also reached Calcutta that an alliance has been concluded between Dost Mahmed, the ruler of Cabul, and the Emperor of Russia. There are said to be Russian emissaries in Affghanistan; and this rumour, together with the assassination of Colonel Mackeson, a false alarm of a combined Affghan attack on Peshawur, and the forced march of additional troops towards that part, occasioned a great deal of excitement on the frontier, and not a little Russophobia. It is stated that the presence of the Governor-General on the frontier has become a State necessity, and that he has consequently postponed his trip to Burmah. The rumours of intrigues between Cabul and St. Petersburg are, however, contradicted by intelligence which reaches us by way of Vienna, and which states that a deputation from Affghanistan has appeared at Teheran, and invited Persia, in case of war between Russia and Turkey, to espouse the cause of the latter. It is added, that the invitation was couched in language which made it very like an order.

Her Majesty's 8th (the King's) regiment, now stationed at Deesa, is ordered to march to Agra, there to fill the vacancy occasioned by one of her Majesty's regiments which has been ordered to the Punjaub.

The following circumstance connected with the assassination of Col. Mackeson by a Musulman fanatic, will be read with melancholy interest:—

The north-west has recently been startled by one of those great crimes which, in their character and circumstances, are almost peculiar to the East. Colonel Mackeson, the Commissioner of Peshawur, has been assassinated by a Mussulman of the Valley of Swat; instigated partly by the religious fanaticism which burns so fiercely in all those mountain clans, and part y by a wild idea, that the death of his victim would be the salvation of his native country. The man—a stalwart Mussulman, unusually fine, and with a face of singular determination—had heard that in the cold weather "twelve guns" (the new mountain train) were to be despatched into the valley. In the mind of an Oriental, everything depends upon the chief, and he appears immediately to have formed the design of murdering the "Burra Sahib," his deputy, and his assistant, and thus prevent the despatch of the dreaded artillery. With this view, he left Jelalabad, reached Peshawur, and for three days mixed with the crowd in the Commissioner's office, in order to observe the localities, watch the disposition of the guard, and ascertain the habits of his victim. On the evening of the third day, the 10th, the Commissioner had dismissed his attendants, and was reading a letter in the verandah. The assassin took advantage of the opportunity. The Colonel's eyes were bent upon the paper, and the murderer drew an enormous knife from his waist cloth, in a single spring stood by the side of his victim, and plunged the weapon into his breast. The knife had been sharpened like a razor; and the Commissioner, in the instinctive effort to wrest it from his chest mangled his right hand to a degree which rendered him, though a singularly powerful man, utterly unable to cope with his antagonist. He would have been slain upon the spot but for the exertions of an old Sirdar, who succeeded in keeping off the assassin until secured by the sepoys. The wound proved profusely, and it was found impossible for some time to ascertain the exact nature of it. On the following night the surgeons pronounced the case hopeless; but towards morning the unfortunate officer rallied, and some faint hopes of his recovery again entertained. They were, however, illusory. The right lung had been injured, he drew breath with difficulty and at long intervals, and at ten o'clock on the 14th instant he expired. Up to the last moment his mind was as unclouded as in perfect health; and the calm firmness with which he met his fate appears to have deeply impressed those who stood around. [illegible] before he expired he was warned that the end was near, and calmly and quietly gave instructions for drawing up his will; but his mind was full of the Kohat Pass, to which he had organised an expedition, and of which he spoke frequently and with earnestness.

A letter from Peshawur, dated October 2, says—

Considerable excitement has been felt here ever since the death of Colonel Mackeson. The assassin was kept in close confinement till yesterday morning, when he was executed. [illegible] was arranged on a hill in front of the city, just opposite the late Commissioner's house. A troop of horse-artillery was out, the guns unlimbered and ready for action, with the muzzles pointing along the broad road towards the city. The artillery was supported by irregular cavalry, and two regiments of infantry—one European, and the other native. There was a large crowd collected to witness the execution, but nothing occurred to disturb the solemnity, and the body had been hanging a short time, it was cut down and burnt. This was done to prevent the Mussulmans in the city and neighbourhood from carrying it with honour, and even with veneration in the estimation of the canonised murderer, though he would have been by no means the first shedder of innocent blood thus honoured. The city is overlooked by a fort, where the Government keep all their immense stores, and which is [illegible] guns, &c. It is a ricketty old place, and they say a salute could not be fired from the walls without bringing them down. However, we have put two 24-pounders into position on one of the bastions nearest the city, loaded with grape, and their muzzles pointing towards the crowded streets. The inhabitants did not like the look of them at all at first, though they have got a little better accustomed to them now; but there they are, ready to pour death and destruction into the city the moment any insurrectionary movement takes place. The garrison permanently located here is far too small. By returns recently called for, it seems that the average run of duty for the troops here is two nights in bed to five on duty. The Commander-in-Chief will not apply for more troops, lest he should embarass the Government while military operations are being carried on in Burmah. The cold weather is setting in; fever still very prevalent, and one native regiment completely *hors de combat* from it.

Major Herbert Edwardes is spoken of in India as the most likely successor to Colonel Mackeson.

Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, died at Bareilly on the 27th of September. He was appointed to the government of the Agra Presidency by Lord Ellenborough, and the selection was the happiest which Lord Ellenborough ever made, inasmuch as he was above all other Governors-General for selecting the best men for every vacancy, disregarding all rules of seniority and precedent. Mr. Thomason did for the north-west provinces almost as much as Peter the Great did for Russia; he made it to be known as "the model Presidency," in the extension to the masses of the benefit of vernacular education, in the establishment of engineering and other colleges for affording a professional education to natives of the higher and middle classes, and in the acceleration of mails and the construction of works of public utility, on a scale commensurate to the wants of the country. The Agra Presidency has, for the last ten years, been "first" in the race of progress, and the other presidencies "nowhere." Mr. Thomason's death is felt as a calamity throughout the great province he had so long governed; his life appears to have been shortened by his overdevotedness to the public service, which was such that he despatched official business to the day of his death by the official packets and papers about him, and almost with the pen in his hand."

Lord Dalhousie has planned, and is about to carry out, a magnificent military road, between Calcutta and Prome, which is to be so far ready as to be used by troops by the end of next rains. The whole distance thus traversed will be from Calcutta to the Aeng Pass, 570 miles; and from the Pass onward to Prome, 120 miles: total, 690 miles. The line selected is from Calcutta to Dacca, through Chittagong, thence to turn south to Ramoo, and thus through Mungdoo to the Aeng Pass. The road will traverse and open out a communication from Calcutta through the whole of Arracan to the south eastern coast. From the Pass to Prome there are few, if any, difficulties in the way of construction; and the distance to be traversed is only 120 miles. Should his Lordship remain in India long enough to complete this stupendous undertaking, it will cause his name to be long remembered.

CHINA.

It is still reported that Pekin has been taken, but no positive news has been received from the seat of war since the arrival at Pekin of Kwang's troops. It is said that the Emperor has at length accepted the assistance of the Tartar chiefs north of the wall. This may simply increase his present difficulty, for it is probable that the Tartars would not rest content with rendering assistance. We may expect soon to hear that the capital has fallen.

Shanghae has fallen into the hands of some men belonging to the Triad Society, but who have no connection with the insurgents under Tae-ping-wang. The city was captured on the morning of the 7th September, by a low band of Kwantung and Fokien men of the Triad Society, mixed with Singapore men, and with some of the low class of Shanghae. The place was taken by surprise, with little resistance—the Imperial troops, chiefly Triad men, deserting their authorities. The second magistrate was killed, and the prisons were thrown open. Two other Mandarins [illegible], and the Taoutae, Samqua, the well known Hong-merchant [illegible], deserted by his guards, presented himself unprotected in his official robes and honours to the multitude, who being at the moment chiefly Canton men, his life was spared, and he ultimately made his escape, and is now under the protection of the American Minister. There had been little loss of life, and the main object of the insurgents was plunder of the public money and demolition of the public offices

The insurgents were collecting a force wherewith to attack Soochow. The surrounding country was in a state of confusion, the villagers fighting with these piratical hordes, who levied forced contributions. There was a strong impression that the Imperialists would send a force to drive away this mob, and the thirty-two armed junks and boats, with about 2000 men, which passed through the harbour on the 12th instant, for Shanghae, may arrive at an opportune moment. The foreign settlement was undisturbed, but there was a good naval force at Shanghae, and great vigilance was kept up on shore. At first there were some signs of danger to foreigners, but a volunteer corps of British merchants, aided by some blue-jackets from the *Hermes* and *Salmander*, kept the visitors in awe. The Custom-house was destroyed, and immediately the traders in port made haste to depart without paying port duties. But the American and English Consuls stopped the attempt at levanting, and constituted themselves provisional Custom-house authorities. The Yankees grumbled, but were compelled to pay. The question of the payment of duties was still being agitated by the foreign Consuls and communities.

The Chinese authorities at Shanghae were still maintaining a species of offensive operations on the Yang-tse-kiang, and had appointed an Englishman to the commodorship of the various European modelled vessels recently purchased into the service of the Emperor.

At Ningpo all was quiet at latest advices. Her Majesty's sloop *Rapid* sailed hence for Foo-chow-foo on the 1st. On the 10th, a stray shot from a war junk took off the arm of the carpenter of Her Majesty's brig *Rapid*, or shattered it so as to require amputation.

We hear from Foo-chow-foo, to the 18th Sept., that the country around was in a very unsettled state. The American house, lately gone there, had succeeded in loading and despatching three vessels with teas thence, viz. the *Adams and Olga*, barque, and *Old Hickory*; destination kept secret, but probably for the colonies and America.

The news from Amoy is brought up to the 1st September. The long-threatened attack by the Imperialists commenced on the 25th Aug., but the rebels were still in possession of the town when the shipper schooner *Misseppe* left on the 2nd.

On the 12th August, the rebels, with an overwhelming force, attacked a body of the Government troops, and completely routed them, burning also a village, and returning with such spoil as they could lay their hands on—tents, baggage, and wreck of houses. The wind and tide prevented the naval force from assisting the Imperialist soldiers

Subsequently, the Imperialists, though far superior in numbers to the rebels, performed no exploit of consequence. Several attacks (so called) had been made by the fleet upon the forts, but care was taken to anchor beyond gun-shot, so that no injury could possibly be done on either side; and the only accident which happened was from the bursting of a gun on board a junk, by which eleven men were killed or wounded. In one instance, however, several of the Imperialist vessels penetrated in to the [illegible] harbour, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

KYOOK PHYOO, ARRACAN—EMBARKATION OF THE ARRACAN BATTALION FOR RANGOON, IN THE STEAM-FRIGATES "ZENOBIA" AND "MOZUFFER."

brought from the northern provinces. It is even asserted that a river blockade has been actually set up against ourselves, and that no provisions were allowed to go down the Irawaddy from above Meaday.

Lord Dalhousie has not yet taken his departure for Rangoon, being detained at Calcutta by the very unsettled state of the north-west frontier. In the meantime a great portion of the 2nd Bengal Fusileers (Europeans) have been despatched from Fort William to Rangoon; and, as portions of her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry and 81st Regiment have arrived at Calcutta, the remainder of the 52nd Fusileers is, no doubt, ere now, on its way to Rangoon. The whole of Pegu is, for the future, to constitute one military division, which Sir John Cheape has been nominated to command. When the latest news left Rangoon, an attack from Meeah Toon's followers was expected at Henzada, and a reinforcement of troops had been sent from Rangoon to that station.

We are indebted to a Correspondent, whose letter is dated "Kyook Phyoo, Arracan, Aug. 3, 1853," for an Illustration of the embarkation, at Kyook Phyoo, of the Arracan battalion in the steam-frigates *Zenobia* and *Mozuffer*, for Rangoon. It appears that half of the battalion proceeded in the latter vessel, a noble ship of 1400 tons, 600-horse power, and which, a few days after, met with a sad disaster, having struck on a shoal at the entrance of the Rangoon river, and become a total wreck. Assistance was near at hand at the time, and every soul on board saved: but the troops lost the whole of their arms, equipments, &c., and the officers every single thing they had. The *Mozuffer* was a heavily-armed frigate, with a crew of 300 picked British tars; and her loss will not easily be supplied to the Government.

In the harbour are seen the gun-boats and "flats" attached to the Arracan station for the transport of the troops wherever their services may be required, and upon which the men are embarking for the frigates, the last of which is the ill-fated *Mozuffer*. On the right foreground are seen some men of the 68th Bengal Native Infantry, the only corps of the line now in Arracan.

Kyook Phyoo is a pretty place; its climate milder than in Bengal, though not so healthy for the sepoys as the north-western provinces. The officers' houses are all situated on the beach, and open to the sea; and the sea-bathing is a luxury which is duly appreciated, for this is the only station in the Bengal Presidency where it can be enjoyed. Major Maling commands the 68th; and in the Arracan province much is owing to Major Maling for his able disposition of the troops under his command during the progress of the Burmese war; all the posts and passes having been most effectually guarded, and the most judicious arrangements made to repel any encroachment on the part of the Burmese. Two hundred men of the Arracan battalion are still in the Aeng Pass, garrisoning the fortified position at Naragan, which was so gallantly captured by a handful of these brave fellows last cold season.

ENTRY DOCK AND PUMP-HOUSE, KEYHAM STEAM-YARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

HER MAJESTY'S NEW STEAM-YARD, AT KEYHAM.

KEYHAM Steam-yard—a portion of which was brought into service about six weeks since, on docking her Majesty's ship *Queen*, of 110 guns—lies about half a mile north of Devonport, and nearly opposite to Thanks, the seat of Lord Graves.

The growing wants of the Navy, and the vast importance of possessing dry docks of superior capacity to those in her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, so that ships of every class could be docked irrespective of tides, induced the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at whose head was Lord Haddington, to construct a dockyard at Keyham Point of such calibre as to allow from twelve to fourteen of the largest steam-ships to be docked or repaired at one time. This decision was arrived at in 1844, after much deliberation. The late Colonel Brandreth, R.E., who was the Director of Works at that period, and a powerful advocate for the scheme, immediately formed a staff of officers for putting their Lordships' views into operation. It was not until careful survey on both sides of the River Tamar had been made, that the site at Keyham, containing an area of 73 acres, was decided on. Its contiguity to the Gun-wharf and Dockyard was considered a strong argument in favour of this selection. Though opinion varied as to the most eligible spot for this magnificent scheme; nevertheless, it was found on the whole, that Keyham offered superior advantages to all others. Accordingly, plans were made out and a contract entered into with Messrs George Baker and Son, of Standgate wharf, London, on the 31st August, 1844; who first formed an extensive cofferdam, 1600 feet long by 26 feet wide, in a line running north and south—the south end resting on a private wharf, in Moon-cove, and the north forming a junction with the pier of the present Government Powder-magazine Basin—thus including, between the foreshore and high water mark, nearly fifty acres of mud, &c.

The width of the cofferdam afforded facilities to the contractor for unloading materials, and in fact it was, for several years, made use of as a wharf. The south end, from the great depth of mud above the rock on which all the masonry is founded, required banks of fir timber, of unusual length and scantling—these varied from forty-five to sixty-six feet in length, and were often driven by Nasmyth's steam pile-driving machine in from three to four minutes.

The dam being completed, and the water excluded from the river, the excavations were followed up with promptitude. A steam-engine, of 40-horse power, was constantly at work, night and day, to keep the foundations clear of water. Several miles of rails were laid down; travellers and cranes erected, for the better transit of stones and materials; two additional steam engines were put up for grinding mortar, hauling silt out of the foundations, &c.; and in the course of three years the value of the plant on the ground was not less than £15,000.

On the 12th September, 1846, the first stone was laid, with the usual ceremony, by the Right Hon the Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the presence of all the principal officers of each department, and a large assemblage of the *élite* of the neighbourhood. The progress of the works, though at first they were carried on with the greatest vigour, soon experienced a reverse—through the opposition of certain members of the House of Commons. It was at one time seriously contemplated to give up Keyham altogether, notwithstanding the large amount of money already expended, and its evident advantages to the country.

The indefatigable exertions of Mr. Corry, the late Secretary of the Admiralty, assisted by a few others, however, prevented, in a great measure, this abandonment of a work worthy of any time and any nation. This boast has been exemplified, in a marked manner, on a recent occasion, by the facilities afforded for docking and undocking a line-of-battle ship with all her stores, guns, masts, and crew on board in a few hours.

The work already perfected comprises about 3,800 feet run of sea-wall, three dry docks, entrance lock, south basin, three parts of the north basin, eight powerful cranes, seven caissons, thirty two large capstans, fifty-two large sluices, and all the underground culverts, two 50 horse power pumping-engines, one 20 horse power engine, for driving fans to supply air to forges, working turning machine for millwright, and pumping water into reservoir; an iron dock smithy, 140 feet long by 45 wide, with sixteen forges, two iron workshops, 150 feet long by 50 wide; officers' offices for the establishment, entrance gates and buildings for police and military guard, &c.

The South Basin is entered through the entrance lock, and is 630 feet long, 561 feet wide, with a depth of 28 feet water; at which depth it will generally remain.

The entrance lock is 80 feet wide, 275 feet long to outer stop floor, and formed so as to be used on an emergency as a dry dock. The depth of water in front and at the entrance, at low water, is 20 feet, average spring tide; and at high water, from 36 to 38 feet on the sill, thus affording the great advantage of docking at any time of tide. This unusual depth has been acquired by a system of dredging, which has much improved the run of the stream, and consequently but little deposit has yet been found. The entrance is protected by a large wrought-iron square, or rather rectangular-shaped caisson—42 feet high, 13 feet 6 in wide, and 84 feet long—which can be removed in fifteen minutes into a recess formed for its reception in the masonry on the south side of the lock, and as quickly replaced across the entrance, excluding the water from the river in the most perfect manner. It is the invention of Mr. W. Scamp, Assistant-director of Works at the Admiralty.

The head of the lock is also closed by an iron caisson of a ship-shaped form, raised or sunk in a groove in the masonry. The peculiarity of this vessel as well as of five other caissons, consists in the method of working. The whole of the bottom or hold of the caisson is formed into one large air chamber, a part of which is occupied by some 220 tons of ballast. Immediately above this chamber is what is called the tidal deck, into which the water has admission through two sluices fixed in the centre of the caisson. A second deck is also formed, above the tidal deck, at about high water mark of a spring tide, on which are provided three tanks, capable of holding some thirty tons of water. The caisson, when afloat, swims to a line on a level with the lower part of the tidal sluice. If it be required to sink the caisson, the *modus operandi* is as follows:—Close the tidal sluices, fill the tank from the main—the weight of water submerging the caisson about eighteen inches; then open the tidal sluices, which, admitting the water on this deck, soon completes the sinking. If to raise, run off the thirty tons of water from the ballast-tank: the caisson becomes buoyant, discharges the water through the lower sluices, and frees the tidal deck of water; after which she can be removed. A third or upper deck forms a good carriage way across the entrance.

On the eastern side of the south basin, three large dry docks are formed in the solid rock, and faced with Cornish granite: they are drained or filled by a complete set of sluices or culverts, which allow the water to run from one dock to the other with facility, or to the large 50-horse pumping engine, south side of the entrance lock; which engine has facilities for throwing the water back into the basin, if required.

The North, or Queen's Dock is, from mitre post to head, 318 feet long, 80 feet wide at the entrance, 98 feet wide at mid-ships, and 28 feet water on sill.

The Middle Dock is of similar dimensions but not so deep by five feet.

The South Dock is 536 feet long, and of similar width and depth to the middle dock. Iron caissons are fitted to all the docks.

Eastward, and immediately connected with these docks, is the dock smithy, provided with sixteen forges. South, and close to this building, is a steam-kiln for steaming oak planking.

On the north side of the Queen's Dock, two iron buildings are ready for the carpenters and millwrights, the machinery for the latter will be driven by the small engine at the east end.

In front of the Queen's Dock, and approached by a neat flight of granite steps, are the officers' offices—a building combining great taste with simplicity of design. The general level of the yard, though seven feet above high water mark of a spring-tide, is about twelve feet below the level of the street in front of the new entrance-gate, and is, consequently, approached from the yard side by an ascending road at the back of the dock smithy.

The gateway buildings are in keeping with the rest of the work, and have a most imposing frontage: that on the east side of the entrance is for the police-guard, and the south building for the military.

Underneath the latter is the mouth of the proposed tunnel to the Dockyard, which it is intended to construct as soon as an act can be passed in the next session.

Round the basin walls are three powerful iron cranes—one by Carmichael,

of Dundee, which has been tested to forty tons; the two smaller cranes, to twenty tons, and are by Fairbairn, of Manchester. The latter gentleman has just completed another sixty feet high, plumbing fifty feet over wharf, to carry sixty tons. The foregoing includes that part of the yard now nearly ready for immediate use. But this is only a moiety of the original scheme.

The North Basin, though far advanced towards completion, is yet some 300 feet short of its proper length, in consequence of the tardy progress making by the Ordnance department in constructing the new Powder Magazine at Bull Point. This basin is approachable from the river by an entrance of 80 feet wide and 27 feet water on sill at high water. Its length is to be 800 feet long, by 450 feet wide, and 28 feet depth water

On the east wall of North Basin it is proposed to erect factory buildings, with store house, foundry, engine, and boiler-houses, and all the requisite machinery for repairing the largest marine engine now in the fleet. The length from north to south is to be 800 feet long by 60 feet wide; and from east to west, 360 feet long by 60 feet wide; enclosing an area (six acres) which is to proceed to entirely cover with glass; so that work may progress at all times, without interruption from the weather

On the high ground, near the Saltash road, reservoirs are forming for fresh and salt water, as well as foundations for a neat row of dwellings for the executive officers

The cost of the work up to this time exceeds £900,000, including £27,000 for the purchase of the estate at Kinterbury for the new Powder Magazine.

The probable outlay, when completed, will not exceed £1,500,000. A work of this magnitude claims many parents; but the foundations of the river and basin walls, the entrance lock, and two docks, with all the culverts and sluices thereto, were designed and carried out by R Townshend, Esq. C.E.—that officer having succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Williams in charge of the works from the commencement.

All the buildings and cassions are from the Director of Works department, designed by Mr. William Scamp; as is also the Long Dock.

The whole is founded on slate-stone rock, offering a guarantee of stability for ages to come.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN AFFAIRS AT GLASGOW.—A requisition, signed by nearly a hundred of the electoral body, has been presented to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, to call a public meeting, to consider the aggressive policy of Russia in relation to Turkey and other European Powers. His lordship, in compliance with the requisition, has agreed to call the meeting for Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

EARL DURHAM'S STOCK.—The annual sale of fat cattle and sheep belonging to the Earl of Durham, took place last week, at Bowes House, on the York and Berwick Railway. The various lots were bought at prices about £2 6s higher than those paid last year for beasts, and 3s. to 4s. a head for sheep, and these prices, too, for animals in not nearly so good condition. Fifty-three half-bred ewes and lambs brought prices varying from £1 4s to £2 8s.; 14 short horned heifers, £17 to £24 10s; 19 Galloway heifers, £16 to £22 5s.; 20 West Highland heifers, £12 to £16; 20 West Highland steers, £14 15s. to £17 10s.; 8 short-horn bulls, £17 10s and £18. Sheep from £1 9s. to £1 10s. These prices would give an average of 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per stone for beef, and 7d. to 7½d. per lb for mutton.

WHEAT SOWING.—In the home counties—in Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk Kent, and Surrey—wheat-sowing has been brought to a termination, and only upon the very wet lands has it gone in in an indifferent condition; in the more distant counties a few days will complete their sowing. In Kent and Surrey appears to be more favoured by the weather than some places. The *Sentinel* says:—"The land is in the best possible condition for wheat-sowing; a considerable breadth is already in. With other two weeks of the present weather, the usual quantity will be sown. The fine weather is proving highly favourable for the turnips."

SALISBURY ELECTION.—The polling took place on Tuesday. The city throughout the day has been a scene of continual excitement, and at one time borderers on riot. Captain Jones Roberts withdrew from the contest shortly after two o'clock, when the final state of the poll stood thus:—Buckley, 325; Roberts, 83; majority, 167

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVES OF HULL.—On Monday evening a numerous and influential meeting of the electors of the borough was held in the Music-hall, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Lord Goderich and Mr Clay, the late representatives of the town. The testimonials, which originated among the working men, consisted of two splendid silver tankards, which had been subscribed for by more than 1500 of that class, of the town. The gentlemen in which their late representatives were held, and a mark of sympathy on their having been unseated Mr. A cerman Bondell, esq. mayor, presided, and, the testimonials having been presented by a deputation, the late members severally expressed their acknowledgments.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Parliamentary Deposits.—Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present session for an Act for the London and North-Western Railway to make a new railway or railways from the Bletchley Station to Oxford, with a station and other accommodation and to alter the Bletchley, Rugby, and Coventry Stations; for provision as to Wolverhampton station; and for other purposes connected therewith.—And notice is hereby also given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present session for an Act for the London and North-Western Railway Company to make a railway from the Bletchley Station to Oxford, with a station and other accommodation and to alter the Bletchley, Rugby, and Coventry Stations.

NON-LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Two cases, establishing the non liability of railway companies in certain cases where the carriage of goods is conveyed, have just been decided by the county court judges. In the first case, Messrs. Ibeson of Huddersfield, brought an action of £8 18s. 6d. against the London and North-Western Railway, for the alleged value of a quantity of cheeses consigned by a house in Manchester, and which were delivered, crushed, and damaged. But as it was not shown that the damage occurred upon the railway, or from wilful neglect, the plaintiffs were nonsuited. In the second case, the action was against the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company, for £6, owing to detention in the delivery of goods in London, and booked by the company, the court holding that the company were not liable, unless it could be shown that the detention took place on their own line.

PERPETUAL MOTION AT IPSWICH.—An artisan, in very humble circumstances, residing in Ipswich, has, after three years labour, succeeded in constructing a model of a machine, 15 inches by 13, and 11½ deep, which is self-acting, after being put in motion by a screw. It is powerful enough to force a resistance against the power of one person who had an iron bar on the stone. It has kept in motion upwards of thirty-six hours, at the end of which time the speed was not diminished; and the contrivance, whose name is Thomas Stannard, contends that the machine will keep in motion as long as the materials will last. Three persons belonging to one of the first firms of engineers in London have brought the machine and the inventor to London to prosecute inquiry.

SHIPWRECK OF THE "CALIFORNIA" EMIGRANT SHIP.—A correspondent in Achnl gives the following particulars of this melancholy event:—"Achil: There has been a very sad scene here. The *California*, emigrant ship, which left Cork on the 1st September, was wrecked on one of the Inles from land, last week. The passengers, consisting of men, women, and children, and crew, left the vessel in three boats, two of which arrived here at Duiris, and the other at Dugort, with sixty persons, about fifteen of whom have died, some at sea, and some since landing. The survivors are in the hotel, hospital, and private houses, in a most pitiable condition. Nothing has been heard of the third boat; but it is likely she is safe, as her crew were well supplied. Those poor creatures in the colony had not a drop of fresh water on board, and suffered dreadfully from thirst. The vessel sprang a leak, and went down immediately."

ROD-FISHING.—Monday, the 7th inst., being the day on which salmon-fishing with the rod terminated in the Tweed and its tributaries, a number of gentlemen enjoyed the sport. The river was in better order than for some days previous, and several gentlemen killed from two to five salmon and grilses each. During the season the supply of fish in the upper reaches of the Tweed has been more abundant than for some years past. Mr. Dennistoun, of Dalnacleith, has captured since the middle of July last nearly 140 fish, many of them full-grown salmon. *Aberdeen Chronicle, abridged.*

THE BOMBAY AND ADEN MAIL.—The terms for the performance of a fortnightly mail service between Bombay and Aden have been arranged upon between the Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the payment fixed upon being the same rate as that received by the company for the other branches of their mail contract with the East, namely, 6s. 2d. per mile

CONSUMPTION &c. DOGS IN PARIS.—The other day (says *Galignani*) some police agents in plain clothes being at an eating house in Montargis, heard two men at a table say one to the other, "Is he dead?" "Yes, but he will cost some trouble before he is buried hard, and I was afraid of being surprised." "The other must be killed, or we shall be betrayed. The other, thinking that a murder had been committed, took the man into custody; and, in order to remove from themselves the serious suspicions which their conversation had excited, they declared that they belonged to a gang who occupied themselves in selling eyes, which they killed and sold to the live saving-house keepers [illegible] for any deficiency they might have in the supply of lives and tubs. Several of the accomplices of these men have been taken into custody

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

Lord Aberdeen has already given away £710 of the fresh £1200 place by Parliament, "for each and every succeeding year," at the distribution of the Prime Minister for the time being—to be given, the Act sets forth, by way of pensions, to "such persons only as have just claims on the Royal beneficence, or who, by their personal services to the Crown, by the performance of duties to the public, or by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the grateful consideration of their Sovereign and the gratitude of their country." He has, therefore, given away in five months, nearly half of what he has to give away. Let us see how he has distributed it. Here is the list:—

To Sir Francis Bond Head, in consideration of the contributions he has made to the Literature of his country..	100
To the Rev. William Hickey, in consideration of the services which his writings, published under the signature of Martin Doyle, have rendered to the cause of Agriculture, and Social Improvement among the people of Ireland	80
To Catherine E. Moir, widow of Mr David Moir (the "Delta" of *Blackwood*), in consideration of the literary and scientific works of her late husband in connexion with his profession, his poetical talents, and the destitute condition of herself and her eight children	100
To Charlotte Lang, widow of the late Oliver Lang, Master Shipwright at Woolwich Dockyard, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by her late husband for a period of upwards of fifty years, by his numerous valuable inventions and improvements for the advancement of naval architecture	100
To Margaret Scott Glen, widow of the late Dr Glen, missionary in the East for nearly thirty years, in consideration of the service rendered by her late husband to Biblical literature, by his translation of the Old Testament into Persian	50
To Lady Nicolas, widow of Sir Harris Nicolas, in consideration of the many valuable contributions made by him to the Historical and Antiquarian Literature of this Country, and the limited circumstances in which his family were left at his death	100
	£630

His Lordship has, therefore, £670 still to give away between this and the 30th of June next, and it will reflect little credit on his Lordship's taste for literature, or for his sympathy with becoming diffidence and good conduct, if he does not give at least £100 a year to the widow and daughters of the Ettrick Shepherd. Their cause has active and able friends, and the following memorial, in their behalf, has been most numerously and influentially signed:—

TO THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

My Lord, We, undersigned, beg leave to invite your Lordship's attention to the dependent circumstances of the relict and three surviving daughters of James Hogg, commonly known as the Ettrick Shepherd, and would respectfully express our opinion, that the eminent literary merits of the deceased Poet seem to entitle their names to a place on the Civil List. We cordially recommend the family to your Lordship's early and favourable notice, and should rejoice to learn that their claims were brought under the consideration of the Queen

We are, &c

We alluded, last week, it will be remembered, to the sale, in Belgrave-square, of the pictures belonging to Lord Ducie, and promised to chronicle some of the prices. They sold well. The Sir Joshuas—considering that they were no traits of nameless persons, painted in not a good *costume* period of our history—brought sums unexpected even by dealers—ranging from £30 to £84. No other portraits of unknown persons by an English artist, in his first style, would have sold for equally large prices. The Stanfield "Sea Shore, with Fishermen," brought £283 10s.; and Mr. Mulready's "Interior of a Barber's Shop," a composition of six figures, £750. The Mulready was bought by a dealer (Mr. Wallis); and probably by this time has found a purchaser at Manchester for an additional £250. Lord Ducie gave 70 guineas for the picture, at the British Institution, many years ago. Mr. Mulready—who is still alive, to enjoy such auction honour, though none of the profits of the sale—might supply a valuable item in his own accountbooks towards the history of prices of works of art.

Mr Layard has recently been at Naples, examining the remains of Roman Art. Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Wilkie Collins, and Mr Egg, were at Naples at the same time. All four gentlemen employing their eyes in useful, though in very different directions.

One of the leading features of our next Royal Academy Exhibition (we are rushing into May before November is well through) will be at least one large View of Rome, from the pencil of Mr. David Roberts. Mr. Roberts is at present in Rome, and for the first time. It is easy to contemplate what his first feelings must have been on coming in sight of the great city; and how soon, with the prophetic eye of taste, he rebuilt Rome upon paper, and, more lastingly still, upon canvas. No other painter—not Canaletti himself—has transferred architecture to canvas with a skill superior to Roberts.

We have been favoured with a sight of the selected models for the Guildhall Monument to the Duke of Wellington. They are six in number—by Bell, Foley, Adams, Noble, Smith, and Evan Thomas; and are of the regular Guildhall type—that is, pyramidical in character, to fit an arched recess. In each there is, of course, a full-length statue of Wellington, and each has got (equally, of course) the usual St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and Guildhall attendants, by way of Victory, Peace, &c.—designed too often allegorically enough. In our opinion, not one of the selected designs should be carried out; but the six artists should be called upon to compete among themselves—the five unsuccessful receiving something handsome in the shape of money for their pains. The prize (five thousand guineas) is worth contending for. The idea of a second competition is favourably received in the City, and will, we are assured, be carried out. Guildhall is sufficiently barren of good sculpture, and cannot afford to have a companion work of art in badness to the Nelson, which has too long encumbered its walls.

A sub-committee has been appointed to superintend the erection of the City colossal pedestrian statue of the late Sir Robert Peel. The site (immediately in front of Chantrey's equestrian Wellington) has been chosen rather with a view to do as much honour to Peel as possible than with any desire to study the demands of sculpture or the requirements of architecture. The true site would have been at the west-end of Cheapside, at the head of Paternoster-row—thus connecting Peel's name, as he himself loved to connect it, with merchandize and literature. The site at Paternoster-row is very good at present, and is, moreover, an improving one; whereas the selected site (one of honour, we admit) is one that every artist would instance as the very position that should not have been selected. Mr. Behnes's colossal pedestrian Peel is to stand immediately in front of Chantrey's colossal equestrian Wellington, as Chantrey's Wellington stands immediately in front of Mr. Tite's large portico. Chantrey already kills Tite, and now Behnes is to kill Chantrey. This seems an injustice to Chantrey, who should never have been suffered to destroy the effect of Mr. Tite's building; but it is, at the same time, a double injustice to Mr. Tite. A statue, if it is to do any honour to a man, should be a work of art; and, if it is a work of art, it deserves to be placed where it can best be seen. Now a bronze statue tells only in outline. To see it to any advantage, you must see it with a background of sky, not with a background of columns, pedestals, legs in bronze, and constantly-passing omnibuses. Mr. Behnes is desirous of placing his Peel as much in the sky as he can possibly put it, without losing the effect of his own artistic excellences. This was Chantrey's object—he was allowed to have his own way though it is now seen that too great a privilege was conceded to him at the time, and that the artistic character of the whole area in front of the Exchange demanded a different treatment. If Mr. Behnes is allowed, like Chantrey, to have his own way, his man on foot will overtop the man on horseback—and Wellington will look like a big tiger on Peel's horse, only waiting for his master's call to come up and devour him. We fear that the selected site is a final selection, for the position was carried by a very large majority in a committee composed of merchants, sheriffs, aldermen, and ex-mayors—with only one artist, we believe, on the whole committee. There was a struggle at the last meeting to get the decision reversed; but nothing was gained by it, save the nomination of a sub-committee, to see how the decision can best be carried out—without injustice to Mr. Behnes, Mr. Chantrey, or to Mr. Tite. The committee consists of Mr. Tite, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Behnes, and the representative of the City Sewers—for the Sewers can always interfere with the erection of any statue. Mr. Cunningham, it is supposed, will represent Sir Francis Chantrey.

MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

This Society commenced its concerts for the season at Exeter-hall, on Friday evening the 11th inst. The performances consisted of Handel's Coronation Anthem, "Zadok, the Priest;" the Dettingen "Te Deum;" and Mozart's Twelfth Mass.

This Society has existed for one-and-twenty years; and, when it is considered that it was originally, and still continues to be, merely a private association of amateurs, without any public character or official support, the magnitude and importance it has gained, and the amount of its effects on the state of music in this country, are indeed most surprising. In as far as our inquiries have enabled us to judge, there is not in Europe another musical establishment, public or private, comparable to it in the extent of its influence; and it well deserves to be classed among the national institutions of England. Time and success have not slackened its exertions; on the contrary, its present management appears to be more active and vigorous than ever. The wise step of selecting Mr. Costa to fill the all-important office of musical director has greatly contributed to its prosperity. He has not only raised the instrumental orchestra and chorus to a state of discipline and consequent efficiency which they never possessed before, but his judgment and experience have been of infinite use in the whole of the Society's musical arrangements.

The Society has issued a prospectus of the season now begun, which is of a very satisfactory character. From it we learn that, not content with the great improvements which, through the Society's means, have recently been made in the interior of the building, it contemplates further improvements, equally important. The Society is at present pressing upon the attention of the proprietors of Exeter-hall the expediency of adopting measures for remedying the present inconvenient, and even dangerous, means of entrance and egress into and from the great hall. Plans have been submitted to the committee of proprietors for the erection of a spacious additional fire-proof staircase, which would be an effectual remedy for the existing evil, and an immense accommodation to the crowds who frequent the concerts and public meetings held in Exeter Hall. We sincerely hope that this useful—we may, indeed, call it necessary—measure will be adopted.

The Society promises the production, during the ensuing season, of several works which it has not hitherto performed—particularly Handel's oratorio of "Deborah," with additional orchestral accompaniments, by Costa; and Beethoven's Grand Mass in D. This work, of colossal proportions and tremendous difficulty, has been several times attempted in London, though never with success; but, with the resources of the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's able direction, we may hope to hear this last great effort of Beethoven's genius in all its majesty and grandeur.

With respect to the production of absolutely new works, the Society entertains views (in our humble opinion) so sound that we have pleasure in quoting the announcement:—

Several new works (says the prospectus) have been brought under the notice of the committee. Without pledging themselves specifically, they intend certainly to produce during the coming season at least one oratorio hitherto unheard in London. The practice of the Society being to perform in each year the more popular of its previous selections, it is precluded from such frequent production of new works as may be expected from other institutions, soliciting public patronage with the avowed object of performing new music, by whatever composer, living or otherwise, it may choose. The committee do not wish to be thought insensible to the necessity for occasional productions of new works of a high class, but they also desire to draw attention to the objects of the Society, which, as appears from their original prospectus, issued in November, 1832, stated it to be their desire to establish for the Society a reputation of being able to perform the highest compositions of Handel, and other eminent composers, with that degree of precision and effect which their worth entitles them to

Such assuredly is, and always ought to be, the legitimate object of this Society. It has often been accused, as well as another association of great excellence and importance—the Philharmonic Society—of not sufficiently encouraging the talent of our young native composers, by the production of their works. Such complaints, in either case, are altogether groundless. It is the duty of these two Societies—of the one to produce, with all possible completeness and effect, the oratorios and other sacred works of the greatest masters; and of the other to perform in a manner which cannot be heard elsewhere, the finest symphonies, and other orchestral pieces of the great secular composers. The fulfilment of these duties is a task quite sufficient for the power of either Society; and neither of them is called upon to interfere with this duty, by becoming a nursery for young musicians. Were they to do so, they would soon feel the consequences.

The pieces performed at the Society's first concert are so well known to the musical public, that any critical remarks upon them would be altogether superfluous. We may observe, however, that the "Coronation Anthem" and the "Dettingen Te Deum," though both of them bear the impress of Handel's mighty genius, yet, having been occasional pieces, written for particular solemnities, they necessarily lose much of their effect when divested of their original associations. To some extent a similar remark may be applied to Mozart's Twelfth Mass. To be thoroughly understood, it must be heard as part of the service of a great Roman Catholic Cathedral; but it cannot be so heard in England, and a work so divinely beautiful must not, on this account, be lost to us altogether. Even as performed at Exeter-hall, it is one of the richest banquets that can possibly be placed before the lover of music.

THE WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERT of this week fell rather short of that which preceded it. The selection from Mozart's celebrated opera, "Idomeneo," announced as its most remarkable feature, failed to produce the effect which might have been expected, and was, indeed, very coldly received. This disappointment arose from two causes: the selection, in the first place, was not the most judicious that might have been made; and, in the second place, the performance was but indifferent. "Idomeneo" is especially remarkable for the grandeur and beauty of its choruses, yet not one of them was given. It is said that the performance of choruses would have led to too great an expense, the reply is, that there was no necessity, in that case, for meddling with "Idomeneo" at all. Another shortcoming in this, as compared with the previous concert, was the want of a great orchestral symphony. This want, however, was in some sort made up for by Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat; a composition so large in its proportions and so powerful in its instrumentation, that it may almost be regarded as a symphony. The principal part was executed by Herr Pauer, who sustained his reputation as a pianist of the very highest class. The largest portion of the concert consisted, as usual, of a great variety of pieces, of a familiar and popular kind, in which many favourite singers displayed their talents. Among them were—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Messent, Signor and Madame F. Lablache, and Mr. Benson. The Hall was well filled; and this portion of the concert went off in a satisfactory manner.

Miss Dolby, on Tuesday evening, began her usual series of Musical Soirées at her own residence, in Hinde-street. This year

lady—not only from her great professional talents, but from her estimable and amiable private character and manners—is deservedly one of the greatest favourites of the public. Her rooms, on this occasion, were filled by a fashionable assemblage, who enjoyed an elegant entertainment of vocal and instrumental music. She herself sang several airs with her accustomed grace and beauty, especially Meyerbeer's fine recitative and romance, "Parmi les Fleurs," from the "Huguenots," which she gave with great expression and dramatic effect. She was assisted by Miss Birch, Miss Cicely Nott, Mr. Land, Mr. Boddn, and Mr. Walter Bolton—the last a young bass singer of much promise. The principal instrumental pieces were—Beethoven's celebrated trio for the piano, violin, and violoncello, played by Mrs Thompson (late Miss Kate Loder), Mr. Blagrove, and Mr Lucas; and a solo on the violin, composed by Vieuxtemps, and played by Blagrove. Both were beautifully executed, and (as well as the vocal pieces) warmly applauded

A contemporary states that Grisi and Mario have entered into an engagement for next season at the Royal Italian Opera. We are exceedingly glad to hear that we are not, after all, to lose these great stars of the opera stage so soon as was supposed, and only hope that the news may be true. But these bright luminaries are something of the nature of comets—erratic and uncertain in their movements; and there can be no doubt that this renewed London engagement is contrary to their intentions not long ago.

Mdlle Sophia Cruvelli has signed an engagement with the Grand French Opera, for two years, at a salary of 100,000f. (£4000 sterling) a year. She is to choose her own characters, perform only twice a week, and have four months' vacation every season. She has, moreover, made a separate engagement for the period during the Great Exhibition of 1855, at the rate of 25,000f. a month; so that her salary for that year will amount to no less than £6000 sterling. After this, talk of the extravagance of English terms to singers, which, it is said, make this country the laughing-stock of the Continent! The remuneration of singers is, indeed, splendid and ruinously extravagant; but it does not appear that we are worse in this respect than our neighbours.

ENGLISH SONGS, AND THE PROGRESS OF ENGLISH VOCAL MELODY.—Sir Henry Bishop's lecture to the members of the Bury St. Edmunds Athenæum, on Tuesday evening week, on "the Progress of English Vocal Melody," was attended by one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the room, every seat and corner being occupied. The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey presided. Sir Henry Bishop's lecture (says the *Bury Post*, "was not, as too many musical lectures have been, a mere "envoy," or means of introducing the songs by which it was illustrated; but a thoughtful and well composed essay, on the rise and character of English song, evincing the hand, not only of the musician, but of the scholar, the man of taste, and the gentleman." After glancing at the obscurity in which the history of music in the earliest ages was involved, and upon which none of the recent discoveries in Egypt and the East had thrown any light, Sir Henry Bishop acknowledged the greatness of our obligations to the troubadours, the poet-historians of the age of chivalry; but successfully vindicated our claims to a national music, the progress of which he detailed, and the genuine characteristics and beauties of which—melody and simplicity—he ably enforced. Whilst recommending to his hearers the cultivation of music, he deprecated, in the strongest terms, the sensuous-like union of the intellectual and the animal, by the alliance of music and intemperance; the examples of which, in the penny concerts of the taverns and gin-shops, he feelingly deplored; and he pointed out the high moral influence which the well directed use of the art was calculated to exert upon the tastes and habits of society. The illustrations of the various periods of our vocal history were well selected, and were most truthfully rendered by Miss Thompson—a lady gifted with very high musical talent, and peculiarly qualified, by her perfect enunciation and purity of style, to exemplify those excellencies upon which Sir Henry Bishop laid so much stress in his discourse. The series of songs —no fewer than nineteen in number—commenced with three early old English melodies—the two first with Charles Mackay's words, "The Chimney Corner," and "The Green Lanes of England" (part of the series of Engl eh Songs and Melodies now in course of publication in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS). In the second period, "O Nanny! wilt love," and to these succeeded four beautiful examples from Sir Henry's own prolific and imaginative pen, "My Mother's Bible," "Farewell," "Kuroline," "Tell Me, my Heart," and "Home, sweet Home." Arne's "Deep deep Sea," and Balfe's "Merry Zingara" closed the lecture, which, for nearly two hours and a half, riveted the attention of the audience.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET

Mr. T. Morton has contributed to these boards an excellent *petite* comedy, under the singular title of "A Pretty Piece of Business." The materials on which it is constructed are slight, and not very novel; but the dialogue is written with uncommon elegance and *verve*. Much of its effect depends on Miss Reynolds, who, as *Mrs. Grandley*, is engaged to *Miss Charlotte Shee* (Mrs Buckingham) to flirt for a purpose with her bashful brother, *Dr Lancelot Shee* (Mr Buckstone); but, unfortunately, the lady mistakes a *Captain Felix Merryweather* (Mr Howe) for the modest gentleman; to wh m, accordingly, she suggests an accidental assignation in the aviary, and from whose freedom she is glad to escape as early as possible. The captain and the doctor meet, and, upon the same instinct, call themselves to their mutual surprise, by each other's names. The perplexity is further increased by the intermeddling of the maid-servant, *Dobson* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam); until, at its height, the solution is supplied by the re-appropriation of the right names to the right parties This comic plot is dashed with a slight mixture of romance in the circumstance of *Doctor Shee* having once nearly drowned himself to save the widow from drowning; and their recognition is touched with an interest, between the pathetic and ludicrous, which was well supported by both performers. The success of the piece was perfect.

On Monday "The Lady of Lyons" was performed. *Pauline* was pathetically acted by Miss Reynolds; and Mr. George Vandenhoff, in *Claude Melnotte*, again exemplified his skilful elocution and graceful manner. The house was well attended.

ADELPHI.

Mr. J. Maddison Morton has contributed the novelty to this house—a farce entitled "Whitebait at Greenwich." Its incidents are again derived from the French piece denominated, "Japhet à la Recherche d'un Père"—the Japhet here being a certain *John Small* (Mr. Keeley), the waiter at the Crown and Sceptre, who is recommended to the family of the *Buzzards*, as "man;" and thinks that the *Mrs. Buzzard* he has discovered is his lost parent. The proof, however, fails at the last moment, and he loses both his father and the situation; to which he had been named by an aunt of the parties—a brother and sister—who had threatened, in case of them married, to leave her property to the other. Both, unknown to each other, had married on the same day; both had celebrated the event at Whitebait, at Greenwich, in different apartments of the same tavern; and both, on the arrival of *John Small*, are fearful of being identified by him. *John*, however, had forgotten both the occasion and them: but, on being strangely offered a series of bribes for concealing something, he consents to be paid, and pretend acquaintance. All this, as noted by Mr. Keeley, was admirably managed. The delight of the incidents makes this little piece a string of surprises; but it, nevertheless, lacks variety of character. All shortcomings of this kind were, however, richly compensated by Mr. Keeley's excellent performance; and the piece was eminently successful.

LYCEUM.

A new comic drama, in one act, by Mr. Tom Taylor, was produced on Wednesday. It is entitled "A Nice Firm"—such firm being that of *Messrs. Messiter and Moon*, solicitors; impersonated by Mr Charles Mathews and Mr. Frank Matthews. We use the word "impersonated" advisedly: the conversation of the Messrs. Mathews, depending on the manner in which these two characters are individualized by *Mr. Moon* as an old lawyer, whose memory is sadly deficient; and *Mr. Messiter* a young one, who is exceedingly impetuous. Between them the business of the office is in the utmost possible confusion—not a paper is in the right place—and the firm is in a fix, because of a life policy being mislaid. The policy itself is a fraudulent one, and the assured is pretended to be dead; and in all this, the "nice firm" in question is about to be victimized. But one blunder, as usual in such cases, serves to negative another; and thus, at last, the firm manages to get out of all the scrapes that it had incurred. The business of the pieces is actively conducted, and the dialogue is so skilfully managed, that, acted, as it is, with remarkable brilliancy and point, the audience were kept throughout in a state of uncommon excitement. The success of the little drama was complete.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. John O'Connell is likely to be the successful candidate for Clonmel. The local Liberal party resist the dictation of the Tenant League, and the leading newspapers of the town support Mr. O'Connell's pretensions

The office of Ulster King at Arms has been conferred on the distinguished genealogist, topographer, antiquarian, and general scholar, John Bernard Burke, Esq. *Glo.*

Her Majesty has contracted for a screw-steamer for the Glasgow and Belfast trade, to ply in addition to their daily line of Royal Mail Steam Packets

A new line of railway is projected to run from Poole, Somerset, to the Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset main line at the Great Western, between Bruton and Castlecary, with connecting branches.

A match for 10,000 dollars recently came off, between two horses, over the Centreville course, near New York. The distance was ten miles, and the winning horse accomplished the last mile in two minutes and thirty-nine seconds.

Lord Elphinstone, the newly-appointed Governor of Bombay, has left St. George's-place for Paris, whence his Lordship proceeds by the Overland route to the seat of his Government in India.

The Archduke Albrecht has arrived at Vienna from Pesth. It is understood that consultations are to be held, under the presidency of his Royal Highness, with respect to certain military dislocations of the Imperial troops in Hungary.

Several of the railway companies have given notice at their stations, that all money tendered in payment of railway fares that is in the least defaced will be refused.

Letters from the Hautes Pyrennées state that snow has already begun to fall very heavily. M. A. Jubinal, deputy of that department, when out with a large party, narrowly escaped being buried alive from the effect of a mountain whirlwind.

The Bank of England have intimated that they will now discount the amounts of the various petty stocks due in January at the rate of three per cent, instead of at four per cent, as originally proposed in the notification of the 2nd inst.

A new club, called the Liverpool Yacht Club, has been established. The tonnage of the yachts is limited to twelve tons.

Dates from Bermuda to the 24th October, report the yellow fever as then abating.

The opening of the Sardinian Legislative Chambers took place on Monday last, at Turin.

The Colonial Secretary estimates the revenue of Ceylon for next year at £404,000, while he calculates that the expenditure will be considerably less.

Although the harbour of Glasgow contains at all times shipping and cargo, aground or afloat, to the value of millions sterling, the Clyde trustees have not yet provided a floating fire engine.

The Chinese in California have, it is said, subscribed more than 2000 dollars towards the erection of a Christian Protestant Church.

In consequence of the sewers now being carried through Russell-court, &c., into Brydges-street, that portion of Drury-lane from Blackmoor-street to beyond Russell-court, was closed on Saturday last to vehicles of every description.

Within the last eighteen months, no fewer than forty foxes have been found dead by the keepers and woodmen in the vicinities northward of Aberystwith. The foxes died of the mange, and the disease seems to be rapidly spreading

In the forenoon of the 30th ult, a destructive fire broke out in a grain store-house, on the North Pier of the Atlantic Dock, New York, destroying nearly 70,000 bushels of wheat and corn. The machinery was valued at nearly 30,000 dollars, two-thirds of which received damage.

At a large and influential meeting of licensed victuallers, held at Birmingham on Thursday week, it was resolved to cordially unite and legally agitate "against restrictive laws which operate against the trade."

A nobleman whose estates were lately sequestrated by the Austrian Government, has just been created a Senator in Piedmont.

A question as to the extension of bonding privileges to certain quays and warehouses on the river above London-bridge, and which is of great importance to the wharfingers of the port generally, is now pending before the Lords of the Treasury.

Lady Charlotte Guest, of Dowlais, has promised to be at the expense of supplying the whole of Dowlais with water, which will involve an outlay of £3000.

The whole line of the Genoa and Turin Railway is to be opened to the public on the 15th of December

The Irish export of potatoes to England is increasing, and it has now become a very important branch of traffic.

A fresh supply of 10,000 French carbines has been sent to Constantinople by the Ottoman Embassy at Paris.

The Diocesan Training College at Culham, near Oxford, which was opened by the Earl of Derby in June last, still requires a large sum to bring it to completion, and to place the establishment on a permanent footing.

The Protestant Episcopal Church is steadily increasing in the United States in its communicants, clergy, and parishes. In 1852 there were twenty-nine dioceses, 1630 clergy, 1636 parishes, and 100,000 communicants

As a trial was being made on Monday week, at Marseilles, of the steam-machinery on board the *Progresseur*, the boiler burst, with a loud explosion, the pieces wounding two men badly.

A sum of 4000f. has been sent by the Emperor and the Empress of the French to the Patriarch of Jerusalem for the French missionaries in Syria.

In Aylesbury, the sale of ducks realises £15,000 a year. In Norfolk and Cambridge the small farmers pay their rents with the produce of the poultry

A decree is at the present moment under the consideration of the Council of State in Paris, the object of which is to grant a supplementary credit of 8,000,000f. towards the completion of the Louvre.

The aggregate number of plaints entered during 1852, in all the County Courts was 674,149. Of this number 13,567 cases were for sums above £9 and not exceeding £20, and 7020 cases were above £20, and not exceeding £50.

An American paper says that Mrs. Emma R. Coe (of Cleveland) has been pursuing a course of legal studies, for the purpose of qualifying herself for the practice of that profession.

Several cases of incendiarism have recently occurred in Devonshire. Two occurred last week; and in each case an agricultural threshing machine was burnt—indicating that the perpetrators belong to the misguided class who view the introduction of machinery as opposed to their interests.

The King of Sardinia has signed a decree authorising the erection of vast buildings at Turin, to serve as dwellings for the working classes.

The King of Prussia has remitted certain penalties to which M. Wagner, ex-ed tor of the *Neue Gazette of Prussia*, was some time ago condemned for offences of the press

Commissioners will be appointed in a few days to inquire into the general state of the Post-office; and also to take evidence with a view of establishing a uniform rate of oceanic postage.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 3rd inst., speak of a fresh levy of recruits, to the extent of seven in the thousand, having commenced on the last instant throughout the eastern part of the empire

A deputation from the directors of the Hungerford-market Company had an interview with Sir William Molesworth on Tuesday, at the Office of Public Works and Buildings, on the subject of the proposed alterations of Charing-cross-bridge and the approaches thereto.

The *Civiltà Cattolica*, of Genoa, announces that a song by Dante hitherto unpublished, has been found in the library of Prince Barberini, at Rome.

The Earl of Powis, at his recent rent receipts in Shrewsbury and Montgomeryshire returns his tenantry ten per cent. He has also given orders to advance the workmen's wages on his estates, in consequence of the increased price of provis ons

It is stated that the French Senate is to be convoked for an early day, to receive the notification of the approaching marriage of Prince Napoleon (Jerome) Bonaparte with a Princess of Hohenzoller-Sigmaringen family.

By a recently-issued return, it appears that in the course of last year the increase in the number of persons in public departments was 1462, and the diminut on 30

At Geelong, which is infested with mice, cats are freely quoted at 5l. a head. A Mr. Hitchcock guarantees 21 per head.

It is shown that in the month ended the 10th ult. there were 5,218,864 lb. of manufactured tobacco imported.

Alexander Smith, the young Glasgow poet, has been on a visit for a few days to the Duke of Argyll, at Inveraray Castle.

The *Ann and Eliza*, of 100 tons, belonging to North Berwick, which sailed for that port from Newcastle on the 25th September, with coals has not since been heard of, and it is feared that she has been wrecked in the gales which occurred about that period.

MISSIRI'S HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—A Constantinople letter from your Special Correspondent, which lately appeared in your columns, has given pain to the proprietor of the above Hotel; and, I may add, to me, for Missiri was my interpreter and travelling servant during the prolonged travels which I undertook in Eastern countries; and I can truly say that never was an English traveller more faithfully or more ably served than I was

[illegible] every respect in [illegible] Constantinople is [illegible] Missiri's establishment is the resort of the [illegible] who would not on the great square of the Hippodrome, but they [illegible] on a [illegible] and [illegible] It is true, also, that the [illegible] are [illegible] but [illegible] are very [illegible] at [illegible] for [illegible] at effecting economy of space; but I am sure your Corre-pondent, when his eye has become more used to the [illegible] unusual lavishness of Eastern furniture, will cease to regret that he has failed to find on the shores of the Bosphorus the snug compactness of Eatonplace. The Hotel is, however, upon the whole, so good in its structure, and it "struggles" over such an extent of costly ground, that it is held at a rent of more than £500 per annum

Your Correspondent was annoyed by a failure which seems to have occurred in the supply of water. Now the truth is, I believe, that the [illegible] sold at Constantinople is not (as with us) the hoarded result of air tight ice-houses, or a wholesale importation from America, but is condensed snow, patiently carried in pannier upon the backs of mules from the airy heights of the Bithynian Olympus; and a supply depending upon re courses of this kind is liable to be interrupted by the operation of natural causes. Accordingly, there are many days in the year when the Sultan, if he is sighing for ice, must sigh in vain

Your Correspondent was ruffled because smoking is not allowed in the general reception-room of the Hotel. Now Missiri is too sensible a man, and too old a traveller, to attempt to check smoking in a country where every man, from the slave to the Sultan, is accustomed to "drink the breath" of the weed, and, accordingly, every traveller in the Hotel is fully at liberty to smoke the chibook, or the Narguilè, in his own room; but Missiri knows like—that among English gentlemen there is a feeling that women should be suffered to breathe the pure air, and that for their sakes the drawing-room should be kept sacred from smoke. I know that this deference to women is falling on the Continent; but, thank heaven, it still exists here; and I are sure that Missiri, who knows so well the tastes and feelings of the English, does well in providing that there shall be at least one of the reception-rooms where a fair lady may pass her time without feeling that her lungs, and her dress, and her hair are absorbing the essential oils of tobacco

Pardon me for interposing. Missiri is a man of no ordinary accomplishments. He speaks with accuracy seven languages, and (what is much more wonderful than that) he speaks them sensibly, appropriately, and with truth. Besides, he stored with me so many of the toils and adventures of Eastern travel, and was ever so faithful to me in all his actions—so firm and calm in the hour of danger—that in my memory I regard him as the comrade of those days rather than a servant. During a portion of those travels I had the good fortune to have with me a companion who knows mankind profoundly. I regret that he is now abroad, for if he were here, I am sure he would join his testimony to mine in favour of Missiri.

The travels which Missiri undertook with Lord Lindsay were of a far more distant, and adventurous kind than mine; and all who have read Lord Lindsay's delightful work know how warmly the writer appreciated Missiri's qualities. In a like spirit Missiri was spoken of in the "Crescent and the Cross" by my dear, and friend, Eliot Warburton; and, in short, I think there is hardly a writer of modern Eastern travels who has not found some words of grateful praise for Missiri and his Hotel.

From years of travel, spent in company with English gentlemen, Missiri came to understand so thoroughly their simple and manly tastes, their yearning for alternate quiet and adventure, their love of cleanliness, and their contempt of outward show as compared with real comfort, that it would have been strange if his Hotel had failed to please them. But his own qualities are not all. He married an English woman—a most admirable person—and their joint energies are devoted to the great object of ensuring for their guests health, cleanliness, and comfort.

Would your Correspondent (instead of being tied as I am for the present to London) could be dating the letter from Missiri's "Hotel d'Angleterre," with a four-cared caique waiting for me on the shores of the Golden Horn!

I am, sir, faithfully yours, MEMOR.

Travellers' Club, Pall-mall, Nov. 14, 1853.

*** We publish the above letter, in compliment to the writer, who has favoured us with his real name, and in whom we recognise the author of a delightful work on Eastern Travel. It is highly to the credit of Mr Missiri to have such a warm friend and supporter in a former master, and we freely give him the benefit of all that is said in his favour. At the same time, in justice to our "Special Correspondent," whose statements are commented upon, we feel bound to say that they have not been fairly dealt with by Memor. There are three points only referred to, and we take them in order:—1st. Memor complains that our Special Correspondent described the Hotel d'Angleterre as "a straggling house situated in a 'lane' in Pera." Upon referring to the passage in our Special Correspondent's letter, we find the passage to be, "The Hotel d'Angleterre is a large, straggling, wooden building, approached by a long passage on a slight descent, *from the 'Grande Rue,' or principal 'Lane' of Pera*;" and this comes after a general description of the streets, which were allsaid to be no better than lanes; and after an observation that the Hotel d'Angleterre is "the customary resort of our countrymen, and *the best advised travellers from six ports*." 2. With respect to ice, or "condensed snow," our Special Correspondent complains of "a charge being in use at the hotel, at a time when it must have been "cheap," "as the itinerant dealers in penny lemonade carry about huge lumps of it to cool their cans." 3. Our Special Correspondent does not appear to write as if he were "ruffled because smoking is not allowed in the *General Reception-room* of the Hotel;" on the contrary, after stating that all the meals are served twice a day in the *salle a manger*, he says:—"No meals are supplied in the *private apartments; no smoking allowed there*." This is diametrically opposite to Memor's statement that every traveller in the Hotel is allowed to smoke "in his own room." There is, we submit, further, nothing in our Special Correspondent's statement to justify the innuendo that he would, for the sake of a selfish gratification, be wanting in proper respect for the curls, the dress, or the feelings of ladies.

MR. G. P. R. JAMES.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—In your Journal of October 8, you state that the dwelling-house of Mr. P. E. James, British Consul at Norfolk, Va., had been set on fire for the fifth time; owing to a poem written by him against slavery. Permit me to say that it is a mistake. Such proceedings would not be permitted in any state; and one must have a poor idea of Americans, to think so. The building referred to is, or rather was, an old smoke-house, not used, and half a mile from Mr. James's residence. Smoke-houses are merely, constructed sheds, with a place for a fire, in which hams are hung up and dried.

THE "MAID OF JUDAH" CLIPPER.—This fine vessel has been built by Messrs. Walter Hood and Co., of Aberdeen, and combines in a high degree all the qualifications of sailing and carrying so remarkably possessed by Aberdeen clippers. The *Maid of Judah* registers 756 old measurement, 685 new ditto, and will carry 1000 tons; and fully expected to surpass, in point of speed, any of the vessels hitherto built by the same firm; this, however, will be no easy accomplishment, if we may judge from the passage recently made by the ship *Lutter Hood* from the Downs to Sydney, which was accomplished in eighty days. The dimensions of the hull of the *Maid of Judah* are as follows: Length of keel, 150 feet; beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet; length over all, 180 feet.

TIMBER IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Traffic in this valuable commodity has so rapidly increased, that orders have been sent to England for as many as fifty saw-mills. Cutting and splitting is a mode more remunerative than gold-mining. The success of the weekly carriage of diggers bear no comparison with an equal number of our Huon sawyers.

GALATZ.

GALATZ, a free port, and the only one in Moldavia, is situated on a small projecting strip of land between the Sereth and the Pruth, and about eighty-five miles from the Sulina mouth of the Danube. It is the station whence the steamers for Constantinople and Odessa, when running start. The neighbourhood is that of the soil a loose, sandy clay; intolerably muddy in wet, and dusty in dry weather: the streets (that is those of the old town—are of miserable order, chiefly constructed of wood; but a new and improved town is in course of erection in the higher ground in the rear. A recent traveller says:—"Picture to yourself, upon an eminence, sloping rapidly to the water-side, a confused clus er of wooden huts, intersected by irregular streets, unpaved—one alone being floored with logs of wood, beneath which the watery mud squashes and spirts out as you pass along. In fine weather the dust is unendurable: after rain it is converted into mud, through which foot passengers must wade knee-deep to pass from one house to another. All manner of unwholesome smells issue from the stagnant pools which at

RUSSIAN GUN-BOATS OFF GALATZ.

all times collect beneath the legs. Imagine these cabins, dark and sombre within, and without filthy with mud, surrounded with palisades, a sorry caravansera by way of inn, with apartments almost without furniture, and as full of dust as the streets; not the least appearance of any order, cleanliness, or a rangement; a town constructed like an encampment, and such an encampment as French soldiers would not put up with a week together; such is Galatz, that is to say Old Galatz, the Turkish town—the aspect of which made upon me the same unfavourable impression that other Turkish towns on the Danube had done. At a distance, the mixture of habitations and verdure seemed inviting and graceful—the view of the interior destroyed the delusion. Fortunately, by the side of Old Turkish Galatz a new town is rising, which will date its origin, like Brailow, from the regeneration of the Principalities. Upon the hill overlooking the Danube, a few buildings have already sprung up bearing a European aspect, and giving promise of what Galatz is likely to be in future."

THE HALL OF ASSEMBLY OF THE BOYARDS OF WALLACHIA.

THE Assembly House of the Boyards of Wallachia is situated on a small hill in the neighbourhood of Bucharest, and within the dependencies of the Metropolitan Church. The Hall is remarkably simple in its structure and appointments. The Bishop, who is the *ex-officio* President, sits at the upper end of the room, upon a raised seat, under a small canopy. The costume of most of the Boyards is that of modern European society; but some of them of more advanced age adhere still to the capacious and sumptuous-looking garments, and with them to the flowing beards, which they were accustomed to wear in the days of the Turkish rule. The Boyards who happen to be in the army take part in the deliberations in full uniform, with their swords by their sides. The members sit round a table, which is covered with a crimson cloth; and rise in their places when they speak. The Ministers have no particular seats assigned to them. Part of the Hall is partitioned off for the use of the public, who are allowed to attend the discussions, but are obliged to stand. The concession itself is one of comparatively recent date.

GALLIPOLI

GALLIPOLI—the *Calippolis* of the ancients, is an important place in the Chersonesus of Thrace, in European Turkey, situate on a small peninsula, on the European side of the Hellespont, about twenty-five miles north of the Dardanelles, and 108 miles south-west of Constantinople. It lies nearly opposite to Lampsaki, the ancient Lampsacus, on the Asiatic side of the Channel, which is here about two miles in breadth. It is a place of importance, historically, having been the first town on the European side of the Byzantine empire which fell into the hands of the Ottomans (A.D. 1357), and which gave them the key to Adrianople, and afterwards to Constantinople itself. The capture of this place, which was then of some considerable strength, was favoured by an earthquake, which knocked down a portion of the ramparts, making a breach, through which the invaders entered sword in hand. The Emperor John Palæologus—so pusillanimous had this race of princes become—treated the occurence with levity; observing, that "he had only lost a jar of wine, and a magazine of hogs," in allusion to the magazines and cellars which had been built by Justinian, and the animal produce of the district.

In 1391 Bajazet I., knowing the importance of the position, caused the fortifications of Gallipoli to be repaired; added a huge tower, and made a good port for his galleys. In little more than half a century after, this acquisition had been made good use of; Adrianople had been taken—the greater part of Roumelia conquered—and, lastly, the capital of the ancient Byzantine Empire itself.

Gallipoli has two harbours—one to the north, the other south—and is the chief station of the Ottoman fleets, and the residence or headquarters of the Capitan Pasha. The walls with which it was fortified have in lapse of ages gone to decay; the purpose for which they were erected being past, and the key to the Ottoman capital from the south being the Dardanelles. The town itself, though covering a considerable space, is but a collection of miserable dirty streets. Its aspect from the water, however, is cheerful and picturesque. It is, nevertheless, the seat of a considerable trade in corn, wine, and oil. The population—mixed up of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews—has much increased of late years. In 1810, the inhabitants were only 15,000 in number; in 1818, owing to the immigration from other parts of Turkey, they were reckoned at 88,000—though later accounts give them only as 60,000

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE BOYARDS OF WALLACHIA.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

In considering the present momentous conflict in the East, and the relative positions of Russia and Turkey—the ambitious views of the former and resisting force of the latter—it is not half so important to contrast extent of empire, population, military strength, or other material national element, as it is to calculate the influences of religion, and ascertain the nature and character of the means on which Russia has principally relied, and still relies, for the accomplishment of its aggrandising object—the virtual conquest of Turkey. From the time of Catherine to this date, the Russian Government has been quite aware that the other great states of Europe would not look on with indifference, nor permit the extension of its empire in the direction of Constantinople. It therefore covered its designs with mystery, and adopted the crooked policy it has so long pursued, in order to acquire, by fraudulent and false pretences, what it well knew could not be accomplished by physical aggression.

Under these circumstances, the state of the Greek Church, and of the people who belong to that persuasion throughout the world, becomes a subject of inquiry of the most interesting and essential description. It offers, indeed, the primary key to much that has been done in this quarter during the last eighty years (if not during a much longer period)—especially to what is now doing—and to the agitation which is distinctly chalked out as the ground for future divisions and revolutions. We have, for these reasons, thought it expedient to make a somewhat historical and comprehensive analysis of the case, and its bearings on the issues of peace or war, the balance of power, and the probable fate of millions of mankind.

The foundations of the Greek Church, and the modification of its doctrines, are more directly Apostolic than those of any other Christian communion; that is to say, the preaching of the Apostles, and especially of Paul the Apostle to the Gentiles, is more strictly interpreted into its canons, and forms a more prominent portion of its faith, than it does in the Romish or Protestant Churches. This originated in the general conversion of the Greeks by the earliest Apostles, inasmuch that within the first and second centuries of Christianity the terms Grecian and Christian were almost convertible. The spirit was farther fostered and established by the Grecian Emperors, even to the epoch when the Moslemim overthrew that gorgeous throne.

In process of time manifold corruptions and heresies crept into the Christian Church. The fiercest contentions raged upon the most trivial points—the definition of a mystery or the meaning of a word. In the midst of these Saint Basil, the great Patron Saint of the Eastern Christians, arose, and was the first author and founder of its monkish system. Mount Athos and its numerous monasteries belong to it, but maintain opinions differing from those of the orthodox believers. Many other splits of Sectarians distract the Greek in the same manner as they distract other religions. The Maronites hold dogmata peculiar to themselves. The Monophysites, or Jacobites, would dis or persuade for the principle that Christ had only one nature—the divine (into which Eutyches held the human to be absorbed); and not two—the human and divine. The Nestorians and Chaldeans, on the other hand, are equally stern to the persuasion that the Saviour was a being of two distinct persons or natures. Many other sects, such as Macrosians, &c., are dissenters on minor matters; and some of them adhere to heresies almost identical with those of the Chinese insurgents. Even Manicheans, Sabeans, and Jordeans, or Devil Worshippers, have been, and are to be found, scattered among these professed Christians.

PRIEST OF THE GREEK CHURCH.—(FROM A CALOTYPE BY FENTON.)

The great body of the Greek Christians, which we may class as the orthodox church, is divided into three separate governments—1st. Those who agree entirely in doctrine with the Patriarch of Constantinople, and submit implicitly to his authority, rejecting the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff—this is the main stem, and includes the population of the Danubian Principalities; 2nd. Those who differ in certain points, both from the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Pope of Rome, and live under the rule of their own bishops; 3rd. The smallest section, who acknowledge themselves subject to the Romish jurisdiction.

Belonging to the second of these divisions are the Russians (whose Bishops have, however, been superseded by their Emperors), Georgians, Mingrelians, and Servians.

The history of the Greek and Latin Churches for hundreds of years, exhibits nothing but obstinacy and violence; each construing the Scriptures according to its own will and pleasure, and branding the other with the foulest epitheta for rejecting what it chose to believe. Eight hundred years the disputes ran so high that the Western Christians excommunicated those of the East and their Church; whilst the Eastern Christians retorted, with genuine polemic fury, by excommunicating the Romanists! Once or twice attempts were made to bring about a union, but they failed; as did also a similar attempt of Melanethon to effect a conciliation between the Greeks and Lutherans. These facts are so far remarkable, as they prove that the diversity of tenets rests more in ideal than real differences; and that the mortal quarrels which led to final separation, in the former case were rather the result of inflamed passions, than of substantial contradictions. By this light the present mission of the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, Gobat, may be deemed more likely of success in the conversion of the Greeks; and it is, indeed, well ascertained that the progress of proselytism among the Greek Christians in the Turkish empire is so prevalent as to constitute the chief religious motive for the interference of the Russian zealots.

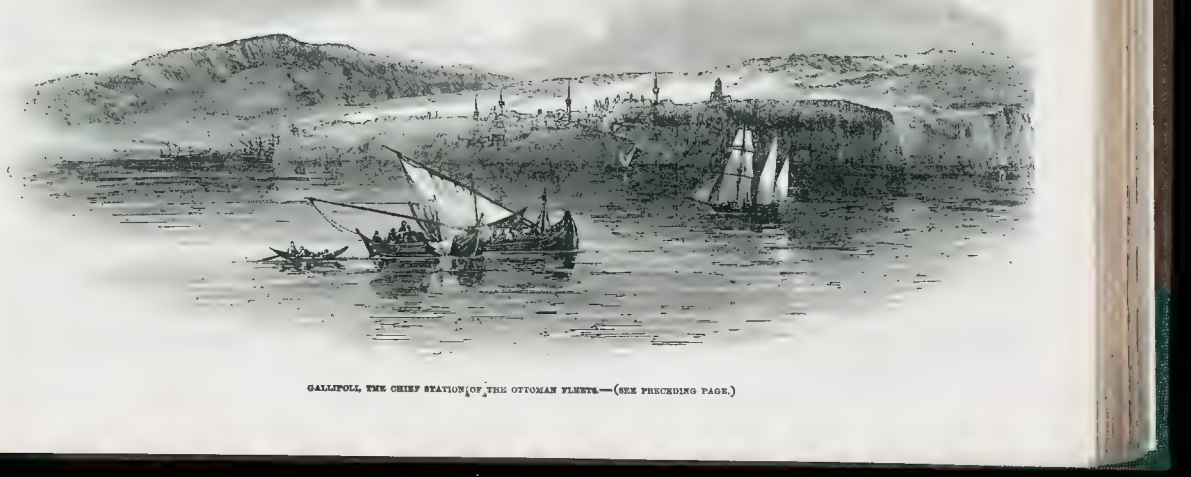
As for a union between the Greek and Latin Churches, it may now be set down as impossible; for persecution has widened the breach beyond repair; and argument, instead of convincing, has only confirmed every disputant more incorrigibly in his own opinion, and even exaggerated it—as is almost always the result of polemical controversies.

A brief retrospect of the causes which led to this great schism will be instructive in illustrating the existing condition of things, and, in particular, the rival pretensions in regard to the Holy Shrines in Palestine. In the olden times, in order to enlarge and consolidate their own power, the great Emperor Charlemagne, King Pepin, and their successors, lavished wealth and aid upon the Roman See, in a cordial alliance, and with the spiritual help of which they looked for the successful promotion of their mutually ambitious views. Jealous of this interest, the Greek Emperors naturally sought to check and counterbalance it, by raising the Greek Patriarchate into equal authority and influence. Leo, the Isaurian, and his son, Constantine Copronymus, incensed by the zeal which Gregory II. and III. displayed for the worship of images, not only confiscated the treasures and lands which the Church of Rome possessed in Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia, but withdrew the Bishops of these countries, and also the various provinces of Illyrium, from the jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, and subjected them to the dominion of the Bishop of Constantinople.

Hence arose the virulent contest between these Churches, which was lamentable in every way, and pernicious to the interests and advancement of true Christianity.

Image worship was the first grand source of defiant controversy. Council after council was convened to decide upon it; and the second Nicene Council, by determining in its favour, excited the fury of the combatants to the utmost pitch of hate and vengeance. In Constantinople the partisans of either tenet alternately triumphed. The perfidious Irene poisoned her husband, Leo IV., and the new Idolatrous cause, getting into power, abrogated the decree of the Council of Constantinople, enforced the worship of images and the cross, and inflicted the severest punishments on those who maintained that God was the only object of religious adoration! Anon this condition of things was reversed, and the Iconoclast principle of the Greek Church was not only re-established for ever, but even among the Latins, in several parts, the images and crosses were cast out of the churches and burnt.

On went the strife, and was augmented by such vital and amusing accusations of corrupt doctrine and heresy as Photius, a Constantinopolitan bishop, brought against the Church of Rome—viz, that the Romans fasted on the Sabbath or seventh day of the week—that they permitted the use of milk and cheese in the first week of Lent—that they maintained the right of the bishops alone to anoint baptised



GALLIPOLI, THE CHIEF STATION OF THE OTTOMAN FLEETS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

persons with the holy chrism (an unguent of sacred character in the Greek ritual and practice)—and that they had adulterated the creed of Constantinople, by adding to it the word *filioque*, i.e *from the Son*, and were, therefore, of opinion, that the Holy Spirit did not proceed from the Father only (the Greek Christian belief), but also from the Son.

Our readers, probably, will not think that these were very important matters; but they and other new controversies, ever added to the old, served to confirm the total and irremediable separation between the Greek and Latin Churches; for which, however, the questions of idolatry, and the unnatural and socially pernicious prohibition of priests to marry,* were perfectly valid and quite sufficient grounds. We have seen, besides, that political inducements led to the religious rivalry, as Sovereigns sought support; and we may also add that the disputes for pre-eminence between the Bishops of Rome and Constantinople had no slight influence in determining the elements of creeds upon which millions of their fellow-creatures have been so taught that they have been ready to martyr others, or suffer martyrdom themselves, in defence of any shadowy particle of an incomprehensible dogma, or the form of a sacrament, or the costume of a ceremony.

True religion had but little place in either church, and incredible corruption tainted every part of either system, as it degenerated from perfect purity into a gulf of the grossest immorality—vice and crime. Torn to pieces by heresies, the fulness of time had come for a Mahomet to arise, and found a new faith in Arabia, whence to proceed, and, by the conquest achieved by himself and his successors, establish the Empire we now witness, commingling the Moslem with the Greek, under a despotic sceptre. And it is a remarkable fact that he, the Prophet, far more shrewd and successful than Manes the Persian, set the example of toleration which the Sultan has recently seemed bent on following; though, on the rulers between their founder and him, the lesson was unfortunately lost. But there is yet extant a *testamentary deplema of Mahomet*, in which he promises and begreaths to the Christians in his dominions, the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of their religion, together with their temporal advantages and possessions. The genuineness of this testament has been questioned, but the arguments are more in its favour than against it; and it is certain that Mahomet, at his first setting out, prohibited in the strongest manner the commission of all sorts of injuries against the Christians, and especially the Nestorians. It is also observable that when the Turks took Constantinople, in 1453—one part of the city by force of arms, and the other upon terms of surrender—though the public profession of the Gospel was prohibited, and every vestige of Christianity effaced in the former, the inhabitants of the latter were permitted to retain their churches and monasteries, and to worship God according to the precepts of the Gospel, the Greek forms, and dictates of their conscience. From this it is but fair to infer that the Sultan will keep faith with every pledge given to his Christian subjects, as he has already done much to improve their conditions

Such as it was, the Greek Church flourished during centuries when the Sclavonians and Russians were immersed in paganism. It was about the end of the ninth century that the Sclavonians, Arentani, and certain provinces of Dalmatia sent a solemn embassy to Constantinople, to declare their resolution of submitting to the Emperor and embracing at the same time, the Christian religion; which caused great rejoicing, and missionaries were despatched to convert the people. A Bishop was also sent: and thus such was the beginning and first dawn of Christianity among the rude and warlike Russians who inhabited the Ukraine, and then, as now, threatened the peace and independence of the Grecian empire. Poland came next in the wake; and in 987, Wlodimir, Duke of Russia and Muscovy, who had six years before married Anne, the sister of the Grecian Emperor Basilius the Second, was persuaded by her to be baptized, and his subjects followed the example of their prince: and this is the true date of the establishment of Christianity among that people, who have sainted Wlodimir and his Duchess, and continue to worship them, particularly at Kiova, where they are interred.

From this date to 1589, the Russian-Greek Christian Church and people remained under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople, when Jeremiah, the ruling authority in a competition for the office against another candidate, Metrophanes (for it was usually carried by intrigue and bribery) in order to obtain the assistance and pecuniary succours of his Russian brethren, conceded the independence of the Patriarchate of Moscovy to Job, the Bishop of Rostow; still reserving a sort of paramount right to an initiatory suffrage, and a tribute of 500 gold ducats. Very shortly after, these obligations were annulled.

Here then was the first emancipation of the Russian from the superiority of the Turkish head, amounting indeed to all but an equality, but to nothing more; and we must see how the Emperor Nicholas soon found his claim to supremacy on such a ground, or any other afterwards seized by its civil rulers.

(To be concluded in our next.)

[The Engraving on the preceding page (from a salotype by Fenton) represents a Priest of the Great Lavra, or fortified monastery, at Kief, on the Dnieper. The individual Priest whose portrait is here given, is the Superior of one division of the brotherhood, which contains altogether the number of 700 persons. He is a man of distinguished ability, being the Pra Bartolomeo of his convent, and having, even more than his Florentine prototype, to find within himself the resources of his art. The range of his æsthetic occupation is more capacious than that of our English artist, including, in addition to the painting of "Holy Mothers," the gilding of the many cupolas of the city of Kief, which abounds in churches.]

* On this point of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical discipline, so injurious to domestic security and happiness, Alvarus Delascina, a Bishop of Sylva, in Portugal, in his "Rus de Planctu Ecclesiæ," quaintly observes, "It were to be wished that the clergy had never vowed chastity—especially the clergy of Spain, where the sons of the laity are not much more numerous than the sons of the clergy!"

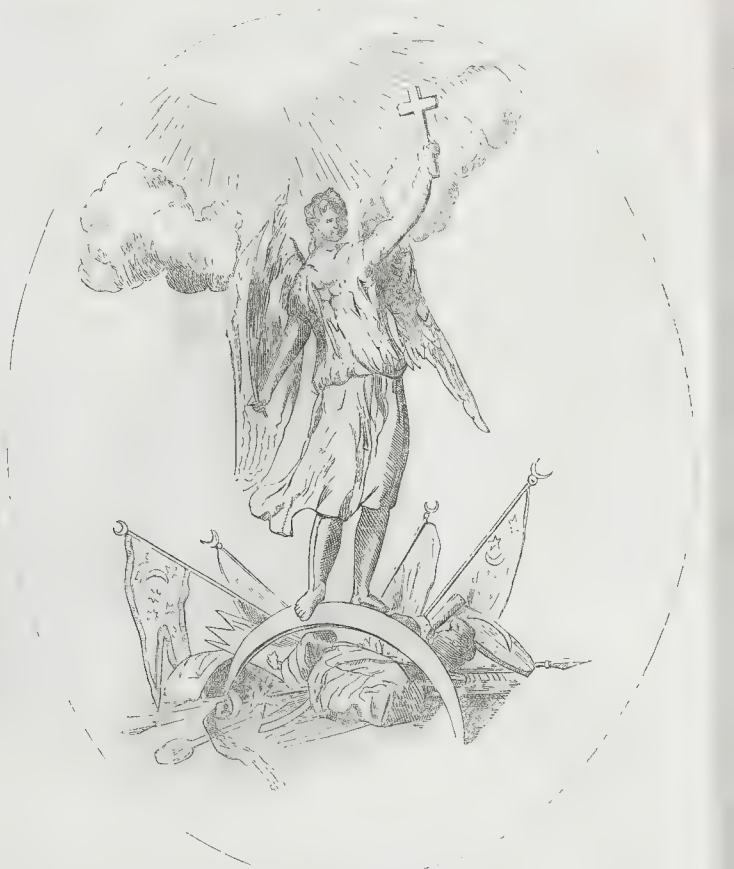
ENGLISH CHURCH IN PARIS.—The English constantly resident in Paris number nearly 10,000, and the English visitors are seldom fewer than 10,000 more, and sometimes reach 20,000. The present church accommodation does not exceed 2000, a considerable portion of which is occupied by Americans, who are very numerous, and have no place of worship in Paris. A movement is now being made to build a suitable church. It has been resolved that the institution be effectual y attached to the British Embassy, whose chaplain, appointed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, shall be the incumbent; that the church be made capable of comfortably accommodating not fewer than 1500 persons, whereof sittings to the number of 500 shall remain for ever free and unappropriated, and that under no circumstances shall money for sittings be taken at the door of the church, unless as voluntary alms and oblations.

A DOCKYARD DISCOVERY.—Not very long ago, a person well known for his accurate knowledge of the antiquities of English history was in one of our great dockyards. Here he noticed preparations for a bonfire, and ran to the scene. "What are these bundles?" he inquired. "Nothing but rubbish," said the man. The very tie of the parcels told the antiquary that they were letters, and of old date. "Where do they come from?" he asks. "Oh, they have been lying here no one knows how long; we wash the room, and we are going to burn them in a day or way." The antiquary took up a bundle, opened the first letter, and found that it was the original despatch announcing to the Government one of the most important events in the reign of Charles II. Telling the men not to set fire to the pile until orders could arrive, the antiquary posted to London, repaired to the Admiralty, stated the fact, and saved the papers. When carefully examined, they proved to be an interesting series of State documents as any in our national archives.

MATERIALS FOR GERMAN HISTORY.—Dr. Pertz, the head librarian of the Royal Library, at Berlin, has returned from his tour in England, undertaken for the purpose of examining if the principal libraries contained any materials that might assist him in the further prosecution of his great work, "Monumenta Germaniæ Historica." The most valuable result of Dr. Pertz's inquiries in England consists, we understand, in his having obtained a transcript of the "Chronicon Placentinum," which is of great importance for the times of the Emperors Frederick I. and II., and the original of which is in the British Museum.

ACCELERATED TRANSIT OF THE EAST INDIA MAILS.—The *Indus*, Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-packet, which left Southampton on the afternoon of the 20th of October, reached Malta on the 26th, left on the 27th for Alexandria, which port she reached on the 3rd November, took a fresh departure on the 4th, got back to Malta on the 7th of November, and was to leave for Southampton on the same night. The *Valetta*, with the Overland India mail for *Bay* and (brought by the *Indus*), left Malta at seven p.m. on the 7th of November.

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.—The Spanish journals state that the French aëronaut, M. Arban, who made an ascent from Barcelona more than two years ago, and had not since been heard of, and who was believed to have fallen into the sea and been drowned, has made his appearance again. An Alicant letter says that his balloon went over to Africa, and that he was seized and made a slave, and continued in that state for two years, when he effected his escape.



ETCHING OF PETER THE GREAT.

THE TRIUMPH OF RUSSIA OVER TURKEY,
FORETOLD BY CZAR PETER THE GREAT,
IN HIS ETCHING PRESERVED IN THE ROYAL MUSEUM OF AMSTERDAM

(From a Correspondent at Rotterdam.)

WITH what is termed the "Political Will" of Czar Peter the Great, the world is well acquainted. Not so generally, we have reason to believe, is known, the Print etched by the Czar during his stay at Zaardam and Amsterdam, in the year 1698. The only impression existing of the same is now preserved in the Royal Museum, at Amsterdam, of which it forms one of the most interesting curiosities. Although not a gem in point of art, still it has a right to be called the Emperor of etchings. The memorandum in Dutch at the foot of the Print, has been added by Adrian Schoonebeek, an engraver at Amsterdam, from whom the young Czar received lessons in drawing, and who afterwards settled himself in Russia, at the desire of his pupil (Vide Van Eynden and Van der Willigen, History of Painting, vol. I., folio 250). The following is a translation of the memorandum:—

Peter Alexewitz, the Great Czar of the Russians, has etched this with the needle, or copper, under the direction of Adrian Schoonebeek, at Amsterdam, on the . . . . . 1698, in his lodgings, at the East India Company's Dock-yard.

Curious as this production is on account of the artist; it is not less remarkable with regard to the subject. At a first glance, it would appear that we had to do with an emblem, simply intended to signify the ultimate triumph of Christianity over Mohamedanism. But, upon further reflection, we find there is something very material at the bottom of this spiritual interpretation. The figure holding the cross, is evidently intended to represent the archangel Michael, the guardian angel of Russia; consequently, the idea of the Czar was not to express the triumph of the Christian Church over the Crescent of Mecca, but of Christian Russia over the Ottoman Empire. The past has shown, and our own times, in particular, prove how faithfully the successors of Peter have followed the direction of his etching point.

LITERATURE.

THE RUSSIAN SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA IN THE AUTUMN OF 1852: WITH A VOYAGE DOWN THE VOLGA, AND A TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTRY OF THE DON COSSACKS. By LAURENCE OLIPHANT. Blackwood and Sons.

Considering the space which Russia occupies in the old world, and the wonderful noise and alarm her "policy" has excited throughout Europe, it is extraordinary how little has been written of her internal condition and resources; and it is to be regretted that so much of what has been written has been far from the truth. The few works which have appeared of late years upon the subject, have for the most part been under the suspicion of having been written by political partizans—either friendly or hostile, as the case may have been—and with special political objects in view; resulting in exaggerations and misstatements, from which nothing certain was to be gathered. Mr. Oliphant, whose "Journey to Nepaul" will be favourably remembered, made a tour through the southern part of Russia, in the autumn of 1852, and now publishes the result of his observations upon the moral, social, mercantile, and political condition of that portion of the huge Empire of the Czar. The volume comes very seasonably, and is well worth reading not only by all who are watching the solution of the Eastern question now so prominently before us, but by all who take an interest in the well being of society at large; a matter too often sacrificed to particular and personal objects. Sure we are that when the picture which the author, in his slight sketches, presents of the moral and political abasement and social misery prevailing in what ought to be some of the richest and most important provinces of the Russian Empire is considered, the reader will begin to suspect that both the power and the enlightenment of the Russian Government have been woefully over-rated by alarmists and flatterers alike.

It is only within the last sixty years that the provinces bordering upon the Black Sea have been obtained by conquest from the Turkish Empire; and, well employed, they might become the most valuable territories of the same dominions in the whole of the continent of Europe. They are in themselves an exhaustless granary, and possess a seaboard which would enable them to become the purveyors of Europe. Yet how improvidently have those rich lands been used; how miserably have their inhabitants been deceived as to the parental succour they were to have received from the "civilising" Government of St. Petersburg. We apprehend, it must be added, in justice to the authorities of the state, that their new acquisitions are no worse treated than the older dominions of the Czar; that the same system of serfdom or domestic slavery—the same prohibitive policy—the same shameless *bureaucracy*, which oppress the new states, oppress the old states also; and that the whole empire is so hollow and rotten at the core as to make its own cohesiveness a much more critical question than any external influence it can exercise upon the family of nations

The evils of serfdom are too well known to need enforcement here; but, perhaps, the worst feature in it is the "obrok" system, which insists on the payment by the serf to his lord of a certain rent for the privilege of working for himself. As this "obrok" is increased with the increased gains of the serf, the ardour of speculation and enterprise is naturally damped wi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is fatally discouraged. If agr[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] neglected, and the agricultural districts the seats o[illegible] equal misery, the towns do not show symptoms of increasing populousness or activity.

Russia (says Mr. Oliphant) is almost devoid of an urban population. St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, are the only cities whose populations exceed a hundred thousand; indeed, there is some doubt whether that of Odessa reaches this figure. There are only four towns containing more than fifty thousand inhabitants each, and eighteen or twenty with populations exceeding twenty-five thousand. In fact, it has been computed, from the official reports, that there is only one town with an average population of seven thousand, in an area of a hundred and thirty square miles. Now, the result of this is obvious. The absence of an intermediate class renders it unnecessary for the proprietor, who has no facilities for transporting his grain to a seaport, to grow more than is sufficient for his own consumption; and the peasant only cultivates land enough to yield the produce required to support his family. It may be said that, with so thin a population, it is unwise to congregate the inhabitants into towns, and leave large tracts of country uncultivated. In support of this theory, the Russian political economist points to those towns founded by the Empress Catharine, for the purpose of trying the remedy above mentioned; and complains that, with very few exceptions, they are in precisely the same condition as on the day when they were founded. This fact proves, says one of them, that "since the days of Peter the Great, it is the Government which has taken the lead in the progress of civilisation; and it is obliged to slacken its steps, in order not to advance too rapidly the wants, the ideas, and the manners of the people." A most ingenious way of solving the problem, truly! Whatever else may be laid to the charge of the Russian Government, to accuse it of being too rapidly progressive is, I think, barely to traduce its strictly Conservative character.

But the moral condition is as low as the physical: all schools are prohibited, except in a few large towns; and . . many villages there is not even a priest. "Here," says the author, "in a country which boasts of

the rapid advance it has recently made in civilisation, we saw a large and populous village in a state of utter heathenism, and apparently destined to remain so; though it is a question whether it might not be considered fortunate in having escaped the infection of some profligate priest." In another place he says:—"Whatever may be the morals of the peasantry in remote districts, those living in the towns and villages on the Volga are more degraded in their habits than any other people amongst whom I have travelled; and they can hardly be said to disregard, since they have never been acquainted with, the decencies of life. What better result can indeed be expected from a system by which the upper classes are wealthy in proportion to the number of serfs possessed by each proprietor? The rapid increase of the population is no less an object with the private serf-owner, than the extensive consumption of ardent spirits is desired by the Government. Thus each vice is privileged with especial patronage."

The agricultural country of the Don Cossacks has been so long drained of its able bodied inhabitants to serve in the wars against the Circassians, that at present the population of the whole province amounts to only 700,000, spread over an extent of three thousand square German miles; of this showing an exceedingly low average of about two hundred and forty inhabitants to the square mile, giving forty acres of excellent pasture land to each individual. The tallow which might be produced from the cattle of the Don Cossacks, and the corn which might be obtained all along the Volga might supply the world, and make the native population rich and thriving. But there are no means of transport. The navigation of the Volga is impeded throughout by sand-banks, and though a very short canal would suffice to connect it with the Don, and, through it, by means with the Baltic, this canal has not been made, and probably never will be under the existing regime. Add to this that the harbours at Taganrog and Kertsch, connecting the sea of Azof with the Black Sea, are daily filling up, through neglect; and we may form an opinion of the wanton manner in which the fine national advantages of this wide territory have been trifled with. Independently of the export trade thus sacrificed the internal trade from the East—which might have been carried through Tiflis to Redout-Kale, on the Black Sea, or, via Astrakhan and Tzaritzin, into the interior of Russia, which would thus command the carrying trade to a great portion of Central Europe, all which trade goes via Smyrna or Trebizond. But the paltry gains of honest industry are despised by the proud military Government of the Czar, and the transit of foreign goods through its dominions is positively prohibited. The same stagnation of trade pervades all other parts. The commercial importance of St Petersburg is crippled by the heavy tax demanded for the admission to the guilds; in Odessa, native enterprise is almost paralysed by the same exactions; and the consequence is, that the great proportion of the trade of Russia is in the hands of foreign merchants, about whom, of course, the Government would care very little in the event of a question of peace and war. Like the Don and the Volga, "the Pruth, the Dniepер, the Dniester, and the Bug, are all either navigable, or might easily be made so. At present, little else but wood-rafts float down their broad waters." Add to this the effectual blockade of the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and we have a fair notion of the systematic manner in which the Russian Government wars against the arts of peace and the interests of humanity. For we cannot help agreeing with Mr Oliphaut, that there is some deeper cause than idiotcy or moral indolence to account for such a state of things. "In spite of the anxiety of the Government to induce an opposite belief, we are constrained to suppose that it is only solicitous for the prosperity of the nation, so long as this prosperity can co-exist with the permanent state of gross ignorance and barbarism in which the people are kept; for it is evident that an extensive intercourse with European nations would open the eyes of this enslaved population, and introduce those principles of freedom which would soon prove utterly subversive to the Imperial power as it at present exists."

Mr. Oliphant, towards the end of his narrative, introduces us to the celebrated naval station of Sebastopol—prohibited so jealously guarded that foreigners are not allowed to enter them except upon rare occasions, and then only by a permit renewable every twenty-four hours. This formality was considered too troublesome by our author and his friend, and they accordingly determined to visit the place in a sort of *incog*, and without leave. There they picked up a few anecdotes illustrative of the system of peculation which pervades every grade of the service, being the only means by which the *employés* manage to live on their miserable pay. One of the most common methods is that of sub-contracting in the purchase of materials or stores; timber, for instance; each manœuvering for some connexion with the Government, and that of his neighbour. "Then the wood is produced before the Board appointed to inspect it, another bribe secures it, and the Government, after paying the price of well-seasoned oak, is surprised that the 120-gun ship, which has been four or five years in the building, is found rotten after lasting of this and other similar instances of ingenuity, was not surprised to hear, "that out of the imposing array before them (in Sebastopol) there were only two ships in a condition to undertake a voyage round the Cape." Detailing unseaworthy ships, "it would appear that the Black Sea fleet—that standing bugbear of the unfortunate Porte—will dwindle into a force more in proportion to its limited sphere of action, and to the enemy which, in the absence of any European power, it will encounter in battle array." In short, "*there is no reason to suppose that the navy forms an exception to the rule, that all the great national institutions of Russia are artificial*," to which we would add, in most points, *imaginary* also.

The story of training the Russian sailor boy, has been described by other writers; it is of the intermittent kind—a very small complement are kept on board the ships whilst in harbour, the majority of the crews being employed on shore. When the Emperor takes it into his head to have a grand naval review, of course all the men are dragged back to their ships, and allowed a day or two to get their sea legs. One of these displays took place at the time of Mr Oliphant's visit; but, not being so invited guest, he thought it prudent to retire. He heard afterwards, however, that "the Emperor did not accompany the fleet in their short cruise outside the port, but expressed himself much dissatisfied with their performances." And, as a moment of his visit, his Majesty consigned the Governor of Sebastopol to the galleys.

The following curious account of this imposing fortress will be read with interest at the present moment. It sounds very differently from what is put forth by the Russian authorities of this Gibraltar of the Black Sea; and, we may fairly add that we do not vouch for the accuracy of all the particulars:—

Nothing can be more formidable than the appearance of Sebastopol from the seaward. Upon a future occasion we visited it in a steamer, and found that at one point we were commanded by twelve hundred pieces of artillery. Fortunately for a hostile fleet, we afterwards learned that these could not be discharged without bringing down the rotten batteries upon which they are placed; and they are so badly constructed that they look as if they had been done by contract. Four of the forts consist of three tiers of batteries. We were, of course, unable to do more than take a very general survey of these celebrated fortifications, and therefore cannot vouch for the truth of the assertion, that the rooms in which the guns are worked are so narrow and ill-ventilated, that the artillerymen would be inevitably stifled in the attempt to discharge their guns and fit duty; but of one fact there was no doubt—that however well for their men by the approaches to Sebastopol by sea, there is nothing whatever to prevent any number of troops landing a few miles to the south of the town, in one of the six convenient bays with which the coast, as far as Cape Kherson, is indented, and marching down the main street, provided they were strong enough to defeat any military force that might be opposed to them in the open field), sack the town, and burn the fleet.

On his return route up the Danube Mr. Oliphant had an opportunity of contrasting the then prosperous state of the Danubian Principalities with the Russian province of Bessarabia, and observes:—"It is hardly to be wondered at that the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia dread the day when the blighting influence of Russian administration will be extended along the shores of the Danube as far as the Austrian frontier; for, in the past history of Bessarabia, they see their own unhappy future."

This observation, with some details to the same end, were written a twelvemonth ago—before the recent audacious act of occupation. Since that period the aspect of affairs has a little changed in the East; and we have no reason to hope that the blighting and demoralising influences of Russia may, ere long—even on this scene of her ambitious operations—receive a check which she will not speedily forget.

In closing our notice of Mr. Oliphant's book, we can safely recommend it for the variety of interesting matter it contains, and the intelligent style in which treated. Further, the pages are enlivened by the introduction of numerous clever vignette sketches.

PRICES IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The prices here are enormous. Beef, 10d.; mutton, 7d.; butter, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.; eggs have been 5d. each; firewood, 25s. per load (it was 8s. in May, 1852, and 8s in May, 1851), coals (more black stones), 63s. per ton, formerly 9s.; milk (more than half water), 1s. per quart; but clothing is getting cheaper, which is some compensation.—*New Zealand Gazette.*

CHESS.

*** The length to which the Match Games run compels us to postpone our answers to Correspondents.

PROBLEM No. 510.

A capital study, by Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.

Another change, no less remarkable than the former, has taken place in this contest, which now promises to be a much closer fight than could have been expected after the first nine or ten games. Up to the moment we write the match stands:—

Löwenthal	..	..	.. 9
Harrwitz	..	..	.. 7
Drawn	..	..	.. 4

Subjoined is a well-fought game played lately in this interesting contest.

(Philidor's Defence to the Knight's opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. Kt to Q 8 sq	Kt to K Bsq (g)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	24. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q 3th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd (a)	25. Q R to Q Kt 2nd	K to B 2nd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. P to Q B 5th (h, Q R to Q K 4th	
5. P to Q 3rd	Castles	27. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes Q Kt P
6. P to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	28. Q R takes P	K to Q B sq
7. B to K Kt 5th	B to K R 3rd (b)	29. Kt to Q 3rd (i)	P takes P
8. B takes Kt (c)	B takes Q B	30. R takes Q Kt P	K to B 2nd
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	(ch)	
10. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	31. R to Q B 2nd	Q R to Q R 4th
11. B takes B	P takes B	32. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	Q R takes Q R P
12. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	(k)	
13. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	33. R takes Q B P	Q R takes Kt
14. Castles	Kt to K Kt 3rd	34. R takes K R	R takes R
15. Q takes Q	P takes Q	35. R takes Kt (ch)	K to A 2nd
16. P to K R 3rd	P takes K P	36. R to Q K sq (l)	R to Q K 8th
17. P takes P	Q Kt to R 5th (d)	37. P to B 5th	R to Kt 7th (m)
18. R to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	38. R to Q R 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
19. P to Q Kt 3rd (e)	Q R to the 3rd	39. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd
20. R to Q sq	P to Q Kt 4th (f)	40. P to K R 5th	P to K Kt 4th
21. P to K R 4th	B takes Kt	41. R to K R 7th	R to K Kt 7th
22. K R takes B	R to Q B sq		(ch)

And draws the game; because if White take his adversary's Rook, he is stalemated.

(a) Thus, or P to Q B 3rd, is the best move at the present moment. If Black play the latter, as we have usually seen him, White may obtain a tolerably free game, by advancing his Pawn to Q 4th at once.

(b) An offence adopted by Mr Harrwitz, gives him a constrained game for a long time, but under this disadvantage he fights very ably.

(c) This appears to give the unruly more freedom than is desirable, and yet we doubt if Mr. Löwenthal could have done better.

(d) The attack obtained by this move, compensates, in some degree, for the ugly doubled Pawn on Black's side.

(e) The position, it will be remarked, is very critical for White, and without great care he would certainly have suffered some loss at this point.

(f) B to Q sq would only have given a loss of time, as White could have replied at once with Kt to K B 4th, &c.

(g) As his K is badly posted, and the difficulty of bringing him into play is a more serious drawback to Black's game than even his crippled Pawns.

(h) At last Löwenthal, we hold that Mr Löwenthal had a winning game. Instead of the move made—an ingenious one, no doubt—he ought to have played Kt to Q 3rd; in which case the following is the most probable continuation:—

27. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
(We see no better or more likely move.)	
28. Kt to Q Kt 4th	P takes Kt

(Again, this seems the most fair-like mode of playing.)

29. R takes Kt (ch)	K to K sq
30. R takes Q Kt P	P takes R
31. Q takes Q R P	Q to Q 3rd

(If he play the Rook to Q 4th, White can safely take the King's Pawn.)

34. R takes R	P takes R

And White wins easily.

*35.	R takes Q R P
31. R takes R	R takes a

32. P takes P	R to Q Kt 7th

(If R to K 7th, then follows P to K B 3rd, &c.)

33. R takes P—winning without much trouble.

(i) Instead of this move, he ought, we think, to have played the Kt to Q Kt 3rd, in which case the game would, most likely, have been carried on as follows:—

30. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q R to the 5th
(If he take this P with the other Rook, White must win, we think, without much trouble.)	
31. Q R takes Q Kt P (ch)	K to K sq

And White has a Pawn more, and a better attack. But this is not the best move for White.

(k) Even here, we think, Löwenthal might have played Kt to Q 3rd, and we prefer, have won the game. He could, I believe, continue the attack as follows:—

33. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to K sq
34. Kt to Q B 6th	Q R to Q B sq
35. Kt to Q Kt 4th	Q R to Q Kt sq
36. Kt to K 5th	Q R to Q B sq
37. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
38. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q Kt sq
39. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q R to Q B sq
40. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q Kt sq

Black has now no move but to repeat, as he dare not play Kt to Q sq, on account of the fatal reply of Kt to K 4th, and threatening a mate at K B 6th, &c.

(l) Well played. Black might this can almost ensure a drawn game.

(m) We have here the same attack and the same defence as in the preceding game the position of the combatants, however, being reversed.

(n) Even this early in the game, Löwenthal has wrested the attack into his own hands, and quite the best of the match.

(o) Black had a bad position before, but this makes it worse. From the present moment he ought never to have had a chance of saving the day.

(p) Good move. If, instead of this hasty, move, he had only played Q to Q sq, Mr. Harrwitz would now have been just out of book as far as the game match is concerned. But pass, for example—

12.	Q Kt to Q sq
13.	Kt to K 4th

(If he play P to Q B 3rd, White replies equally with B to Q 3th.

13.	B to Q 5th

And Black must lose one of his best Pawns, and have a still more inferior position.

(q) Lost time again!

(r) Lost time once more! Such is the play often of the best and strongest, when worn out by a long contest. Mr. Harrwitz, it is plain, was not fresh. But such was not the play (on how dissimilar!) by which Mr. Löwenthal, without a break, scored five games running at the commencement.

(s) For the benefit of young players it may be well to remark that White could never play his other Rook to K Kt 5th, on account of his adversary capturing with Kt to K 4th, and threatening a mate at K B 6th, &c.

(t) Well played. Black might this can almost ensure a drawn game.

[Whatever may be the result of this contest, no one, we think, who has critically examined the games will venture to deny that in all the higher qualities of play Mr. Löwenthal has fairly vanquished his more showy opponent. Putting aside for a moment the earlier games in which, by sheer strategical superiority, he literally beat his adversary into hopelessness it is impossible for any one with a spark of judgment to analyse the present and the next game played without feeling convinced that in resource and in depth of caculation the Hungarian is the stronger player in these two games the opening is the same—Löwenthal having the attack in one, and Harrwitz in the other. In both games, whether conducting the attack or bearing the brunt of it, Löwenthal so completely out-plays his foe as to acquire a winning position. It is true that, owing to the exhaustion inseparable from many weeks' hard play, he fails to turn the advantage obtained to the account he would have done in an earlier stage of the conflict; and Mr. Harrwitz luckily escapes with two drawn games. But had these games occurred only ten days before, Löwenthal would have scored both to a certainty, and been proclaimed the winner of the match.]

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.

On Saturday last the Lords of the Privy Council assembled in the Court of Exchequer, in pursuance of ancient custom, to proceed to "the nomination of Sheriffs for the year ensuing for all the counties in England and Wales, with the exception of Cornwall and Lancashire." The Lords of the Council present were the Earl Granville, the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Campbell, Sir John Jervis, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Baron Platt, and Mr. Justice Talfourd. The list was settled in the following form:—

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Frederick Charles Polhill Turner, of Howbury-hall Esq.; John Shaw Leigh, of Luton Hoo, Esq., Sir George Robert Osborne of Chicksands, Bedfordshire.

BERKSHIRE.—James Joseph Wheble, of Bulmershe-court, Esq.; Henry Elwes, of Blachan-park, near Abingdon, Esq.; Sir Claudius Stephen Paul Hunter, of Mortimer hill, Bart.

BUCKS. Henry Banner, of Stockgrove, Esq.; Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, of Great Brickhill, Esq.; William Frederick Farrer, of Brayfield House, Esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—William Wells, of Holme, Esq.; George William Rowley, of St. Neot's, Esq.; Sir John Henry Peyton, of Wisbeach-park, Cambridgeshire, Bart.

CUMBERLAND.—George Saul, of Brunstock, Esq.; Thomas Alston Hoskins, of Higham, Esq.; Thomas Story Spedding, of Mirehouse, Esq.

CHESHIRE.—Francis Duncalfe Palmer Astley, of Duckinfield, Esq.; John Chapman, of Hill End, Mottram, Esq.; Richard Christopher Naylor, of Hooton Hall, Esq.

DERBYSHIRE.—William Drury Lowe, of Locko Park, Esq.; Peter Arkwright, of Willersley Castle, Esq.; the Right Hon. Henry Manners, Lord Waterpark, of Doveridge.

DEVONSHIRE.—Arthur Davie Bassett, of Watermouth, Esq. Edward Studd, of Oxton, Esq.; Richard Somners Gard, of Rougemont, Esq.

DORSETSHIRE. Sir Henry Oglander, of Painham, Bart.; Robert Williams, of Bridehead, Esq.; George Weedon, the younger, of Wyke House, Esq.

DURHAM.—Henry John Baker Baker, of Elemore Hall, Esq.; William Parish, of Usworth House, Esq.; Robert Barnes, of Redworth House, Esq.

ESSEX.—Thomas White, of Weathersfield, Esq.; John Wathington Perry Wellington, of Moor Hall, Esq.; Robert Hills, of Colne Engaine, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. John Henry Lee Warner, Colonel, near Northleach, Esq., Cornet Holland Cornet, of Admington House, Esq.; Sir Charles Talbot Rusnout, of Sezincote House, Bart.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Richard Hereford, of Taiton Court, Esq.; Elias Chadwick, of Pudd-estone, Esq.; Richard Francis Wegg-Prosser, of Belmont, Esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Robert Hanbury, of the Poles in Kemridge, Esq.; Nathaniel Hibbert, of Munden in Watford, Esq.; William Joseph Myers, of Nasters in ebeney, Esq.

KENT.—Alexander Gardening, of Ashgrove, Sevenoaks, Esq.; John Angerstein, of Woodcuts, Blackheath, Esq.; Sir Walter Charles James; of Bee-hanger, Bart.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Cosmo George Charles Kevill, of Holt, Esq., Henry Cores Bingham, of Wartnaby, Esq.; William Ward Jacoby, of Hummerstone, Esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Anthony Wilson, of Rauceby Hall, Esq.; George Skipwerth, of Moorton House, Esq.; the Hon. Alexander Lesnie Melville, of Branston Hall.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. Thomas Brown, of Kobw Vale, Esq.; John Russell, of Ross, Esq.; William Case, of Penhow, Esq.

NORFOLK.—Brampton Gurdon, of Litton, Esq.; Robert Kellett Long, of Dunston, Esq.; Sir Robert John Harvey, of Thorpe, Knight.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Right Hon Anthony Henley, Lord Henley, of Watford, Surrey sion, for Sir Francis Edmund Isham, Bart.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Stamp Brookbank, of the Hermitage, Esq; Stuart Edward Widdington, of Newton Hall, Esq., Rowland Errington, of Sandhoe, Esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Samuel Bagnall Wild, of Costock, Esq.; Henry Bevercan Simpson, of Babworth, Esq.; Samuel William Whitt, of Lenwith Lodge, Esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.—John William Fane, of Wormsley, Esq; Benjamin John Waggy, of Les-place, Charlbury, Esq.; Edwin Guest, of Sandlord-park, Esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—Robert Lee Bradshaw, of Tinwell, Esq.; Charles Orlando Bridgeman, of Leyton Grange, Essex, and Bolton, Esq.

SHROPSHIRE.—Robert Aglionby Slaney, of Walford Manor, Esq.; Willoughby Hart Stiwell, of Buckenall, Esq.; Edward Lloyd Calmore, of Lydcot Hall, Esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—James Curtis Somerville, of Dunder, Esq.; William Phelips, of Montacute, Esq., George Barens Northcote, of Somerset-court, Esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—John Davenport Westwood, Esq.; Richard Dyott, of Bretford, Esq.; Thomas William Gresley, of Chilmington, Esq.

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—Jermiah Robert Lee, of Bentworth Hall, Aston, Esq.; James Edward Bradshaw, of Fair Oak-park, near Winchester, Esq.; the Hon. Sir Edward Butler, of Harefield, Southampton.

SUSSEX.—Windsor Fraser, of Cowden Hall, Rathbeden, esq.; John Joseph, of St. Edmunds-hill, Bury St. Edmunds, Esq.; Andrew Arcedeacon, of Governg Hall, Hadlesham, Esq.

SURREY.—Robert Gosling, of Bokey-park, Esq.; Robert Wigram Crawford, of Stockleigh Hall, Dorking, Esq.; George Carew Gibson, of Brathside Wood, Guildford, Esq.

SUSSEX.—John Day, of Newick, Esq.; William Whitter, of Worthing, Esq.; William Crake, of Hastings, Esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—William Charles Alson, of Elmdon, Esq.; Joseph Moore Soulibee, of Springfield, Esq.; Sir Theodor Wren Cradock Hartopp, of Four-oaks Hall, Sutton Coldfield, Bart.

WESTMORELAND.—Walter Charles Strickland, of Sizergh Hall, Kendal, Esq., John Wilson, of the Howe, Windermere, Esq.; John Ilis, of Bannerigg.

WILTSHIRE.—Edmund Lewis Chatterbuck, of Hazenbuish park, Esq.; Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, of Everleigh-park, Bart.; Simon Watson Taylor, of Dunsted, Esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Edward Bearcroft, of Mere Hall, near Bromsgrove, Esq.; William Dowdeswell, of Pull-court, near Tewkesbury, Esq., Francis Howard Williams, of Duddenham, Esq.

YORKSHIRE.—Henry Hunsingley, of Birdsall, Esq.; James Brown, of Colgrove, Esq.; Sir George Wombwell, of Newburgh-park, Bart.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.—Robert Brisco Owen, of Beaumaris-park, Esq., John Williams, of Trefos, Esq.; Hugh Robert Hughes, of Bodwyn, Esq.

BRECONSHIRE.—Lucius Jones, of Bellas-place, Usnadno, Esq.; John Edward Maduoks, of Glan-y-vern, Esq.; Henry Robinson Bainbach, of Havod-mues, near Abergele.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Arthur Trevor Viscount Dungannon, of Brynllwat; Henry Raikes, of Llwynegrin, Esq.; Edmund Free, of Bryn-y-pys, Esq.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Lewis Llewelyn Dilwyn, of Parkwern, near Swansea, Esq.; Richard Sassen, of Bonwissions House, Esq.; William Llewellyn, of Court-coman, Esq.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Morgan Jones, of Punan, Esq.; William Banks, of Abergwel, Esq.; John Battersby Harford, of Peterwell, Esq.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Richard Jones, of Bellas-place, Usnadno, Esq.; John Edward Maduoks, of Glan-y-vern, Esq.; Henry Robinson Bainbach, of Havod-mues, near Abergele.

FLINTSHIRE.—Arthur Trevor Viscount Dungannon, of Brynllwat; Henry Raikes, of Llywnegrin, Esq.; Edmund Free, of Bryn-y-pys, Esq.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Lewis Llewelyn Dilwyn, of Parkwern, near Swansea, Esq.; Richard Sassen, of Bonwissions House, Esq.; William Llewellyn, of Court-coman, Esq.

MERIONETHSHIRE. Hugh John Revely, of Brynygwin, Esq.; George Augustus Hudduri, of Penymenyrhyn, Esq.; Charles Fursonby Tottenham, of Carrogissk, Esq.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Edmund Athelstane Peel, of Llandinio, Esq. Sir John Owen, of Orsiock, K.C.B.; and Michael Severne, of Walcot, Esq.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, of Castle Hall John Leach, of Ivy Tower, Esq.; Hamelins John Dunn, of Teasy, Esq.

RADNORSHIRE.—Walter de Winton, of Maesaigh-castle, Esq.; John Jones, of Celmiaes, Esq.; Robert Beaservile Mynors, of Evancoed, Esq.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARIES IN FRANCE.—Twenty-nine towns in France possess libraries, containing each from 10,000 to 15,000 volumes. Fifteen towns have libraries of from 20,000 to 30,000 volumes. Twenty-five towns possess from 30,000 to 50,000 volumes. Twelve towns possess from 50,000 to 60,000 volumes. Besançon possesses 80,000 volumes; Lyons 70,000; Aix and Strasbourg, 80,000; Bordeaux, 110,000.

THE WORDSWORTH MEMORIAL WINDOW, COCKERMOUTH CHURCH.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov 30, 1850, we illustrated the destruction of Cockermouth Church by fire; since which period, after considerable local difficulties, a new Church of large extent has been built by Mr. Clarke, F.S.A., architect, of Stratford-place, Oxford-street.

The new edifice forms a crowning point over the town, on the hill site of the old building; the spire rising above the landscape, and forming an interesting feature in the scenery from the Vale of Lorton, where terminates the usual lake tour from Buttermere. The rebuilding of the Church has afforded to the friends and admirers of the poet Wordsworth an interesting opportunity of raising a Memorial in his native place, and on the spot where he first received the rudiments of early education. His father and mother were buried at the east end of the new Church, and the school stands in the churchyard.

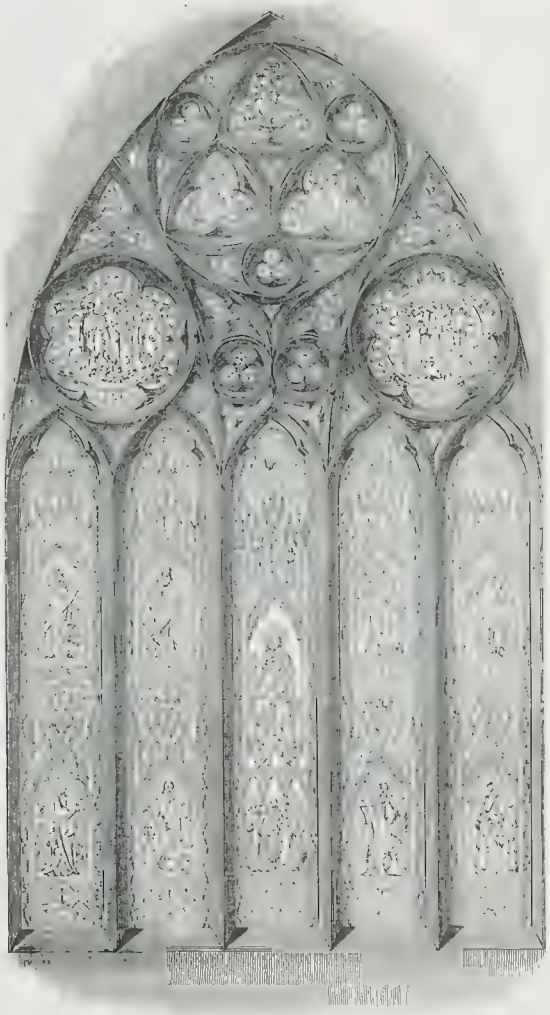
The poet is known to have expressed himself most feelingly on the subject of the old Church, which he was even then anxious to see rebuilt. With the view of perpetuating the interest thus taken by the deceased poet, it was resolved to fill one of the windows of the new Church with the richest stained glass to his memory. The commission was entrusted to Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham, who have produced one of the finest specimens of colour and design yet seen.

The Window is composed of five lights; the head being filled with geometrical tracery. Each light contains two canopies and three circles. Beneath the canopies of the centre light are figures of the Saviour and St. John. Beneath the canopies on one side are figures of the Four Great Prophets; on the other side are figures of the Four Evangelists. The circles of the centre light contain figures of St. Joseph, St. Mary, and David. The circles of the four side lights contain figures of the Twelve Lesser Prophets. Those in the centre light, by Abraham, represent Melchisedek. Isaac, Jacob, Moses, and Aaron. The openings of the supermullioning are filled in with figures of Adam, Eve, Seth, and Noah: besides two groups of Saints—the one St. Mary Magdalen, &c.; the other St. Stephen, St. Alban, &c.

The following inscription, in old letters, recording the Memorial, on a brass plate and electro-gilded, has been cut, and will be let into the north east pier of the central tower:—

To the Glory of God, and the honoured Memory of William Wordsworth, Poet Laureate, the East Window of this Church is raised, in this his native place, by public subscription.

The cost of the Window will exceed £300.



THE WORDSWORTH MEMORIAL WINDOW.

SECKFORD HOSPITAL, WOODBRIDGE.

Among the many noble institutions founded by the benevolence of our ancestors, the Hospital at Woodbridge, in Suffolk, is entitled to special prominence. This noble charity was originally established in the year 1587, by Thomas Seckford, Esq., Master of the Requests, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it being intended for the reception of thirteen poor men, and three poor widows, as nurses to the alms-men. For the support thereof, Seckford endowed the foundation with an estate in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, where "Sekforde" and "Woodbridge" streets keep in memory the munificence of the "Master." The foundation also possesses Corporation-row, Islington; and certain property in and near Woodbridge: the entire value of the property exceeds £3700 per annum. A surplus of more than £3000 is invested in the Public Funds, so that the charity may be hereafter extended.

The original Hospital, erected in 1587, having been found inadequate to the purposes of the institution, a new edifice has been erected, and the old Almshouses are let at low rents to indigent tenants. The new Hospital stands on a piece of ground, called Copt Hall, belonging to the trust. The Elizabethan style has been appropriately chosen. The plan consists of two wings, with an elegant chapel in the centre; and open arcades at each end, due east and west. The materials are bricks, with zig-zag lozenge corners and pilasters, of intermixed red and white bricks. The roof has a loop-hole parapet, and ornamental ridge-tiles; and at each angle is a bell-turret. The extent of the frontage is 337 feet.

The chapel has oak fittings, including stalls for the governors and churchwardens; and there is accommodation for a certain number of the inhabitants of Woodbridge.

The massive iron entrance gates are richly emblazoned in bronze and gold with the arms of Mr. Seckford; of the late governors; and of the governors at the time of the rebuilding of the Hospital, viz., Lord Langdale and Sir Nicolas Tindal; the governors of the Charity being the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Justice for the time.

At the eastern gate is the porter's lodge, with a bell-turret. The principal building is fronted by a terrace, 560 feet in length.

The new Hospital was planned by Mr. Cockerell, the architect, with a school at each end, and accommodation for the chaplain. The plan of the edifice, as now erected, was adopted by succeeding governors, under the direction of Mr. John Noble, of London. The premises were built by Mr. George Thompson, of Woodbridge. The inmates of the Hospital are elected by the Perpetual Curate of Woodbridge and the two churchwardens. The following are the stipends:—The Minister, £100 per annum; Principal, £80; two Churchwardens, each, £25; twenty-eight men, each, £28; four nurses, each, £20.

The expenditure in Woodbridge is about £1500 per annum, inclusive of clothing, coals, medical attendance, &c., to the inmates.

Adjoining the Hospital is a cemetery, with an ornamental brick and stone entrance; over which is inscribed "Blessed are the dead," &c.

The grounds in the front of the edifice are tastefully laid out, and form an agreeable promenade, which is open daily to the public.

The cost of rebuilding the Hospital has been about £27,000. Woodbridge rejoices in memorials of so munificent a benefactor as Thomas Seckford: among which is a portrait of the worthy Master, engraved in 1792: he wears the conical hat, ruff, and general costume of the period. A medal has also been struck, bearing on the obverse the effigies of Seckford; and, on the reverse, his arms, with this legend—ORATIONES. EV. ELEEMOS. ASCENDVNT. IN. MEMORIAM. CORAM. DEO.

NEW SECKFORD HOSPITAL, AT WOODBRIDGE.

MR. SHERIFF WIRE.

David Williams Wire, Alderman and Sheriff of London and Middlesex, has long been associated with the progressive party in the metropolis. Distinguished for his earnest and enthusiastic eloquence, he soon became prominent as the advocate of Catholic and Slave Emancipation, of Parliamentary, Law, and Financial Reforms, of the Repeal of the Corn-laws, and Reform of the Corporations of England. He has ever been a steady supporter of the principle that "religious opinions should never be a bar against the enjoyment of civil rights," while his devotion to the cause of education and his liberality in supporting charitable institutions, have made him a man of note among the Nonconformist body of Dissenters, of which he is a member. He was born at Colchester, and, we believe, is of Scottish descent, the family name being originally Weir. But, as his peculiar qualities have been very graphically described by the Recorder of London when presenting the Sheriffs to the Curator Baron at Westminster, we cannot better conclude this short notice than by adopting the language of the learned gentleman:—

"When, my Lord, I present to you, in the first place, Mr. Alderman Wire, as senior Sheriff, I believe I am presenting to your notice a gentleman who is not unknown to your Lordship, and who is and has been connected with the profession to which your Lordship and myself belong. Mr. Alderman Wire, by industry, intelligence, and professional ability, has raised himself to the proud position which he now occupies. At an early age he entered the profession of the law as a clerk in the city of London, and for more than thirty years has been connected with the firm of which he is now the head. For a long time he was a clerk in the office of the firm, but from his diligence and talent ultimately was articled, and became a partner, and subsequently head of the firm. In 1833, he was elected a member of the Common Council for the ward of Walbrook, in which position he remained for sixteen years, to the great satisfaction of his constituents; and in which, from his industry, his business habits, and his eloquence, he commanded the attention and admiration of the inhabitants. During this long period he was conspicuous in the promotion of everything which had for its aim the objects of charity and benevolence and the advancement of the happiness and comfort of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Alderman Wire, during the period I have mentioned, was six times elected to the office of Under Sheriff—an office which he has discharged with much ability. In 1840 he was selected, from amidst many competitors, by Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., to accompany him on his benevolent mission to the East, undertaken with a view to inquire into the atrocious calumnies and persecutions to which the Jewish people resident in Damascus were subjected. That mission, through the perseverance and influence of

MR. SHERIFF WIRE.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

Sir Moses Montefiore, was eminently satisfactory; the calumnies were disproved; such of the prisoners as had survived the cruelties to which they had been exposed were liberated and accompanied to their homes with marks of honour; their persecutors were disgraced and punished; and Sir Moses Montefiore had the great satisfaction of obtaining from his late Highness Mohammed Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, and also from the Sultan, at Constantinople, a decree placing the Jewish people in the dominions of Egypt and Turkey upon a footing with the most favoured subjects of those countries. Subsequently, in 1851, he was nominated, at a meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City, held at the Mansion-house, joint secretary with his friend the Rev. S. H. Cattley, of the City Committee for the promotion of the Great Industrial Exhibition, and in that capacity he succeeded in gathering a large sum of money, and otherwise materially promoting the success of that national undertaking. In the same year, 1851, on the retirement of Mr. Alderman Gibbs from the ward of Walbrook, Mr. Wire was unanimously elected Alderman of that ward, and thus raised by the approbation of its inhabitants to the position of one of the magistrates of the City of London. And I have the pleasure to state to your Lordship that he has since performed the duties of his office to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, and he may fairly challenge a comparison with any magistrate who has discharged his duties with punctuality, fidelity, and impartiality. Under these circumstances, and after such repeated trials of his capacity, he has been elected by the livery to the responsible office of Sheriff, and it only remains for me to introduce him to you for the approbation of the Crown, to fill the office to which his brother citizens have appointed him."

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THUNDRIDGE, HERTS.

This Church, the consecration of which was recorded in our Journal of last week, is an interesting specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, with a most advantageous position.

The sacred edifice is designed in the Decorated style. In plan it consists of a nave, 57 feet long by 25 feet wide; a western tower, containing four bells, with solid parapet; and a stair-turret at one of the angles: The chancel is 27 feet long by 20 feet wide; and there is a vestry, separated from the chancel on the north side by a perforated ornamental screen. The south porch has some picturesque open-timber work. The roofs are of open timbers, stained; but the entire fittings are of wainscot. The nave and chancel are paved with Staffordshire red and black tiles and the Communion space is floored with appropriate encaustic tiles. The pews, or rather seats, are open—a rail being in the place of the incommodious door ordinarily seen in churches. The pulpit is of oak. The windows are wholly filled with Powell's ornamental quarries; and the east window is additionally enriched by medallions, representing the Birth, Dedication, Crucifixion, and Ascension of the Saviour. The walls are faced with Kentish rag-stone. The roofs are covered with plain tiles, with ornamental cresting.

The cost of erection was between £3000 and £4000; and the total cost, including building, endowment, and compensation to the Vicar of Ware, has been about £9000; the whole of which has been defrayed by Mr. Hanbury, of Poles, near Ware.

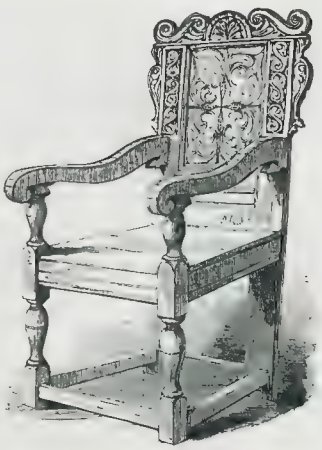
The architect of the Church is Mr. B. Ferrey, of London. The organ, which is a very fine instrument, and of considerable power, was built by Mr. Bishop, at a cost of £200.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

FROBISHER'S CHAIR.—THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

The present Session of the Royal Geographical Society commenced on Tuesday evening, in the rooms, Regent-street, and was attended by a larger company than ever witnessed before. Amongst the visitors were Sir H. Holland, Sir R. H. Dukenfield, Bart., Colonel Campbell, General Sandwith, Lieut General Sir Charles Pasley, G.C.B., Colonel Pattock, Colonel Steele, Sir B. Outram, Sir W. Parish, Sir Fred Nicholson, Bart., Sir L. N. Buxton, Bart., the Earl of Sheffield, Lieut Cresswell, Mr. B. Oliveira, M.P., Dr. Hodgkin, Admiral Bowles, Captains Beechey, Bennett, Fitzroy, and Inglefield, &c.

Sir Roderick Murchison, on taking the chair, apologised for the absence of Lord Ellesmere, who regretted his being unable to attend that evening. The President said that he had to announce that on their first meeting they had the unprecedented number of thirty candidates for admission. He was also gratified in stating that Lord Stanley had made a donation of a large portion of a library to this society. He then drew the attention of the society to a chair, formerly belonging to Admiral Sir Martin Frobisher, (see the Illustration) which had been sent to the society by Mr. Weld, accompanied by the following letter:—



CHAIR OF SIR MARTIN FROBISHER.

"Somerset-house, Nov. 14, 1853.

"My dear Sir Roderick,—I think that the members of the Geographical Society will probably like to see a relic of one of our old Arctic worthies, who devoted many years of his life in gallant though unsuccessful attempts to discover the North-West Passage. It is Admiral Sir Martin Frobisher's arm-chair, which has recently come into my possession by purchase, and which formed a portion of his furniture in Altoft's Hall, four miles from Wakefield, in Yorkshire. Sir Martin Frobisher was, as you will remember, warmly patronised by Queen Elizabeth, who assisted him in his Arctic explorations by a grant of £4000 from her privy purse; and on his return from his third Arctic voyage, in 1578, further testified her approval of his labours by bestowing upon him Altoft's Hall, with its manor and grounds, which before sequestration belonged to the Abbey of Newland. The estate remained in Frobisher's family until the time of Cromwell, when it came into the possession of the Ingrams, of Temple Newsome. The chair, the back of which is richly carved, bears the name of M. Frobisher, cut in antique characters, with the date 1580, at which period he was, according to his biographers, enjoying the repose of his newly-acquired estate in his native county, having been born at Doncaster. Thus the chair in question is nearly three centuries old, and had it no other interest than its great age, it would, as an example of the furniture of the period when it was made, be curious. But, bearing in mind that it belonged to Frobisher, one of our most enterprising and renowned navigators, who, when endeavours were made to dissuade him from engaging in the discovery of the North-West Passage, declared, 'It is the only thing in the world that is left yet undone, whereby a notable mind may be made famous

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THUNDRIDGE, HERTS.

RAILWAY UPON THE ROAD OF THE CHAMPS ELYSEES, AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and fortunate'—this relic becomes peculiarly valuable, and cannot, I think, fail to be regarded with interest by the members of the Geographical Society. Believe me, my dear Sir Roderick, yours very sincerely, C. R. WELD."

The thanks of the Society were then awarded to Mr. Weld.

The chairman next alluded to the North-West Passage; and said he despised those who asked the question, "Of what use?" It was of great importance to the physics of the globe to have ascertained the fact, as the knowledge of it would throw great light on the nature and direction of oceanic currents, and the drift of the Polar ice. It was also most satisfactory to have proof that Sir John Franklin must be looked for neither to the westward nor the eastward, for every point of land in both quarters had been examined, but that he must have gone directly north through the Wellington Channel where all the practical geographers who had examined the subject supposed that he had gone.

Captain Inglefield, as the chief of the expedition, then rose to read a paper on the late important discovery of the North-West Passage by Captain M'Clure the details of which have been fully given at "first hand" in the despatches of that gallant officer, already published. He stated that his opinion was that Franklin's people were somewhere within the wide circle of Polynia, or the Polar region, that he had passed up Wellington Channel, perhaps with the view of returning through Lancaster Sound; that he had penetrated beyond the parallel of 80 degrees, and reached some land more moderate in its climate than regions that lay further south, and where, therefore, he might find an abundant supply of deer and musk oxen. If the ships had been lost, he thought some fragments must have drifted on the shores of Spitzbergen by the current that set continually in that direction. He could not renounce the hope that Captain Kennedy, in the *Isabel*, which was now at Valparaiso, about to go up Behring's Strait, might be enabled to come back by Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. If he had such a mild season as Barentz met with in 1596, he might be enabled to do this, accomplishing also the examination of the Siberian coast in a single season (Cheers).

The President said he was anxious to hear what the gallant visitor, Lieut. Cresswell, had to offer on the subject.

Lieut. Cresswell, on rising, was received with much cheering. He said that, after the explanations that had been given by Captain Inglefield of the expedition, it had left him little to say; but he should be most happy to answer any questions that might be put to him. Were he to enter upon the subject, he could only go over the same ground that had already been trodden. He stated that in 1840 he sailed from England in the *Investigator*, in company with the *Enterprise*, in search of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions. He then very briefly related their progress from the Sandwich Islands, with frequent reference to a map explanatory of their course—without which his description would be unintelligible. He generally briefly repeated the despatches of Captain M'Clure.

The President congratulated the British geographers on the fact with which they had been made acquainted—of the practical development of the existence of the North-West Passage which had been accomplished; and he could not help thinking that the gallant Lieutenant who had just sat down was of that sort of men by which so great a discovery would be accomplished. With regard to Captain M'Clure, he believed that there had been no officer since the time of Captain Cook who had written despatches that would be more indelibly impressed on the minds of all true Englishmen. By the discovery of this North-West Passage, they had proofs that Sir John Franklin had not gone in a western direction, as some persons were inclined to believe that he had done. If he had not gone west, he had not gone east; but, obedient to the instructions he had received, he believed that Franklin had gone boldly through Wellington Channel to the northward; for it was his (Sir R. Murchison's) opinion—as it was that of all well-informed geographers—that it was in that direction, and in that direction only, he would eventually be found.

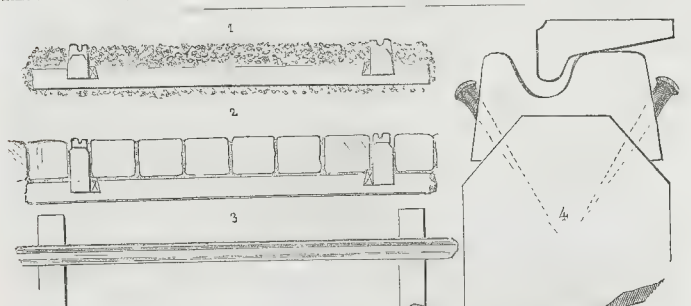
Mr Peterman dwelt on the fact of the animals having been seen by Captain M'Clure going to the northward in winter, as strong evidence of a mild climate round by a Polar Sea.

Captain Beechey said the sea between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla had never yet been navigated, neither Barentz nor any one else having succeeded in the attempt. No great expectations could be entertained in that direction, though he did not wish to discourage any expedition that might be sent. Inasmuch as we had now screw vessels, which we never had before. No great quantity of driftwood was ever found on the shores of Spitzbergen, and the sea was always frozen over during winter about Sturmberg, though the water was excessively deep along the land. No doubt the Gulf Stream modified the climate to a certain degree, even in that high latitude, but, if this were the state of the coast of Spitzbergen, he thought there was little ground for expecting that the sea would not also be frozen at the Pole. With respect to the passage into the Polar Sea by Behring's Strait, the Russians, under Baron Wrangel, and others, had repeatedly tried to proceed from the coast of Siberia northward, but the difficulties has been found insurmountable.

Sir Roderick Murchison congratulated the society on the tone of the discussion, and expressed a hope that another expedition would be ordered to proceed for the purpose of exploring the seas round Spitzbergen, and thus settling this question.

In the course of the evening a letter, very picturesque and summary, from Captain M'Clure to his old shipmate, Captain Sir George Back, was read; but it contained no new fact.

This very interesting meeting (after thanking the chairman) broke up at eleven o'clock.



1 THE SYSTEM APPLIED TO MACADAMISED ROADS.
2. APPLICATION TO PAVED ROADS.
3. MODE OF FIXING THE SLEEPERS, ETC., OF THE RAIL.
4. SECTION OF THE RAIL AND IRON PLATE OF THE WHEELS.

RAILWAYS UPON PUBLIC ROADS.—THE NEW PARISIAN OMNIBUS.

A NEW system of rails, which permits the establishment of railways upon ordinary roads, has just been applied in Paris. No one can as yet comprehend the immense services which may be rendered by this new locomotive agency, whether in respect of celerity of communication or the economy of time and money, as well to the centres of population which do not happen to be placed upon the great lines of railway, as in facilitating the interior transactions and communications of great cities. This new system is extremely simple in its conception, is of easy application, and not expensive; and the first experiments, in which a Correspondent in Paris has himself assisted, leave no doubt of its practicability and of the advantages of the new mode of conveyance.

A rail constructed upon this principle has been opened at Paris, from the Place de la Concorde as far as the Barrière de Passy—a length of about two miles and a half. This short run, along one of the side walks of the promenade of the Champs Elysées, will be extended by a curve of small radius to the left side of the highway of the Quai de Billy. It will continue along the footway of this quay until near the Pont d'Jena, where it crosses the road anew, and continues its progress in a right line, until it reaches the terminus. The construction of this line has not necessitated any operation in the way of levelling or earth-work. The rail is placed upon the level of the public road, all the undulations of which it consequently follows.

The new rail is a band of iron, hollowed something like a cart rut upon the upper surface, and forming a true furrow which receives the iron plate of the wheels. The outer lip of the rail is slightly rounded, in such a manner that the friction of the wheel is confined to a limited portion of the iron band. Wooden sleepers are placed transversely in the soil, at a distance of two metres apart (about 6 feet 6 inches). Wooden piles of the same dimensions are placed longitudinally for their support, in which they are fixed half way up, at the exact distance which ought to be preserved by the two lines of rails. These pieces of wood are prepared according to the outline given in the accompanying Illustration (No. 3). The rails are fitted into these sleepers, by means of iron bolts of a particular shape. The interval between the rails is not filled up by ballast and earthwork, as in the railways. It is sufficient to re-establish the pavement in its primitive state, as seen in Figures No. 1 and 2. The appearance of the rail is represented in the general plan of which Figure No 4 represents a section.

It is to be remarked that the hollow of the rail can never be blocked up, either by stones, fragments of wood, or other materials, in consequence of its rounded form, which enables the iron guard (*chasse-pierre*) of the carriage easily to remove foreign bodies. The *chasse-pierre* is simple contrivance, which removes all delays the circulation in the streets or the passage of the carriages upon the ordinary road. One of the "points" is fixed; the other, which determines the shunting of the carriage, moves upon a pivot, and is not more than one metre and a half in length. Either the hand or a stick suffices to put the points in action.

The carriages used in this new mode of locomotion are of handsome design, and are provided with every means of luxury and comfort. They are composed of an interior containing sixteen arm-chairs, and of a gallery outside, in which 24 persons may be received in extremely commodious seats or stalls. This gallery is reached by steps placed along the exterior sides of the carriage and guarded by a hand-rail. Upon the two faces of the vehicle which has neither front nor behind, properly so called, are two platforms furnished with an elegant gallery, each of which will contain five passengers standing. Thus the number of persons who can find standing and sitting accommodation in the new vehicles is 60. There are carriages at fixed hours, and others which run at irregular periods according to the number of passengers who may present themselves. An excellent system of breaks enables the carriages to be stopped instantly, at whatever speed, without any risk of sending them off the line.

Our Illustration represents one of these carriages, drawn by two horses, driven tandem fashion. The first experiments were made in this manner; but experience proved that this system of traction left much to be desired, and it will probably be replaced by two horses driven abreast in the ordinary way.

From the speed obtained in the first experiments, it may be presumed that the system ought, in practice, to give an average speed of about 18 miles an hour, with sixty persons in the vehicle, and drawn by two horses. The cost of the establishment of the new roadway is about 30,000 francs (£1190) a mile. The first expense is amply compensated by the enormous reduction which the system effects in the current expenses of horses and men. For the line newly opened, two carriages, which only require four men (two coachmen and two conductors) and twelve horses, perform the same service which at the present moment requires seven omnibuses, fourteen men, and fifty-four horses.

The price of seats in these carriages will be 15 centimes (1½d.) for a "course" of five miles, when the line shall be carried out to its terminus at the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. Intermediate stations will be provided at distances of a mile apart; and it is not doubted that the great advantages which this system of locomotion presents will bring it into general adoption in Paris, as well as in other great cities where the activity of the communication requires the utmost attainable speed. The new method, which bears the name of the inventor, M. Loubat, and which is carried out by two engineers, MM. Cassal and Martin, is patented in England and several other countries.

CAPTAIN M'CLURE, R.N.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

In the memoir of Captain M'Clure, in your Journal of Nov. 5th, a circumstance of his life was omitted, which, as his friend, I may venture to say he ever feels disposed to acknowledge with thankfulness. He was left without fortune, an orphan, at the early age of four years, and adopted by the late General Le Mesurier, Hereditary Governor of Alderney. The General was his godfather, and had him educated, and treated in every respect as a son. Captain M'Clure's home, until he entered the Navy, was the Government-house, Alderney; and his first education, up to the age of twelve years, was directed by the Rev. Philip Hayes, of Guernsey, a kind and efficient master.

I remain, &c., W. R.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

(To the Editor.)

Tver, Russia, October 12th (Old Style), 1853.

I regret much to find by your very valuable journal that the dreadful scourge Cholera is making its appearance in England, and I here beg (with your kind permission) to offer to your numerous readers a cheap, simple, and what I have personally found to be, an efficacious remedy for what is generally considered to be the first symptoms of the above dreaded disease—viz., a glass of hot peppermint tea, with from half to a tea spoonful of capsicum (bird or Cayenne pepper). After taking the above, the patient should be placed in a warm bed; and, if in fifteen minutes the pains are not removed, repeat the dose.

I may here add, that, during the time the cholera was at its height here, I was suddenly attacked with violent pains in the bowels, which I succeeded in removing after taking (in about thirty minutes) three doses of the above.

This was not the only case that came under my immediate knowledge during the trying time the pestilence was here among us; for I, on four different occasions in my own family, and likewise with others, had proof of its effects. Your obedient servant, GEORGE WELLS

THE BELL RUNG BY THE SEA.—In the Southampton dock there are three patent bell buoys, which the Mexican Government have ordered for a part of the coast in the Gulf of Mexico. They are intended buoys which are to be used in those seas in thick and foggy weather when the buoys cannot be seen. The surging of the waves causes the bells to ring, which give information of the locality of the buoys. The apparatus is such as to answer the purpose of life buoys, where several persons can be sheltered until they are rescued. Their use in enabling ships to enter channels in foggy weather is invaluable. The under part of the bell buoy is cone-shaped, only solid, and is admirably formed to roll about in the water to ring the bell that is attached to it. From the upper surface of the buoy a circular and tapering palisading is raised several feet in height, inside of which, towards the top, the bell is hung so as to ring at the slightest movement.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY PANMURE.

MONTAGUE LADY PANMURE was the elder daughter of George, second Lord Abercromby, by his wife, the third daughter of the well known Minister, Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville. Lady Panmure was the wife of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, second and present Lord Panmure, to whom she was married, 4th April, 1831. Her Ladyship died on the 11th inst., at Pitfour Castle,

Perthshire; she leaves no issue. In her own neighbourhood her Ladyship's demise will be felt as a public loss, so generally and thoroughly was she loved and respected for her charity, benevolence, and other social virtues.

HARRIET, LADY POWER.

THE death of this lady, in the 77th year of her age, occurred at Kilfane on the 1st inst. Lady Power was the relict of Sir John Power, Bart., of Kilfane, sister of Gervase Parker Bushe, Esq., and niece of the patriot, Henry Grattan. She herself was a star in the galaxy of beauty and fashion at the memorable period of the Kilkenny amateur theatricals. Lady Power leaves several sons and two daughters: of the former, the eldest is the present Sir John Power, Bart.; of the latter, the elder, Mary, is the wife of Wm. Fitzwilliam Burton, Esq.; and the younger, Frances, of John Power, Esq., of Gurteen.

ADMIRAL NESHAM.

ADMIRAL CHRISTOPHER JOHN WILLIAMS NESHAM died on the 5th instant, at Exmouth, at the advanced age of eighty five. The gallant Admiral had resided for the last twenty years, on his own property, in Devonshire, and was universally venerated for his many virtues, and especially for his benevolence to the humbler classes. Admiral Nesham entered the Royal Navy in January, 1782, as a first class volunteer, on board the *Juno* frigate; and in June in the following year was present, as midshipman, in the action fought between Sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffren, off Cuddalore. During his early course, Nesham saved, in a remarkable manner, the life of a Frenchman. The gallant sailor, when a midshipman, was travelling in France, and happened to be at Vernon in 1789; a revolutionary *emeute* arose during his stay, and Nesham met in the streets a ferocious sans-culotte mob dragging a French gentleman, named Plauter, to a lamp-post, to hang him up. Middy, regardless of danger, flew at once to the rescue; he threw himself between the victim and the sanguinary crowd, and declared the murder, if done at all, should be a double one, for the man they were going to kill in so cowardly a way was as innocent as himself, and he would not quit him but with his life. The mob, struck with the chivalrous valour of the act, paused and relented. They cheered the Englishman, and thus M. Plauter got the opportunity of making an instantaneous and effectual escape. In reward for this piece of heroism, the Assembly-General of the Representatives of the Commune of Paris, on the 13th January, 1790, decreed a civic crown to him who had saved the life of a citizen: this, and a uniform sword of the National Guard were accordingly presented to Nesham; and the proceedings were ordered to be printed and distributed in the sixty districts.

Admiral Nesham's naval career was fully equal to his early promise: he rose with distinction through all the grades, and he received the war-medal in 1849, with two bars, for Camperdown and Martinique. In him we lose as bold and generous a British seaman as ever won honours in the service.

BICKHAM ESCOTT, ESQ.

MR. BICKHAM ESCOTT, a well-known politician, was the son of the late Rev. T. Sweet Escott, of Hartrow House, Somersetshire, and was born in the year 1800. He received his earlier education at Winchester-school, and thence proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took high honours. He was an enlightened patron of the arts, and himself a painter of no mean pretensions. He married, the 26th July, 1825, Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Walker Trevelyan, and by her, who survives him, has left an only child, a daughter.

From an early period of his life, Mr. Escott took an active part in politics, in connection with the party, and in conformity with the principles of the late Sir Robert Peel. On these principles he twice contested the representation of Somersetshire—once immediately before, and the second time after, the passing of the Reform Bill. In 1832, Mr. Escott unsuccessfully offered himself for the city of Westminster, in opposition to the present Lord Broughton, then Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and, in 1841, he was returned for Winchester. In Parliament, Mr. Escott was a fluent and clever speaker, and seldom failed to secure the marked attention of the House. His independence, too, and his position as a respectable English country gentleman, gave a weight to what he said. Mr. Escott was distinguished, in his own county, Somersetshire, as an active and efficient magistrate. Mr. Escott died recently at his family mansion, Harrow House.

WILLS.

THE WILL OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B., was administered to on the 4th inst. by John Pitt Kennedy, Esq., one of the residuary legatees in trust—there being no executor appointed in the will. The value of the personalty alone in England was sworn under £20,000 (the estimate before given being incorrectly stated). He devises his Oatland estate, on the decease of Lady Napier, to his daughter Emily and her issue, and his funds in the United Kingdom and Pennsylvania, also, to his wife for life. His numerous specific bequests are of a peculiarly descriptive character; among others, he leaves an Ameer sword, which had been presented to the conqueror of Scinde, to his daughter Emily, for her eldest son. Mc'Murdo's sword, with which the great Beelooch chief, Jan Mahomed, was slain; also the sword given to him by Lord Ellenborough. He leaves to Miss Marie His favourite arms were those he had of his father, which are to be divided among his brothers, and in respect to which he observes—"I have used my father's arms as his widow's, and so have all his children, I trust will rejoice in the fame of his sons." His white cornelian ring (Hercules), given to him by his mother in 1807, and which was never once off his finger, he leaves to his wife and daughter Emily. At the time he obtained it he was with him in every battle, and was only saved at Corunna, when made a prisoner, by his hand being so clotted with blood as to hide the ring." His father's cornelian ring, which he wore in battle, he bequeaths to his sisters and brothers, that it may be held by one who had seen it on the hand of their father, "whose rival in grandeur of body and mind, and virtue, neither they nor I have ever seen." He leaves his journals and letter books to his brother William, with the hope, if anything is published, his own words may be used, and not frittered away.—The will of his youngest brother, Capt. Henry Edward Napier, R.N., F.R.S., who died on the 14th ult., was proved in London at the same time: effects sworn under £2000.——Probate of the will of the Right Hon. Alexander George Baron Saltoun, G.C.B. and G.C.H., of Philorth House, Aberdeen, Auchinroath, N.B., and of London, has been granted to Sir John Bayley, Bart., one of the executors; power reserved to L. H. Bayley, Esq. Effects in England sworn under £10,000. His property he has bequeathed in legacies to his nieces and other relatives and friends, and in annuities to all his servants. The will of the Right Hon. Henry Richard Greville, Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, K.T., was proved by the present Earl, the son and only issue, and is the sole executor, to whom is devised Warwick Castle, the manors, and all other estates real and personal, the persons being valued at £40,000.——The will of the late Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Baron Harley, has also been proved.——The late Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, and Major-General of the Royal Marines, by his will, dated 8th October, 1852, bequeaths the sword presented to him by his late Majesty King William IV., having on one side of the hilt the Royal Arms, and on the other, those of the Baronet; also the gold-hilted sword presented to him by Admiral Lord Nelson, as well as the three pieces of plate presented to his officers under his command, to be held, on the demise of Lady Cockburn, and daughter, as heir-loom with the Baronetcy; and has devised his real estate to Lady Cockburn, and daughter, during her issue, and, if not, to the heir-at-law in like manner.—The latter sworn under £10,000. The executors are Lady Cockburn, Major-General Sir Francis Cockburn, the brother, and Sir Alexander James E. Cockburn, the nephew, of her Majesty's late Attorney-General.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late T. Barnard, Esq., of Bedford, banker, has required all the following legacies, viz.: £500 to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen.

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EXMOOR RAM.

EXMOOR FARMING.

THREE days succeeding that of the Sale of Ponies at Simon's Bath (of which an account appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 22) were devoted by us to exploring the wild beauties and agricultural capabilities of Exmoor; and it may be as well to give a brief description of this interesting district, which is so little known out of its immediate neighbourhood.

Exmoor, previous to 1818, was the property of the Crown, and leased to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, who has an estate of a similar character close adjoining. He only used its wild pasture (at that time it was without roads) for breeding ponies and feeding Exmoor sheep. There are no traces of any population having ever existed on this forest since Roman times. The Romans are believed to have worked iron mines on the moor, which there is some talk of again opening.

Exmoor consists of 20,000 acres, on an elevation varying from 1000 to 1200 feet above the sea, of undulating table-land, divided by valleys, or "combes," through which the river Exe—which rises in one of its valleys—with its tributary, the Barle, forces a devious way, in the form of pleasant trout-streams, rattling over and among huge stones, and creeping through deep pools—a very angler's paradise. Like many similar districts in the Scotch Highlands, the resort of the red deer, it is called a forest, although trees—with the exception of some very insignificant plantations—are as rare as men. After riding all day with a party of explorers, one of them suddenly exclaimed, "Look, there is a man!" A similar expression escaped me when we came in sight of the first tree—a gnarled thorn, standing alone on the side of a valley.

The sides of the steep valleys, of which some include an acre, and others extend for miles, are usually covered with coarse herbage, heather, and bilberry plants, springing from a deep black or red soil—at certain spots a greener hue marks the site of the bogs which impede, and at times almost engulph the incautious horseman. These bogs are formed by springs, which, having been intercepted by a pan of sediment, and prevented from percolating through the soil, stagnate, and cause, at the same time, decay and vicious vegetation. They are seldom deep, and can usually be reclaimed by subsoiling or otherwise breaking the pan, and so drying the upper layers of bog. Bog-turf is largely employed on Exmoor as fuel. On other precipitous descents, winter torrents have washed away all the earth, and left avalanches of bare loose stones, called in the western dialect "crees." To descend these crees at a slapping pace in the course of a stag hunt, requires no slight degree of nerve; but it is done, and is not so dangerous as it looks.

Exmoor may be nothing strange to those accustomed to the wild scenery of Scotland, or the vast plains of Hungary and Transylvania; but to one who has long known country scenes only in the best-cultivated regions of England, and who has but recently quitted the perpetual roar of London, there is something strangely solemn and impressive in the deep silence of a ride across the forest. Horses bred on the moors, if left to themselves, rapidly pick their way through pools and bogs, and canter smoothly over dry flats of natural meadow; creep safely down the precipitous descents, and climb with scarcely a puff of distress these steep ascents; splash through fords in the trout streams, swelled by rain, without a moment's hesitation; and trot along sheep-paths, bestrewed with rolling stones, without a stumble: so that you are perfectly at liberty to enjoy the luxury of excitement, and follow out the winding valleys, and study the rich brown and purple herbage.

It was while advancing over a great brown plain in the centre of the moor, with a deep valley on our left, that our young quick-eyed guide suddenly held up his hand, crying, "Don't stop—ride on, without seeming to take notice—there are the deer." A great red stag, lying on the brown grass, had sprung up, and was gazing on our party—too numerous and too brightly attired to be herdsmen, whom he would have allowed to pass without notice; behind him were clustered four does and a fawn: they stood still for some minutes watching our every movement, as we tried to approach them in a narrowing circle. Then the stag moved off slowly, with stately, easy, gliding steps, constantly turning back; the does preceded him: they reached the edge of the valley and disappeared. We galloped up and found that they had exchanged the slow retreat for a rapid flight, clearing every slight or suspicious obstacle with a grace, ease, and swiftness it was delightful to witness. In an incredibly short time they had disappeared, hidden by undulations, in the apparently flat moor.

These were one of the few herds still remaining on the forest. In a short time the wild deer of Exmoor will be a matter of tradition; and the hunt, which may be traced back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, will, if continued, descend to the "cart and calf" business. The efforts made, at great cost, by Mr. Knight for the preservation of the deer, do not seem to have been supported or appreciated by the gentlemen of the district.

A sight scarcely less interesting than the deer was afforded by a white pony mare, with her young stock (see Illustration)—consisting of a foal still sucking, a yearling, and a two-year-old which we met in a valley of the Barle. The two-year-old had strayed away feeding, until alarmed by the cracking of our whips and the neighing of its dam, when it came galloping down a steep combe, neighing loudly, at headlong speed. It is thus these ponies learn their action and sure-footedness.

It was a district such as we had traversed—entirely wild, without inclosures, or roads, or fences—that came into the hands of the father of the present proprietor. He built a fence of forty miles around it, made roads, reclaimed a farm for his own use at Simon's Bath, introduced Highland cattle on the hills, and set up a considerable stud for improving the indigenous race of ponies, and for rearing full-sized horses. These improvements, on which an immense sum was sunk, were not profitable; and it is very doubtful whether any considerable improvements could have been prosecuted successfully, if railways had not brought better markets within reach of the district, as well as rendered it possible for a more enterprising race than the native Devonians to explore them. All the present tenants are strangers, chiefly from the midland and northern counties.

Since 1841 the management of the estate has been chiefly in the hands of the present proprietor, Mr. F. Knight, M.P.; and in 1844 he obtained the services, as resident agent and tenant of a large farm, of Mr. Robert Smith, formerly a celebrated breeder of pure Leicesters at Barley, in Rutlandshire—one of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, and author of prize essays on sheep and on grass, which are held in high estimation by practical men. His writings are the results of his experience, instead of his farming being the result of other people's writings. At Burley he carried the Leicester sheep to perfec-

EXMOOR PONY AND YOUNG STOCK.

tion, and at his sale, previous to removing to Exmoor, he realised twelve hundred guineas for sixty rams. He is in fact a farmer of the modern school, who, bred to agriculture from his earliest years among the Lincolnshire men, has found it worth while to study earnestly the science and theory of his profession. Thus prepared, he has not made the mistake of trying to transplant the Lincolnshire system wholesale to Exmoor, but only such parts of it as are suitable to the soil and climate. For instance, after careful observation and experiment, he has come to the conclusion that the indigenous horned Exmoor sheep is as good as any for the moor—perhaps better—but that it needs the improvement which is the result of careful selection of the best-shaped animals of both sexes. In a few years we shall see whether he can be as successful with Exmoors as with Leicesters. We like the man who deals with what is to hand instead of beginning by wholesale destruction.

We have engraved a very exact portrait of a ram, eighteen months old, considered by Mr. Smith the best of his lot up to the present time. The Exmoor sheep, in its unimproved state, is a compact, hardy animal, ranging from 12 lbs. to 15 lbs. a quarter. Hill-fed wethers yield from 8 lbs. to 8 lbs. of wool, not so fine as Cheviot, but rather heavier. Both meat and wool are increased in quantity when the flocks are brought from the wild hills to the cultivated ground, which is now steadily extending over the forest.

Under the old system, which has been in operation on the hills adjoining Exmoor for a period beyond the memory of living men, the wool of sheep raised at the least expense, as in Australia, was the chief object of the hill farmer, and the mutton was a secondary consideration. The increase of markets, and the extension of means of conveyance, have produced and are producing some changes in this respect. Each parish in the hill district is entitled to pasturage on the hills during the summer, in proportion to the extent of the occupation of each farmer, and the number he can keep during the winter. There was, therefore, every inducement to overstock land. There are certain mustering days, when each hill farmer's share of the common pasture is settled, and his sheep distinguished by a mark, and counted. At these periods many expedients are resorted to for the purpose of extending rights of pasturage. The result is, that sheep are during the winter deteriorated by over-stocking. These rights of pasturage on common land appertaining to the valley parishes have led to keeping wether sheep for the sake of their wool only, up to five, and even seven years old. As it was each farmer's interest to keep as many sheep as possible, he killed none when meat was cheap. But improved knowledge of mutural interests has led to measures for limiting this pastoral communism, and the high price of mutton has caused great slaughter among the five-year-old wethers, a delicacy rarely to be found in the other districts of England. These old wethers are kept on wild land all the year round, whilst ewes and young stock are fed on the enclosed improved land. The hill district may be considered chiefly a breeding district.

Under Mr. Robert Smith's management, the attempt to hold the Exmoor estate in hand has been discontinued. The Highland cattle which would not weather the winter without artificial food, have been superseded by the improved Exmoor ponies and sheep; while in summer cattle and sheep are taken on to feed from the neighbouring farmers at a poll rent; and in the most eligible situations, up to the present time, some fourteen farms have been carved out, provided with suitable buildings. Of these at present one only is unlet, and more are in contemplation, not only of 500 acres and upwards, but in narrow valleys of ten and twelve acres, with a right of pasturage. It is intended, too, that every cottage shall have a cow's grass. These farms, with the exception of two founded by the first proprietor, have been let in a completely wild state; and offer examples of what may be effected by a wise adoption of the principle of tenant-right.

The mode of reclaiming moor land, which has been found most efficacious, is to burn the turf, and apply two tons and a half of lime per acre. This lime is brought a distance of twelve miles, and costs £1 per ton. Lime of a less suitable quality, as ascertained by trial in the laboratory, can be had within three miles. Where the soil is peaty, and the bog not too deep, it is subsoiled. This operation breaks the crust or sediment; the moisture percolates through; and the peat becomes dry and cultivable.

Turnips usually form the first crop sown on the flat. The ashes are found to start the turnips sufficiently without other manure. The turnips are eaten off by sheep during the winter. In fine weather they are eaten off on the ground; in stormy weather the sheep are put on a grass field, and turnips are thrown to them.

The turnips are succeeded by seeds. The best mixture is found to be clover, Timothy-grass, and Italian rye-grass. Timothy and Italian rye grass flourish on all new soils; and the more recently broken-up is so full of vegetable matter, that clover is not found to obtain root too much. The Italian grass runs up early for the lambs; the Timothy-grass follows, takes up the running, and carries the feed through the summer. These artificial grasses afford good pasture for two, three, or four years, when the land is ploughed up, and a crop of oats sown for malting. It will turnips again, and then seeds. The second crop of turnips is supported by farm yard manure, manufactured by tying up beasts during the winter nights. Manure is also applied to seeds of the second year.

The seeds make a good preparation for the oat crop of the following year, by a certain extent exhausting the newly broken-up soil, which would otherwise be too rich, and, combined with the humid climate, would be liable to grow all straw and no grain. With these precautions, the oat crops are very satisfactory; but wheat rarely answers, and ought never to be attempted on the level of Exmoor in this latitude.

It is observed, in reclaiming, that the brown loam seldom requires draining. The black soil, when drained and limed, is the best for roots and grasses. Wherever the beautiful bilberry shrubs grow, there the best land is found.

All the farms on Exmoor are store-farms, with some dairies. The cattle most in favour, and deservedly, are the Devons, which can be fed to great advantage on the moor in summer, and on the reclaimed land in winter. These farms vary in extent from 500 acres to 2000 acres. The 2000 acre farm is occupied as a Scotch sheep farm, after the plan of the Highlands, with flocks of Cheviots and blackfaced sheep. It is well known that the Cheviots thrive best where the grass is green; the blackfaced will do where there is little but heather. This tenant, who has Scotch shepherds, Scotch collies, is endeavouring to introduce the Scotch system of selling off his lambs every year in the autumn. The total ignorance of the surrounding people of the existence of any sheep except their own native breeds is a great obstacle to this plan; but, if he succeed, it will be a satisfactory one for the county.

The other farms are held by farmers from Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Dorsetshire; and on them may be found the farming systems of all those counties.

These notes have extended so far that I cannot say what I wished; but I must not conclude without a word about the "catch meadows," which Mr. Robert Smith has contrived to carry out with an economy, perfection, and success before unknown. A report of these meadows will be found in the seventh part of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society for 1851," vol. 12.

The improved water-meadow system has been copied by two of the tenants; one a Leicestershire man, whose farm was all rough when he took it; and the other who cultivates on the Dorset style, and occupies one of the two old farms of the present landord.

We had hoped to have a day's wild stag hunting, but the Hunt Committee had had the incredible barbarity to catch a wild deer, put him in a cart, and carry him to the other side of the county. However, we had a few runs with a scratch pack of harriers, kept by our host, after stout moorland hares. The dandy school, who revel in descriptions of coats and waistcoats, boots and breeches, and who pretend that there is no sport without an outfit which is only within the reach of a man with ten thousand a year, would no doubt have been extremely disgusted with the whole affair. For my part, I enjoyed rising at five o'clock in the morning and hunting pass up to herform (instead of paying a shilling to a boy to turn her out) with six couples, giving tongue most melodiously. Then viewing her away, and rattling across the crispy brown moor, splattering through bogs with a loose rein, in lunatic enjoyment, until we checked at the "coombe" or "combe," hardly jolly. So with yellow Southerner challenged, and our young host cheered him with "Hark to Reveller, hark!" to hear the challenge and the cheer re-echoed again from the opposite cliff; and as the little pack in full cry again took up the running, and scaled the steep ascent, to see our young huntsman, bred in these hills, go rattling down the valleys, and to follow by instinct under a vague idea, not unmixed with nervous apprehensions of the consequences of a slip, that what one could do, two could. All this was vastly exciting and amusing, and, in a word, decidedly jolly. So with many facts, some new ideas, and a fine stock of health from a week of open air, I bade farewell to my hospitable hosts and to romantic Exmoor.

S. S.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Her Majesty the Queen, hearing of the very heavy drain upon the funds of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, consequent upon the late disastrous gales, has, with her accustomed liberality, presented this valuable institution with the sum of 100 guineas.

CORPORATION MANAGEMENT IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

THE plot thickens. Independent members of the Corporation have been constrained to admit the general accuracy of the accusation made in the examination of Mr. Acland. Mr. Powles, of the London Docks, has satisfactorily shown that the management of the River by the Navigation Committee, is by no means worthy this great metropolis. He alleges that the men are unacquainted with the duties they have to perform, and are entirely ruled by the Harbour-Master; while Mr. Bennoch graphically describes their examination of a pile—the projection of a pier, or other comparatively insignificant matter; then, pleased with their day's work, gracefully gliding down the dirty river, stopping at Greenwich or Blackwall, and, with whitebait and champagne, endeavouring to overcome the wear and tear consequent on the performance of their arduous labours. He exposes the constitution of committees, and the appointment of chairman, as leading frequently to the selection of the least competent person to preside over their meetings, merely because his time is of no value to himself, and, probably, to nobody else. Thus, whatever may be the merits of the Corporation, as it now exists—and they have yet to be shown—it is evident that the responsible men occupy places to which neither education, merit, nor commercial position entitles them.

It is also manifest, from the evidence of Mr. Bennoch, that the allowances to committees "to make themselves comfortable," instead of attracting the men best qualified to undertake certain duties, have the contrary tendency, and prevent really respectable men having anything to do with a body so questionable. People have heard so frequently the bombastic toast of "PROSPERITY TO THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON"—the corporation of the greatest city of the greatest country on the face of the globe—that they begin to imagine there must be some truth in the often-repeated boast. But, it would now seem that the gentlemen of the Corporation, by their unwise appropriation of funds for purposes of feasting, have voluntarily brought upon themselves the reproach of the public, who never think of an Alderman, without having before their mind's eye the portrait of a turtle; nor of a Lord Mayor in his chains of office, without being reminded of a fatted turkey, garnished with links of sausages.

Mr. Elliott, another member of the Common Council, endeavoured to show that the greatest abuse of the Corporation existed in the combining magisterial with aldermanic functions. We cannot see that he proved his case, and shall abstain from any opinion until additional evidence is before the public. We have yet to learn that any complaint, beyond that of expense, has ever been made against the aldermen as magistrates. We are rather of opinion that a shrewd and intelligent man of business will, in the majority of cases, come nearer to the truth in regard to substantial justice than a man who looks at every case through the spectacles of law. Indeed, it is recorded of a merely legal magistrate, that his great difficulty in administering justice was that of forgetting naked, uncompromising law, and thinking only of justice and equity.

It is not our intention to follow in the train of those who are howling or barking at the heels of the Corporation; but to calmly look at the several matters as they arise, and while criticising fearlessly, we shall endeavour to suggest such amendments as may lead to a better and wiser system of municipal government.

THE CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION.

On Friday last, as stated in our late edition, Mr. Pulling, the barrister, was the only witness examined: his evidence bore chiefly upon the nature of the relations of the Corporation of London to the State and to the trade of the City, and upon the order and government of the Corporation.

On Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Thompson Hills, a manufacturer, gave evidence as to the election of Sheriff, and showed how he had been mulcted in £500 for refusing to serve. Since 1830, it was resolved that the fines should be devoted to improvements in charities and other purposes, but they have never been so applied.—Mr. Powles, merchant, and secretary of the London Dock Company, stated that those who were appointed to superintend the navigation of the river were not qualified to do so by their previous occupations.—Mr. Francis Bennoch, who was some time before the Commissioners, detailed various improvements to be made in corporate matters. He pointed out the mode of getting notices inserted in the newspapers by the corporate officers; and also said that many persons were appointed to committees who were quite unfit for their duties.—Mr. G. H. Elliott, a member of the Common Council for five years, said he thought the wants of the City had overgrown the Corporation, and an alteration, therefore, had become necessary. He was in favour of a paid magistracy.

On Wednesday, Mr. John Cattley, a merchant in the East India trade, and Chairman of the London Dock Company, gave evidence as to the valuable services of the Aldermen as magistrates: he would prefer them to a paid magistracy; was also in favour of a chamber of commerce.—Mr. James T. Gooding was examined on the subject of the conservatory of the Thames and the Medway.—Mr. Sheriff Wallis gave evidence, at some length, of the manner in which the election of Sheriffs was conducted, and of the expenses. He would abolish the magisterial duties of the Aldermen, but would appoint four stipendiary magistrates for the City police-courts; and he was for severing the connection between the City and the borough of Southwark.—Mr. Hyde (of Fleet-street) and Mr. Jones (of the Strand) were examined on matters relating to the liverymen and freemen.

On Thursday Mr. Acland presented a petition from Croydon, complaining of the heavy and unjust toll-dues levied by the City on coal.—Mr. Keeling (of the firm of Keeling and Hunt) here evidences of the unfairness of the meterage and the "Lord Mayor's Pile," which he ought not to be abolished.—Mr. Hales, largely engaged in the corn trade, explained the operation of the meterage system so far as it applied to corn, and stated that the Corn-Exchange had memorialised the Lord Mayor to render the mode of collecting the meterage uniform, if the impost could not be altogether abolished.—Mr. Thomas Hankey was next examined; and he wished the coal-duties laid out in making drainages over the Thames.—Mr. Alcock, a liveryman, objected to the Aldermen being magistrates, or elected for life. The Commissioners then adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. William Cotton, a Director of the Bank of England, was before the Commissioners; and, afterwards, Mr. Pulling was again examined; but his evidence was purely technical.

A MEDAL OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK has just been ably executed by Mr. Wyon, and is now in course of distribution among the subscribers to the Bentinck Testimonial. The obverse of the medal bears the head of the distinguished statesman—an excellent likeness—with the legend, "Lord George Bentinck born 1802, died 1848." Upon the reverse is inscribed—"Brave, earnest, generous, unselfish, true, he won the confidence and riveted the attachment of a great party, which his patriotism had inspired with courage, and his self-devotion had animated with zeal."

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—We are glad to learn that the formation of this society is progressing satisfactorily. Upwards of 170 members have already been enrolled; and several contributions of books have been received towards a proposed library; besides a collection of nearly 500 topographical prints relating to the county. The council are actively completing their plan, and propose holding an inaugural general meeting in Southwark, in January next. Applications for information are to be made to Mr. J. B. Webb, honorary secretary, 46, Addison-road, North, Notting-hill.

THE Surrey Magistrates have voted the sum of £50 to the London Reformatory Institution for Adult Male Criminals in Westminster; that admirable institution having hitherto voluntarily received prisoners from Wandsworth House of Correction at the expiration of their sentence.

IRELAND.

HIS Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of St. Germans, have been on a visit to Woodstock, the seat of the Right Hon. William Tighe, in the county of Kilkenny; and on their return to Dublin, the people of the "faire cille" of Kilkenny, gave their favourites an extremely cordial reception. It having been known that the Viceregal party was to return via Kilkenny, the Corporation was called together, and presented an address to his Excellency, at the railway terminus.

BUSINESS affairs in Ireland present a more cheerful aspect this week, despite the increasingly warlike character of the foreign news. There has been a good business done in produce, and prices are more encouraging. The corn market has not further advanced, and shares have fairly held their ground. The bank returns are also highly gratifying, and the accounts from the country are good. Altogether, we can report a very marked improvement from last week.

IRISH LANDED PROPERTY CHANGING OWNERS.—It would seem as if the whole land of Ireland was changing owners. Property worth more than a quarter of a million of money was sold on Friday last by the Encumbered Estates Commissioners. The estate in Wexford, of Mr. Samuel R. Maxwell, and the Tipperary property of Lord Glengall, were sold: they brought entirely £279,075. The average rate obtained for the Tipperary estates was twenty-four years' purchase. And on Tuesday next another extensive estates of the Earl of Mornington, in the King's and Queen's Counties, and the counties of Meath, Dublin, Cavan, and Westmeath, were sold. This splendid property, yielding a net annual income of £6,685, was divided into sixty-four lots. There was much competition, and in some instances a few of the lots brought nearly thirty years' purchase. The gross sum realised by the sale was £254,835—equal to twenty-two and a half years' purchase on the net rental.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPOLISTS.—The splendid library of the late F. W. Conway, Esq., proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, is about to be sold by public auction. The collection thus about to be scattered consists of upwards of 26,000 volumes, and there are few works in it that are not worthy of a line in a catalogue in any public library. This library contains a great number of exceedingly rare books of all European languages, from the productions of Gutenburg and Caxton, from the "Nuremburg Chronicle" and the Boke of Cashell." to the richest illustrated works of the present year. Of Shakespeare alone this collection shows upwards of eighty editions! It will, of course, require some weeks to arrange for sale.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

SHREWSBURY RACES.—TUESDAY.

Abbey Stakes.—Romeo, 1. Sabra, 2.
Shrewsbury Handicap.—Jack Leaning, 2. Lough Bawn, 2.
Astley House Stakes—Middleborough, 1. The Gem, 2.
Column Handicap.—Catherine Parr, 1. Annie Sutherland, 2.
The Racing Plate was won, in three heats, by Eccentricity.

WEDNESDAY.

Copeland Handicap.—The Merry Monk, 1. Topsy, 2.
Monkmoor Stakes.—Tonic, 1. Grey Tommy, 2.
Severn Stakes.—Jujube, 1. Inder, 2.
Grand Annual Steeple-chase.—Bourton, 1. The General, 2.
Hurdle Race.—Star of England, 1. Timothy, 2.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Alonzo, 1. Candlewick, 2.
Sherry Stakes.—Voucher, 1. Windsucker, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Pope Joan, 1. Boddicot, 2.
Selling Steeple-chase.—Sir Philip, 1. Timothy, 2.
Shorty Stakes.—Hymettus, 1. Pope Joan, 2.
Match.—Warwick beat Lamarine.

CREWE RACES.—THURSDAY.

Edleston Steeple-chase.—Royal Blue, 1. Slashing Painter, 2.
Annual Steeple-chase.—Melton, 1. Topsy, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

Only half-a-dozen members present: no business transacted.

LORD EGLINTON AND ALFRED TENNYSON.—The election of Lord Rector for Glasgow University took place on Tuesday. The Liberal Association had resolved to turn Lord Eglinton out before his term of office had expired, bringing forward Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, to oppose him. The result of the voting was as follows:—For Lord Eglinton—Faculties, 28; Londonians, 28; total, 56. For Tennyson—Faculties, 27; Rothesians, 78; total, 222. For Tennyson—Glottians, 21; Londonians, 26; Transforthans, 28; Rothesians, 22; total, 178. It will be seen that the votes were equal in the Londonians nation; but as the Procurator gave his casting vote in favour of Lord Eglinton, his Lordship was placed on an equality as to the number of "nations" with Mr. Tennyson. The Vice-Lieutenant, Mr. Rainny, gave his casting vote for his Lordship, giving him a majority of one nation. Lord Eglinton was accordingly re-elected.

NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A company has been formed called the Universal Telegraph Company, for the purpose of affording throughout the United Kingdom great increased advantages of telegraphic communication, at a much reduced charge. This company contemplates establishing district offices upon the principle of radiation. The message is written by the telegraph instrument itself, and simultaneous transmission of the message, with the greatest accuracy, to all or any number of the radiating stations. This is effected by the patent automaton repeater, by means of which an unlimited number of towns may be communicated with by the same electric touch. The proposed tariff of charge is a uniform rate of 6d. per message not exceeding twenty words to any of the company's stations, and one halfpenny for each additional word.

LEGAL EDUCATION.—At the public examination of the students of the Inns of Court, held at Lincoln's-inn-hall, last week, the studentship of fifty guineas per annum, to continue for a period of three years, was awarded to Mr. Charles Mathew, of Lincoln's-inn. The certificate of honour, as having passed the second best examination, was obtained by Mr. Herbert Coleridge, also a student of Lincoln's-inn.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—An extraordinary escape happened at the Tiverton Junction of the Bristol and Exeter Railway last week. The horses of a gentleman's carriage were frightened by the whistle of an approaching train. In an instant they broke through the railing which protected the embankment of the railway, and horses, carriage, and driver were precipitated over a height of forty feet. The guard of the train, which had arrived, witnessed the accident, and at once concluded that both men and horses were killed on the spot; but, it was found that they had fallen to the bottom without sustaining the least injury—the only thing damaged being one of the traces.

TENANTS' TESTIMONIAL.—On Thursday week John Harvey, Esq., of Ickwellbury, Bedfordshire, and the owner of extensive estates in Finningley and Blaxton, was presented by his Finningley tenantry with a beautiful silver writing-stand; and his son, John Audley Harvey, infant son and heir, was at the same time presented with a handsome silver cup. After the presentation, the tenantry were entertained by Mr. Harvey at dinner, when several appropriate toasts were drunk.

M. EUGENE DE PLANARD, a well-known dramatic writer, has just died in Paris, aged upwards of seventy years. He has written for forty-six years for the great theatres of Paris, and has composed more than fifty dramatic works.

FOREIGN IRON FOR FRANCE.—The delay in the appearance of the expected decree of the Emperor with reference to the reduction or abolition of the duties on iron, is said to be caused by the Emperor's intention to reduce or abolish the duties on coal simultaneously with those on iron.

MR. HUDSON.—It is reported at Sunderland that on the meeting of Parliament Mr. Hudson will apply for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, with a view to retire from the representation of that borough. The Conservatives speak of Mr. Duncan Dunbar as his successor.—*Daily News.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AT SALFORD.—The new building for this institution in its extended form—arising from the amalgamation of the old institution with a new one which was originated—was opened on Monday evening, with a tea-party and soiree. There were from 300 to 500 persons present; among the guests being Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., and Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; together with Messrs. Hazley, Henry, Alderman Sir E. Armitage, and Sir Benjamin Potter. There is already a flourishing day-school in existence in the institution, under the management of Mr. J. Angel.

THE GREENWICH PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY commenced their annual series of winter concerts on Tuesday evening. The band is selected from the finest London orchestras, and includes Messrs. T. and C. Harper, Nicholson, E. and F. Pratten, Webb, Aylward, Maycock, Ras, Horton, Larkin, Schmidt, Zerbini, &c.; under the leadership of Mr. H. C. Cooper. Miss Milner was the vocalist. In order to carry out the object for which the society was formed—that of cultivating a more refined taste, especially amongst the people—serial subscription tickets have this season been issued, at an extremely moderate charge. Nearly 800 area tickets were taken up previous to the opening night. The President for the year is Sir Michael Shaw Stewart.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 20.—26th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
TUESDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—St Clement. First Balloon Ascent, 1782.
THURSDAY, 24.—Archbishop Tillotson died, 1849.
FRIDAY, 25.—St. Catherine. Michaelmas Term ends.
SATURDAY, 26.—Dr. Watts died, 1748. Lord Lyttelton died, 1779.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26.

Sunday.	Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
4 26 4 48	5 0 5 15	5 40 6 0	6 25 6 50	7 35 8 5	8 35 9 15	9 55 10 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H.—Grisi made her first appearance on our opera-stage in 1834. She was then eighteen, and must now, therefore, be thirty-seven. Mario's first appearance in London was in 1839. We have no record of the date of his birth; but his age cannot exceed forty.
T. S.—The extremes of cold experienced by Captain M'Clure and his party, at Mercy Bay, in January and February, 1853, were 62 and 65 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit), and not below freezing point.
A PASSENGER, Jersey, is thanked for the Sketch of the *Dispatch* steamer. The subject was engraved in our Journal of October 29th.
AMICUS.—Under the Corporation Acts the Mayor must be elected out of the Aldermen or Councillors of the borough, duly qualified to be such by estate. There appears no exception in the Corporation Statutes, allowing any parishioner to be elected.
J. R.—A statute was passed in the last Session of Parliament, "to consolidate and amend the laws, and to grant additional facilities in relation to the purchase of Government annuities, through the medium of savings banks, and to make other provisions in respect thereof." The Act is the 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 45.
M.—Apply at the Horse Guards.
A SUBSCRIBER.—The husband of an heiress bears his wife arms on an escutcheon of pretence. After her decease the children take their mother's arms as a quartering. The crest of the wife's family is not allowed to the husband or children.
AMICUS. A cadetship cannot be purchased.

THE WAR OF TURKISH INDEPENDENCE.

Having despatched our own Artists and Correspondents both to Constantinople and to the Seat of War in Wallachia and Moldavia, we are enabled to announce as in preparation

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Containing a full Account and exclusive

HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS

ON

THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE.

Among other Illustrations will appear—

An Equestrian Portrait of the Seraskier, Omer Pacha.	Omer Pacha and his Staff.
Portrait of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Commander.	Views of Slatina, Kalafat, Turtukai, &c.
Portrait of Prince Menschikoff.	The Camp at Schumla.
The Attack on Oltenitza.	The Russian Head-quarters at Bucharest.
The Passage of the Danube at Widdin by the Turkish Troops (Page block).	The Retreat of the Russians.
	Omer Pacha's Camp at Night.
	Rejoicings at Constantinople.
The Battle of Bucharest (Page block).	Episodes of the War.
The Russians at Giurgevo.	Scenes in the Capital.
	&c., &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1853.

THE intelligence which we receive from the seat of war continues to be imperfect and incoherent, if not contradictory. The electric wires at Vienna are under the control of the Austrian Government; and, whenever the news transmitted to that capital is vague or doubtful, the Austrian Government contrives to give it a character favourable to the Russians before it is allowed to reach Paris and London. But hitherto it has been impossible for the Austrian Government, or any other disguised or open friend of Russia, to conceal or distort the more important of the events that have taken place in Wallachia since the masterly and successful passage of the Danube by Omer Pacha. Not only in that great operation, but in every encounter which the Turkish commander has either sought, or been forced to accept, the gallant Seraskier has proved himself to be the superior General. Whether the Russians have been taken by surprise, or whether their army, originally not so strong as it was reported to have been, and since decimated by fever and cholera, and re-decimated by desertion, has been unable to cope with the Turks, the fact remains the same—that victory as yet has declared against the arms of the Czar. The Russian losses at Oltenitza show a desperate resistance; but the whole scheme of the campaign, as far as it has been developed, shows the inferiority of Prince Gortschakoff in strategy, as well as that of his army.

The tenor of all previous accounts leads us to attach credence to the announcement, which created as much astonishment as delight throughout London, on Wednesday last, that the forces of Omer Pacha and Prince Gortschakoff had fought a pitched battle before Bucharest; that the Russians had been defeated with great loss, and were in full retreat towards Kronstadt, and that 15,000 Turks had been despatched to intercept them through the principality of Servia. As this news was transmitted through Vienna, it is—if true at all—more likely to be under than over-stated as regards the Turkish victory. For the sake of Europe, as well as of Turkey, it is earnestly to be hoped that it may prove to be authentic, and to be the precursor of other victories yet more splendid. The Czar will then learn—for the first time, perhaps—that he has as grossly miscalculated the resources of his enemy, as he misjudged the patience and the amity of Great Britain and France, and the general feeling of Europe. He will also learn—or it will be the worse for him—that he has no friends, either in Europe or in Asia, out of his own dominions; and that every state and power which he or his predecessors have despoiled, for their own aggrandisement, is on the watch for the favourable moment to combine against him. The unexpected strength displayed by the Ottomans will decide the rulers and people of many a wavering province and border kingdom, to unite against a power which has made itself a nuisance alike to civilised Europe and to barbaric Asia. The Czar has chosen to become an aggressor in the name and alleged behalf of his own religion; but Turkey has not only her religion to defend, but her outraged honour to avenge, and her national independence to vindicate and to maintain. The soldiers of the Russian army, who are employed in this struggle, are mere serfs, slaves, and machines, compared with the Turks. The Russians under Prince Gortschakoff have no indomitable spirit of patriotism to animate them to endure hardships and privations, and to think and act as if the fate of an empire depended on each man's individual exertions. The public spirit of their country will make no sacrifices to uphold and to encourage them. The peasant will not leave his plough, nor the weaver his loom, to join their ranks and do battle against the Turks. Old men will not contribute their money, nor young men their strength, to aid the cause of the Czar, unless compelled to do so by a despotic ukase. Ladies will not despoil themselves of their gold or jewels to pay the expenses of the war; nor will churches, monasteries, or corporations pour out their hoarded treasures to pay the armies of the Emperor, unless the tax-gatherer comes to demand the unwilling tribute. But in Turkey the patriotic ardour of the people is such that the sacrifice both of blood and treasure will be cheerfully made. The Turks, even on ordinary occasions, are excellent soldiers; but, on an occasion like the present, they will endure the greatest hardships without a murmur, and each man will feel that individual responsibility which transforms the common soldier into the hero. The Turkish empire has shown that it is not effete. When unattacked from without, Pachas might rebel; but it only needed foreign insult and aggression to startle it into life and vigour, and to rally in its defence millions of devoted subjects in Europe, Asia, and Africa. We do not, of course, imagine that any successes which Omer Pacha may achieve in Wallachia and Moldavia, or Selim Pacha in Asia, will put an end to the war. On the contrary, it is probable that disaster and defeat will for a time increase the obstinacy of the Czar, and impel him to make more desperate efforts to retrieve his falling cause, and restore the ancient *prestige* of his name. The war may be a protracted one; but that its ultimate issue will be to secure the independence and integrity of the Ottoman dominions, and to open up the Black Sea and the Danube to the commerce of England and France, and of the whole world, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. Russia can gain nothing by the enterprise in which she has involved herself; and if the Czar loses nothing but his own character, he will come out of the difficulty with more credit than he deserves. The Turks have already rendered an essential service to humanity. They have proved the Russian braggadocio to be, like all others of the same class, far bigger in words than in deeds.

LORD EGLINTON must yield his place as the leader of the Scottish patriots. There is another claimant for the post, with pretensions more lofty than those of his Lordship. The new patriot has been in the field since 1845, and speaks with disparagement of the title, if not of the objects, of the "National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights." Those relics of the Protectionist party—such men as Sir Archibald Alison and others—who have joined the movement, are but men of yesterday compared with this Nestor of the cause, thus suddenly introduced into the scene. Our readers will, doubtless, ask the name of the hero—especially when they learn that he aims at the total Repeal of the Union between England and Scotland, and the erection of Scotland into a free and independent Republic. The name has never yet been blown abroad by the trumpet of fame; but who knows what blasts may yet bear it to the remotest ends of the earth? In a letter addressed to ourselves, and accusing us of gross ignorance and presumption (in common, however, with all "Englishmen" and "gentlemen of the press," whom he "thoroughly despises"), the Scottish patriot avows his name to be "John Steill." John Steill considers the "John Bullishness" of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to be pre-eminent. In order that he may lead us from the paths of error into which he considers we have strayed, and that he may enlighten our dark minds upon the affairs of Scotland, in which he avows his belief that we are "profoundly ignorant," and that he may shew us what he, and "at least a few" of the best men north of the Tweed really desire, and are determined to accomplish, he has forwarded us a printed letter, with corrections and emendations, entitled "Scottish Independence, or the necessity of dissolving the Union between England and Scotland, and of restoring Scotland to her ancient supremacy as an entire and distinct nation." The letter, it appears, reached a second edition so early as 1845, and is modestly asserted by its author to have laid the foundation of the present agitation, and to have made many Scotchmen "speak of the Union in not the most respectful of terms." John Steill, who doubts the sanity of those who laugh at what he considers the "wrongs of Scotland"—[we are not certain if he ranks the heraldic and other grievances of Lord Eglinton and Sir Archibald Alison among the number]—considers himself to be perfectly sane in his attacks upon England and Englishmen; and that our readers may be enabled to form an opinion of their own on the subject, we present a fair epitome of the patriot's pamphlet, as far as possible in his own words:—"The Union between England and Scotland," he says, "was one of the blackest transactions in history; and, like every other measure originating in selfishness, fraud, and injustice, that Union is producing its natural fruits, and promises very soon to realise the worst consequences that our Scottish ancestors anticipated from it—to become, in short, a positive practical nuisance." . . . "I see in it (the Union) the reduction of my country to a state of vassalage which no man ought to brook, and which is the more intolerable when one reflects on the treasure wasted, the blood spilt, and the heroism displayed by our forefathers, to guard their posterity against those very evils of which we have daily cause to complain. And, indeed, in thinking indignantly over these things, I often wonder whether I am treading on Scottish soil, and if it can be possible, that the people I am surrounded by, are the descendants of those who fought at Bannockburn and Stirling-bridge." . . . "The voice of our Scottish members in the mis-named British Senate, is drowned amidst the clamours of iron-hearted Tories, bloated corruptionists, and hordes of venal creatures who have been sent by the pure and enlightened constituencies of England to manage the business of the realm, and to bear down all opposition before them. Nay, such is the direful effect of the Union on the progress of Scotland, that (without stopping to enumerate the instances in which it has been manifested of late), though the aspirations of the Scotch after national regeneration were to be of the most magnificent description, and enforced in Parliament by the patriotic fire and fervid eloquence of another *Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun*, John Bull would laugh at such projects, just because he did not understand them, and was too much of an Englishman, and too little of a Scotchman, to have a soul to be moved by them." . . . "Enormous as these evils are, however, it is, I fear, hopeless for the people of Scotland to grapple with them while the Union with England continues. England is herself subject to the rod of an oligarchy, whose ancestors, in the days of William the Bastard, won her by the sword; and it is the interest of these men that the privileges of their order to pillage mankind should, in no corner of the British Empire be trenched on, or called into question. Hence, Highland misery; hence, such large ill-gotten estates as those of the Dukes of Sutherland and Buccleuch—estates which, instead of belonging to two men, ought to be broken up and parcelled out in property among tens of thousands of men." . . . But the question occurs to Mr Steill: "How are these animating prospects to be realised; and what mode of government would be best suited to promote the interests of Scotchmen, and secure to them the enjoyment of these prerogatives I am supposing to be within their reach? It seems to me that, for these purposes, the Union ought to be dissolved out and out; and that the same deed which annuls the Union ought to invest every sane man with the privilege of electing those who are to rule over him. But, as the right exercise of the suffrage would be incompatible with the existence of Monarchy and a hereditary aristocracy, these barbaric institutions would require to be swept away, and the nation declared a REPUBLIC, open to exchange commodities with the whole world without let or hindrance."

We do not suppose that Lord Eglinton—once Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and having peculiar opportunities of ascertaining the mischiefs that flow from popular agitations, whether for Repeal of a Legislative Union, or for Sectarian and Party objects—can be an adherent of "John Steill." Neither can we imagine that Sir Archibald Alison, Professor Aytoun, and the other Protectionist Lords, gentlemen, and Writers to the Signet, who have countenanced the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, share the views of this person, either as regards a Scottish Republic, or the re-appropriation of the estates of the Dukes of Sutherland and Buccleuch. But it is evident they have got into bad company; and the sooner they all get out of it, and disavow it, the better, we think, for their credit. People may laugh at the wrongs of the Scottish Lion and Unicorn; but John Steill's doctrines, if countenanced even to the slightest extent by men of influence and station, are no laughing matter.

THE COURT.

The Duke and Duchess de Brabant left the Castle on Monday, on a tour in the west of England, from whence they returned on Thursday; on the evening of which day the second dramatic performance—closing the first series—was given, before a large and distinguished party. The pieces selected upon this occasion were—a comedy, in three acts, by Mr. Sibsgeby Lawrence, entitled the "Game of Speculation;" and a comic drama, in one act, by Mr. Chas. Mathews, entitled "Little Toddlekins:" and the principal parts were filled by Messrs. C. Mathews, R. Roxby, J. F. Cathcart, F. Matthews, B. Baker, and Mr. Suter; Mesdames Meifort and F. Matthews, and Miss M. Oliver and Miss Ellis.

The Queen has taken equestrian exercise more than once during the past week. The Prince Consort has paid two official visits to the metropolis.

The Hon. Matilda Paget and the Hon. Mary Seymour have succeeded the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Eleanor Stanley as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, are expected to leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday next for Osborne, where they will sojourn until the 8th proximo; when the Duke and Duchess de Brabant will take leave of their august relatives and return to Brussels. The Court will leave the Isle of Wight for Buckingham Palace on the same day, and proceed thence on the 23rd proximo to Windsor Castle for the Christmas holidays.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were:—The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Sir W. Molesworth. The Council sat two hours and a half.

BRITISH GUIANA.—It is said that the Government of British Guiana has been offered to Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., the present Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, on a reduced salary of £4000 per annum.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—On Saturday last the East India Company gave their customary farewell banquet to Lord Elphinstone, on his appointment as Governor of Bombay. The chair was taken by Russell Ellice, Esq; and among the hundred and thirty-seven guests present were—Lord Granville; Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; Viscount Canning; Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.; Sir C. Wood, Sir James Graham, the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and a formidable array of old Indian officers. The speeches delivered on the occasion were all "neat and appropriate."

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—The movement against the taxes on knowledge has not been extinguished by the repeal of the advertisement duty. On Monday, Mr. Dobson Collett attended a meeting at Birmingham, to aid in the removal of the newspaper stamp and paper duty. A local association was formed; and Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and the Mayor, were respectively appointed treasurer and president of the association.

STRIKES IN THE NORTH.—*Wigan.*—The strike of the Wigan colliers is probably at an end; and Lord Balcarras has sent home the Welsh miners, to prevent ill-blood. Mr. Eckersley's mill was opened on Monday morning, to give an opportunity of returning to work, and a few presented themselves, but not a sufficient number to enable the machinery to run to advantage, and the gates had to be closed again. The cavalry were withdrawn from Wigan, and returned to Manchester last week, but two companies of the 34th regiment are left in the borough. An address to the factory hands, earnestly recommending submission, has been issued by some gentlemen who interested themselves with a view to bringing about a reconciliation between employers and operatives.—*At Burnley*, there are symptoms which seem to presage a resumption of labour in the district, and that the unemployed will not continue foolishly to suffer the pinching and want which have been the lot of so many thousands for three weeks.

BLACKBURN.—There was a disturbance in this town on Thursday evening. The workpeople assembled in large numbers, and attacked the foreman of Mr. Catterall, of Preston, who escaped with a few bruises. They then searched the Bull Inn (where the Exchange is held every Wednesday), but found no one; and ultimately dispersed. It is the general opinion at Blackburn that some military force ought to be permanently stationed there.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.—A very lengthy memorial has been adopted at a delegate meeting of the workmen, and forwarded to the Home Secretary.

POSTSCRIPT.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople to the 7th inst., state:—

"A new project of note arrived yesterday morning, with instructions to the Ambassadors of England and France to recommend it to the Porte; but there appears to be a decided objection on the part of the Porte to its being signed. The city is perfectly tranquil.

"Several Russian prisoners of war have arrived from Batoum, and more are expected.

"The fort of Chevkedy (in Asia) taken by the Turks on the 28th of October, contained 7000 muskets, four cannon, and 1000 men.

"A small Turkish squadron is cruising in the Black Sea.

"Two British and two French line-of-battle ships are lying off Therapia for the present.

"No further reinforcement is expected from the Dardanelles."

That General Osten-Sacken has received orders to march to the Danube in forced marches. After the Russian declaration of war, several officers belonging to the general staff at St. Petersburg were ordered to leave at once for the Principalities. Lieut.-General Lazareff-Stanischeff, the Commander of the Mobile Artillery, has received orders to forward such trains of heavy artillery to the Danube as may be necessary for bombarding the Turkish fortresses. The Russians pretend that they will be able to cross the Balkan before the severe weather sets in.

It was supposed that the Turks had bombarded Giurgevo from gunboats; but we now learn that they fired from 24-pounders placed on the island that they had previously secured and fortified. The Russians had nothing but 6 pounders to oppose to them, as the heavier artillery had been sent to Perlita, a place fifty English miles from the Danube.

A medical man writes from Bucharest, that both regular and temporary hospitals are over-filled with native and foreign patients:—

"We have wounded men from the affairs at Oltenitza, Kalarasch, Giurgevo, Kalafat, and before Kralova. A vast number of the wounds were inflicted with the sword and bayonet. It is not permitted to indulge even in conjecture; but we physicians, while extracting bullets, inquiring, and handaging, manage to learn what has happened. The cholera, which has visited us, the detachments, has assumed a milder form at Bucharest; but the 13th has ever commits sad ravages. The troops are so badly protected from the weather, and have such an insufficient supply of fuel, that the present state of things cannot long continue without leading to endemic and epidemic diseases—from which may Heaven preserve us, in whose memories the horrors of war and plague in the Balkan, in 1829, are still fresh.

According to private intelligence, the Russian commissariat is even more deplorable than it was during the Hungarian war. The men, as a rule, get nothing but oatmeal bread, groats, slops, and spirits.

The *Universe* publishes a letter from Bucharest, of the 21st ult., containing the following facts, the truth of which, it says, it guarantees:—

After the publication of the first manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, conceding with, "We will march to defend the Orthodox faith," two Poles belonging to a regiment serving in Bessarabia having heard of the manifesto, waited on the Colonel, and said to him: "We have just read the Emperor's manifesto, and as we desire to act as good soldiers, we come to ask for our discharge, because as good Catholics, we cannot fight for the Greek religion." The Colonel wrote to St. Petersburg for instructions how to act, and was commanded to have the two soldiers shot. Four others, who made the same observation, met the same fate in Moldavia.

On the 8th inst. a feldjager left St. Petersburg with despatches for Vienna. The Emperor has spoken out plainly, that as long as the Turks are on the left bank of the Danube, and the Sultan has not retracted his declaration of war, any further negotiations in the way of arrangement as followed hitherto are out of the question.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 3rd inst., announce that a new levy of troops, in the proportion of seven men to every thousand inhabitants, had been commenced throughout the entire of the eastern part of the Russian empire.

Regarding the encounters on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, we gather the following details from a letter from Constantinople, of the 3rd inst.:—

Yesterday morning Edhem Effendi arrived from Trebizond, bringing a despatch from Selim Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces stationed at Chevkedy. The despatch contained the report of three Ministers of War an account of the following engagement:—On the 14th ult., Major Mussa Bey, having been sent forward to reconnoitre the fortifications near the Russians were making at the other side of the Tchoroukson, was received by a fire of musketry, which he immediately returned; and, on sending for a reinforcement, Selim Pacha despatched several battalions to his aid. The Russians having in the meantime also increased in number, an engagement ensued, which soon became general. Selim Pacha crossed the Tchoroukson at several points, and drove the Russians back, after encountering a very serious resistance. The Russians were obliged to retreat, pursued as far as Orelli by the Turkish General, Hassan Pacha. The bulk of the Russian forces receded to Chevkedy. In this first action the Turks took two pieces of artillery from the Russians, and made 144 prisoners—the Russians losing 690 men, killed and wounded. At Chevkedy a most determined fight has, however, taken place. The Russian had received reinforcements there, and then made a stout resistance. Selim Pacha took the town by storm, being obliged to attack the place twice. The Russians gave way at last, leaving a great number dead, three cannon, and upwards of one hundred prisoners—amongst whom was Colonel Dutt, a chief of the Cossacks. The Turks captured 5000 sacks of flour, a great deal of ammunition, and 1500 muskets. Selim Pacha concludes his despatch by announcing that he is about to march on Schoumla Kale, two regiments of cavalry and three batteries of field artillery having been sent in pursuit of the enemy. Before surrendering Chevkedy the Russians set fire to different quarters of the town, burning a great portion of it. The principal object of Hassan Pacha in pushing on is to keep open the communications between Selim Pacha and Akhi Pacha. The Turks state their loss at the passage of Tchouruok sou to have been 60 dead and 150 wounded, and at Chevkedy 150 dead and 300 wounded.

Letters have been received from Trebizond, which state the inhabitants of that place to be in some fermentation, in consequence of the taking of Chevkedy.

The English and French residents at Constantinople, on the morning of Tuesday the 1st inst., enjoyed the gratifying sight of the English and French naval divisions in the offing of Constantinople. At about nine a.m. Admiral Dundas, in the *Rodney Constitution*, passed the Seraglio Point, and shortly after Admiral Hamelin, in the *Gomer*, entered the port. The *Vengeance* entered at about mid-day; but the *Albion*, and the French ships of the line could not make head against the current, and they anchored outside the Seraglio Point. On Wednesday the *Albion* and *Henri IV.* came in; and early on Thursday morning the *Jupiter* managed to clear the Point, and proudly made her way up the Bosphorus. The Admirals paid their visits of ceremony to the Turkish officials of marine on the 3rd inst.

Admiral Slade, of the Turkish navy, has entered the Black Sea with six Turkish frigates and two war-steamers. It is not precisely known what the object of this expedition is. Four Russian men-of-war have been seen cruising in the Black Sea, and a collision between the two fleets may be shortly expected.

The Druses on the Lebanon have begun to annoy the Christians, and a French and Austrian ship of war have sailed to the coast of Syria.

FRANCE.

Vely Pacha, the Ottoman Ambassador in Paris, purchased, on Tuesday, 40,000 new muskets and carabines de Vincennes, for which he at once paid two millions of francs.

The verdict in the trial of the conspirators against the Emperor's life was pronounced on Wednesday. It is "not guilty" in the case of six of the prisoners; and 32 were found "guilty," with attenuating circumstances. Of the latter, seven have been sentenced to transportation, three to eight years' exile, and the rest to terms of imprisonment varying from five to ten years.

M. Secondi, who has been definitively decided on as Apostolical Nuncio at Paris, has already filled a similar post at the Court of Bavaria.

A meeting of the British residents in Paris, was held on Wednesday, at the Hôtel Meurice—Lord Howden in the chair—to consider the propriety of opening a subscription for the purpose of erecting a tablet to the memory of Lieutenant Bellot. About 5000 francs were collected in the room. It was resolved that a tablet or statue should be erected, and the surplus of the funds, if any, be placed at the disposal of the Minister of Marine, for the benefit of the brother of Lieutenant Bellot, who has entered, or is about to enter, the French navy.

AUSTRIA.

Count de Buol Schauenstein, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to have resolved to resign. His portfolio has been offered to Count Thun, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin. The candidate of the Russian party for the portfolio in question, is M. de Piqueilmont, but it was not believed he had any chance.

ITALY.

Lord Malmesbury has published a letter upon the subject of the treatment of Mr. Hamilton by the Neapolitan Government. His Lordship says:—

When I first heard from Sir William Temple of the brutal outrage committed by the Neapolitan police upon Mr. Hamilton's scholars, and of the breach of treaties against Mr. Hamilton himself, my first and paramount duty was to oblige this Italian State officially to acknowledge that British subjects residing at Naples possessed an indefeasible right to visit and receive one another in their houses, for all objects of social intercourse, and of religious and secular education. I did exact from the Neapolitan Government an official recognition of that right; and, more than this, I obtained from it, that a British school, which had hitherto existed, as they stated, by connivance and forbearance, should be hereafter publicly authorised and established under the protection of the British Mission.

The noble Earl says he considered £100 a due compensation for Mr. Hamilton's loss; and he adds, that the "ridiculous conversation" alleged to have taken place between Prince Carini and him is a gross invention. He concludes by saying:—"I leave it to the two Neapolitan Ministers and to Mr. Hamilton to determine who the author of such trash can be."

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondence has taken place between Lord Howden, the English Ambassador at Madrid, and Mr. Corbin, of Virginia, relative to the supposed intrigue with Spain, attributed to Great Britain in the United States, in order to enable the British Government to effect the manumission of the slaves of Cuba. Lord Howden solemnly contradicts the assertions of the American newspapers, and thus describes the nature of the negotiations which he has really carried on with the Spanish Government relative to Cuba:—

First, I have been making unceasing representations at the number of slaves annually imported into the island, and complaints of the almost open manner in which the traffic was carried on under the very noses of the Captains-General, always excepting the excellent General Concha. Secondly, I have been making fruitless attempts to get the Spanish Government to declare the abominable traffic in men piracy—that is to say, to follow the example of the United States in this particular. Thirdly, I passed my time in anxious solicitations to obtain the ultimate and complete freedom of those negroes called "Emancipados," who have been fraudulently detained in bondage since the year 1817, in disregard of treaties. I rejoice to say that the Spanish Government has listened to the dictates of justice and humanity, and has granted me this boon. Fourthly, I have been endeavouring to procure the abrogation of that intolerant and immoral law, by which foreigners, wishing to settle in Cuba, are obliged to change their religion, on the somewhat startling principle (not understood elsewhere) that becoming bad men is a satisfactory preliminary to becoming good subjects. To these official negotiations I have added, at various times, friendly and officious exhortations to improve the internal system of the island, by facilitating the administration of justice, and by liberalising the nominations to office and employment among the natives of the island.

Lord Howden concludes by saying:—

Spain herself must feel that, in days like these, unless she executes her engagements and modifies her intolerance, she can never hope to enter again, and as she ought to do, into the hierarchy of nations.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE TURKISH WATERS.

At the present time, it will be satisfactory to know our strength in the Turkish waters. The following will be found a correct list of the Mediterranean Fleet at present in the Dardanelles:—

	Guns.	Horse Power.	Men.	
Britannia ..	120	—	970	Vice-Admiral J. W. D. Dundas. Captain T. G. Carter.
Trafalgar ..	120	—	870	Captain H. F. Greville.
Albion ..	90	—	850	Captain S. Lushington.
Rodney ..	90	—	850	Captain G. Graham.
Vengeance ..	84	—	750	Captain Lord E. Russell.
Bellerophon ..	78	—	670	Captain Lord G. Paulet.
Sanspareil ..	71	350	650	Captain S. C. Ducres.
Arethusa ..	50	—	500	Captain T. M. Symonds.
Leander ..	50	—	500	Captain G. St. V. King.
Retribution ..	28	300	320	Captain Hon. J. Drummond.
Furious ..	16	400	240	Captain W. Loring.
Tiger ..	16	400	240	Captain H. Giffard.
Firebrand ..	6	410	106	Captain G. Graham.
Sampson ..	6	467	196	Captain L. T. Jones.
Niger ..	14	400	160	Commander J. C. Keath.
Wasp ..	14	100	160	Commander Lord J. Hay.
Fury ..	6	513	160	Commander E. Tatham.
Infaxible ..	6	380	160	Commander Popplewell.
Ardent ..	4	200	60	Lieut.-Commander R. Smith.
Caradoc ..	4	350	60	Lieut.-Commander S. Derriman.
Sherwater ..	4	160	60	Lieut.-Commander H. Grylls (act.)
Spitfire ..	4	140	60	Commander T. Spratt.
Triton ..	4	240	60	Lieut.-Commander H. Lloyd.
Total ..	855	5333	8852	

The following are on their way to reinforce the fleet, viz.:—

Terrible ..	21	800	330	Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons. Captain J. M'Cleverty.
Queen ..	116	—	880	Captain F. T. Mitchell.
London ..	90	—	820	Captain C. Eden.
Agamemnon ..	91	550	850	Captain W. R. Mends.
Leopard ..	16	560	300	Captain G. Giffard.
Highflyer ..	21	250	230	Captain Moore.
Total	355	2160	3480	

Grand total, 29 ships, 1240 guns, 7492-horse power, 12,332 men.

The *Indus*—which arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning, with the heavy portion of the Overland Mail—spoke the *Leopard* (in the Mediterranean) on the 8th the *Terrible* (off Cape Trafalgar) on the 12th; and on the 11th, the *Queen* passed Gibralter, without anchoring.

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Government have decided to send out a new Arctic expedition, which is to proceed in quite a contrary direction to any of the previous expeditions. The *Phœnix* screw-steam sloop will be again commissioned by Captain Inglefield, F.R.S.; and he will proceed to the Arctic regions in her, and endeavour to make a passage into the Polar Sea, to the north-east of Spitzbergen. The Admiralty have liberally granted £50 to each of the gun-room officers and £35 to each of the other officers of the *Phœnix*, as compensation for the expenses they incurred in providing for their mess for a longer period than their recent four months' voyage warranted. The Admiralty are also desirous to secure the services of several of the officers who served in the last voyage; and it is said that Mr. Stanton (the navigator), and Mr. Richards (clerk) will again accompany the *Phœnix* in her new voyage.

REAR-ADMIRAL PASCO, Nelson's Flag-Lieutenant at Trafalgar, died at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, on Tuesday, from an attack of English cholera, in his eightieth year.

SHIP LAUNCH.—A magnificent clipper ship—the finest vessel recently produced on the Wear—has been launched from the yard of Mr. John T. Reed, shipbuilder. She has been named the *Spirit of the Deep*; admeasures 785 tons O. M., and 734 N. M.; extreme length, 190 feet; is constructed throughout of English oak and teak; and will class 13 years A 1, at Lloyd's. She is beautifully modelled and polished, and her poop-cabins are fitted with polished teak-wood. Her managing owners are Messrs. D. and J. Macdonald, of Liverpool, and she is intended for the India and China trade.

MANCHESTER.—A public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, on Wednesday evening—at which Sir Charles Napier and Mr. Urquhart were present—to "express the sympathy of the inhabitants of this city with the noble efforts of Turkey against Russian aggression."

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The ship *Matilda*, Wallenback, of 1058 tons, has been taken up by the Post-office authorities for the conveyance of the Australian mails from Liverpool, on the 4th December.

THE WINTER ASSIZES.—Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Baron Martin have appointed Tuesday, the 6th December, for the commission day at Liverpool. Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Wightman have also fixed Saturday, the 10th, for the commission-day at York. None but criminal business will be taken, and the calendars are said to be already heavy.

THE BURNHAM MURDER.—The evidence against Moses Hatto (sometimes spelled Haddo), now in Aylesbury gaol, on the charge of murdering Mary Ann Stungeon, at Burnham, and burning the body, is *indirect*. The police have searched every spot on and about the premises where it might be supposed likely for the rings, pencil-cases, and razors stolen from the dressing-room in Mr. Goodwin's room to have been placed; but as yet they have not succeeded in obtaining the missing articles. It is stated that an additional link in the evidence against Hatto has been supplied by the discovery of the missing shirt. He is described as of small stature, but well knit, and with a pleasing countenance. Upon his arrival at Aylesbury gaol, the same air of bravado which marked his demeanour before the jury was observable; but the next day it was changed to gloomy reserve.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

PARIS, Thursday Night.—The French Government has this day received a telegraphic despatch from its Consul at Bucharest; but the intelligence which he transmits *is*, he states, furnished by the Russian authorities, and, therefore, may not be altogether trustworthy.

He states that subsequent to the affair of the 11th, Prince Gortschakoff attacked the Turks with 40,000 men [certainly a great exaggeration], and succeeded in defeating them; and that the Turks retreated across the Danube without any molestation.

He further states that a series of combats had taken place at Giurgevo, and that a large island in the Danube, opposite to that place, had been the scene of sanguinary conflicts, having been lost and won several times.

The Consul adds, that as the despatch left Bucharest, a continuous cannonade was heard from the direction of the Danube.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 8th, state that orders had been given for the commissariat department, with provisions for the troops around that capital, to be ready to march at a moment's notice. The Emperor set out after the review on the 3rd.

The main features of the foregoing intelligence are confirmed by the following telegraphic despatches, dated Vienna, Thursday:—

The Turks have quitted all their positions on the left bank of the Danube, except Kalafat, without battle, simply on account of the concentration and development of the Russian forces.

The Turks quitted Oltenitzn on the 12th, destroying their own entrenchments.

The Turks attempted a passage near Kalarsch, and from an island opposite Giurgevo; but the Russians repulsed them at both places with considerable loss.

The Turks and Russians are both trying to get possession of the island of Mokanon, opposite Giurgevo.

Namik Pacha, who had arrived at Marseilles by the *Mentor*, left that city yesterday, for London.

The French Funds have undergone no change. At Vienna, yesterday, the Metalliques were at 91⅞; and Exchange on London, 11.18; and at Madrid, on the 14th, the Three per Cents were 42½; and the Deferred Stock, 23¾.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3rd.—The Sultan has held a Grand Council, and his Majesty gave Redschid Pacha an Imperial "Hat," or declaration, in which he thanks his troops and subjects for their loyalty and devotion; and announces his intention of joining the army in the spring. The declaration concludes:—"As the first head-quarters of my guard will be fixed at Adrianople, it is urgent that everything necessary for the troops which will be under my command should be prepared there. . . . May the Most High, through his love for the Holy Prophet, render my empire in every circumstance victorious and triumphant: and may all those who contribute to the success of that task be able to obtain happiness both in this world and in the next."

THE COUNT WALEWSKI, the French Ambassador at this Court, has been summoned to France to attend his Imperial master, but will return in a few days.—*Times*.

THE EARL OF SEAFIELD has been elected a Scottish Representative Peer. The election was in room of the late Lord Saltoun, and took place in Holyrood Palace on Wednesday.

THE PRINCESS NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY.—We have to record the death of one of the amiable daughters of the Earl of Jersey—her Highness the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy; which melancholy event took place at Torquay, in Devonshire, on Monday morning, at five o'clock. The Princess was the eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Jersey; was born on the 12th of August, 1822; and married Prince Nicholas Esterhazy on the 8th February, 1847. She leaves two children—Prince Paul and Prince Rupert. Several noble families will be placed in mourning by this bereavement.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.—The unexpected demise of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, at his seat, Badminton House, on the 17th instant. The noble Duke's dissolution was caused by gout flying to the stomach. His son, the Marquis of Worcester (now the Duke of Beaufort), was in attendance on his deceased father, and there was not time sufficient to allow of his reaching the family seat in time to see his father alive. The late Duke was born 5th February, 1792, and was, consequently, in the nine of his years, at his decease. The Dukedoms of Sutherland, Norfolk, Argyll, Cholmondeley, Westminster, Harrewby, and several others, will be placed in mourning by this melancholy event.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—The fleet at Spithead will most probably sail on a cruise on Monday next.

SOUTHAMPTON—FRIDAY.—The Royal Mail steam-ship, the *Solent*, arrived to-day from the West Indies, with the mails from thence and the Pacific.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.—A requisition is going the round for signatures, at Liverpool, calling on the Mayor to convene a meeting in order to urge the Ministry to give more efficient support to Turkey in her present struggle with Russia.

TONNAGE TO AUSTRALIA.—The demand for tonnage to Australia has, during the last few days, sensibly increased, and in consequence freights have risen from fifteen to twenty per cent. Goods which were shipped last week at 60s. per ton could not now be put on board for less than 70s. to 80s. for Melbourne and Sydney.

FIRES.—An extensive fire broke out on Friday morning, at four o'clock, on the premises of Messrs. Haynes and Co., St. Andrew's-road, Newington, Surrey. Nearly all the factory, warehouses, &c., with their contents, were destroyed before the fire was subdued.—A second fire occurred, about ten o'clock, on the premises of Messrs. Pilcher and Bargess, opposite the George and Blue Boar, Holborn; but, one of the Fire-Brigade stations being near, the fire was soon got under, though a good deal of damage was done.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.—On Friday morning a fatal accident happened to Thomas Porter, cab-driver No. 6935, who was conveying two gentlemen into the City: when opposite the Adelphi Theatre, the horse fell down, and pitched the driver over his vehicle. He was picked up, bleeding profusely from the head, and taken to the Charing cross Hospital. The injuries he had received proved so severe, that death shortly terminated his sufferings. Deceased has left a wife and large family unprovided for. An inquest will be held.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonries*: The Rev. F. H. Freeth, and the Rev. G. C. White, have been appointed to Cumbrea, diocese of Argyll. *Rectories*: The Rev. W. Holls, to Bradfield, with the rectory of Ruishbrook annexed, near Bury St. Edmunds; Rev. G. Naylor, to Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds; Rev. F. Spurrell, to Faulkbourne, Essex; Rev. F. Borradaile, to Norton Episcopi, with Atterby annexed; Rev. H. Temple, to Thornton, near Buckingham; Rev. J. Husband, to Sclattyn, near Oswestry. *Vicarages*: The Rev. W. Keene, to Whitby. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. W. H. Hugall, to Taddington, Derbyshire; Rev. F. V. Mather, to St. Paul, Clifton; Rev. E. Wood, to Bradfield, near Sheffield; Rev. H. Farish, to Ecclesfall, Yorkshire; Rev. Dr. G. Aspinall, to Duffus, Morayshire; Rev. T. Barry, to St. Barnabas, Liverpool; Rev. T. H. Chase, to Lydbrook, in the Forest of Dean; Rev. J. C. Gregory, to Loithkirk, near Barnard Castle; Rev. H. S. Randall, to St. Peter's Bishport, near Bristol; Rev. W. H. Wilson, to Birtley, near Hexham; Rev. E. E. Jones to St. Paul, Goresedd, Flintshire.

HIS Majesty the King of Hanover has been most graciously pleased to appoint the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, A.M., Rector of Shere, Surrey, one of his domestic chaplains.

CHURCH-RATES.—Church-rates have been refused at Kettering by 291 to 191; at Barnard Castle, by a majority of 49; and at Langtoft, by a large majority.

EAST ARDSLEY CHURCH.—This church was re-opened on Tuesday, after having been closed for a short time for the purpose of cleaning it and introducing an organ. The day was one of rejoicing in the village.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—Rev. J. Partridge, master of the Yarmouth Proprietary School, by the pupils; Rev. J. Firmin, minister of Trinity Church, Odd Rode, from the members of his Bible class; Rev. N. W. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, by the Rev. H. Newland, curate, the superintendents and teachers of St. Thomas's Sunday-schools, Ardwick.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 17.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Inches.
Nov. 11	30.256	49·2	32	40·1	− 3·9	95	N.E.	0.00
„ 12	30 299	50·9	36·0	43·9	+ 0·2	87	Calm.	0.00
„ 13	29.888	48·8	40·2	44·1	+ 0·7	96	N.E.	0.01
„ 14	29.779	46·2	39·8	39·5	− 3·7	92	S.W.	0.00
„ 15	29.672	43·3	31·2	36 6	− 6·3	100	Calm.	0.10
„ 16	29.763	45·5	32·0	39·4	− 3·3	88	N.	0.00
„ 17	29.814	49·1	37·6	43·3	− 0·1	88	S.W. to N.	0.00

Note.—The sign − denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is repres ted by 100

The reading of the barometer increased from 30.31 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.37 inches by 6h. p.m. on the 11th; decreased to 29.69 inches by the afternoon of the 13th; and increased to 29 87 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.881 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 39·6°, being 3 6° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 23·2°; being the difference between the highest reading, on the 12th, and the lowest reading, on the 17th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 12·4°. The greatest was 17·5°, on the 11th, and the least 8·4°, on the 14th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of one-tenth of an inch.

The Weather has been fine during the week; but the air has been misty, and fogs have been prevalent.

Lewisham, Nov. 18, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending Nov. 12, the births of 866 boys and 748 girls were registered in the Metropolitan districts The averages of the eight corresponding weeks in the previous eight years were [illegible]. The deaths registered within the same period were [illegible]; being more than in the preceding week in the [illegible] weeks. [illegible] to increase. The average number was [illegible] which [illegible] equal to [illegible] to increase [illegible] the corresponding [illegible] The numbers of births exceeded the deaths [illegible] In each of these different periods of [illegible] the number of males has been [illegible] and where [illegible] parishes is returned an agreement between [illegible] In the metropolitan districts, [illegible] were 83 deaths; of these 16 were cholera in the north-eastern [illegible] deaths 221; from cholera, 15; central districts [illegible] from cholera, none: in the east districts [illegible] and, in the south districts [illegible] from cholera, 4? In 4 registration districts, [illegible] their averages in [illegible] these, small [illegible] In [illegible] cases, [illegible] deaths 47 In [illegible] cases, [illegible] deaths 67 In [illegible] cases [illegible] between the [illegible] In [illegible] cases, [illegible] deaths 47 In [illegible] cases, [illegible] deaths 67

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 655.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1853. [PRICE, WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

THE signs of the approaching reform of Parliament are becoming palpable. The quarterly and daily organs of the Ministry hav begun to discuss the subject. As yet there have been no public meetings to express the popular feeling. The reason is, probably, that the public take but little interest in the matter. They remember the abortive project introduced by Lord John Russell in the session of 1853, and are quite content to await his Lordship's time, in the session of 1854, for the introduction of a more maturely-considered scheme. But although there are at present but little curiosity and less anxiety to know in what manner the great Whig leader proposes to deal with that great question with which his name will be for ever associated in the pages of English history, it is probable that public excitement will warm by degrees, and that the New Reform Bill will be the principal, if not the only, work of the session of 1854.

The circumstances of the country were very different when the first Reform Bill was agitated. The successful French Revolution of 1830 fired the enthusiasm of Whigs, Liberals, and Radicals; and the unwise opposition which the measure excited from the ultra-Tory party created a dangerous ferment. Men who are still young, remember the perilous circumstances that then prevailed—when it seemed but too probable that England would have imitated the example of France, and have effected a violent revolution. But the Reform Bill was happily carried. It did not satisfy the extreme party: but it met the views of moderate politicians as a safe if not a perfect measure. The satisfaction of its author was complete. He wished the measure to be a final one, and declared that a country like this could not afford continual revolutions. As time wore on, many defects and deficiencies were discovered in the Reform Act. Although it secured a real, if not in all points a fair representation of the people, new and rising towns felt aggrieved that they should be unrepresented in the great councils of the nation, whilst stagnant mediæval boroughs, with not a twentieth part of their population, counted for as much in the legislative halls of St. Stephen's as the great and thriving cities of Manchester and Glasgow. The exposures that from time to time were made of the gross and systematic bribery prevalent in such boroughs as Harwich, St. Albans, and scores of other places that were absolutely purulent with rottenness, became a public scandal; and a new Reform Bill was demanded, if for no other reason than to purge the country of such corruption. There arose about the same time a cry for what was called the "People's Charter," chiefly confined, however, to the working-classes, demanding a complete and organic change in the British Constitution. The clamour for the six points, as all the world knows, led to serious consequences, and there was a time when it seemed as if a deadly and irreconcileable feud had arisen between the Chartists and the middle and upper classes.

Even that great social reform which was commenced, if not effected, when Sir Robert Peel untaxed the food of the nation, was long impeded and endangered by the agitation of the noisy demagogues who maintained that universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, electoral districts, the vote by ballot, the abolition of the property qualification, and the payment of members of Parliament, would cure all political evils, and sweep away the Corn-laws, along with many other grievances. But the French Revolution of 1848 had a benefical effect on the English people. It did not excite the masses as the Revolution of 1830 had done. The French went too suddenly and too far "a-head" for the comprehension, to say nothing of the imitation, of the soberer English multitude. The English working classes looked on with curiosity, while the upper and middle classes surveyed the doings of the French and their Provisional Government with wonder and alarm. Universal suffrage and the Ballot, came into full operation in France. The results were very different from those anticipated. Out of the electoral urn—into which every Frenchman, of sane mind, and unconvicted of felony, was allowed to drop his balloting ticket—emerged the gaunt, fierce figure of a Military Despotism. With all the points of the English Charter, and many more, it was discovered that not a particle of freedom remained to the French. They could neither speak, write, nor print their opinions. They were not allowed to meet in public in greater numbers than thirty, without being fired upon by foot soldiers, or sabred by dragoons. The constitutional liberties for which the more advanced spirits of the nation had struggled so gallantly for sixty years, were trampled into the dust under the iron heel of the new Napoleon—the idol of universal suffrage. The lesson was not thrown away upon the extreme party in the British Isles. With a Parliamentary system which was theoretically very erroneous and imperfect, it was apparent even to the most obstinate that real and practical liberty could exist. Though Birkenhead, Kensington, and the Gorbals of Glasgow, had no voice in the British Parliament, and the venal electors of countless disgraceful boroughs openly sold their votes to the highest bidder, the subjects of the British Crown were the freest people in the world. No liberty achieved by their ancestors was insecure; and year after year Parliament, though not elected by universal suffrage, devoted its most earnest care and attention to the emancipation of industry, to the repeal of injudicious enactments, and to the abolition of taxes that operated against the health, the comfort, or the enjoyments of the multitudes. Universal suffrage might or might not be a good thing;

HORSES OF THE CRIMEA IN A WINTER STORM ON THE BLACK SEA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

but, to use a popular phrase, "the gilt had been taken off the gingerbread," and the French had proved that a very excellent Theory might be the parent of a very detestable Fact. The wholesome tendency of such experience was sufficient to cool the ardour of ultra-Reformers. The beneficial effects of Free-trade strengthened the kindly feeling which the unrepresented classes then began to entertain towards the British Constitution. When work is scarce, when the cold pinches, and when there is no beef nor bread in the artisan's cupboard, he turns his attention to politics, and thinks it would be a "capital thing if he had a vote." But when trade is flourishing, and wages are ample—when the wife can buy a new gown and bonnet, and the little children can be sent to school, the working man does not trouble his head about points of the Charter, or any universal panacea for miseries which he has ceased to feel. Such is the present aspect of the Reform question. The plague-spots of bribery are bad enough, and ought certainly to be remedied. As Lord John Russell has taken up the subject, it is well. If he had not so chosen, it would have been equally well, and all classes in the country would have waited his convenience.

Yet it is obvious to most people that the absence of all popular clamour and agitation upon the subject is an excellent reason for its introduction to Parliament in the approaching session. The first Reform Bill was extorted by fear, from an unwilling Legislature. The next will be calmly conceded: not because it has been violently demanded, but because it is just and reasonable that glaring abuses should be removed, and that palpable defects should be remedied. Lord John Russell has, to some extent, enlightened the public on his intentions; and it is generally supposed that the changes he will introduce will neither be many nor startling. There will be no electoral districts—no ballot—no shortening of the duration of Parliaments—no universal suffrage—and no payment of members. There will, however, be an extension of the suffrage, so as to include a greater number of the labouring classes both in town and country, and, possibly, of the professional classes in the metropolis and other large cities, now excluded from the exercise of political power by their residence in lodgings. There will, also, in all probability, be an extension of the franchise to large and growing towns, at the expense of some of the most notorious of the still remaining rotten boroughs. Many small boroughs now returning two members will be deprived of half their privilege, and allowed to return but one. Some alteration will be made in the law that compels the payment of parochial and other rates as an essential preliminary to the exercise of the right of voting. Beyond this, we do not anticipate that Lord John Russell's reforms will be carried. The country desires no organic changes. It is proud and grateful for the free constitution which has made it the example and the envy of the world, and will tolerate no rash experiments that might undermine the venerable and stately fabric. Better a few rotten boroughs, and a few anomalies, than a system of universal suffrage and electoral districts, which might substitute anarchy for liberty, and nurse the young giant of a future despotism. The question is safe in Lord John Russell's hands. We are quite certain he will not do too much; and there is equal reason to believe—judging from his past history and recent professions—that he will not do too little.

HORSES OF THE CRIMEA IN A WINTER STORM.

THE Illustration on our first page, which is copied from a picture by Feroglio, represents an extraordinary scene, which not unfrequently occurs on the southern coast of Russia. A whole herd of Horses overthrown in a snow storm, and scattered over the frozen surface of the Black Sea. The wild excitement of the event is ably realised, and fear fully illustrates the terrible incidents to which the country of the Don Cossacks is subject.

The Wild Horses of the Ukraine are a peculiar race; and are not only used by the dashing Cossack for riding, to carry him to the wars, but sometimes hunted down as food.

THE TURKISH ARMY.—The total number of regiments comprised in the whole regular force, is seventy-four, of which thirty-six are infantry and twenty-four cavalry. The gross strength of the effective force is 168,820 men, and that of the reserve 180,000; there are about 60,000 irregulars, and there is a nominal force of rather over 170,000, assigned as the contingencies of the tributary provinces: in all, half a million of men.—*Ottoman Empire and its Resources.*

LORD DERBY ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.—In a letter to the chairman of a meeting at Manchester, his Lordship says—"So far as I am informed as to the merits of the Eastern question, right appears to me to be altogether on the side of Turkey, and I believe that my opinions as to the utter futility of the pretexts put forward by Russia in justification of her acts of unprovoked aggression, are shared by the great mass of our countrymen."

"JUSTICE TO SCOTLAND."—Thursday, the 15th of December, has been fixed for the proposed demonstration in Glasgow in favour of the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights. The City-hall has been engaged for the occasion, and the Earl of Eglinton, the President of the Association, is expected to take the chair.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD "CROWBAR."—In "Johnson's Dictionary" the explanation given of the word is "piece of iron used as a lever to force open doors, as the Latin called a hoac cornua." In Walters' "English and Welsh Dictionary," the first part of which was published about the year 1770, the word is printed "Crow-bar." Is it probable that the word *crow* has been derived from the Camb.-Brit. word *cro*, a curve? and that the name has been given from the circumstance of one end of a crow-bar being curved for the purpose of making it more efficient as a lever.—*N. & Q.—Notes and Queries.*

"MAINE LAW" FOR ENGLAND.—The Earl of Harrington approves of a Maine law for England. The following has been received in answer to a communication from the secretaries of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Legislative Suppression of Intoxicating Liquors as Beverages: "Elvaston Castle, Nov. 17, 1853. DEAR SIRS,—I thank you for your letter of the 10th inst., and its enclosures. I have read and approve of the masterly address of the 'United Kingdom Alliance,' and am willing to give it, provided there is no responsibility attached to the council. I remain, most truly yours, HARRINGTON."

ADVICE TO ENGLISH FARMERS.—There has been a large and sound crop of potatoes in Ireland. Follow the two simple rules by which this good result has been obtained in Ireland, viz.—Plant the potatoes in new ground, that has not been tilled for many years, and, if possible, in peat. To plant them in ground that has been tilled for years, and, above all, in grass, as for example in gardens is a certain way to lose both in sort and quantity. Peat soil cannot be found in all places, but there is hardly a borough ground in every farm, and besides the sound crop so gotten, the ground will be brought into good order. 2. Plant them early.

IRELAND NOT RICH IN FOOD.—The London papers from the country markets show that the prices of grain, and very recently nearly every article of food, are receding. The report in all larger markets of Ireland, of the state of the crops, and of all kinds of provisions, are also favourable, and Waterford are pretty much the same as the large.

LARGE CAPTURE OF HERRINGS.—The Dawlish fishermen, on the south coast of Devonshire, caught upwards of 200,000 herrings last Saturday: a great boon to the poor, who purchased them readily, in consequence of the high prices of all descriptions of animal food. The fishermen have not had such a piece of good luck for many weeks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The cholera is in Paris; it is not generally known, and with the exception of the doctors, who can no longer have any doubt on the matter, people choose to consider it as very doubtful, as a report set about by alarmists. It is a mistake, this voluntary incredulity, which causes salutary precaution to be neglected. This incredulity shows that there are various kinds of fear. Sometimes fear exaggerates the danger; and sometimes, on the contrary, it denies its existence, believing that it suffices to shut your eyes in order to avoid the danger. This proves that in both cases fear is puerility which education should apply itself to combat and cause to disappear: it ought and it will.

The re-opening of the Italian Opera took place last Tuesday. The result of this event disappointed to a certain degree the anticipations which had been formed for it. And yet Alboni sung: But she was alone, or appeared to be alone. Tamburini was detestable. Gardoni mediocre; the *salle* was not sufficiently warmed; the fog had entered without paying for its place, and laughed at the *contrôle* and *contrôleur*. Then, also, the "Cenerentola" was the opera given—an opera of which every one is completely tired, and which did not appear newer because it had not been heard for a year. The boxes were not empty, but they were occupied by unknown faces and questionable toilettes—it was no longer the elegant assembly of 1829 and of 1847: then every one knew every one, and visits were made from one box to another, exchanging news and questions—it was less the hall of a theatre than a *salon* with compartments. Will these good times return this year for the Italian Theatre? We shall be able to judge of this better towards the end of next January, when the Court will have established its winter quarters at the Tuileries; when the *châtelaines* and the *châtelaines* will have quitted their châteaux in Normandie, Bourgogne, and Touraine, for their hotels in the Faubourg St. Honori, the Faubourg St. Germain, and the Chaussée d'Antin. The same evening (last Tuesday) was given the first representation at the Gymnase, of M. A. Dumas's (son) piece, "Diane de Lys." The success was immense and merited; the piece is full of interest, the dialogue sparkling with wit, and the parts are played by the actors with incomparable talent, both in detail and general effect. Mdme Rose Cherie is certainly, after Mdlle. Rachel, the first and most perfect actress of all the French theatres. There was an immense crowd to witness the first representation of this piece, of which it was known that the subject was the "Dame aux Perles." Every box had its *Dame au Camellia*, dressed most exquisitely, and holding the *bouquet de la reconnaissance* ready to throw to the author, over the head of the actress. Madame Doche, who had played the part of the *Dame au Camellia* with such distinguished success, applauded with both hands the *Dame aux Perles* (that is to say, Mdme. Rose Cherie—that is to say, M. Alexandre Dumas (fils). She occupied the stage box, facing the Imperial stage box, in which was the Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia; and beneath his father, in a stage box on the ground floor, was the son, the Prince Napoleon. The Italian theatre was this decidedly neglected for the Gymnase; and Mdme. Rose Cheri triumphed over Mdme. Alboni (Comtesse Pepoli). How are we to explain this preference? Simply by the attraction of the crowd for the crowd.

In the shops nothing is heard but lamentations and groans. They complain of selling nothing: but to whom can they sell? The Parisians who buy are not yet in Paris; and the foreigners who come, but who do not remain, do not buy more than is no longer a journey. Formerly, when people went from Paris to London, they thought themselves obliged to bring back from London whatever they remarked as being exclusively English; and those going from London to Paris considered it incumbent on them to bring back from Paris whatever was exclusively Parisian. But now, between Paris and London there is no longer distance or difference. What is well made in Paris is equally well made in London; what is well made in London is equally well made in Paris. So, each buys what he or she wants at home—emulation has dimished in equality. Everywhere unity is established without one's being able clearly to explain how.

On Monday there was a *grande chasse* at Fontainebleau; but, do what they will, they find it impossible to drive away or kill *ennui*—which defies chasseurs on foot or on hor-back; men, women, dogs, and valets. In reality it is neither the stag, the golden pheasant, roebuck, the deer, partridges, or woodcocks, that they *chasse*; it is *ennui*, always *ennui*, and they never conquer it. They reach it, it does not stir; they take aim, but it never falls. It is a dumb and motionless phantom.

We hear from Vienna that on the 17th, the Duke of Nemours arrived on a visit to Frohsdorf, when the reconciliation between the head of the House of Bourbon and the sons of the late Louis Philippe was completed. The Duke of Nemours has since returned the visit of his Royal relative. A convention provides, it is said, that Count de Chambord is to be recognised as the legitimate heir to the Crown. In case of the Countess's death, he agrees not to marry again. If he dies childless, the Count de Paris is to be the successor to the present Pretender.

Count Walewski, the French Ambassador at the English Court, who has been absent a few days from his post on leave, is expected to bring back with him from Fontainebleau the proposals of Louis Napoleon, whether these be for increased activity on the part of the neutral fleets, a disembarkation of troops on one or other shore of the Black Sea, or the execution of a secret treaty between France and England on the Eastern question.

The reduction of the duties upon coals and iron is another and most important step towards Free-trade. The Imperial decree has caused some jealousy in Belgium, the iron manufacturers of which have hitherto been favoured to the prejudice of those of Great Britain.

The subject of the coronation of the Emperor is again mooted; and it is believed that the ceremony will be performed on the anniversary of the marriage, the 29th of January, by the Archbishop of Paris, who will have previously received a Cardinal's hat. The rumour also prevails in Paris of a projected marriage between the young King of Portugal and the daughter of the King of the Belgians, who is now in her fourteenth year.

It is considered probable the Bank of France will shortly raise their rate of discount to 5 per cent, owing to the drain of specie which is still going on.

The police have made a domiciliary visit at the house of M. Leon Faucher; but nothing was found to implicate him.

A great number of persons continue to be arrested in the provincial towns on charges of disaffection to the Government. The high price of provisions seems, however, to be the chief cause of the discontent, especially in the south of France.

The Superior Court has given its decision in the affair of the foreign correspondents. It confirms the decision of the Imperial Court of Rouen, which is to the effect that the Prefect of Police has the power of seizing and open letters which have been entrusted to the Post-office.

The Emperor has given 15,000f. to the Mayor of Fontainebleau, to aid the municipality of that town in reducing the price of bread in favour of the necessitous classes.

The Emperor has taken upon himself the entire cost of the monument to be erected at Fontainebleau in honour of Napoleon I.

His Imperial Highness Jerome Napoleon has purchased a piece of ground on the site called Le Perrey, at Havre, for the purpose of erecting a residence on it, his intention being to visit Havre every year.

The railway for omnibuses, from the Place de la Concorde to the Barrière de Passy (of which we gave Illustrations last week), was on Saturday formally opened by M. Magne, Minister of Public Works, after undergoing certain alterations. The ceremony was at ended by a number of eminent official dignitaries—among whom were M. Casabianca, ex-Minister of State; M. Romieu, Inspector-General of the Libraries of the Emperor; M. de St. Marsault, Prefect of Versailles; M. de Saulxure, Secretary-General of the Prefecture of Police; and M. Dupuis, civil engineer of Paris. It was represented to the Minister that the line would be better if the rails, instead of being on the side of the road, were in the middle, as the traction would be less; and his Excellency promised that the matter should be taken into consideration. There is a question of prolonging the railway to Sèvres, and by the quays to Bercy.

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The telegraphic despatch purporting that Bucharest was in flames, and the Russian army in retreat, is proved to have been without foundation. Taking up the narrative of the campaign from its commencement, it appears that the Turks crossed the Danube in force at Widdin and Turnukai; that they threw detachments on to the left bank at two or three intermediate points, and pursued did the same at Hirova or Bratlow, lower down the stream. At Giurgevo their attempt failed. One only of their positions on the left bank was attacked by the Russians—that, namely, at Oltenitza. This position is now well ascertained—they repulsed assault after assault in a series of severe engagements to be won the 4th and 11th of this month; up to that date the Turks had been successful everywhere: had repulsed the enemy repeatedly at the island opposite Giurgevo, and with great slaughter at Oltenitza, and were believed to be in a condition to march upon Bucharest. In this emergency, however, Prince Gortschakoff was able, by concentrating his forces midway between Bucharest and the Danube, to outnumber the assailants immediately in his front. Their opportunity was then gone, and the Turks prudently repassed to their own side of the river, effecting a voluntary retreat in good order and without loss. The altered position of the two armies leaves Prince Gortschakoff without any assailant on his side the Danube immediately in front of him; secures at the same time the base of his operations; and clears his communications with Moldavia and Bessarabia, so that he can receive whatever amount of reinforcements the Czar may be able to send him. The left wing of the Ottomans, under Ismail Pacha, however, which was the first to cross the Danube at Widdin, still retains its position on the left bank at Kalafat, and may be said to occupy Little Wallachia. It was expected that the Russians would make an attack upon Kalafat as soon as Osten-Sacken's corps arrived, and the remainder of Liders could be brought up to guard the approaches to Bucharest. From the Prath to the Wallachian capital, however, is a long march, especially for an army corps, which cannot travel without an immense train of waggons.

It is stated that the French Government has proposed a bold and decided course of policy—nothing less than a treaty of pacific tion with this country, which would, of course, be open to the adhesion of the other Great Powers, for the purpose of imposing terms of peace upon the belligerents, and endeavouring to terminate the war. Two precedents are quoted in favour of this plan: the first, the Treaty of London, concluded on July 6th, 1827, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, for the pacification of Greece; and the second, the Quadruple Treaty of July, 1840, by which Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia agreed to impose terms of peace between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. In each of these cases the intervention was successful, and it is contended that either by a direct arrangement between the parties concerned, or by a conference of the Great Powers to be held in London and Paris, means may be devised for terminating hostilities. Meanwhile, ships of war, both from the French and British fleets, are reported to have entered the Black Sea, where they will defend the Turkish coast from invasion.

The *Moniteur* gives the following information relative to the retreat of the Turks across the Danube:

News received from Vienna, dated the 19th, confirms the fact of the evacuation of Oltenitza, and of the movement in retreat of the Turks to the right bank of the Danube. That manœuvre had not been precluded by any fresh encounter between the two armies. The passage of the Danube was effected in good order, and without the Turks having been disturbed. Kalarach and Giurgevo were evacuated at the same time. The advanced posts of the division of Osten-Sacken had got beyond Jassy. On the left bank of the Danube the Ottoman troops continued to occupy Kralafat and its environs with 25,000 men: they were receiving reinforcements from Widdin and Sophia.

It is probable that the real reason which induced Omer Pacha to withdraw was, that the torrents of rain which had fallen on the previous two days made it impossible for him to attack the Russian entrenchments with any hope of success. This theory is confirmed by the *Patrie*:—

The last news from the theatre of war is of the highest interest. For some days past the account of a vigorous march of the Turks from Oltenitza on Bucharest has been expected, and already had a report been spread that their troops had invested that place. It appears that the torrential rains which took place after the battle of Oltenitza have been fatal to the natives of the Turks. Retarded by the inundations which, by swamping the ground, rendered the movement of artillery impossible—they have lost valuable time, the Russians have been thus able to concentrate the greater part of their forces round Bucharest; and the expedition of the Turks to that place has failed. General Gortschakoff will time to assemble from 45,000 to 50,000 men for the defence of that important strategic point. In this state of things he has decided on stopping their forward movement. After destroying the quarantine building and the works thrown up at Oltenitza, they succeeded in re-crossing the Danube in the greatest order, and without being at all disturbed by the enemy.

A Vienna paper has the following:—

On the 11th and 12th there must have been sharp fighting in the neighbourhood of Oltenitza, as waggon-loads of wounded men were brought in along that road. Some of the wounded men, to whom I spoke, told me that the Turks had been beaten; but here, people are not so sure that the victory was on the side of the Russians, as Prince Gortschakoff sends courier after courier to Osten-Sacken and Lüders to urge them to advance as speedily as possible. Several Russian staff officers, severely wounded, have just been brought in. The city is in considerable commotion.

Kalafat will now be the central point of interest. Letters from Krajova of the 10th instant state that the Russians have concentrated a large force in and around that town. Their outposts are close to Kalafat, where frequent skirmishes took place. Ismail Pacha's head quarters were at Kalafat, which Omer Pacha has been instructed to hold if possible; while, at the same time, he has been ordered to abstain from further operations during the winter. There are rumours of the taking of Krajova by the Ottoman troops, after a smart engagement between the troops of Ismail Pacha and the corps of the Russian General Puchkoff. Krajova is situated on the left bank of the Schyl, at a short distance from Kalafat. It has a fortified castle, in a most advantageous position; and which, though in bad condition, might be made available for defence. Omer Pacha was expected to establish his *échelon* along the left bank of the Danube in a corps of 40,000 men, and to fortify himself in the strongest possible manner in the triangle comprised between Kalafat, Krajova, and Narnosk, and thus secure his communications between both banks, and have a base of operations to act in Lesser Wallachia.

It is asserted that Prince Gortschakoff has received positive orders to assume the offensive, and that Russian pontoons have been sent to Oltenitza.

Fuad Effendi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was preparing to leave for the head quarters of Omer Pacha, where he was named Political Director, or Imperial Commissioner. Fuad Effendi was the Minister of Foreign Affairs whose dismissal Prince Menschikoff, on his first visit to Constantinople, insisted upon with such brutal arrogance; and his being now charged with the important duty of maintaining the connexion between the operations of the army and the policy of the Porte was held to prove that the Sultan was determined not to abandon the line of policy he has adopted. Fuad Effendi being the old and intimate friend of Omer Pacha, it was not considered as probable that any misunderstanding would arise between them. It is whispered, however, that the real object of Fuad Effendi's mission is for the purpose of restraining the martial ardour of Omer Pacha, who still exists among political persons a very confident hope that affairs will be arranged without recourse being had to further hostilities; and the Austrian Internuncio, M. de Bruck, received despatches on the 7th which were believed to contain a definite project for the settlement of the quarrel with Russia. M. de Bruck immediately afterwards had an interview with Redschid Pacha. The Prussian Government is also ready in its best efforts to induce the Russian and Turkish Governments to conclude an armistice.

The combined fleets have received orders to advance to Constantinople, and join the two divisions at anchor there for some days. On the 6th, the French, Prussian, and English Admirals held a conference on board the *Mahmoudie*. The naval officers of Turkey and the allied fleets met to consult and ascertain whether or not the Black Sea is navigable in winter. They came to the conclusion that the navigation, though difficult, is not impossible. The announcement of the adjudication for the supplies of the French fleet, which states that the contractor had engaged from the sea of Marmora to Odessa, produced considerable sensation at Constantinople; and it was considered as, in some sort, a contradiction to the assurance that the fleets would not enter the Black Sea. A part of the Turkish fleet will go to Batoum;

and, it is said, four French and English steamers will cruise off the Russian coast. It was believed in Constantinople that the English Ambassador will suffer the British fleet to enter the Black Sea, to protect the coast against any attack on the part of the Russians, and that he has offered vessels for the transport of troops to the Asiatic coast. It was even said, although the information is questionable, that the arrival of French and English auxiliary troops has been officially promised by the representatives of the Western Powers

The Turkish Government had sent to the Black Sea a naval division, consisting of two frigates, two corvettes, and a brig, in order to protect the coast against a *coup de main* on the part of the Russians. The Turco-Egyptian squadron keeps a strict watch on the coast of the Black Sea, from Trebizond to Redout-Kaleh, in which district the army of Abdi Pacha is operating. On the 7th, the whole of the Turco-Egyptian fleet was to enter the Black Sea, with orders to attack the Russians wherever they might be found. A private letter from Constantinople announces that news had been received of the Turco-Egyptian squadron, of whose operations Trebizond is the centre. It is stated that a division of that squadron had proceeded to Redout-Kaleh, and proceeding to land supplies at Poti. The Russian ships, inferior in number, had escaped in consequence of a thick fog; but a transport, laden with troops, had run aboard a Russian frigate, and went down.

Letters from Constantinople announce that the Ottoman Government had purchased 20,000 horses for the service of their cavalry and their artillery. Ten thousand had already been delivered, which are to be distributed amongst the new regiments of light cavalry about to be formed

Two new general officers have been attached to the Generals-in-Chief of the armies of Asia, to take their place in case of necessity; they are Sadyk Pacha and Said Pacha, both Major-generals. A steamer from Trebizond, on the 6th, brought three pieces of cannon and eighty-ninety prisoners, captured at the affair of the fort of Chevkedy, St Nicolas

A Turkish garrison had been stationed in Chevkedy, and it was placed in an excellent state of defence. It is ascertained that the Russians are inferior in number in that country. The strength of the Turkish army on the Asiatic-Russian frontier is about 70,000 men, of whom one-third are regular troops. 24,000 are at Batoum, and 46,000, under Abdi Pacha, on the frontiers of Grusia. As horses or oxen could not be procured to draw the artillery, the inhabitants of the different districts relieved each other, dragging 30 guns, weighing 1500 cwt., all the way from Trebizond to Kars.

We read in a letter from Constantinople of the 17th, in the *Journal des Débats*:—

One of the Russian prisoners captured by the Turks in the fort on the frontier of Asia Minor was taken the other day before the Seraskier, and there he underwent in presence of several persons, a short interrogatory. This is what one of the witnesses of the scene has related to me:—After having addressed to the prisoner several questions on the corps to which he belonged, and on the military organisation of Russia, the perspective was opened to him of passing some days at Constantinople, and then of being sent to Prince Gortschakoff, on condition that he would everywhere say what he had seen, and that he would tell his comrades that the Turks do not eat the Christians. The soldier refused, saying that he did not know what he stated him on his return; that the fact that could happen to him would no doubt be to be sent back to his regiment, but that he had had enough of it. "But," it was said to him, "you can see your family again" "My family," replied the soldier, "it is now eighteen years that I have been separated from it, and since the day that I was taken off from my village, I have had no news of my father, my mother, or any of my relatives! They are perhaps all dead, or they have forgotten me! Leave me here in the peace, there will always be time enough to give me up!" This declaration produced a strong impression on the auditors, and it was naturally related everywhere. Since the letters prepared for the Russian soldiers were taken in the same affair, and they were the disguising, black, sour, and detestable, that the captors placed them on board the steamer charged to bring here the wounded, the lives of the combatants have been exhibited, and do not produce less effect than they did on the frontiers of Asia Minor.

Advices from the Bosnian frontier, of the 5th inst., state that the contingent of that province, a corps of about 12,000 men, was preparing to join the Turkish army. The Porte had been applied to for orders to allow the corps to march through the Servian territories, the shortest route to the position assigned to the Bosnians in the Turkish lines on the Danube. As no answer had been given to this demand, the commander of the Bosnian contingent was preparing to cross the Servian frontier without leave. The new Russian Consul-General who arrived at Belgrade three weeks ago, has taken down his flag and left Belgrade. The Servian Government was supposed by this act to make a public acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of the Porte, and an announcement of their determination not to co-operate with Russia at present. The Servians, however, appear resolved to maintain a stern neutrality, and to guard their frontier against all invasion. A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says:—

The Turks have erected a camp near Urzitza (probably Wrbitza), on the Servian frontier. They have commenced throwing a bridge across the Drina (probably Zrna) and have sent out pickets. The Servians are greatly excited, having resolved as one man to defend the frontier. Cannon have been sent there from Kragujewatz. A conflict is expected.

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the Czar has caused the alarm drilling, which takes place every year in autumn, or during the early winter, to be immediately taken in hand, and has expressed his perfect satisfaction with the ready appearance of the troops on the ground, fully accoutred for service. The Czar has ordered three large war-steamers of 84 guns each to be immediately built for the Baltic. The requisite engines, which will be of 500-horse power each, will be ordered of the home engine builders, by way of encouragement to this branch of trade

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a despatch from General Prince Woronzoff, which admits that the Russians have sustained reverses in Circassia

The present line of operations in the south, extending as it does through nearly twenty degrees of longitude, from Krajova, in the west, to Akhska in the east, is apportioned to three different commands: from Krajova to Fokschan, under Gortschakoff; from Ismail, along the coast of Bessarabia and Southern Russia, under Soldiers; and the Caucasian scene of operations under Woronzow; and besides these the Black Sea fleet, under the command of Menschikoff. Prince Paskiewitsch, though he may be incapacitated from taking an active part in field operations, will be entrusted with the supreme arrangement of the combination, whether he will find it necessary to take up his temporary abode at some point further south than Warsaw, and more contiguous to the scene of action, remains to be seen

We learn, from Odessa, that the 1st and 2nd infantry corps will advance towards the Pruth, and Poland be occupied by the guard and grenadier corps.

AUSTRIA.

That the successes of the Turks at so short a distance from the frontiers have raised the hopes of the malcontents in Austria is natural, and Government has begun to take most energetic precautionary measures. The troops in Transylvania, which a month since did not amount to more than 6000 men, are being reinforced, and the general observation, about 35 000 strong, will be posted between the fortresses of Temesvar and Arad, the men on furlough belonging to the regiments undermarching orders have been recalled, and the state of siege in the Hungarian provinces is even more rigorous than it was in 1850. Some of the troops in garrison here have received orders to march, and their place will be filled up by other regiments from Bohemia. Last week a kind of council of War was held, at which his Majesty presided, and it was then agreed that the corps of observation should be joined by the Banat. Letters from Vienna speak very confidently of the nomination of M. de Flequelmont to the direction of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

We hear from Turin that the Bank Bill having been rejected in the Senate by a majority of four votes, the King has closed the session, and dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. The elections will take place on the 8th of December, and the new Chambers are to meet on the 19th of that month. The Bank Bill proposed to entrust to the National Bank the management of the funds of the Treasury.

A letter from Naples, of the 14th inst., announces the discovery of the remains of an antique villa, between Acerno and Scafati, on the banks of the Sarno, at a depth of only three or four feet under the level of the earth. The architecture, with the exception of the arcades, bears no resemblance to the buildings of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The house is about the front wall is partly rotted by the oozing of the waters of the Sarno, some ten larger rooms. There were found in it a female skeleton, that of a child, and an agricultural implement of bronze. During the last excavations made at Pompeii several human skeletons, and one of a dog, were discovered, pressed one upon the other. Two gold rings, ornamented with cameos, were found on the fingers of the left hand of one of the skeletons. They have been deposited in the Bourbon Museum at Naples.

PORTUGAL.

We receive from Lisbon the melancholy intelligence that her Majesty the Queen of Portugal died in childbirth on the 15th, at noon. According to the laws of the kingdom, the King-Consort will be Regent until the majority of her eldest son, Don Pedro, who has barely completed the sixteenth year of his age. The deceased Queen Donna Maria II da Gloria was only in her thirty-fourth year, being born on the 4th of April, 1819—a month before her Majesty Queen Victoria. She was the daughter of Don Pedro I. Emperor of Brazil (IV. in the series of the Kings of Portugal)

UNITED STATES.

The Whigs had carried the New York State election, and the Democrats that of New Jersey.

It is stated that a decided step has been taken towards the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. The French and British Consuls had protested, and the American Commissioner had replied in firm manner. This movement had caused great excitement.

John Mitchell, the Irish exile, who had effected his escape from Van Diemen's Land, has arrived at New York, via the Sandwich Islands.

The managers of the New York Exhibition have at last announced that the Crystal Palace will be kept open through the winter.

The prospects of an extensive reduction in the duties on iron, as well as of those on the other principal articles of importation, are steadily increasing. The revenue receipts continue to augment. There are anticipations of an extraordinary trade with England, owing to the conjoint demand for breadstuffs and cotton. Hitherto, what a failure of the harvest has occurred in England, the advantage derived by the United States from their increased shipments of flour has been in a great degree counteracted by a lessened demand for cotton, consequent upon the impaired means of the population on this side; but at the present time, owing to the prosperity which, through the altered commercial system of Great Britain, has been rendered compatible even with a scarcity of food, the markets for cotton and breadstuffs are simultaneously active. Hence a more profitable export trade than has ever before been experienced is confidently looked for; and, as this is certain to be followed by a liberal expenditure on manufactured goods, the importations, it is contended, will be augmented in nearly the same degree, and the Customs receipts proportionally raised.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, NOV. 22.—Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir George Francis Seymour, K.C.B., G.C.H., the Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station, is ordered to be relieved by Rear-Admiral of the White Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard. The Russian corvette, *Navarin*, 20, cleared out of Portsmouth harbour to-day, re-shipped her powder, &c., at Spithead, and sailed for Kamschatka.

PLYMOUTH, NOV. 22.—The *Impérieuse*, 50, screw, Captain Watson; *Fearless*, 16, paddle; *Desperate*, 8, screw, proceeded to sea at four o'clock this afternoon, under steam and sail. Her destination is not known, but it is supposed that she will proceed to the Dardanelles. The others are to rendezvous at Malta, but will, probably, join Admiral Cory's squadron shortly.

THANKS FROM LISBON.—Captain Scott, of her Majesty's ship *Odin*, now in the Tagus, has received a very handsome letter of thanks from the municipality of Lisbon, for the service rendered by the officers and seamen under his command in assisting to extinguish a fire which broke out on the 29th ult., and which at first threatened to spread to a wide extent. The party who landed from the *Odin* on the occasion was headed by the First Lieut. W. Mould.

SAIL IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.—It is now the opinion of many naval officers that it is use less to send sailing-vessels to the Arctic regions, even as store-ships only, as they prove a great incumbrance to the steamers having them in tow, and are liable to be nipped in the ice. It is the general opinion that, in the event of Captain M'Clure having been in command of a steamer, he would long before this time have brought her through the North-West Passage, as he was often known to have had the sight of open water as far as the eye could reach, if he could only have had the aid of steam-power to work into it.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST.—A valuable service of plate has been presented by the King of Holland to his Excellency Major S. J. Hill, the Governor of the Gold Coast. Major Hill has also had presented to him a valuable rich gold-mounted scimeter, by the Governor, civil officers and merchants of the Gambia, in token of their high reverence in the field in 1849; and a gold medal from the South Holland Insurance Company, as from shipwreck

THE NEW YACHT FOR THE QUEEN.—Preparations have just been commenced at Pembroke Royal Dockyard for building a new steam yacht for the Queen.

THE FLEETS IN THE BOSPHORUS.—It appears that the accidents encountered by the French and English squadrons in their passage to Constantinople were not confined to our British ships alone. The *Jupiter*, French line-of-battle ship, went on shore; and, melancholy to relate, the boat of the *Semi* steamer in rendering assistance to her, was swamped, and twelve of her crew lost.

THE ROYAL NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The present naval force of Great Britain consists of 645 ships of war (either building, in ordinary, or in commission), carrying from 10 to 180 guns each. Also, 115 ships doing harbour duty, and 69 steam vessels of the Coast Guard service. Of this number, 180 are armed steamers, from 200 to 800 horse power (a any of them propelled by the screw), constructed on the most approved principles for active sea service. This immense fleet, the largest of any maritime power, employs in time of peace 40,000 to 45,000 embodied seamen, 40 d able lads, and 12 000 Royal Marines—to be increased to 15,000, consisting of 4 divisions, divided into 149 companies, viz.:—1st Division, head-quarters Chatham, 25 companies; 2nd Division, Portsmouth, 27 companies; 3rd Division, Plymouth, 24 companies; and 4th Division, Woolwich, 25 companies; total, 102; and 12 companies of Royal Marine Artillery, head-quarters Portsmouth. Also, the enrolled Dockyard Volunteer Brigades, viz., Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke Brigades; and the Fencible Reserve, Royal William, and Breakwater Volunteering-yard Battalions all of which are well disciplined and exercised in gunnery, cutlass and fortification defences. In addition to these are the Coast Guard Brigades or Divisions round the different points of the coast, all well armed.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—It is stated that Cardinal Wiseman is still at Rome, whither he went from Paris, after attending at the translation of the relics of St. Theodosia, at Amiens, and that it is more than probable that he will not return again to England. His health is said to have suffered considerably from the severity of his labours in England since the establishment of the Papal hierarchy; and a growing opinion is, we understand, prevalent in Roman Catholic circles, that the Pope will employ him in some high diplomatic post at Rome, instead of sending him back to superintend the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church in England.

AN INFANT NOMINATED TO BE SHERIFF.—Walter de Winton, Esq., of Maestrigh Castle, nominated by the Judges (the first on the list) to be Sheriff of Radnorshire, is an infant; and extensive preparations are being made to commemorate by attaining his majority at the end of the present month of November. There is, we believe, no former example of an infant being *nominated* to be Sheriff. Mr. de Winton will be of age before the "pricking" of the list of Sheriffs.

THE SPA GAMING ROOMS.—The general receipts of the company that carries on the gaming-house at Spa have this year amounted to 2,650,000 f., and the expenses of the establishment to 1,210,000 f.; leaving a net profit of 1,440,000 f., of which 525,000 goes to the Government, and 196,892f. to the shareholders after deducting from the profits the charges of the administration, the portion of the hospitals, and that of the charitable fund for the poor of the commune

HOW TO MAKE EXETER-HALL SAFE.—Carry round the building, at the level of the floor of the large hall, an iron balcony, and lead from the balcony four iron staircases; two staircases from the corners into the area on the north side of the building, and two from the corners of the south side; the two south staircases to debouche into the area from the Strand entrance, with two doors opening just outside the large hall, and two doors to the recessed south balconies. The means of egress would then be increased from the present three to nine.—*Correspondent of the Builder.*

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.—The present Duke (who is Captain of the 1st Life Guards) inherits a splendid unincumbered income of over £50,000 a year, having never joined in the extravagant mode of his late father. We understand he is not a very prudent speculator, and in his time the perquisite for uses of the house of Beaufort will doubtless wholly recover themselves. We may mention here that there is a sort of tradition among us that family, that none of the Dukes of Beaufort live to be 63 and we believe there is no instance of either of them having attained that age. —*Bristol Mercury.*

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, OR LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We detailed last week, it will be remembered, the expenditure of part of the present £1200 voted by Parliament from year to year in aid of persons (or their widows and children) who have rendered distinguished services to the country. We have now to add a further grant from the balance in hand, of £50, "to Mary Wilson, or Train, widow of the late Joseph Train, and unto Rosina Train, daughter of the aforesaid Joseph Train, or the survivor of them, in consideration of his personal services to literature, and the valuable aid derived by the late Sir Walter Scott from Mr. Train's antiquarian and literary researches, prosecuted under Sir Walter's directions." No Englishman, who has derived even one hour's delight from the 'Waverley Novels," will grudge this pension to the widow and daughter of Joseph Train. Scott, perhaps, over-rated the assistance he received from the inquiring, anxious, diligent "Joseph;" his kindheartedness made him do that; but Train's services unquestionably lightened the labours of the great novelist; and the pension is one which Lord Aberdeen was in every respect wise in recommending to her Majesty.

The Moustache movement has taken root among authors and artists. All the Crystal Palace employés are to wear the hairy-chin and upper-lip livery which Nature has given to man. Some are advancing favourably: Mr. Samuel Phillips has consulted Truefit to great advantage; Mr. Owen Jones has presented his Alhambra razors to a friend; and Mr. Digby Wyatt is designing a pair of mediæval scissors, to keep his beard and imperial in good order. If the epidemic rages, and beards come once more into fashion (thanks to Mr. Charley and Mr. Albert Smith), we shall be curious to see what shaped beard the new editor of the *Quarterly* will assume, and how the President of the Royal Academy will cultivate his imperial and moustache. The hair on the upper lip of Shakspeare's bust at Stratford might form a good model for some dramatic writer for the Surrey; and the whiskers which Vandyck wears might be copied with advantage by some high-laying contributor to the Gallery in Suffolk-street. The curiosity expressed in literary and artistic circles on this unexpected adornment of the face is great and general. We shall watch the movement, and report progress—perhaps call in an artist to depict the growth of three weeks with and without moustache.

While writing of the Crystal Palace, we may mention that Messrs. Bradbury and Evans have been appointed Printers Ordinary and Extraordinary to the Crystal Palace Company. Their contract with the Company contains a clause which affects literature and the rewards to literary men. They are to pay the authors of the books they print for the Company, and to pay such prices as the Company shall direct to be paid. In other words, the Company will draw cheques for their authors upon their printers, and Messrs. Bradbury and Evans must get their money back out of the profits of their printing. Their first payments will include sums, not too liberal or too large, to Sir Gardner Wilkinson and Mr. Layard. So unusual a contract elicits many speculative remarks among printers and in "the Row" generally. There is also some talk of the Company having a weekly paper on literature, art, science, &c.—in other words, a "Sydenham Athenæum."

Among the useful publications of the week we may safely include an admirable little book for the use of artists, sculptors, engravers, and printsellers. It is called "The Laws of Artistic Copyright, and their Defects," and is a author is a Mr. Blaine, Barrister-at-law. Artists (it was said by Sir Thomas Lawrence) are more ignorant of the laws appertaining to their own artistic wants than any other class of men usually named with them—such as authors and men of science. We can confirm the remark of Lawrence by our own experience, and can recommend Mr. Blaine's *brochure* to the study of all who design, and who want their works to be engraved. But a clear exposition of the laws affecting artists is not the only valuable feature of Mr. Blaine's publication. He has grappled with the laws themselves; and, in a concluding chapter, has stated modestly and sensibly such suggestions as have occurred to him for the amendment of the laws of copyright. He suggests, among his most material changes, that the present Acts should be repealed, and the laws now in force consolidated into one Act; that, to protect existing bona fide claims to copyright; that copyright should be extended to all parts of the British dominions; that the period of duration should be the same as for literary copyright; that the exhibition of a picture should not affect copyright; and that at the request of plaintiff or defendant, all courts should have the power to refer cases at once to arbitration. Let us hope that the Board of Trade will pay attention to Mr. Blaine, and embody his suggestions in a new and consolidated Act. Mr. Blaine would confer a second service were he to give us a similar digest of the laws affecting authors and publishers.

The Emperor of Russia is not wholly engrossed in war: he has an agent in Italy treating for the purchase of the choicer antiquities; and has all but secured the famous Campana collection. We have no agent in Italy or elsewhere—we have no kind of system in seeking to secure what may occur for sale. This should not be. Fresh discoveries are also being made in Italy. At Canosa a necropolis has been laid open, containing inscriptions in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, relating to a Jewish colony of the fourth or fifth century. Some Italo Greek vases of unusual height have also been discovered; and a bronze statue, seven feet high, has been dug up in Pompeii during the present month. We have yet to relate, however, the most curious of very recent discoveries. In a lumber-room of the Museum at Naples has been found several boxes of the first excavations made, a hundred years ago, at Herculaneum. Our Correspondent (an excellent authority on all such matters) speaks of them in terms of equal delight and surprise.

Artists are asking, "When are we to see the evidence given before the Committee on the so called Cleanings in the National Gallery? We have had the Report, but not the Evidence." Can any Correspondent assist us to an answer?

No decision has yet been come to by the City Committee appointed to report on the site for Mr. Behnes's statue of Peel, and the height to which the pedestal should be allowed to rise. Mr. Behnes is, it is said, willing to meet the views of his fellow-committemen; and all are anxious to do their best for the due exhibition of the statue in the place of most honour. The difficulty seems to lie in their having a statue before they had a site. Now, when the statue was ordered, the artist should have been told to work for a certain site. Committemen who contend for the place of honour, and not the place for the statue to be seen the best in, are doing a lasting injustice to an artist. Mr. Behnes deserves a better fate at their hands. He is a favourite in the City; and, with this mention of his name, we may here take an opportunity of correcting an error in our Paper of last week. Mr. Noble was not a candidate for the Guildhall Wellington, but Mr. Behnes was. We remember Mr. Behnes's design: it was liked the best by the City connoisseurs; though the figure of the Duke, most duly prominent, was, to our taste, too much a working up of Chantrey's Gillespie in St. Paul's, and Chantrey's Sir John Malcolm in Westminster Abbey.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN PARAGUAY.—In the beginning of the present year Mr. Drabble went out to the South American States, carrying with him letters procured by the Manchester Committee from Ministers, and charged with the duty of ascertaining the capabilities of that part of [illegible] production of cotton, as specially [illegible] from Manchester. [illegible] were assured that [illegible] favourably. It seems by [illegible] that there is abundant facility for the [illegible] but that the want of labour will be a great obstacle in the way.

The Dublin Exhibition Building is to be opened as a promenade early in December.

CITY OF ST. JOHN'S.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY ELLISON.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

THE spirit of railway enterprise, transferred from England to the other side of the Atlantic, is awakening the British provinces of North America from their comparative lethargy; and, aided by English capital, they promise to distinguish themselves equally with the people of the United States in those gigantic works which are calculated to develop their varied and magnificent resources. A crowd of energetic and experienced men, whose names have become famous in connection with the formation of railways in the old country, have crossed the Atlantic; and, by means of the same admirable organisation of capital and skill, and by indomitable perseverance, are laying the foundations of future prosperity by connecting vast fields of natural wealth—exhaustless forests, rich mines, invaluable fisheries, and the cleared lands of the most remote settlers. Coincident with this great movement, there is a constant stream of emigration from England, and the exodus of the people of Ireland, who have been tempted from their native soil by the facilities of acquiring landed property and independence. The population of Canada, especially, is increasing with a rapidity which would alone give an immense impetus to the progress of that province; but our own advancement by means of railways, sinks into comparative insignificance when we recollect that this natural growth of wealth and prosperity is accelerated by the construction of lines of railway hundreds of miles in length, which connect Canada with her sister provinces, and which again link them with the railway system of the United States—that huge network, which extends from the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and comprises the tropical regions of the lower valley of the Mississippi, and the rich agricultural regions of the western states of the Union. The St. Lawrence, which is the great channel of communication between the Atlantic and the fertile districts of Canada, is icebound during several months of the year: hence it was necessary to provide a port of shipment on the Atlantic, which should at all seasons be open for exports and imports. This has been accomplished by the railway from Portland, in the State of Maine. From Montreal, the line of iron rails will extend into Western Canada by the Grand Trunk Railway. The day is perhaps not far distant when this great enterprise will be completed by carrying it through British territory to the shores of the Pacific—thus opening a new route to China and India. Eastward from Portland, in Maine, the British province of New Brunswick, will be included by a line to the city of St. John's, called the European and North-American Railway, the first turf of which was cut by Lady Head, the wife of Sir Edmund Head, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, on the 14th of last September. This ceremony was regarded as an event of the highest importance, both in the British provinces and in the neighbouring states. Never before had the province of New Brunswick witnessed so universal a demonstration on the part of all classes of the people—executive and legislative councillors, representatives of the people, ministers of religion, civic bodies, trades, schools, naval and military men; and last, not least, railway contractors and projectors. Enlightened citizens of the United States—who regard the European and North-American Railway as calculated to cement the feelings of amity between the colonies of Great Britain and Great Britain itself with the Great Republic of the New World—were also present in considerable numbers; and the British and American flags were gracefully intertwined, as a sign of cordial alliance. The officers of the *Fulton* and *Princeton*, two men-of-war belonging to the United States navy, took part in the proceedings. The numbers in the procession alone were above 5000, and the line extended considerably more than a mile and a half in length: it was an hour in passing one point. The demonstration was of a character highly characteristic of the occasion. The ship-carpenters, in uniform, to the number of 1100, representing sixteen different shipyards, made the most conspicuous figure, with banners, and eight models of ships—some fully rigged, and others in various stages of construction; each model on wheels, drawn by four horses. The blacksmiths and founders had a car with model figures at work, a moulder's car, an engineer's car, and a steam-engine drawn by horses. The masons and stone-cutters had a representation of a brick press and stone-cutters' yard in operation; and the printers worked off and distributed a celebration song. The car of the millers exhibited a flour-mill at work. The fire-companies which constitute so prominent a part in all processions in the New World, each preceded their engines and horse-carts. There were two companies from Portland, and nine belonging to St. John's, each in a different uniform. Agriculture had its representatives. There were also the pilots, the band of H.M. 76th Regiment, and many other bands, with banners innumerable.

The great point in the ceremony of the day can only be adequately described in the language of one of our Transatlantic contemporaries, who says:—"Mr. Jardine, the president of the company, presented to Lady Head the shovel prepared for the occasion, and asked if her Ladyship would graciously please to begin this great work. With a graceful self-composure that won the admiration of all hearts, though with a flushed and thoughtful face, assisted by Mr. Jardine and Mr. Hazen, Lady Head turned the turf, and deposited it in the elaborately-wrought barrow. The signal which announced this consummation waved gracefully in sight of the assembled thousands, who sent up a shout that seemed to rend the skies; and the thunder of 70 guns from the surrounding eminence shook the earth beneath the feet. The next turf was deposited by the Lieut.-Governor; the next by Mr. Jardine; the next by Capt. Robinson; the next by Mr. Poor; the next by the Mayors of St. John and Fredricton, and the President of the Institute, according to the published order. Hon. John H. Gray then moved the President to invite a volunteer turf from Commodore Shubrick. The Commodore complied with the invitation, and gracefully discharged this duty, when the Lieutenant-Governor was requested to wheel off the load. His Excellency then rolled the barrow along the platform, and dumped his load, amidst the cheers of the spectators. The cry raised by the few who, in the pressure that then took place about this spot, witnessed the operation, was caught up by those around, and repeated by the crowd on the heights, the hills reverberating with the glad sounds, such as never woke their echoes before. The band played the old psalm tune, 'Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;' and the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, posted on the heights, fired a salute of 70 guns."

A luncheon, in a temporary pavilion (at which 700 persons sat down), with fire-works and a ball, concluded the festivities of the day.

The first Illustration is a View of St. John's; the second shows the proposed suspendeus Bridge of Suspension, across the Falls of the River St. John, at low water.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE ACROSS THE FALLS OF THE RIVER ST. JOHN.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY ELLISON.

THE BURMESE WAR.

As circumstances seem to force upon us the renewal of the Burmese War and the conquest of Ava, we this week publish two spirited Sketches which have reached us by the last mail, illustrative of incidents in the war just ended, but which recent events have invested with something of present interest, since they show the military tact with which the Burmese select the strongest positions, and the undoubted gallantry with which they defend them. A brief recapitulation will be needed to recall to the readers' memory the scenes to which our Engravings refer.

The attack upon Martaban furnished the opening scene of the campaign of last year in Burmah. Martaban is a town of considerable strength and note, being a frontier station of the Burmese, from which, in former times, they invaded the territory of Siam, and where, in later days, they have been brought into immediate contact with ourselves. So near, indeed, is our own garrison of Moulmein, that it was feared the Burmese would anticipate an attack and advance upon us in force from Martaban. Since it was known that large numbers of Burmese troops had been poured into Martaban. The Madras division of the flotilla anchored off Moulmein, took the garrison on board, and conveyed them in a few hours to Martaban. Next morning (April 5, of last year) the troops were landed and led to the assault; before noon the whole place was in our possession, and the detachment returned to Moulmein the same evening to prepare for the movement on Rangoon. The Madras troops having here been joined by the Bengal force, the operations against Rangoon commenced. On the 11th of April (Easter Sunday), the entire squadron proceeded up the river; and a terrific cannonade was kept up from the steamers, which demolished the Rangoon batteries on both sides of the river—both at Rangoon and Dalla. On Monday, the 12th, the land operations commenced the troops effecting their embarkation under the protection of the ships' guns; and all the boats of the squadron being employed in effecting the landing. Here the brunt of the work commenced; as it was necessary, soon after landing, to attack and capture a strong stockade, called the White House Picket, which stood a short distance inshore.

The advance upon the stockade was headed by the light companies of the 51st Foot; following which came the 2nd company 5th brigade Bengal Artillery. On arriving within 350 yards of the stockade, Brevet Major Reid, with two 9-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers, unlimbered and came into action, firing shrapnell and round shot. The practice was excellent, and most effective. It was instantly returned by a well-directed fire from the Burmese troops in the stockade. The enemy fired rather high at first; but, after a few rounds they obtained our distance exactly. Just as Major Reid's ammunition was expended, Bravet Major Oakes, of the Madras Artillery, brought up two 24-pounder howitzers, and continued the fire till the order for the storming party to advance was given. Before the advance of the storming party a gunner of the Bengal Artillery and one of the Madras Artillery were killed at their guns, and two wounded.

Our first Illustration represents the storming and capture of the White House Picket, by her Majesty's 51st K. O. L. I. The Sketch represents the moment when the leading company of the 51st emerged from the jungle, and were met by a heavy fire, by which Captain Blundell was mortally wounded. The late gallant and lamented Major Hare, her Majesty's 51st K. O. L. I., was one of the first who mounted the scaling ladder on this occasion; being immediately in the rear of Major Fraser, Bengal Engineers, who took the first ladder, and was first on the ramparts.

During this gallant action Major Oakes (Madras Artillery) and Major Griffiths (Madras Infantry) both died of *coup de soleil*. Colonel Bogle was wounded by a musket shot through the thigh. Lieut. Donaldson (Bengal Engineers) was mortally wounded; Lieut. Trevor (Engineers) and Lieut. Harris (Madras 38th Native Infantry) were severely wounded.

On the 13th the heavy guns were landed; and, on the 14th, the Pagoda Hill and stockade were stormed, when the enemy gave way, and retreated at all points, and the capture of Rangoon rewarded the intrepidity of our gallant troops.

STORMING AND CAPTURE OF MEEAH TOON'S STOCKADE, DONABEW.

MEEAH TOON'S STOCKADE.

After two unsuccessful attempts, made at intervals of some weeks, to capture the stronghold of the Burmese chief, Meeah Toon (in one of which the gallant Captain Loch, R.N., was killed) a combined attack was made upon the stockade, on the 19th of March, in the present year, by 1500 troops under Sir J. Cheape. In order to approach the Burmese position, it was necessary for the British troops to cut a road through a forest of the most dense description, intersected by lakes and deep water courses. After a most determined and protracted resistence on the part of the Burmese, and after our troops had sustained a loss of 102 rank and file killed and wounded (including 13 officers), Sir J. Cheape succeeded in carrying this strong position, and bayonetting its defenders. The two field-guns, rocket tubes and rockets, which unfortunately fell into the enemy's possession on the previous occasion, when the British were repulsed, were now re-captured. These guns were used against our troops, and it is to them mainly that the heavy loss on the side of the British is attributed. The operations commenced at nine a.m., and the stockade was not taken until after four hours of hard fighting. Meeah Toon, whose defence of this place shows him to be a warrior of great intrepidity, unfortunately escaped with 100 or 200 followers.

The second Sketch (drawn by one of the storming party) represents this final and successful assault upon Meeah Toon's stockade, by the detachment of her Majesty's 51st Regiment, who, after the troops of the right wing of the force had repeatedly failed in their gallant attempts to carry the position, were brought up from the left wing, for the express purpose of forming a storming party. The gallant Lieut. Taylor, 9th Regiment M. N. I., attached to her Majesty's 51st Regiment, commanded the company carrying the ladders, and led the storming party, at the head of which he fell mortally wounded.

STORMING AND CAPTURE OF WHITE HOUSE PICKET STOCKADE, RANGOON.

THE BOUNDARY OF OUR INDIAN POSSESSIONS.—That the Sutlej ought to bound our Indian possessions until they are better governed, has always been my opinion. The hostility of the Sikhs rendered that impossible; but there is no impossibility of taking the Indus as a boundary. It seems, however, a law of nature, that civilisation shall encroach upon barbarism. The American "Go-ahead" is not indeed our cry in India, we have a modulated sound, and meekly we borrow in jest, but decline repaying, and so creep on with humble expanding operations.—*Sir C. J. Napier.*

ROYALTY IN VALPARAISO.—We have (says the *Valparaiso Echo*, of Sept. 30) at present an august visitor amongst us; no less a personage than a brother of the King of Wirtemberg, cousin to the Queen of England and to the Emperor of Austria. His Royal Highness, we understand, is an eminent naturalist, and is visiting South America on a botanizing excursion. No great admirers of royalty in general, we should not have noticed his Highness' stay in our city, but for the circumstance of his being the first prince of blood Royal that has ever been on this coast, and eras are marked sometimes by events of far less importance.

THE CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION.—NEW MUNICIPAL SCHEME

It is difficult to keep pace with the evidence given by the various witnesses who appear before the Commissioners, each with his special grievance, representing a host of analogous grievances, equally oppressive and unjust. The several passages and chapters shift as quickly as the streamers of the aurora borealis or the figures of the kaleidoscope; deficient, however, in the grace of the one and the symmetrical beauty of the other. Who the Harlequin is whose magical wand effects the variety of startling changes, we care not to discover; but take them as they present themselves before us as indisputable facts. We had intended to devote this article to some matters of detail, very slightly touched by the evidence; but, so many matters have been disclosed during the week, that we are bound to postpone the consideration of minor points, and confine ourselves to the larger and more general question

Mr. Pulling, who, perhaps, has a better acquaintance with municipal law, ancient and modern, than any other person, has gone carefully into the legality of the customs and the sufficiency of the charters under which the Corporation has, from almost time immemorial, pretended to have the right to perform certain duties, and to insist upon certain privileges. It now appears that it possesses some 700 Acts of Parliament, and 200 charters, which it carefully conceals from the public eye, and yet enforces their clauses on all who come within their jurisdiction. We have no faith in secrecy. If the Corporation is accused improperly, let it show its charters in the face of day, and challenge inquiry. Honesty is always outspoken; and the fact that a Corporation, established for the expressed purpose of benefiting the people, should studiously conceal from public view the law by which that public must be ruled, is one of the most monstrous abuses of power ever perpetrated on a confiding people, and deserves our severest condemnation.

The exposure of this fact alone is sufficient to excite our gratitude to those who initiated the inquiry, as well as to those who have had the manliness to speak out unreservedly. Mr. Pulling may be accused of abusing the faith reposed in him as a barrister, but that feeling can only take possession of the brain of a corporator—the public will thank him cordially. Not only are the members of the Corporation accused of concealing their charters, but of abusing the trusts confided to their keeping; and, it is asserted, that much of the income of the Corporation is derived from encroachments on the Thames itself: while it was bound, by Act of Parliament, to embank the river, and to prevent encroachments from being built on the sides, it has not only not embanked the river, but has caused houses to be built there, the rents from which swell up its enormous income. Let the iniquitous transaction this breach of a solemn engagement should such ap beyond belief, we think it advisable to give the facts as stated by Mr Pulling

Can you obtain a correct knowledge of the rights and privileges of the City from the published charters?" Certainly not. I am of opinion that when the City makes its claims founded upon ancient charters, they should afford any information in respect to the charter upon which they claim; but I may say from my own experience that their policy is to withdraw their charters, and that their instructions to their officers are to deny the public access to them, although I contend that they ought to be accessible to every citizen of London.

Can you conceive any reason that the Corporation have for concealing their charters?—I can conceive a reason and a very strong one. I have reason to believe that the charters of London would show that the City has commuted forfeiture of many of its rights. The City, for example, claims to hold lands in Hornsey. They derived that right from Edward IV.; and I see that they have a large revenue from rents and quit-rents. The greater number of those rents and quit-rents are derived from property which I conceive they have clearly for the purposes of a trust, of which trust they have committed a breach. For instance, being the conservators of the Thames, they have been in the habit of granting leave to encroach upon the banks of the Thames, and to do that very thing which the office of conservators directed them to prevent others from doing. An act in the time of Charles II. directed that the river Thames should be embanked from London-bridge to Temple-bar, and that no houses should be built there. Hundreds of houses, however, have been built, as we all know, along Thames-street, and I believe, although I am not in their secrets, that a very considerable portion of the property of the Corporation is derived from the rents of that very property which has been obtained by encroachment upon the bed of the Thames, contrary to their trust. The same thing has occurred in other cases

Grave, important, and damnatory as these charges are—and we cannot see how they can be explained by the Corporation authorities—the facts disclosed by Mr. Bennoch in relation to the expenditure of the Corporation, will probably command a greater share of public attention, because pocket sympathy is frequently the strongest. To many of these points we shall have to recur from time to time, but it appears that, from all sources, as expressed in their Blue Book return, the City of London has a clear annual income of £355,000; and, without referring to the wisdom or folly of the improvements or alterations which swallow up the larger proportion of the income, Mr. Bennoch directed the attention of the Royal Commissioners to the fact that over £107,000 of this sum was absorbed in administering the other £255,000. Of the £107,000, more than £20,000 is spent in the salaries of legal officers and in law expenses. The Sword-bearer and Mace-bearer appear to receive about £1200 per annum, while the upper and under Marshals receive nearly £1000. As a contrast to this, the Mace-bearer of the city of Edinburgh rejoices in the payment of £10 10s. per annum; while the duties of the Marshals could be better performed by a couple of police sergeants, whose pay would not exceed one-eighth of the sum paid Although the abuse has been clearly demonstrated, we have felt some anxiety as to the plan that might be suggested for a complete system of municipal government—a system which should destroy the corruptions of the old and permit the establishment of a new, and yet be free from the evils declared to be inseparable from a system of centralisation

Mr. Waterton describes, in his "Wanderings," the poison which certain tribes among which he wandered believed to be an unfailing cure for hydrophobia. In killing the disease it killed the animal, or, more properly, suspended vital action, but, by adopting a system of artificial respiration, the man or animal was restored to life freed from the terrible disease. Now, Mr. Bennoch seems to desire to apply a similar course of treatment to the diseased Corporation of London. Unlike Mr. Acland, who confined his suggestions to the area of the city of London, Mr Bennoch's eye sweeps over the whole of the metropolis; and he believes that any system which does not embrace the entire area of the metropolis would be most imperfect. Mr. Bennoch proposes that the whole metropolitan districts should be divided into nine municipalities, of which the present city of London should form one. That each municipality should be divided into twelve wards; each ward to have an alderman and six councillors; together, eighty-four representatives of our whole deliberative body; a mayor should preside, and have an allowance of £5000 per annum. The only other officers required would be a town-clerk and treasurer, with their clerks, at a total cost of some £6000 a year. He then proposes that each municipality should appoint twelve councillors (one from each ward), the total being, from all the municipalities, 108. Then, in like manner, each municipality should appoint four aldermen, or thirty-six in all: making together, of aldermen and councillors, one hundred and forty-four—to form a CENTRAL COUNCIL, and, as this council would necessarily have among its members gentlemen from every district of every municipality, he expresses the belief that it would soon be the public thoroughly understood the system, there would be no difficulty to obtain a seat at the central board as to command a place in the Imperial Parliament. And be it remembered, that the Lord Mayor of the Metropolis would, in his civic capacity, rule over as many subjects as did Henry VIII. of England.

To avoid petty jealousies, it is proposed that the Lord Mayor should be nominated by each municipality in rotation. That all aldermen and councillors should be elected by the general constituency; but all mayors should be elected by the aldermen and councillors

As the City Corporation inquiry is the great home-question of the day, we have devoted more space to it than our limited room would usually warrant; but, after carefully examining the system recommended as calculated to meet the objects desired, we consider it worthy our earnest consideration. With the establishment of a central authority all those conflicting jurisdictions of special commissions for improvement, sewers, and sanitary matters, all boards and vestries for the surveying of lighting, paving, &c.—and of which there are hundreds within the limits of the metropolis—would become absorbed in the great Central Council, and in the several municipalities; and through them would be ensured harmony of design and unity of action in all matters of necessity or ornament. It would, in a word, be, as Mr. Bennoch emphatically shows, "a centralisation based upon a principle of representation, and not dependent upon individual caprice or arbitrary power."

The scheme is a bold one, and will no doubt be freely canvassed and discussed. In another point we agree with Mr. Bennoch—namely, that it is infinitely wiser to adhere to our old Saxon terms, and by prudent and wise legislation make them respected and honoured and worthy objects of ambition, than to introduce new titles, such as "Lord Lieutenant," as suggested by Mr. Sheriff Wallis, which seems to us exceedingly absurd. A Lord Lieutenant implies by his very title a superior the Lord Mayor, on the contrary, has in his civic capacity no superior; he is not only a Mayor, but the Lord of Mayors.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF THE EASTERN DIVISION OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—By the death of the Duke of Beaufort, and the consequent elevation to the House of Peers of the Marquis of Worcester, the present representative of the Eastern Division, a vacancy is caused in that portion of the county. It is said that Mr. F. W. S. Miles, late M.P. for Bristol, will be invited by the Conservatives to offer himself for the vacant representation. Mr. Holland of Dumbleton, it is reported, intends offering himself on the Whig interest. The Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, son of Lord de Mauley, is also spoken of on the Liberal interest. A numerous meeting of Conservative electors, held at Gloucester on Monday the Hon James Du Pon in the chair, to take steps to supply the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of the Marquis of Worcester to the Peerage, it was unanimously resolved to get up a requisition to Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., of Will, assuring Captain Berkeley, a gentleman so popular with his party that his return is looked upon as certain.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANCHESTER.—Vast thoroughfares are opened in many parts; the streets, courts, and alleys are regularly flagged; pavements are almost everywhere laid down: the sewerage is in rapid course of abatement, public drains and sewers are cleansed, and the prospect that remains will, it is hoped, be speedily removed, and an abundant supply of good and soft water is so admirably distributed that, in a short time, the smallest tenement will enjoy an unlimited quantity, at an almost nominal price.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The gathering on Saturday last of the shareholders was one of the most noisy even in the annals of railway meetings. Interruption and clamour were the most prominent features, and all sides shared in the offence. The main object of the meeting was to hear and debate the point on the question of the three-feet and Exeter extension. The votes in favour of the extension were 13,911, against 13,911, leaving a majority of three against the extension. (The proposition, before was for 760 for, to 749 against.) The chairman then finally declared the extension abandoned. Some disorderly scenes succeeded. A resolution of censure on the directors was proposed; but the chairman, Sir R. P. Scott, left the chair and dissolved the meeting. Afterwards, Serjeant Gaselee was called to the chair, and the resolution was passed amid great tumult.—*Globe*

BOOK READING IN MANCHESTER.—The following details of the Manchester Free Library will be interesting:—Shakespeare is the writer most in demand. His works, and books illustrating these works, have been read 321 times within the past year. The book next in popularity is "Lane's Arabian Nights"—which has found 294 readers. Scott and Lefoe come next in rank. "Ivanhoe" was issued 241 times; "Robinson Crusoe" 209 times. Swift's "Gulliver" was read 182 times. Fielder, Richardson, Goldsmith, Bunyan, and Cervantes have been very much read. In the history of England Mr. Macaulay is the favourite. His history has been read by 124; the "Pictorial" by 95; Lingard by 11, Hume by 7, and Smollett by 1. Of the periodicals, "Punch" has been in request 1 the "Illustrated London News" 1 and "Chambers's Journal" 1 the "Family Herald" 1 and "Cassell's Family Paper" 1 the "Penny Magazine" 1 and "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal" 1 the "Penny Cyclopædia" 1 and "Chambers's Information for the People" 1 the "Quarterly Review" 1 and "Blackwood's Magazine" 1 the "Edinburgh Review" 1 and "Fraser's Magazine" 1 the "Westminster Review" 1 and "Tait's Magazine" 1 the "Dublin Review" 1 and "Bentley's Miscellany" 1 the "Eclectic Review" 1 and "Hogg's Instructor" 1 the "Christian Observer" 1 and "Evangelical Magazine" 1 the "Wesleyan Methodist Magazine" 1 and "Sharpe's London Magazine" 1 the "Gentleman's Magazine" 1 and "Ainsworth's Magazine" 1 the "Dublin University Magazine" 1 and "Knight's Quarterly Magazine" 1 the "Art Journal" 1 and "Hood's Magazine" 1 the "Metropolitan Magazine" 1 and "Colburn's New Monthly" 1 the "Athenæum" 1 and "Literary Gazette" 1 the "Spectator" 1 and "Examiner" 1 the "Saturday Review" 1 and "Leader" 1 the "Economist" 1 and "Westminster Review" 1 the "Builder" 1 and "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal" 1 the "Mechanic's Magazine" 1 and "Mechanic's Register" 1 the "Gardener's Chronicle" 1 and "Cottage Gardener" 1 the "Illustrated Exhibitor" 1 and "Illustrated Times" 1 the "Family Economist" 1 and "Family Friend" 1 the "Sunday Times" 1 and "Observer" 1 the "Weekly Dispatch" 1 and "Bell's Life in London" 1 the "Sporting Life" 1 and "Sporting Review" 1 the "Sporting Magazine" 1 and "Sporting Times" 1 the "Era" 1 and "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper" 1 the "Illustrated London News" 1 and "Reynolds's Miscellany

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. VIII.

A SPECULATIVE BISHOP.

WHAT boy has not dreamed of flying to the moon, or of catching her as she shaves the distant hill-tops; of walking to the world's edge, and dropping into the abyss where the old moons hide, of flying through the air, *à la Munchausen*, on the back of a bird, or of overstepping mountains with the magic boots of a Peter Schlemihl; of the perpetual motion; of ghosts and ministering angels; of the other world and the way to it? These fantastic flights of fancy in early life depend on our ignorance of the limits of the possible and attainable. In the light of knowledge the wings of fancy do not droop, but they carry us in new directions; in the darkness of ignorance she bears man and boy along over the same mystic tracts; in the twilight guided by the eye of genius, she shifts the region of her flights. Recurring to the time preceding the brilliant discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, we find many instances illustrative of what we have just said; none, however, so striking as that presented to us in the writings of John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester—an acute theologian and man of science—learned and inventive. We shall find that he dwelt with amusing fondness and simplicity on many of the projects which engaged our childhood; a fact which would puzzle us if we did not remember that in his times the knowledge of nature which men possessed, was little more than a "rudis indigestaque moles," awaiting the illumination of the Newtonic genius.

John Wilkins was the son of an Oxford goldsmith. He was born in 1614, at Fawsley, near Daventry, in Northamptonshire, where he received the earlier part of his education: he afterwards studied at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated. Having gone into holy orders, he became successively chaplain to Charles, Count Palatine of the Rhine; Warden of Wadham College; Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Bishop of Chester—which last office he did not long live to enjoy, as he died in 1672, within a year after his elevation to the see. Though his success mainly turned on his political opinions, his talents were of a very high order. Besides being a great writer on theological subjects, he was an amateur in science, and wrote several treatises on mechanics and astronomy. In his first work of this kind—"The Discovery of a New World"—which was published in 1638, he maintains the probability of there being inhabitants in the moon, and appends an amusing discourse "*concerning the possibility of a passage thither.*" In this discourse, we must say our Bishop is singularly absurd; the time to be occupied on the journey, the difficulty of carrying provisions, of going asleep on the way, and, above all, the *means* of conveyance, are the subjects of his consideration A quarter of a century later the Bishop would have been spared half his argument, and have to combat a new difficulty—how to prevent the voyageur's being smashed under the influence of lunar gravitation!

In his second treatise, published in 1640, "A Discourse concerning a New Planet," he asserts that the earth goes round the sun. It is indicative of the state of science in his day, that he has to "prepare himself for the world's jeers and mockery" because of this assertion. He does not, however, appear before the public as one anxious for "martyrdom," but says that he writes to please his "brother, the publisher," who meant to turn a penny over his counter, in Holywell-street, by means of the "audacious novelty!"

"Mercury; or, the Secret and Swift Messenger," was published in London in the year 1641. When we first took it up, we expected to find it contain some rude anticipation of our modern telegraph, but were disappointed. The "Secret and Swift Messenger" reaches no further than an ingenious set of letter puzzles, and a good system of beacon fires; it is, on the whole, fuller of amusing anecdote than of suggestive speculation. It opens very learnedly with a discourse on the difference between a man and an angel, and anticipates the convenience of spirit-rapping as a means of communication. An angel, according to the Bishop, hears and sees with his whole substance; a man, only with his ears and eyes: whence the great advantage over men possessed by angels. Unfortunately, angels are not easily pressed into human service; so that though they would be more "secret and swift" in taking messages than men, yet, as they *won't*, the Bishop considers it useless to dwell long on the subject. He then discusses the different means of obtaining secrecy and speed in the transmission of information; as, also, the means of combining the two. But, as respects the former, he can conceive no better way of securing it than that employed by the Jews to carry off their gold, described by Nantius; and as to the latter, an arrow with a note attached to it, a carrier pigeon, a preconcerted system of signals by guns and pistols, or by beacon fires, are the best means he can think of. It may easily be conceived that the semaphore telegraph was an immense advance on the best project contained in the *Mercury*.

Once only in the course of the work he alludes to magnetism or electricity as a means of communication, and it is to ridicule a notion which had got abroad, that two magnetic needles, which had been touched by the same loadstone, would, like the sympathetic snails eulogised by Dr. Gregory, always point in the same direction. If this sympathy did exist, it is easy to see how by the use of a circle with an alphabet a correspondence might be carried on at any distance. Wilkins, however, was aware that electricity might be made a means of communication, and was possessed of *alphabets* as perfect as those now in use; but then he believed that it was impossible to "discourse by magnetism at more than two or three feet at farthest." This belief is explicable when we consider that the difference between conductors and non-conductors of electricity was *discovered* by Mr. Stephen Grey, in 1729, nearly three-quarters of a century later than the Bishop's book. It was not till after more than a century that M. Lesarge, of Geneva, developed the first plans for transmitting messages by electricity.

A more interesting book is the "Mathematical Magic," being one of the most easie, pleasant, useful (and yet most neglected) parts of mathematics *not yet treated of in this language*." It consists of two parts, "Archimedes" and "Dædalus:" the former devoted to an account of the mechanical powers and their application; the latter to the theory of the diminution and multiplication of motion. In the former he describes the *lever*, the *wedge*, and the *wheel*, by the multiplication of which it is "easie to move any imaginable weight." He expects that "the reader" will be filled with delight and pleasure, when he learns that by multiplying the mechanical powers it is possible "to pull up any oak by the roots with a hair, lift it up with a straw, or blow it up with one's breath, or to perform the greatest labour with the least power;" all results obtained by neglecting the existence of friction! Wilkins had the greatest admiration for the mechanical ingenuity of the ancients—an admiration which led him to depreciate many of the inventions of his times. He devotes a chapter of the "Mathematicks" to a comparison of the Catapultæ of the Romans, with the Cannons of "recent introduction." Anything more amusing than the argument, or want of it, in the following, cannot well be imagined.

"*A Comparison between those Ancient Engines and the Gunpowder Instruments now in use.*

"It shall not be altogether impertinent to inquire somewhat concerning the advantages and disadvantages betwixt those military offensive engines and those of later days. In which inquiry there are two particulars to be chiefly examined:—

"1. The force of these several contrivances, or the utmost that can be done by them.

"2. Their price, or the greatness of the charges required unto them.

"As to the force of these ancient inventions it may sufficiently appear from those many credible relations mentioned before; to which may be added that in 'Josephus,' which he sets down from his own eye-sight, being himself a chief captain at the siege of Iotapata, where these events happened. He tells us that, besides the multitude of persons who were slain by these Roman engines, being not able to avoid their force, by reason they were placed so far off, and out of sight: besides this, they did also carry such great stones, with so great a violence, that they did therewith batter down their walls and towers. A soldier standing by his captain, Josephus, on the wall, had his head struck off by another stone sent from these Roman engines, and his brain carried three furlongs off (!)

"To this purpose Cardan relates out of Ammianus Marcellinus:—

"'Tanto impetu fertur lapis ut uno vico lapidis quamvis intacti barbari fuerint ab eo destituerunt a pugna et abierunt.' Many foreign people being so amazed at the strange force of these engines, that they durst not contest with those who were masters of such inventions. 'Tis frequently asserted that bullets have been melted in the air, by the extremity of violent motion imprest from these slings:—

"Fundaque contorto trans erberat æra plumbo
Et medius liquidæ glandes in nubibus errant.

Lucan, speaking of the same engines, says:—

"Inde faces et saxa volant, spatioque solutæ
Æthra et calidum liquefactæ pondere glandes.

Which relations, though they may seem *somewhat* poetical and improbable, yet Aristotle himself (De Cœlo, lib. 2, c. 7) doth suppose them as unquestionable. From whence it may be inferred, that the force of these engines does *rather* exceed than come short of our gunpowder inventions."

He next decides against our cannons on the ground of cost. Catapultæ were wooden, and could be put up and taken down, and brought along in waggons at a small expense; and, besides, they wanted no powder, and used stones for bullets. As for the cannons:—"1. A whole cannon weighs 8000 lb. It requires 40 lb. of powder to drive a bullet of 64 lb. 3. It requires 80 men or 16 horses to draw it." Supposing the Bishop correct, what must we think of the cannons of the seventeenth century!

In the "Dædalus," besides an interesting chapter on Automata, there is the plan of "An Ark for Sub-marine Navigation," a discourse on "Perpetual Motion," and on "Perpetual Lamps"—speculations amusing enough in the nineteenth century, though then matters of serious consideration. One chapter of this book is taken up with an account of "A Sailing Chariot that may be driven on the land by the wind, as ships on the sea." Such chariots, he says, were reported to be in common use in the Champion Plains of China. And, according to Boterus, had been successfully employed in Spain. In Holland there was, in his own time, a remarkable sailing chariot at Sceveling, the work of Stephinus. It would carry six or ten persons twenty or thirty German miles "in some few hours' space," and all this "with very little labour of him that sitteth at the stern." "That eminently inquisitive man, Peiresius," paid it a visit, and was mightily astonished by it. "I though the wind were in itself more swift and strong, yet to passengers in this charlot it would not be at all discernible, because they did go with an equal swiftness to the wind itself: men that ran before it seeming to go backwards; things which seemed at a great distance being presently overtaken and left behind. In two hours' space, it would pass from Scveleng to Putten, which are distant from one and the other, above two-and-forty miles."

Wilkins himself gives the design of a boat for travelling on land, which only wanted the idea of rails, to entitle him to the merit of one of our greatest modern inventions. He proposed to erect a sort of windmill in the boat, which would communicate motion to the fore-wheels, by the frictional action of which the boat could be made to move in the teeth of the wind, or in any desired direction. Here, we say, was the conception of a railway, minus the rails. The sailing chariot, however, was not lost sight of; and many of our readers may have seen it in use, a few years since, on the long wooden pier (about a mile long) at Herne Bay.

In Chapter 7, of the "Dædalus" he discusses the means of flying through the air, to which man might have recourse. He indicates several. One of his schemes is similar to that by which Mr. Pullock represents the celebrated Cornishman as being transported to the land of the grasshoppers *humani* from his solitude in the rocks. It is highly probable that we owe that charming story "Peter Wilkins" to this very chapter. We shall never recall that beautiful ideal creature Youwarkee, without blessing the memory of the speculative Bishop of Chester.

POETRY FROM THE DIGGINGS.

We copy the following from a Melbourne newspaper:—

THE GOOD TIME'S COME AT LAST.

Oh! who would doubt the time is come,
The time predicted long
By Charles Mackay, in every line
Of his impassioned song?
This land of gold is yielding up
Its buried treasures fast.
To fill the world with plenty's smile—
The good time's come at last!

From every quarter of the globe
What thousands seek our shore,
With anxious souls, and eager hands
To turn the nuggets o'er.
The poor will soon look down even to the dust
For ages that are past,
Will nobly now lift up their heads—
The good time's come at last!

Oh! what a change, a mighty change,
Our wondrous eyes behold;
Those who in England could not live,
Are rolling here in gold.
Their rags and tatters, worn so long,
Now on one side are cast;
While every day they richer grow—
The good time's come at last!

Their wives and helpless little ones,
That were so sad before,
Are neatly clad and duly fed
From wealth's abundant store!
The bleeding heart hath found a balm,
Its bitterest trials past,
Lank Poverty hath lost its prey—
The good time's come at last!

The cry for bread where there is none
For famished babes to eat
In Europe's over-crowded towns,
Our ears doth never meet.
But, in its stead, the sounds of mirth,
Are sweetly floating past,
On every breeze that's borne along—
The good time's come at last.

Oh! may we then, in gratitude,
Thank Heav'n for all this good,
For in this change we may behold
The deep designs of God!
'Tis He, in His wise providence,
Within our reach hath cast
These golden treasures, long concealed—
The good time's come at last! J. H.

Upper Hawthorne, May 28th, 1853.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert, M.P., to the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Kerry, vacated by the demise of the Earl of Kenmare.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

THE Russian army is composed of very heterogeneous materials, drawn from the numerous tribes and provinces comprised under the wide-spread rule of the Czar. The principal supply is derived from Europe; Russians and Poles, both of the Sclavonic race, forming the bulk of it; but, at the same time, he hardy bands which come from the Asiatic base of the Ural Mountains are not the least esteemed of the Russian forces. There are also included in the Russian army a vast number of Germans, Swedes, and Danes, who have settled in Russia, or become recruits by conquest; Tartars from the Crimea and the southern districts on the banks of the Volga; Georgians and Circassians; people of the Mongol race; Nomadic tribes on the borders of the Frozen Ocean; and even Turks and Armenians from the provinces wrested from Turkey. Among these enormous masses recruiting was formerly very light, only one man out of 250 being taken every year; but since the French invasion of 1813 additional provision has been made against contingencies by the establishment of military colonies in the Crown villages. In these colonies the males above fifty years of age are chosen master colonists, to each of whom is allotted fifty acres of land, on the condition of his supporting a soldier and his family. The soldier, who assists him in his labour, is called an agricultural soldier. These troops form the effective force. There is besides, a soldier of reserve for each agricultural soldier, who, like the latter, works on the farm, or in other occupation; being at the same time instructed in his duties as a soldier. This reserve soldier supplies the place of the agricultural soldier when the latter dies, or has completed his term of service for twenty-five years; and forms one in an army of reserve when wanted. The sons of the master colonists, agricultural soldier, and reserve, called cantonists, are exercised as soldiers from the age of thirteen to seventeen; those between eight to thirteen go to school three days a week, and are trained in military duties on the alternate days. Under this system, which has been nearly forty years in operation, Russia now possesses a reserve of six millions; a force, numerically speaking, which, if it were adequately supplied in the commissariat department, might hold all Europe in awe. As it is, the simple reserve are so very far deficient, that the moving of the one-hundredth part of these troops to any intended field of operations, is a work requiring months of preparative arrangements, causing a heavy drain upon the resources of the Imperial treasury.

Amongst the armed hordes in the service of Russia, the Cossacks—those flying clouds of horsemen that haunted the imagination of the great Napoleon—have alone achieved a European reputation. They inhabit the steppes of the south of Russia—wide tracts of country which have never been tilled, being clothed simply with herbage and wild plants, and resembling much in their aspect the prairies of America. There are various tribes of Cossacks: the most numerous and celebrated are the Cossacks of the Don, the Malo-Russian Cossacks, or Cossacks of the Ukraine; the Cossacks of the Black Sea, of the Volga, of Grekenskoy, of Orenburgh, of the Ural Mountains, and of Siberia.

The history of the Cossacks is involved in some obscurity; it is certain, however, that, 900 years ago, they were represented by the Byzantine historians as a distinct people. The most probable account is, that they are a Sclavonic race, who originally inhabited the country near the Caucasus; and who, owing to circumstances, variously related, migrated to the districts at present inhabited by the Don Cossacks. Before the middle of the tenth century, they had certainly reached the frontiers of Poland. From the vicinity of the Don, they emigrated or were transplanted by the Russian sovereigns to the diff-rent countries from which they receive their respective appellations. The most powerful detachment from the original hive is established on the shores of the Caspian, having left the Don at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Another numerous detachment marched towards the East in the following century, crossed the Ural Mountains, and discovered and conquered Siberia. The Cossacks of the Don are the type of the whole tribe, only more cleanly in their habits. The men are tall and commanding in appearance; and when arrayed in their martial costume, with a tall helmet of black wool, terminated by a crimson sack, with its white plume, laced testoon, and white cockade, they look very imposing. A quiet life is quite unsuited to their disposition—war is their only element. They pay no taxes, but furnish a certain quota of troops, who are maintained at their own expense, except when they pass the frontiers of Russia. In no respect do they resemble the Russians, except in possessing the same religion and speaking the same language; they are free, open in their manners, hospitable, and brave. Their riches consist in their cattle and their horses; those who live near the Don are also great fishers. They cultivate the vine, from which they make excellent red and white wine.

A gentleman who has just returned to Paris from the Danubian Provinces (says the Paris correspondent of a morning paper), speaks of the Russian army of occupation by no means flatteringly. If the entire army be like what he has seen, he thinks there is not the slightest reason for alarm at the numerous hordes the Czar is said to have under arms. The regiments he saw were, with one exception (he had not seen the Guards), of the most wretched kind—most of them young lads, sickly-looking, haggard, feeble, badly clad, and badly fed. "They may stand to be killed," he says, "but it is astonishing to me how they can kill any one." The numbers the Emperor of Russia can draw upon are, to be sure, almost unlimited; and in a service where neither the comfort of the men is cared for, nor the slightest value set on their lives, there are always thousands upon thousands dragged to supply the places of those who perish by the neglect of their officers and the rapacity of their commissariat, who have more regard for brute beasts than for human beings. The corps of Cossacks are, according to the same authority, principally composed of young men about sixteen or seventeen, whom the hope of plunder animates. Otherwise the soldiers rob in all directions; and the gentleman I refer to states an instance of a sergeant-major who was flogged by order of his commanding officer, not precisely because he robbed, but because he robbed beyond what was permitted to his rank in the army.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

THE Turkish army, as now constituted, is a perfectly new creation, and a very different force to that hastily and arbitrarily collected after the destruction of the Janissaries, and which was so signally defeated by the Russians in 1829, and, some years afterwards, by the Egyptians in Syria. Indeed, it was those very defeats which impressed the Government of the Porte with the absolute necessity for establishing a force upon a very different footing, equal in efficiency with the best armies of Europe, if it would hope to maintain its position as a European state. In 1843 the ordonnance was issued for raising and equipping the Turkish army upon its present footing. Under this arrangement, the service consists of two distinct branches—the effective army, or *nizam*, and the reserve, or *redif*. The army consists of six divisions, or camps (called *ordou*); there being a general (*mushir*) at the head of each *ferik*—nearly 21,000.

The system of recruiting is very simple: every able-bodied man is liable to serve; but only one son out of every family can be enrolled; and an only son is exempt. This system, however, although much more equitable, and less burthensome upon the people, than that previously in use, has not yet become entirely reconciled to the feelings of the Turks, whose religious prejudices it shocks; and force has, upon occasions, been required to ensure compliance with it.

There is another change, or innovation, recently attempted to be carried into effect by the Porte, which has led to much more serious difficulties. Hitherto, the Turkish army was supplied only from the Mussulman population; the Rayas having been all along exempt from military service upon the payment of a small head-tax, called *kharadj*, amounting only to a few piasters yearly, by way of compensation. There is no doubt that this tax which originated in the haughty doctrines of Mahomedanism, and was looked upon, in early times, as a badge of servitude—in course of years, has operated to the advantage of the Christian. It has been considered a privilege, rather than a disability to be excluded from bearing arms in the ranks of the faithful. With the change of internal policy which sought to abolish all distinctions upon religious grounds between the subjects of the Porte, the longer continuance of this exemption was considered to be no longer expedient, no longer consistent either with reason, justice, or sound policy; and it was determined to abolish it. Accordingly, in 1847, the Greek sailors, subjects of the Porte, were called upon to join the naval service; and in 1850 the Council of State presented a project of law, by which all the Christian subjects of the Porte were to be permitted to form part of the land forces of the Sultan, upon an equal footing with Mussulman, and the *kharadj* tax was abolished. This proposition, however, which immediately received the sanction of the Porte, was received with very little favour by the Christian population of Turkey—whether on account of religious prejudices, or other more selfish motives, it is impossible to determine; and, in deference to their declared wishes, one of the most interesting projects of the present reforming age in Turkey was abandoned.

The grades in the Turkish service are arranged very much after the

COSSACKS OF THE DON.

model of the French army. The men of six *ordous* are recruited from amongst the population of as many districts into which the empire is divided, and after which they are respectively named. Each *ordou* has its *redif*, or reserve body, equal in number to the effective force: the men of which are called out for one month in every year, for the purpose of instruction and exercise in military duties. The full complement of officers are kept in pay attached to the *redif* of each *ordou*, and reside in the towns and villages to which the men belong; and the men themselves receive pay and rations during the month they are encamped for exercise

The period of active service is five years; after which term the men go back to their homes, to form the *redif*, in which they remain for seven years, during which time they are liable to be called into active service, when the exigencies of the State require it. At the present moment, in the expectation of war with Russia, the whole *redif* force is being called out, and are daily assembling at head-quarters.

Thus the Ottoman army contains an effective force of about 130,000 men, which may be almost instantaneously doubled, by mustering to its ranks the reserve militia. To this available force should be added the irregular troops, which could be, at a given time, put on the war footing, as well as the incidental reinforcements which the tributary provinces and certain districts not hitherto subjected to the law of recruitment, are bound to supply to the Porte in case of war.

The uniform of the Turkish troops is comfortable in appearance: with the exception of the head-dress—the eternal fez, a red cap, with a black silk tassel at the top—it is fashioned after the European style. In the infantry, the colour is dark blue, with red facings. In the cavalry and artillery, the colour is different for the different *ordous*—dark blue, red, purple brown, fawn-colour, and light-blue, for the six respectively. The trousers are the same in all. The various ranks in the service are indicated by *nichan*—a sort of *décoration* (as the French would call it), which is suspended from the neck, and from the sword-handle, varying in the design according to the occasion; but all have *nichans*—whether of copper, silver, or gold—from the *mushir* to the private soldier. The *nichans* is returned and exchanged for another appropriate one, upon each change of rank in the service.

TURKISH INFANTRY.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

(Continued from page 426.)

DESCENDING to more modern times, we find, accordingly, that the next great move in the Established Russian Church (the only one now worth mentioning as not being subject to the Patriarch of Constantinople, the others being sunk in ignorance and barbarity) was made by Peter the Great, who introduced many much-needed reforms, relaxed the cruel persecution of the severe schismatic sect the Roskolniki, and endeavoured to bring learning and information into the episcopal bench and among the rest of the clergy. Besides all this, a notable change was introduced into the manner of governing the Church. The splendid dignity of Patriarch, which approached too near the lustre and prerogatives of majesty not to be offensive to the Emperor, was suppressed, or rather assumed, by this politic monarch, *who declared himself the Supreme Pontiff and Head of the Russian Church.* To carry this out, a council was assembled at Petersburg, which was called the Holy Synod, over which one of the most eminent Archbishops presided. The other orders of the clergy continued in their respective ranks and offices, but both their revenues and authority were considerably diminished. It was resolved at first to abolish all monasteries and convents, as prejudical to the community; but this design was not put in execution: on the contrary, Peter himself erected the magnificent monastery at Moscow in honour of Alexander Newski, the mighty hero of Russian legend.

In spite of this great reformation, immense multitudes of this rugged people are still attached to the brutish superstitions of their ancestors, and their fanaticism knows no bounds. Nevertheless, the Revolution placed the Emperor, like our Henry VIII., on an independent height, as the supreme of his National Church: but there he stops, and the pretension of a right to be received as the head of all churches of Greek Christians in Turkey and throughout the world, is as baseless and lawless a claim as ever was set up by boundless ambition. It is an attempt without even the show of dexterous plausibility; and simply the betrayal of the secret means by which Russia hopes to accomplish her ends in the subjugation and possession of the enviable dominions of Turkey—a step to universal empire.

The Greek Church, properly in communion with the Patriarch of Constantinople, consists of the four extensive districts or provinces—Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem—over every one of which a bishop presides with the title of Patriarch, whom the inferior bishops, abbots, and monastic orders unanimously respect as their common father: he of Constantinople being the supreme chief of all. His spiritual government is, indeed, wonderfully extensive; he is elected by a synod of bishops, with the privilege of confirmation vested in the Sultan. The ceremonial of approval used to be, and we believe is, the presentation of a white horse, a mantle or black cow, a pastoral staff, and a caftan or figured vest.

In no other Church are the laity so prostrate under the sway of the priesthood. Their dread of the keys, of excommunication, and of ecclesiastical censures is extreme—to use a common phrase, they literally dare not call their souls their own; and this we think is the reason that predisposes them to conversion, and offers a tempting field for Protestant missionary labours. As yet their perfect obedience and submission is hereditary and habitual. They never dream of questioning a priestly dictum, nor departing from a traditionary ceremony. They continue to be as superstitious as in the dark ages, and as subservient to their humble and ignorant Papas, raised from out the inferior ranks, as the most bigoted Irish peasant is to his teachers of similar extraction.

Among the mercantile and upper classes there is less blind truckling, and some infidelity; and the known Greek fondness for disputation is notoriously manifested by eternal theological contests, maintained with prodigious heat and fury. Greedy after gain, they can hardly find leisure for the ostentatious and everlasting rites, and would rather appropriate the enormous riches invested in garments, shrines, sacred vessels, and other adornments in their churches and monasteries, than go through all the tedious praying and posture-making which are enacted in the midst of these gorgeous paraphernalia.

The precepts and rules agreeably to the Oriental Confession are nine:—1st, Prayer at stated times; 2nd, observance of fasts and feasts; 3rd, obedience and honour towards their spiritual pastors and teachers; 4th, confession of sins four times a year to a priest lawfully constituted and ordained (the common people only once before Lent); 5th, prohibition to read the books of heretics; 6, prayers for Kings, Patriarchs, Metropolites, Bishops, and also for souls departed in the Catholic Faith, and heretics and schismatics, that they may return thereto before they die; 7th, unlimited obedience to the Church; 8th, reverence for Church properties; and, 9th, not to marry in Lent, frequent theatres, nor imitate the customs of barbarians or infidels.

There are four principal fasts, and a number of feasts. On the eighth day infants are presented at the church porch to receive the blessing of the priest, who signs them on the forehead, mouth, and breast with the sign of the cross, as a seal of divine grace, and a disposition to receive the holy baptism. Baptism is performed by thrice dipping or plunging into the water, with a prayer at every plunge, before which the priest blows three times on the child, to dispossess the devil of his seat. Oil is poured on the water, that it (the oil) may be the chrism against all filthiness, and the conversion of the body from all diabolical works; and at the same time conferring the equivalent to Protestant more mature confirmation. The sacrament is administered by the priest in a spoon, the bread and wine being mixed; and upon the efficacy of all these rites the efficacy of salvation through the priest is made to depend. Offertories for the dead and for the living are introduced with solemn formalities; and the invocation of the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, Moses, Aaron, Elias; Peter, Paul, and the Twelve Apostles; St. Basil, Gregory the Divine, John Chrysostom, Cyril Athanasius, Archdeacon Stephen, and the Holy Martyrs; the Holy Confessors, Antonius, Euthymius, Sabba, and Onuphrius; and the miraculous Anargyri, Cosma, Damianus, Cyrus; and Joachim and Anna, the progenitors of the Holy Virgin, and many others from the bare enumeration of whom it may be conceived how vast a host of superstitions are embodied in the tenets and worship of the Greek Church. The power of the Keys for loosing or binding sins is the grand instrument, and almost equal to the Romish confessional, for subjecting the people to the absolute dominion of the priests, of whom there are various orders, with various appointments and duties. Penances are enjoined, as in the Romish Church; and, as in that, confession is made another potent engine, though not to the same extent, to keep the laity in due subjection. Their saint legends are also as numerous and as extraordinary as those of the Latins: and among others our famous St. George and the Dragon holds a dignified place; and St. John the Evangelist is held to have been taken up into heaven before death, and placed in the mansion of Enoch and Elias. There prevails also a strange idea, founded on ancient prophecies—that the Muscovites are designed by God for their avengers and deliverers from the Mahometan

THE VIRGIN AND CHILD (GREEK CHURCH).

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, AT BUCHAREST.

yoke. This is an element sedulously cultivated by the emissaries of Russia, who are spread over every province in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The Greek dispute has ended in the recognition of equality; but we need not follow their faith and the modes adopted to sustain it, further into detail, and shall only add to the subject here by quoting their sentence of excommunication, which will show that they are not far behind Rome Itself in vehemence, as verbally reported in "Tristram Shandy":—

If they restore not to him that which is his own, and possess him peaceably of it, but suffer him to remain injured and damnified; let them be separated from the Lord God Creator, and be accursed and unpardoned, and indelible after death in this world, and in the other which is to come. Let wood, stones, and iron be dissolved, but not they; may they inherit the leprosy of Gehazi, and the confusion of Judas; may the earth be divided and devour them like Dathan and Abiram; may they sigh and tremble on earth like Cain, and the wrath of God be upon their heads and count nances; may they see no long of that for which they labour, and beg their bread all the days of their lives; may their works, possessions, labours, and services be accursed; always without effect or success, and bloan away like dust: may they have the curses of the holy and righteous Fa rarchs Abram, Isaac, and Jacob; of the 318 Saints who were the divine fathers of the Synod of Ni e, and of all other holy synods; and, being w thout be Church of Christ, le no man administer unto them the things of the Church, or bless them, or offer sacrifice for them, or give them the blessed bread, or eat, or drink, or work with them, or converse with them; and, after death, let no man bury them, in penalty of being under the same penalty of excommunication; and so let them remain until they have performed what is here written.

It is believed that the corpse cannot return to its first principles till the anat oms is taken off but is preserved uncorrupted by an evil spirit, as the soul animates the living body; that it feeds in the night like ghouls; and so many stories of the sort are credibly told by eye-wit nesses, that it is no wonder the ignorant population submit in terror to the authority which possesses such appalling power.

It is to a fain the wedding thereof that the Czar is straining every nerve and resorting to every fraud and falsehood. He is only working out the ambition of his race. The present crusade is but another method of endeavouring to effec. the same purpose which Ypsilanti was put forward to accomplish in 1821. He proclaimed the extinction of a Greek Empire, and was defeated in consequence of allowing the secret to transpire that "a great power was at the bottom of his enterprise, and was about to invade Turkey." True, the Emperor Alexander disavowed the assertion just as the Emperor Nicholas disclaims any desire to attack the independence of that empire. *Credat Judæus.* The game is precisely the same, only differently and now more openly played.

But in the pride of history we have demonstrated that Russia has not the shadow of a pretence for the protection (*i.e.* the Patriarchal authority) of the universal Greek Church. On the contrary, the Russ-Greek division was originally subordinate to the Patriarch of Constantinople obtained co-ordinate independence by a transaction of basin and sale—had its civil ruler invested with spiritual authority merely by his own s ords, and extending no farther than over his own subjects: and wherein, then, do we abridge the Czar to state, can he invent the g ost of a basis to support his infamous aggression upon the Turkish Empire!

There is no such thing; and, were he himself a true believer, he would recoil from the attempt, lest the curse we have recited should fall upon his guilty head.

THE VIRGIN AND CHILD

As an example of the decoration applied to representations of the Virgin and Infant Christ, in the Greek Church, that known as "La Sainte Vierge Marie dite de Kasan," is very remarkable. An engraving of it, printed in gold and colours, has recently been published by Dazaro, of Moscow and St. Petersburg, from which the illustration on the preceding page is copied. The original is studded with gold and jewellery, in the lavish manner of the Byzantine period. The execution is extremely careful, but the figures have all the stiff and formal character of mediæval art.

THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, AT BUCHAREST.

The Church of St. George, at Bucharest, is a very fair example of the general plan adopted in religious edifices of any importance in Wallachia. More imposing for their massive character than for their finish in detail, these edifices are rarely built of stone. Brick, covered with plaster, is a the materials used; and, as a necessary consequence, the ornamental parts are not of a lasting character. The same observation, by the way, applies to the other buildings in Bucharest, and some other towns in Wallachia, which are very pretentious in style, but which are every succeeding winter despoiled of some of their most attractive features. The Church of St. George is adorned with a porch, which is filled with paintings in the Byzantine manner, which is a representation, now almost obliterated of the patron Saint. This Church stands in the midst of vari us extensive buildings, which formerly formed part of a convent, but which are now used as workshops used in various trades. Such the changes worked by time in the destinies of the most imposing foundations.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The North Metropolitan Company has given notice of application to Parliament in the ensuing session for power to abandon the portion of the authorized line west of a point opposite St James's Church, Paddington, and in lieu thereof to extend the railway from St. James's Church to the south end of Eastbourne terrace. Also to make a branch near Tread-street and Shepherd-street. It is also intended to ask for power to change the name of the company to the "Metropolitan Railway Company."

Underground Railway in Westminster.—It is proposed to apply in the ensuing session for power to make a subterranean railway from the central line west of a point opposite St James's Church, Paddington, and in lieu thereof to extend the railway from St. James's Church to the south end of Eastbourne terrace. Also to make a branch near Tread-street and Shepherd-street. It is also intended to ask for power to change the name of the company to the "Metropolitan Railway Company."

The Thames Embankment.—Formal notice has been given that it is intended to apply in the ensuing session for author ty to make an embankment and railway on the north side of the river Thames. The embankment is to extend from the Broken-wharf, London, to Cremorne-lane, Chelsea, and the railway from Hamsbro'-wharf to a junction with the West London Railway, near Kensington.

The Crystal Palace Line.—It is proposed that this line shall be extended to Bromley and Farnborough, in Kent. Application is also to be made to Parliament to lease the line to the South-Eastern, London, Br. hton, and South Coast, and the London and South-Western Railway Companies.

The Law as to Return Tickets.—Some time since an action was brought against the Bristol and Exeter Company for the extra fare which they had demanded of a passenger, who was compelled to return by an express train after he had taken an ordinary return ticket. The Judge then ruled, that, as nothing was said, either on the placards distributed about the station, or on the ticket, that anything extra was to be paid for express trains, they were not justified in demanding it.

Railways in India.—In consequence of the amalgamation of the Upper India Railway with the East India Railway Company, the arrangement for paying off the stipulated deposit of £800,000 became imperative. But of this amount the directors of the amalgamated companies only paid £160,000; thereby, strictly speaking, forfeiting the advantages secured to them by agreement with the East India Company. We are happy to state, however, that the Court of Directors, in consideration of the state of the Money Market, have accepted the £160,000 as an instalment, and have given further and ample time to complete the payment of the deposit.

Poor-law Relief for the "Lock-outs."—With reference to relief by local guardians of the men locked out in Lancashire, the Poor-law Board thus lays down the law:—"Where the applicant has the pecuniary means of sub-sistence for himself and his family, from whatsoever funds those means may be derived or where he may, if he pleases, immediately obtain work, and so earn the means of subsistence, the Board are of opinion that he ought not to be considered as actually destitute. If, on the other hand, he has neither money nor work, and is really without the present means of obtaining either, so that aid from the poor rates is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of himself and his family, the guardians ought to relieve him."

MUSIC.

POPULAR INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.

It would be unnecessary, at this time of day, to say much in favour of bestowing instruction in music on the industrious classes. The advantages which all ranks and degrees of mankind derive from the cultivation of the taste are now universally admitted. The love of the pure and the beautiful in art, as well as in nature, is found to refine the manners and soften the feelings. It may be said of art, as well as of letters, "*emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros*:" while the process of acquiring this discernment and this love affords an exercise which quickens the intellect, and, at the same time, an interesting and delightful occupation. We would, therefore, encourage any attempt (if really calculated to effect its object) to diffuse, as widely as possible, some knowledge of those arts which minister to the sense of beauty—literature, even in its lighter branches of poetry and fiction; the rudiments of design, which, even setting aside its many practical uses, enables us to discover, in the material world around us, much that the untutored eye can never discern; and, especially, Music—an art which speaks with "most miraculous organ" to the whole human race, and, of all the arts which have the pleasures of taste for their immediate object, exercises the most powerful influence on the heart, the mind, and the whole character of man.

Of course the kind, as well as the degree, of musical instruction, must be adapted to the particular class on whom it is bestowed. To the great body of the people, vocal music, in its simpler forms, is the most suitable. the psalm, the hymn, the song, the ballad, the glee, the chorus; not only the music of piety and devotion, but the most gay and lively strains, calculated to inspire innocent mirth and cheerfulness. Let the people have abundance of secular music, as well as sacred; but let the one, as well as the other, be divested of everything vulgar, impure, and immoral. It is now found that the union of poetry and music, even in the simple form of a popular ballad, may cherish the noblest patriotism, as well as the softest domestic affections—the love of country as well as the love of home.

To strengthen this moral agency of music, it must be brought, as much as possible within the reach of every one. The people must be taught to read the language in which it is written, and to utter with tunable voices, the sounds which that written language conveys. For the purpose many methods have, at different times, been devised and put in practice, both on the Continent and in England. The system of instruction which, in this country, has come into the most extensive use, is that of Mr. Hullah, founded (as our musical readers are aware) on the French system of Wilhem. Mr Hullah's method is somewhat operose, and might be advantageously simplified; but its general efficiency has been abundantly proved, and, though not so much talked about as when in its novelty, it is in vigorous action in all parts of the kingdom. Other methods have recently been brought forward, with more or less claim to approbation; and some of them in comparatively limited localities, have been attended with considerable success. We are not disposed to place these different plans in attitudes of mutual hostility. The promoters of all of them are to be regarded as co-operating in the same good work; and each of them is entitled to favour in proportion to its peculiar merit, and to the amount of good which it is found to be actually doing.

Among these schemes of popular instruction, our attention, for some years back, has been particularly directed to that which has been propounded and put in action by the Rev. John Curwen, of Plaistow, in Essex, a clergyman of unbounded philanthropy, great zeal, and competent musical attainment. We have watched its progress, and have arrived, from its results, at a conviction of its utility and importance.

Mr. Curwen, personally, and by means of teachers trained in his method, gives instructions to young persons of both sexes assembled in numerous classes. His method possesses this peculiarity, that it embraces a new system of musical notation, of which he is the inventor. When his labours first attracted our attention, we looked upon this innovation with much suspicion; being aware that many attempts of this kind had been made, from the figure-writing of Jean Jacques Rousseau, to the "sequential system" of Wallbridge; and that all of them had proved abortive. Mr. Curwen's method is the only one that has been brought into extensive use; and its successful operation leaves no room to doubt its efficacy. He has succeeded because he has not attempted too much. His precursors, denouncing the old-established notation of music as unscientific in principle and absurdly complicated in practice, have aimed at its total abandonment, and the substitution of their own plans in its room. Such schemes, even had their intrinsic merits been greater than they really were, laboured under the obvious objection, that their adoption would soon render the whole existing written music an unknown tongue, and reduce all existing libraries, public and private, with their most precious treasures, to the value of waste paper—except, perhaps, to a few plodding black-letter antiquaries. Reform, in music as in politics, must be gradual, not revolutionary. We must amend, not destroy, present systems. We must preserve the written language of music, while we endeavour to amend its faults. But these faults (as is usual with innovators) have been excessively exaggerated. Our notation, gradually improved during several centuries, may doubtless admit of further improvement; but it is a beautiful system, most felicitously adapted to every description of music, from the simplest tune to the most profound and complex harmony, and the most rapid flights of instrumental execution. Mr. Curwen, accordingly, is far from contemplating the abolition of the existing notation; on the contrary, it is taught in all his schools. But he has devised a new method of writing vocal music of a simple kind; and to this sort of music its use is expressly confined. He is anxious that this shall be distinctly understood. His method, thus limited in its application, is easily learned by the youngest pupil, so that there is no hardship in learning to it and the ordinary notation; and, though the new method is employed to facilitate the pupil's progress, yet it can be used in connexion with the notation in general use; its object being to enable the pupil to sing simple music at sight more speedily than is done by the ordinary method—an object which ample experience has proved that it accomplishes.

It would carry us beyond our limits to enter into technical details respecting this method of notation; but we may enable the musical reader to understand its general nature. It is founded on the same principle with the method of Rousseau. The notation indicates, not the positive pitch of a sound, but its position in the scale to which it belongs, as being the tonic, or key-note—the second, third, fourth, &c. A melody, consequently, is always written in the same way, in whatever key it is sung; the singer being merely told at the beginning that it is to be sung in the key of C, of D, &c. Rousseau used the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, to represent the notes of the scale. Mr. Curwen has followed the *solfeggio* method of Italian singing, according to which the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, are used in singing the notes of the scale in every key. Instead of the Arabic figures, Mr. Curwen uses the initial letter of those syllables in writing down the notes, with this single exception, that, as two of the syllables, *sol* and *si*, begin with the same letter, he uses, for the last of them, the letter *t*. Thus, he writes the notes of the scale, *d, r, m, f, s, l, t; d* being the tonic, *r* the second, *m* the third, *f* the fourth, *s* the fifth, *l* the sixth, and *t* the seventh. When the melody rises to a higher, or descends to a lower octave, this is shown by little marks added to the letters. The key in which the air is to be sung is indicated at the beginning. The melody is divided into bars in the ordinary way by perpendicular lines; and the relative length of each note is marked by plain and simple signs. A few additional arbitrary marks are also used when, in consequence of a transient modulation, a note is raised by a sharp or depressed by a flat. If the music consists of harmony in parts (as in a psalm or a glee), the parts are written (as in the ordinary notation) in parallel lines—the bass being undermost, and the treble uppermost. By this method a piece of simple vocal music whether in one part or in more, may be written on ordinary paper almost as quickly as it can be sung, and, with a very little practice, can be read with the utmost facility. The use of it has the same advantage as the practice of employing the *solfeggio* syllables in singing: it gives the pupil an idea of the character and effect of each degree of the scale in relation to its fundamental sound, and consequently gives great assistance in learning to sing at sight. We have heard whole classes of young persons sing melodies written down for them at the moment, with a promptitude and correctness which gave us as much surprise as pleasure.

It remains to give some account of the success of Mr. Curwen's labours. His objects are not confined to the improvement of congregational singing; he desires, also, to make musical instruction a means of innocent and wholesome recreation. He desires to promote those objects in various ways: by establishing congregational classes for the improvement of psalmody, by introducing into schools, both public and private, the daily use of vocal music, in connexion with poetry, of a cheerful and moral kind; and by forming people's concerts and people's singing classes, which may be the means of carrying good secular music into the homes of the industrious classes, so as to counterwork the baneful influence of musical entertainments in the public-house. To aid him in his exertions, a number of clergymen (both of the Church of England and of dissenting persuasions), and other gentlemen of respectability and influence, have formed themselves into an association which, from the peculiar feature of Mr. Curwen's method of instruction, has been called "the Tonic Sol fa Association." From the report read at the first annual meeting of this body in July last, we learn that two large meetings for the promotion and improvement of psalmody were held during the month of May, in the spacious amphitheatre of Finsbury Chapel. On the second occasion, fully 3000 persons were present. The choir consisted of 150 members of the classes, and the expenses were defrayed by the members of the committee and choir. This indicated at once the zeal of the supporters of the movement, and the publicity and importance it has already attained.

It further appears that fully 7000 persons have been under instruction on this method in London alone during the past year. At Bristol, seven classes have been originated by Mr. Matthews, and 900 persons have been under instruction, in addition to the school children. At Leeds, Mr. Richardson has carried on successfully a normal class, composed of school teachers and others, of all the denominations in the town; and this has been fruitful in preparing and planting not a few new teachers and new classes. Classes have been established in many other places, so that the number of country pupils equals those in London. Thus—sometimes with sacred and sometimes with secular music, sometimes in congregations and sometimes in temperance societies; sometimes in companies of young men and sometimes among ragged children; sometimes in the mansions of the rich and sometimes in the homes of the poor; sometimes by voluntary agency and sometimes by that which is paid—this society is sowing good seed, and waiting its harvest—not only in the improvement of psalmody, which is its chief aim, but in the diffusion among the people of a love for, and knowledge of, a beautiful and humanizing art.

The Wednesday Evening Concerts of this week suffered much from the state of the weather. A regular November fog, which made it both disagreeable and dangerous to pass along the streets, caused a very thin audience; which was the more unfortunate, as the concert was certainly the best of the series. The first part was a choice selection from the works of Mendelssohn, embracing some of his finest compositions, particularly his descriptive overture, the "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," the grand pianoforte concerto in G minor, played by Mdlle. Clauss with her usual excellence; and the symphony in A major, distinguished by the title of the Italian symphony. Several of his songs and duets were very prettily sung by Miss Birch, Miss Stabbach, and Mr. Lawler. The remainder of the concert, as usual, was of a popular character. The only noticeable feature was the début of Madame Amedei, a lady newly arrived from Italy, who appeared for the first time before an English audience. She sang a cavatina of Mercadante, and the well-known Anacreontic from "Lucrezia Borgia." She had a very favourable reception, which she well deserved. She has one of the finest contralto voices we have heard, and her style is that of a highly-accomplished musician.

We have received several Edinburgh vocal publications of considerable interest.

The first is a song, entitled "Highland Rhymes. Song of the Absent Gaël." The words and music by John Gray. The verses are in a fine tone of national enthusiasm, to which Highland hearts will respond, and with which we Southrons can sympathise. The melody is what it ought to be: simple and Scottish.

"The Lay of Furgstall" is a song written by the Countess Furgstall, and composed by Mr. Gray. The Countess was a Scotch lady, sister of Lord Cranstoun, and sister-in-law of Professor Dugald Stewart. Captain Basil Hall's account of his visit to her château in Styria, and of her death during that visit, excited great and general interest. The poem is graceful, tender, and melancholy; and Mr. Gray has united it to music of a similar character.

There is a third piece—a song and chorus—by the same author. It is called "Staffa, or Uamh Fhinn" (Fingal's Cave). It is a fanciful description of the wild, romantic scene, peopled by its unearthly inhabitants fairies, elves, and mermaids. The music is flowing and melodious; and the simple but effective harmony of the chorus reminds us of Moore's "Canadian Boat-song."

THE THEATRES, &c.

ASTLEY'S

The management of this theatre have taken advantage of the state of Eastern affairs to revive the hippodramatic spectacle of "The Invasion of Russia; and the Burning of Moscow," the military effects of which afford evident delight to crowded audiences. "The Fate of Phaëton" is now played as an afterpiece, and continues to be popular.

CITY OF LONDON.

The engagement of Mr Davenport at this theatre has been the means of introducing a new American drama to the English stage. The play in question has been some time in existence; and we believe was performed by Mr. Forrest, in Manchester, on his first visit to England, and its hero is still, we understand, a great card with him in the United States. The title of the play is "Jack Cade," and its author, Judge Conrade, of Philadelphia. Premising that there is some good writing in the piece, we must take exception, at the outset, to the licence which the dramatist has allowed himself in regard to history. Shakspeare has not drawn, it is true, a very flattering portrait of the pseudo

Mortimer, but we see, in the scenes of our great bard, a true picture of the times in which he lived. Judge Conrade's is altogether a fairy piece of work—an imitation in Eidalani, not in the very best England of that or any other period. *Jack Cade* is, in the American drama, an eloquent gamblesman, with an Italian wife and a child, returned from his travels under the name of *Aylmere* Brewster, he had ill from his country, on account of having taken revenge on Lord Seys for the death of his father, and found refuge in Italy. Here his mind brooded on the wrongs of his native country, and during a storm in the Gulf even in at Rome, while the air "throbbed with the angry pulse of deity," he swore to undertake their deliverance. Full of this thought, he returns to his native land, and mingles again with the people By the course of events he is brought into contact with *Lord Saye* and a *Lord Clifford*—the latter of whom scheins his wife, as a "rustic Venus," and, on meeting with a repulse, proceeds to force; whereupon the disguised lady stabs him; but on the sight of his blood, becomes frantic. This character was effectively performed by Mrs Vining A follower of *Lord Saye* has also a similar adventure with the daughter of *Wat Mounkay* a blacksmith, who like *Wat Tyler*, brain s the gentleman with his hammer. It would appear, indeed, that Judge Conrade sought to blend in one place the characteristics of several periods, and thus to constitute a symbolical drama devoted to the cause of democracy, rather than an historical one representative of real scenes. *Jack Cade* in the end obtains the Royal signature to the people's charter; but, in an altercation with Lord Saye, is purposely excited to a state of ungovernable rage, in the excess of which he gives a mortal wound to his Lordship, but not before he has received one from the poisoned weapon of his enemy. Mr. Davenport, in his performance of this character, showed his usual intelligence, and more than his usual energy. The passionate scenes which he delivered the more stirring passages of the dialogue, and his fine appreciation of its poetical descriptions, were both worthy of high praise. The house was crowded; and this republican drama was received with vehement and repeated plaudits.

THE LATE MR. GARDINER, OF LEICESTER.

On Wednesday week, the 16 h instant, this distinguished musical amateur and composer died at his residence, in Leicester, in his 85 h year, after a few days' illness. Mr Gardiner's has been no ordinary career. In all the events in his life he seems to have kept pace with the progress of his race his experience has been varied, his observation wide, his activity unremitting, and his achievement almost enviable. He was the son of Mr John Gardiner, of Leicester, and was born in March, 770. His father having been the leader of the choir at the Great Meeting, young Gardiner was early familiar with musical performances and musical persons. His first recollection dated back to the performance of Handel's *Messiah*, he was puzzled with the chimes of a musical clock. It appears that his father's neighbour, Dr. Armold, had so fitted this old church-tower, and wished to have it tried on young Arnold Meanwhile, young Gardiner was stripped, and Mrs. Macaulay, (the elder to Mrs. Arnold, and afterwards the authoress) he put on her daughter, the 2nd guest boy was taken to her bed, and also had with the cows of the neighbourhood. The chimes so delighted the infant musician that Mr Gardiner always considered this an early first a memorable attention to the beauty of musical sounds In a few years after this, a grand music meeting took place for the benefit of the Leicester Infirmary, and on this occasion young Gardiner was taken into the orchestra in St. Martin's Church by his father; on the evening of the same day he heard the "full and prolonged tones of Gardini's violin" at a concert held in the Castle. At five or six years of age he was so much attracted by Handel's Meeting, and sang the solo in Knapp's Wedding Anthem, on the nuptials of some of his father's acquaintance, and, when very young, was a performer on the violin and the violoncello. As he continued to advance in years, and to mingle with the musicians of Leicester, he was delighted to hear the band play at the evening parade, and from his youthful ambition prompted him to make his first essay as musical composer, by writing a march and quick-step for them to perform these were presented to the master as the composition of another, and the juvenile's only reward was the gratification of standing in the centre of the group of performers, and of hearing the band in the market-place, to hear the performance of his own firs work.

About this time a stranger came to Leicester, who very soon drew round him the young spirits of the town. He was a boo master, and being conversant with the higher branches of mathematics, and possessing some knowledge of astronomy and electricity, he became the leader of a scientific coterie. The strangers was Mr., afterwards Sir Richard Phillips, and the high bank of young philosophers constituted themselves into the Adelphi Philosophical Society. Among these were, besides Gardiner and Phillips, Thos. Bosworth, the late Thos. Paget (a genius) John Ward, Jun., Samuel Collinson, and G. Harley Vaughan. Fourteen out of the seventeen members were young. Their meetings proceed ng commenced in the year 1789, when Mr Gardiner was nine even years old; and the names of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Paget, seem to have been the leading minds of this society, for they were the authors of its principal papers. One among their modes of prosecuting scientific inquiry, was the formation of an apparatus for electric conductors or Franklin's house, and it is attributed the attraction of the lightning. At the time the French Revolution broke out, and, whether it was that the mayor and magistrates suspected the young means of being Illuminati, or that there was treason in a cricket, we have never discovered but a record exists in a volume of their proceedings in which a written of the subject of this notice, that the society was dissolved in the year 1793. The "constituted authorities of Leicester having expressed their opinion that such an association was of a dangerous tendency."

Early in life Mr Gardiner, at Syllaby, became acquainted with a family name Franklin, of whom Sir William Franklin and Sir John Franklin are the last is now the greatest lion of conversation) were the youthful members. In their parts he made acquaintance and friends; and his visits to their meetings still further extended the circle. In the list may be included Thomas Ivan Winter, Gowan (he printed water). Perry (of the *Morning Chronicle*), Robert Hall, Hone, Jenner, and Dr. Parr.

The best qualifying of Mr. Gardiner's literary acquaintanceship was that with the poet Moore, whom he met while on a visit to Mr. Cosslyn, at Lambe Priory, in 1817; and the tests of the delightful meeting which the poet there sang is own beautiful songs, and accompanied himself. Two years subsequently Mr. Gardiner was a visitor at Moore's cottage, in Derbyshire, to a few days s

Mr Gardiner's literary labours may be said to have begun with his publication of the Sacred Melodies, in the year 1812, when his author was presented a Court to the Regent His "Lives of Haydn and Mozart" (translated by the Rev G Berry and Mr K. Breand), his "Organ of Melody," his "Music of Nature," his "Music and Friends" and his "Sights in Italy," followed each other at intervals between the years 18.2 and 1840 One of Mozart's best letters (not included in Lord J. Russell's large published volume), was written in reply to Mr. Gardiner's request to write some verses to his music it is in the playful and humorous vein so natural to Erin's Anacreon.

In Mr Gardiner's various works there are more than fifty songs of his own composition. A curious mistake occurred at York Festival, in 1814, when the solo "The Lord will comfort Zion" was performed, and attributed in the books to Handel. It was Mr Gardiner's.

In the year 1845, when the statue of Beethoven at Bonn was inaugurated, Mr. Gardiner was present. The performance of the flute and face of the ceremony was about to be so dered in a leaden case, and as it appeared in the foundation of the figure, when Professor Walker, of the University, observed that an English gentleman was present, who was born in the same year with Beethoven, and who was the person to furnish the leaden case that country, and, though country to all orders, he proposed that that gentleman should be honoured by affixing his name to the document. Mr. Gardiner ascended the pedestal, and with a trembling hand, by the unanimous call of the by standers, he recorded his name in the narrow space on the document, left below the names of "Victoria" and "Albert."

Abridged from the Leicester Chronicle.

NEW YORK THEATRES.

—New York still continues to be thronged by strangers. All the places of amusement are filled nightly, and the average receipts same day have been—Italian Opera, 1500 dols.; Broadway Theatre, 3000 dols.; Bowery ditto, 2000 dols; National ditto, 3000 dols; Wallack's ditto, 22 0 dols.; Burton's ditto, 2200 dols; Hippodrome, 2000 dols.; Barnum's Museum, 1500 dols.; Julien, 1500 dols.; and only amusements, 2000 dols.

MDLLE. RACHEL.—Mdlle. Rachel had commenced representations in St. Petersburg with her great character of *Phèdre*, but neither the Emperor nor the Imperial Family were present on the occasion. Some offence, it is stated, has been taken in the Russian metropolis at the utterly insufficient supporters whom the great actress has selected to accompany her; the cause, it is understood, as those who appeared with her in London and on her tour through the provinces and other parts of the continent [illegible]

"HEART" OR "HEIGHT."—It has long been a question whether tall or short men are the most courageous, he latter asserting that the courage of tall men is so dispersed over their large body that at first it is difficult to bring it into action; but the French settle the matter on the principle that Napoleon formed his Imperial Guard—"C'est le cœur qui fait le grenadier!"

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

RICARDO.—Your Problem No. 6 is moderately good. No. 5 is too easy.

T. G. (Bath.)—A game is always welcome. We will look at this with pleasure.

J. H. S. (Paris.)—Shall be attended to.

H. F. Winbolt (Lee Grove Road, Clapham).—Both your problems are interesting in matters of some merit. We hope to see more of the best, as we think Chess needs, as it always has needed, a few spurs. Mr. Cook's solution and Dr. Largent, Richmond, Surrey, Mr. Cook's solution and Dr. Largent, Richmond, Surrey, Mr. Cook's solution and Dr. Largent, Richmond, Surrey,

THE LATE DONNA MARIA, QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—FROM A PORTRAIT BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

17th inst. Her afflicted husband and relatives—the Countess of Jersey, the Lady Clementina Villiers, the Hon. Francis Villiers, and the Princess's two youthful sons—were present at her death.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

DONNA MARIA II. DA GLORIA, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, was the eldest child of Don Pedro de Alcantara IV., as King of Portugal, and I., as Emperor of Brazil. She was born on the 4th April, 1819, and ascended the Portuguese throne pursuant to the arranged abdication of her father, Don Pedro, the 2nd May, 1826. Her Majesty married, first, the 26th January, 1835, Augustus de Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg (son of Napoleon's step-son, the famous Prince Eugène); but by him (who died the 28th March, in the same year) she had no issue. The Queen wedded, secondly, the 9th April, 1836, Ferdinand Augustus, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born the 29th Oct., 1816, the eldest son of the late Duke Ferdinand, uncle of Prince Albert. By this second marriage with Prince Ferdinand Augustus, who, as Consort Royal, bears the title of King of Portugal, Donna Maria has had issue—

Don Pedro d'Alcantara, of Braganza and Bourbon, Prince Royal, born September 16, 1837, now PEDRO V., King of Portugal; Don Louis Philippe, Duke of Oporto, born October 31, 1838; Don John, Duke of Beja, born March 16, 1842; Don Ferdinand, born July 23, 1846; Don Augusto, born November 4, 1847; Donna Maria, born July 21, 1843; Donna Antonia, born February 17, 1845.

Her political career may be said to have begun in her infancy, for she was still at Rio Janeiro, the place of her birth, in 1826, when the death of King John IV., followed by the renunciation of the crown by her father, and the proclamation of the Constitutional Charter, raised her to the throne, and she was betrothed a few months afterwards to her uncle, Don Miguel, then made Regent of the kingdom. No sooner, however, had this Prince assumed the reins of government in the name of his niece, than he usurped the crown, and his first act was to forbid his Sovereign and his bride from landing in her own dominions. Donna Maria then came to England, where she was received by George IV. as lawful Queen of Portugal, and the leaders of the Constitutional party prepared for that struggle which they ultimately led to a successful issue, with the assistance of the other members of the Quadruple Alliance. During that contest the young Queen resided in Brazil or in Paris, and it was not till Don Pedro had captured Lisbon that she was enabled, in September, 1833, to enter her capital and ascend her throne. Her father, unhappily, survived this event but one year, and on the 18th September, 1834, the Cortes were induced unanimously to declare their sovereign, then only fifteen, to be of full age, and in complete possession of her Royal prerogative. A few months later she contracted a marriage with Prince Augustus of Leuchtenberg, the eldest son of Prince Eugène Beauharnais; but here again the singular ill-fortune of her life prevailed, and the Queen, married in January, 1835, was a widow before Easter. A second marriage was concluded in the following year with Prince Ferdinand, of the Catholic branch of the Coburg family, which has conferred upon the house of Braganza no less than eight lineal descendants.

The Queen of Portugal died, in childbirth, on the 15th instant. Her widowed husband, the titular King, is in consequence declared Regent of Portugal during the minority of her youthful successor, Pedro V.

The Portrait which accompanies this memoir, is taken from that painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, at the time of the then young Queen's visit to this country. It was, at the time, recognised by all as a most happy and brilliant effort of that accomplished artist's pencil: all the fresh youthful beauty of the original marvellously realised; the hands finished with admirable grace and delicacy; and the colouring bright and glittering, as her life's promise was. The dress was white satin, upon which were displayed the riband, and various orders of Portugal. An engraving of this picture was published by Messrs. Hodgson and Graves (now Messrs. Graves and Co.), in Pall-mall; from which our Portrait has been copied.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

JOHN HENRY SOMERSET, seventh Duke of Beaufort, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmoant, Baron Herbert of Chepstow, Ragland and Gower, Baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle, and Baron de Bottetourt, K.G., was the eldest son of Henry Charles, the sixth Duke; and was born the 5th February, 1792. In early life, when Marquis of Worcester, he entered the army, and served in the 10th Hussars. He was on the staff towards the close of the Peninsular War; and, up to his latest existence, retained a love for the profession he had adopted when young. Shortly after attaining his majority, the Marquis of Worcester became a member of the House of Commons, as representative for the borough of Monmouth, for which he sat in several Parliaments, up to 1835, when he was elected for West Gloucestershire, in conjunction with the Hon. G. C. Berkeley and Mr. R. B. Hale. On the 23rd Nov. 1835, on the death of his father, the Marquis succeeded to the Dukedom.

In the House of Commons, and subsequently in the House of Lords, the Duke was a zealous supporter of Conservative principles. He was made a Knight of the Garter in 1842. As an English sportsman, few noblemen have acquired more celebrity than the Duke of Beaufort. He has been immortalised on canvas in the paintings of the "Royal Hunt," and the "Badminton Hunt;" while, upon paper, "Nimrod" has perpetuated his character in terms no more eulogistic than it deserved. In the Duke of Beaufort, music and the drama have sustained a severe loss. To the professors of those arts he was ever a warm patron, as evidenced by the interest he took in the sons of the lamented Tyrone Power; and the strenuous exertions he used to preserve the falling fortunes of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Duke of Beaufort married, first, on the 25th July, 1814, Georgiana Frederica, second daughter of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy. This lady died on the 11th May, 1821. His Grace wedded, secondly, on the 29th June, 1822, Emily Frances, only daughter of Charles Culling Smith, Esq., by his wife, the Lady Anne Wellesley. The Duchess survives him. By her he leaves an only son, Henry Charles, now eighth Duke of Beaufort, and six daughters; he leaves also a daughter by his first marriage, Georgiana, wife of Sir William Christopher Codrington, Bart., M.P. The Duke of Beaufort died on the 17th inst., at his seat, Badminton House, Gloucestershire, in the presence of his Duchess and the daughters of his house. His demise is generally and sincerely lamented. Henry Charles, his successor (the present Duke) was born the 1st February, 1824; and was married, in 1845, to Lady Georgina Curzon, eldest daughter of the Earl Howe, by whom he has a youthful family.

The family of Somerset descends, illegitimately, from the Royal house of Plantagenet, John of Gaunt's eldest son by Catherine Swinford. Sir John Beaufort was legitimised to all intents but that of succession to the Throne, and was created Earl of Somerset. His descendant, Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, K.G., beheaded after the battle of Hexham, in 1463, left an illegitimate son, Sir Charles Somerset, Knt. Banneret, who married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower, and in her right became Lord Herbert. He was subsequently

THE LATE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

created Earl of Worcester in 1513-14. From this nobleman, the fourth in descent, was Henry, first Marquis of Worcester, the devoted Loyalist in the great Civil War, who held out for King Charles his Castle of Ragland with such determination that it was among the last fortresses, if not the very last, that surrendered to the "rebel Commons." The son of this stout cavalier, Edward, Earl of Glamorgan, afterwards second Marquis of Worcester, was the illustrious scientific discoverer. In his work, "A Century of Inventions," the power and application of the steam-engine are distinctly described. The Duke iom of Beaufort was conferred in 1612, on the eldest son of this eminent man, Henry, third Marquis of Worcester, and descended regularly to the nobleman whose death we record, and who was seventh in a direct line from the scientific Marquis.

LISMORE BRIDGE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DURING THE RECENT FLOODS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

TESTIMONIAL TO THE HEAD-MASTER OF THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

On Friday evening, the 18th instant, the students of the Government School of Design, Birmingham, presented a testimonial and an address to the Head-master, Mr. George Wallis, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the commencement of his official duties in that institution; and congratulatory of his return from the United States of America, as one of her Majesty's Commissioners to the New York Exhibition. The testimonial consists of a Silver Cup, modeled by the Chevalier Schlick, after an antique found at Pompeii, and has been executed by Messrs. Elkington, Birmingham. It is mounted upon a plinth, covered with crimson velvet, upon which is fixed a silver plate, bearing the inscription:—

Presented to GEORGE WALLIS, Esq., by the Students of the Birmingham School of Design, for his invaluable services as Head-master.—Nov. 18, 1853.

The address, neatly engrossed on parchment, expresses in appropriate terms, the feelings of respect entertained by the students for their

SILVER CUP PRESENTED, WITH AN ADDRESS, TO MR. GEORGE WALLIS.

teacher, both as an artist, and as a man; and who has succeeded by unremitting attention, in raising the school from a very low position, as regards order and discipline, to its present standard; there being upwards of 550 students attending the classes within its walls, and of these 250 are of the artizan class of society, whilst above 300 candidates of the same class are on the books seeking admission. Besides the students, male and female, who attended the meeting, Mr. H. Cole, C.B., one of the secretaries of the Department of Science and Art, Board of Trade, several members of the Committee of the School, and other influential gentlemen of Birmingham, were present. The business, however, was conducted with great tact and good sense, by the students themselves, in the great room of the School, the use of which had been granted by the Committee. Mr. James Rennie, one of the senior students, presided, another student read the Address; and a third handed the testimonial to Mr. Wallis, who replied in a suitable speech. Mr. Cole, and other gentlemen, addressed the students upon a matter so creditable to all concerned, and on the future prospects of an institution in which so much earnestness and unanimity prevailed.

J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A.

JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS (who has recently been elected Associate of the Royal Academy) was born in Portland-street, Southampton, on the 8th of June, 1829. His earliest years were spent in France and the Channel Islands—chiefly, we believe, in Jersey—where, from childhood, his passion for art showed itself; and battles, troopers, desperate combats, and gorgeous, but impossible, knights, were the especial theme and delight of his pencil. So decided was this bias towards art, that his parents were induced to bring him to London; and, by Sir Martin Shee's advice, he entered the school of Mr. Sass (now kept by Mr. Carey, son of the translator of Dante), a school of art preparatory to the Royal Academy, and which has had amongst its pupils the majority of our younger eminent artists. After a few months at Sass's, Mr. Millais gained admission to the antique school of the Royal Academy, and thus at the unusually early age of eleven. In 1843 he carried away the antique medal, and in 1847 the gold medal for the best oil picture—"The Benjamites Seizing their Wives." In the preceding year, however, he had exhibited his first picture, "Pizarro Seizing the Incs of Peru." In 1847 appeared, also at the Royal Academy Exhibition, "Elgiva Branded;" and at Westminster-hall, "The Widow's Mite." Nothing met the public eye from Mr Millais's hand in 1848; but in 1849 an entirely new order of things began. In this year, the subject of our memoir, in conjunction with W. Holman Hunt and Dante G. Rossetti - under the name of "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood"—initiated the most important changes in the practice of art which it has experienced within several generations. Consummate genius - uniting the acutest perception of character with extraordinary technical skill—was manifested in his scene from Keats's "Isabella," a work in which he broke once and for ever out of artistic childhood, and the swaddling-bands of conventionalism.

From this original the following works have succeeded and continued Mr. Millais's career of progress: in 1850, "Ferdinand and Ariel," and a portrait composition; and another, still more prominent—a symbolic incident in connection with the Holy Family—which was very severely criticised at the time of its appearance; in 1851, "The Woodman's Daughter," "Mariana," and "The Return of the Dove to the Ark;" in 1852, "Ophelia," and "An Incident of St. Bartholomew's Eve;" and in 1853, "The Order of Release," and "The Proscribed Royalist." His last work, painted in autumn at the Trosachs, is "a little waterfall with a portrait of his friend Mr. Ruskin, contemplating on the depths of the whirlpool beneath."

Looking at this list of works, we may say that rarely has so much been done in so short a time; and they fully entitle Mr. Millais to the distinction which he has just received.

On Monday, the 7th of the present month, Mr. Millais was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy—an honour which, it is understood, the Academicians would have conferred upon him last year, had not his age then been below the prescribed standard. Art cannot hope too much from his efforts.

The accompanying Portrait is from a medallion, recently sculptured in marble, by Mr. A. Munro.

J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A.—FROM THE MARBLE BY A. MUNRO.

THE COTTONIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY, PLYMOUTH.

THIS splendid addition to the public institutions of Plymouth is the gift of William Cotton, Esq., of Ivy-bridge, who, with a liberality and public spirit which cannot be too highly commended, proposed that the Library should be consigned to trustees for public use, provided means were procured for annexing it to the Plymouth Public Library. The offer of Mr. Cotton was most liberally responded to by the proprietors of the Public Library, who considerably enlarged their building for its reception; and, at a cost of nearly £1600, prepared a magnificent apartment, which they dedicated specially to its objects. The collection is now finally deposited in the new apartment, and is under the immediate care of Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., the Librarian of the Public Library.

The room is lofty and well-proportioned, and is lighted by means of an elegantly-decorated lantern in the roof. Around the upper portion of the walls is a continuous frieze, selected from the Panathenaic frieze of the Elgin marbles, and specially cast at the British Museum for that purpose, has been introduced by the Trustees with good effect above this frieze is an elaborately foliated cornice of considerable projection. The ceiling is coved, the spaces between the intersecting lines being filled

THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY, RECENTLY ANNEXED TO THE PLYMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

with foliage in fresco. The collection consists of large ranges of book-cases, with plate glass doors; and is filled with one of the most extensive and unique collections of prints (about 5000 in number), arranged and classed under the different schools and masters, and rare and valuable books, principally relating to the fine arts, of which any public institution in this kingdom can boast. On the walls are displayed, with an extensive series of original sketches by celebrated masters; with three fine original portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of himself, his father (formerly Head-Master of the Plympton Grammar School, near Plymouth), and his sister Frances; and by Gough's celebrated copies of the Cartoons of Raphael, Volpato's Farnese Gallery, and other gems of art. Amongst the sketches by celebrated masters, of which the collection contains upwards of 200 specimens, are interesting examples by Claude, Rembrandt, Nicholas Poussin, illuminated manuscripts of the fifteenth century, a curious Greek Diptych of the twelfth century, and several fine specimens of early typography, &c., are tastefully arranged in the portion

The arrangements made by the Trustees are of the most liberal character, and wholly in accordance with the spirit manifested by the donor; those arrangements allowing constant access to the apartment daily, from ten to four, to all persons who have right of admission to the Public Library; and to strangers and visitors to the town, gratuitously. Artists and students are admitted for the purposes of study and for copying the works of art, daily; and the public generally are admitted gratuitously every Saturday, by tickets from the librarian, on whom the entire arrangement and care of the collection has devolved.

The collection, although at present extensive, will, at the decease of the noble donor, receive the remainder of the library and works of art to be added to it—the deed of gift of the whole collection having been completed with such proviso.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.—COINAGE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

NAPLES, November 12, 1853.

SIR,—I have read, with much interest, the article on the above subject in your Number of the 12th October last, and I am glad to see that our Government will soon give us the advantage of that long-wished-for decimal coinage. I agree pretty nearly with all you have said in your article, but I cannot help thinking it would much simplify matters if there were only four divisions in your monies of account, and two columns in your accounts—as in France. Without changing the *value* of the present gold and silver coinage (which is not needed), some additions should be made to assimilate them in value to the coins of France and other countries—much to be desired by travellers and others, now that the communication between England and the Continent is so rapidly increasing. Accounts should be kept in florins and cents (or grains, if that denomination is thought better than cents); the value of the florin to be the same as the present value—ten of which would make the sovereign or £1 sterling. The coins proposed, as under:—

				s. d.
Gold coins—	*Double sovereign	..	..	20 00 cents
	Sovereign ..	..	..	10 00 „
	*Twenty florin	..	..	5 00 „
	Half sovereign	..	..	2 50 „
Silver coins—	*Double florin	..	..	2 00 „
	Florin	..	..	1 00 „
	Shilling	..	..	50 „
	*Ten-cent piece	..	..	40 „
	Sixpence	..	..	25 „
	*Five-cent piece	..	..	20 „
	*Two cent piece	..	..	10 „

In the above list, the coins marked with *—say two gold coins and four silver coins—are all new, but would be found most useful. The double sovereign would be nearly similar to the gold piece of the U.S. of America, which is received in our West Indian Colonies and in Canada as *six* sterling. The golden coin of 8 florins would be the equivalent of the Napoleon, or 20-franc piece, calculating the par of exchange between France and England as 25 francs for the £1 sterling. In the silver coin, the double florin would represent the 5 franc piece of France, and also be within one penny of the value of the American dollar—of which there are 10 to the pound: 10 cent would represent the 2½ sous of the French franc; and the 20 and 10-cent piece, the half and quarter franc. The same monies are also current in Switzerland and Piedmont. The English cent would be one-half of the American cent, and 2½ cents of France, so that the facilities of calculation would be very great. With regard to the copper coinage, a total change of value must necessarily take place. There is no avoiding it. The present penny piece would be equal to one penny, and one-fifth of the present money: the 2 cent piece would be 4 per cent less than the present halfpenny, and the 1-cent piece 4 per cent less than the present farthing. Some trouble would necessarily occasioned; but the relative value of articles would soon assimilate themselves to the new coins. As to the penny postage, the newspaper and new receipt stamps, it would be for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government whether to adopt a 5-cent or a 4-cent stamp in lieu thereof. The former would be one fifth more than the present penny stamp, and therefore objectionable. The latter penny 4 per cent less than the penny, and would be a loss to the public, and not a serious loss to the Exchequer. I am not vain enough to suppose that the propositions in this letter are all free from objection, but I think some of the suggestions may be found useful.

I remain, in any case, one of your oldest foreign subscribers, G. I.

P.S.—Many persons suppose a smaller gold coin than the half-sovereign would be useful; but it is objected that a golden quarter sovereign would be so small, that the hard hand of a working man or labourer would be scarcely able to feel it. In America, there is the gold piece of 2½ dollars; the objection to which is there made of its smallness; and it is the intention of the American Government to make it larger, by having a large hole in the centre, so that the coins may be strung together upon a string: this plan would also be found useful for the small silver coin of 10 cents.

A LABOUR PARLIAMENT.—The operatives are about to form a new organisation. This new power is to be called the Labour Parliament, and is not to interfere in any way with the present trades' unions or combinations. It is to be composed of delegates to be elected in the different towns, and its comprehensive duties are stated in the resolutions passed at a meeting of working men, which has been held to inaugurate the new scheme. The meeting took place in the People's Institute, Manchester, on Sunday evening. The assembly was presided over by Mr. Cropper Clarke; and the principal resolution was as follows: "It is the opinion of this meeting that a Parliament should meet as soon as possible; that Parliament to consist of delegates elected by the working men of each town in public meeting assembled. That the duties of that Parliament shall be to regulate machinery, whereby support may be rendered to the people now on strike or locked out by the manufacturers, by raising a national subscription of the most extensive character." The meeting was addressed by Mr James Wilkins and by Mr Ernest Jones, of London, and their chief argument was, that the working classes are entitled to, and will now demand, a share in profits; that they have never received it in the past; that the profit is alone that which remains after the payment of all necessary expenses; and that the wages of the working man has hitherto been no more than barely sufficient to supply him with food, clothing, and the necessaries of life.

QUESTIONS AS TO THE CHOLERA.—The Epidemiological Society of London has instituted an inquiry, addressed to medical men. The following is the notice:—1. Questions relating to the general physical condition of ——— in 1853. 2. Questions relating to the general features of ——— connected with the origin and spread of cholera in 1853-4. 3. Question relating to the detail of individual attacks of cholera in the course of 1853. 4. Questions relating to the general features of ——— relating to the treatment of cholera in general. 5. Questions involving theoretical opinions on the subject of the origin and spread of cholera.

NEW-STREET.—It is intended by the Board of Works and Buildings to open new streets for the formation of the communications between the Strand and Fleet-street, so as to afford better access to the Courts of Justice in the City of London, and to relieve the present inconvenience and danger.

HOLYROOD PALACE, EDINBURGH.—Very shortly steps will be taken by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to refit for the Picture Gallery in Holyrood Palace, being a present in so decayed and unseated condition that the great cartoons required to be removed on occasion of any great assemblage, such as at the election of a Representative Peer.

LITERATURE.

OLD ENGLAND AND NEW ENGLAND: in a Series of Views taken on the Spot. By ALFRED BUNN. 2 vols. Bentley

There is no rest on why every man who visits America for a few months should write a book about it when he comes back; but, at the same time, there is no law against it; and the avidity with which such publications are sought out and read by the public, is proof of the exhaustless character of the subject and the wide-spread interest attached to it. America is a world of itself: comprising countless nations, each displaying the antipathy of growth inherent to the youthful state, and which older communities have long outlived, and can never expect to exhibit again. Is it to be wondered at, that much should have been written, and should continue to be written, on such a subject; and that the book of yesterday should find itself partially, or, indeed, or its details supplied, by the publication of to-morrow? Basil Hall, Trollope, Mackay, Fanny Butler, Dickens, and last, not least, Archibald Alexander "Tours" and "Notes;" but there was yet room for the graphic "Views" of Alfred Bunn.

Mr. Bunn, who ruled the destinies of the drama for many years up to her final expulsion from her legitimate territory, still clung to Shakespeare and the stage, after they had lost their accustomed "local habitation," and like Jaques, went in "search of a master;" and embodied there result of his ramble, once in a very agreeable lecture, entitled "The Stage Before and Behind the Curtain." After delivering this entertainment with success and credit in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom, he was induced to proceed to the "States," to gratify new audiences, in a field in which a large portion of the American community are enthusiastic patrons. Under such circumstances was undertaken the tour which gave rise to the present entertaining volumes.

Byron, the poet and the dramatist, when he set sail from his fatherland, could not even in the midst of the cares of packing, lay aside his rhyming gossip-pill, but addressed his friend and brother poet in a sentimental strain, beginning—

> My boat is on the shore, and my bark is on the sea, &c.

And Mr. Bunn, a poet and dramatist of no ordinary kind, cannot all at once forget the smell of the lamps, and the exciting triumphs of the lyric stage; and he therefore, on the occasion of shipping into a lively semi dramatic sketch (which with playful *monchalance* he denominates "doggerel"), beginning—

> Hundreds rushing up the gangway,
> And as fore-and-hinding pour down,
> Swearing oaths in every slang way,
> Breaking one man's luggage, and another fellow's crown.

and which, after dealing with a variety of incidents, humorous and pathetic, appropriate to the occasion, concludes with a "touch of nature," hit off with a simplicity of style which Byron never attained:—

> Friends on shore once more appearing,
> Some gentle eye a tear in,
> At which hardened hearts wi l scoff;
> Some with hope and some with fear inspired—
> Hark! a brace of guns are fired—
> We are off!

We can fancy the whole scene set to music by Balfe—bustlingly descriptive then to cease the close merging into a tender movement; the latter suddenly interrupted by a *Rule, Britannia*, which would have brought down the curtain at Old Drury amidst a perfect hurricane of excitement.

Once fairly at sea, however, Mr. Bunn becomes suddenly impressed with those grand and solemn reflections, which, to well-constituted minds, the first view of the broad ocean and of life at sea, seldom fails to suggest; the poet expands into the philosopher; the manager, for the moment, is lost in the man. Yet, how differently are differently possessed individuals affected by the same prosaic simple moving causes. Dickens, so grand in the treatment of the brute incidents of life, filled up some score and a half pages at the outset of his "American Notes," with a humiliating description of the horrors of sea-sickness as experienced by himself. Other writers on the subject to this affliction, or disclaiming to acknowledge it, have amused their readers with peevish regrets at home, and dull complaints of the monotony of a sea-voyage. Mr Bunn indulges in no such weakness, but earnestly sets forth the various incidents and objects which strike upon his enjoyment, and afforded him, bodily and mentally, ample and endless occupation: he the daily duties and amusements of the crew, the meridian observations, the signalling of passing ships, "the sometime visit of the stormy petrel," the "pugnacious little sea-nuisance the turtle," ay, even the inspection and enjoyment of the gastronomic department, and, last, but not least, the solemn observance of divine worship. "For us," says Mr. Bunn, "there is no more imposing sight than the performance of divine service on ship-board, and the assembling of the whole of the ship's crew as can be spared, dressed in their best, and listening with modest devotion to the law of their Maker." And then he winds up the subject—

> Monotony! Can there be the slightest semblance of such a phrase as passing upon the beauties of the sea, exploring in their own mighty element, and sending up fountains of water from their mammoth nostrils, as they stream through the unfathomable depths they dwell in. The mind becomes very soon associated with scenes and subjects like these, and you at last begin to think more of a shoal of porpoises than you would of a shoal of mackerel. Monotony! Oh! it is nothing to one for the first time on a homeward voyage, with a brilliant sun shining upon it, and imparting to it all the appearance of a fairy palace
>
> "Set in the silver sea"
>
> We grant you, it is much better to see it at a distance (the one we saw was about three miles off); but it is astonishing what a change it affects in the mind, here during the period you are passing nearest to it. No, no! there is no mono ony with those who think, and feel, and marvel, and worship, where there is ample opportunity for the indulgence of every scope of human thought.

He betrays, however, no ambition to dwell upon such themes longer than necessary; and having delivered the sentiments which we have just quoted, he changes the subject and the scene, by exclaiming, "Well, that's over, and we are now in the United States of America." In short, from end to end, these volume, whatever the amount of their merits or demerits, and that is by no means small, are wholly free from the affectation and pretence besides coincides which too often disgust us in the *genus* tourist. Least of all does the writer fall into that lamentable weakness or romanticism, which indulges in the misrepresentation of objects; less still into that unless silly weakness of sentimental egotism, which invests with peculiar and surviving interest, every place, man, or thing the adventurer happens to come in contact with, and individualises to immortal fame, every seacaptain, steward, under-keeper, lacquet-de-chambre, every waiter, hotel-keeper, or waiter, to whose lot it has fallen to assist the wants of the weary travels, or minister to his comfort by the way. No! Mr. Bunn sees everything with the eye of a man of the world. Though having the special object of his mission always in view, he does not suffer it to devote attention to general considerations of the institutions and the state of society in the New World through which he travelled; and he lets down the result of his observations intelligibly, fearlessly, and, we may add, impartially. It cannot be pretended that in such passages he always breaks new ground—but he does so occasionally—and he unfrequently throws new light upon the most beaten path. Upon the subject of hotels and hotel charges his information is elaborate, and will be useful to travellers. His observations are by no means deficient in originality to those huge establishments—though he doubts whether they could ever be made to suit the habits of Englishmen, who are too domestic and luxurious, if we were going to say "independent") for the routine of a barrack-room, with fixed hours and common rooms for meals. He justly condemns the hasty and comfortless manner in which the Yankee gorges his dinner, the insatiable cause of dyspepsia; and the sadly habit of writing, to which dyspepsia and tobacco-smoking and chewing lead. Other American "notions" he has his digs at as well in great humour, and generally with truth on his side. But we shall, because our notice with reference to one or two incidents connected with the author's profession, postpone our writing Americans.

"Lecturing," says Mr. Bunn, "is the prevailing pursuit of the public at large, and has become so popular, that places of ordinary amusement are comparatively deserted." The observation applies only to the extent in the New England States, and not where the same process of study is very generally pursued. "Going to lecture" is the next important duty to going to church" indeed, in many places where there are no institution hall, the church is used for lecturing purposes, because general meetings, balls, &c. At this Mr. Bunn, at first, was naturally a little shocked.

It [illegible] (he observes) on the first blush of the thing—[illegible] Sunday that a climbing element for the [illegible] could be polluted by any other proceeding [illegible] but [illegible] soon [illegible] that [illegible] should be done [illegible] matter [illegible], however sacred, matter [illegible], however sacred, should be done.

But he was obliged, *per force*, to give up these "odd notions;" and at a place called Chelsea, delivered his lecture on "The Stage Before and Behind the Curtain," in the church

Mr. Bunn made a profitable tour, reaping a golden opinion wherever he went. On one occasion, however, he was led into a transaction of barter for a Joker, the history of which is given with the verve of Smollett. It should here be stated, when the reader, perhaps, has already discovered that Mr. Bunn, throughout his narrative, writes in the plural, using "we" and "us," instead of "I" and "me." His next-seat neighbour in a railway train, addresses him—

> "I think I see'd you at the depôt just now" (depôt being a synonimous expression with our one of station)
>
> "Probably so; we were there to procure a ticket" answered we.
>
> "Where did yer take it out for?"
>
> "Well—if you are desirous of knowing—for Portland," was our reply.
>
> "Gosh! down to Portland, hey? Pretty considerable town, that; a city is nearer the mark, for they are over 20,000 inhabitants, and I'm like it there ain't some smart chaps among 'em, I can tell yer. A Britisher, I guess, am I not, yer?"
>
> "Yes, we are English," was our rejoinder.
>
> "Well, our locomotives look yourn, don't they?"
>
> "I think not," said we.
>
> "Think they do; fifty or sixty in company is better than five or six; wood's better to burn than coal, an open car, with eight or ten windows to look out on each side, is far better than a ken of dusty box with two; and—" (here he hawked and deposited his saliva on the floor, and continued so to do during the journey).
>
> "We never allow spitting in our rail roads," observed we.
>
> "There we got yer agin. This is a land o' liberty; we do what we like, and wherever we like to do it. Got some business, I guess, in Portland?"
>
> "Yes," we replied.
>
> "Perhaps, then, we can swap; anything to turn a cent."
>
> "We don't exactly see how that can be brought about, because we are not dealers," we remarked
>
> "A factor, then, I guess?"
>
> "No, a lecturer," was answered.
>
> "Well, never mind; that's do; give us a ticket just to hear what yer've got to say, and I'll give yer half-a-dozen d—d good cigars to smoke afterwards."

Of course the Yankee went away flattering himself with the reflection that he had had the best of "the Britisher;" but Mr. Bunn had a different "notion" of the matter when the lecture over, in the solitude of his chamber he pulled out his well filled cigar case.

Mr. Bunn, though easy-going, frank-hearted, and tolerant of all things genuine, is relentless in the denunciation of anything partaking of hypocrisy or humbug. The absurdities of Young Americanism are let off comparatively mildly; but Teetotalism, Vegetarianism, the Rights-of Womanism, and pretended superhuman of all kinds, come in for withering exposure and ridicule; and usually broken with long dashes ———, with dreadful oh's at either end; which, perhaps, for the sake of the nerves of his readers, Mr. Bunn will *dele* in his second edition.

THE THREE PRESIDENCIES OF INDIA. By JOHN CAPPER, F.R.A.S. Cooke.

Two hundred years have elapsed since the gratitude of the Great Mogul—who was then a potentate second to few in the amount of his revenue, or the extent of his territories—to a skilful English physician enabled a few adventurous merchants to establish a petty factory at Hoogbly, on the banks of the Ganges. Those merchants became the East India Company, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted a charter. In the course of a hundred years the first "factors" extended their possession on three separate points of the coast of the peninsula of Hindostan: in Bengal they founded Calcutta; and lower down, to the south, Madras; on the west coast, the marriage of Charles II with a Portuguese Princess gave them Bombay, on the island of Salsette. But at the end of the first one hundred years of the existence of the East India Company, although their trade had been highly profitable, their political existence was far from being firmly established. Their servants and subjects had to contend perpetually with their neighbours Indian princes, and the rivalry of Europeans, their predecessors in the same seas and Indian acquisitions—the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French—lost no opportunity of impeding the progress of British power in the East. Had it not been for the mutual jealousies of the Europeans, as well as the constant wars and insurrections among our Indian enemies and allies, our power would have been extinguished very early.

In 1756 the army of the East India Company was insignificant; and its civil service consisted of a few commercial clerks, selected without regard to previous education, and paid at a very meagre rate. But it happened at a period when our united Indian possessions were threatened with destruction by a native Prince, whose army was disciplined and led by French officers, that among the "clerks" of the Company was Robert Clive, a scrap grace schoolboy, sent to India by his friends, just as we now send our vessels to Australia—to get rid of them. In the emergency of a threatened attack, when every white man was expected to take arms in defence of the goods of the British merchants, Clive, a subaltern in the East India Merchant Company, Clive became a soldier—discovered and displayed great military talents—took the command, on the retreat of a cowardly, incompetent commander—trained the sepoys to fight as they had never fought before—defeated the armies sent against him—and, in saving the British power, established a reputation which very rapidly placed him at the head of the Bengal Presidency. Clive displayed not less administrative and diplomatic skill than military talent. He not only defeated the enemy, but made rapid conquests. From his accession to command, the progress of British power in India may be said to date. What Clive conquered, Warren Hastings consolidated. From their day the East India Company has had the advantage of a succession of men of extraordinary abilities—Munro, Malcolm, Elphinstone, Metcalf, the two Wellesleys, Napier, and others of the like stamp. And now, looking over the map appended to the volume before us, we trace with amazement the series of events which have placed within our dominion so vast a territory. With the exception of two small settlement—Goa, on the west coast, once the seat of a Portuguese Inquisition, and still a Portuguese dependency, and Pondicherry on the east coast, the last remnant of the French power in the East, from Cape Comorin to beyond the Indus, and on to the confines of China, British power is paramount. The Indian Princes, who nominally reign over districts surrounded by our territory only retain the semblance of sovereignty. Nepaul is the one state in which internal affairs are administered and troops maintained without our interference. Yet a few years ago, there were many who told the tale of the Blackhole of Calcutta, as we tell of the Battle of Trafalgar; and scarcely a year has elapsed since the death of the great soldier, whose name first began to be talked of as an officer of promise, on the conquest by assault of Seringapatam.

After a century of warlike struggles, in which more than once the tenure of our Indian possessions has hung upon the skill and valour of a handful of Europeans, we are in possession of—or, at any rate, have under our dominion, not far short of a million square miles of territory—a territory inhabited by at least three distinct races—a territory varied in climate, varied in soil, in mineral and vegetable productions; yet scarcely more advanced in European arts, agriculture, and manufactures, than on the day when the merchant, sitting under the shadow of a huge banyan-tree, on the banks of the Ganges, decided that he would there fix the site of that factory, since the city of Calcutta; which, after many gifts and humble prostrations, he had obtained leave to found from the Sovereign, now only known by caricature on playing cards.

We trust that wars and rumours of wars in India are at an end. Steam and the electric wire will soon be brought to the three Presidencies within fewer weeks than it formerly took months to convey a bale of goods or a regiment of soldiers. Railroads long delayed and obstructed by the culpable indifference and clumsy governing machinery of the East India Company are now in progress in the peninsula itself, and may be expected to penetrate until the port of Bombay is united with the Bay of Bengal. A steam-ship is preparing which will convey some ten days and nine to India, by way of the Cape, in thirty days. Railroads in Egypt are in progress. Railroads in Turkey are projected, which will tend to shorten the ancient land route still more. In the mean time our cotton-manufacturing powers progress more rapidly than the growth of the raw material: a bad season, or any social disturbance in the slave states of America, would bring half the factories of Lancashire to a stand still. India is the only country capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of RAW MATERIAL. But not to be not the only vegetable production which it is important to extend the cultivation: our rivals in manufactures of naked skins are searching the world over for new fibrous material capable of being spun and woven. In such produce no other country is so rich as India;

there, too, a docile and laborious population prepared to raise and gather whatever our merchants are prepared to buy

For these on universal grounds and peculiar to all political persons, the history, the constitution, the resources of India offer an important and most interesting subject for study. It is, to say the least, discreditable that so little attention is paid to the education of the rising generation, to the study of our colonies and dependences.

Mr Clapperton's long residence in the East qualified him for the task, has in the work before us produced a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of Indian affairs and Indian resources. In a compact, concise shape, in a clear and interesting style, he has presented his readers with a complete view of Indian affairs. He commences with an introductory sketch of the natural history of British India. He then gives an historical view of the succeeding Hindoo and Mahomedan periods, followed by the European, which, after tracing the early settlements of the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the French as follows the British power from the treaty with the Great Mogul through the various vicissitudes in contests with Hyder Ali, Tippoo Sahib, the Mahratta wars, the first Burmese war, the annexation of Scinde, down to the war of the Punjaub, and consequent annexation of territory. In a second section, he describes the local governments of India past and present, with the details of the "covenanted and uncovenanted services" and the fiscal systems of India. The third section is devoted to Hindoo art, science, manufactures, and agriculture; including a view of the culture of cotton, indigo, sugar, rice, and tea. This section contains some very useful illustrative engravings.

The fourth section contains chapters on "The Language and Literature," "Religion and Castes," "Manners and Customs," "Education and Christianity."

We do not concur in all Mr Clapperton's opinions or suggestions, but can confidently recommend his volume as a very complete, careful, and interesting view of the past and present condition of British India.

CURIOSITIES OF LONDON LIFE. By CHARLES MAHBY SMITH. William and Frederick G. Cash.

In one sense, this volume belongs to the class of light literature; in another, it possesses far high pretensions, for it not only amuses but instructs. To those who merely wish to while away an idle hour, the variety, abundance and the fascinating colour of social pictures here given will render this book most welcome, while more reflective readers will find in the exhibition of the inner life of the toiling thousands of this great metropolis, materials for thinking which ought to stimulate the zeal of philanthropy to and weaken the sensitiveness of statesmen. The style is smart and witty, flowing and elegant, and every Londoner will appreciate the local knowledge brought to bear on the different topics considered, and the fidelity with which every scene is described. London is not a single city but rather a confederation of cities. In its multifarious districts there is not only a division of labour, but a classification of society—grade rising above grade, separate yet blended—a mighty mass, but not without a plan; and, were we not accustomed to the admirable order that prevails, we should wonder how it was preserved. The regular supply of the various food markets alone is a truly wonderful operation, including all the necessaries and all the luxuries of life; and it only ceases to astonish because it is familiar. How do the poor live, who rise in the morning without a penny in their pockets? How do they manage to sell their labour before they can earn the means of spreading hunger? What are the contrivances by which they try to carry on their humble traffic? These and similar questions are answered in this volume, and in detail. Thus we have ten divisions among the music-grinders, and seven among the crossing-sweepers. There are eight illustrations of the "Curiosities of Mendicity," and some score of miscellaneous articles devoted to special pursuits of obscure and scarcely conceivable industry. Cheap bargains, the tricks of auctioneers, and the devices by which modern pastry cooks are sold for the finest productions of the old masters, are graphically exposed. There are, too, sad sketches of struggling industry, and of the severe trials of virtue placed in contrast with the heartless tricks of the vilest impostors. Indeed, there is much to learn from this book, of which the London reader will have no desire. And a perusal of it may protect thousands from being swindled. As a specimen of the style we make the following extract from the

GRAND ARMY.

I wonder whether the world needs to be told that there is a great battle fought in London every day. Such is the case, whether they know it or not. Some battles, indeed, are fought on a larger scale, and followed by greater results, greater than most men have the wit to calculate. It is fought at considerable cost to, and tremendous shedding of, human blood. The forces engaged are tired and trusty men, and a dozen, or a score of miles away; and they come in crowded chariots, crammed within and crushed without with their resistless force; and they count any mass of marching foot, through highways and byways, broad straight ways and crooked ways, through wet ways and dry ways, and through long way and short way—as looking up to take their stand around the dispotment of commerce, the centre of which may be supposed to be the Bank of England. It may be remarked in this among the odd and fighting men that, are so savagely long waisted breeches, and that they have the look of a man for charging, are chiefly humbugs of black cutters, and with bobtail hair. They wield weapons prematurely hursty, and drop dead by long with gore, both back and red; yet they never go to Greenwich, because not unfrequently they are forced to go to Logarithms; and then they are cheered on by Napier not him of the Peninsula, but him of the pen and the rod, and the bones. They sometimes get a chance to show a little defence with a dash of their weapon—with one scratch of his sharp point a simple trooper shall shake down a proud house which has stood haughty for generations, and build in its room one to have and to hold more than ought it had been a target for all Napoleon's cannon. Another has but to point his weapon to the east or the west, and on a sight go a hundred men and a thousand tons of goods under a cloud of swelling canvas, on a twelve months' voyage, to circumnavigate the globe. A third wags for a moment his good sharp pen, and incontinently a thousand iron machines, which had stood idle for months, are in full activity, with a roar and a clatter, that never pause or relax for, it may be, half a year together. A four h, with point of pencil steel, makes a few calculations, and, behold! no sooner does Fob Sun-dog, the tea merchant of the Celestial empire, get an inkling of it which he does very soon—than he and his are in such a state of excitement and bustle, that their long tails are seen streaming hither and thither in the wind; and such a pressure of business is such, that all possibility of a miserable debauch with opium is imperatively postponed till that barbarian Bull has got his tea. Such are a few of the common doings of the great army of trade, who fight the fight of commerce every day in London, with the exception of some few other welcome days set apart for rest—the whole year through.

Those who are fond of rendering their loose cash on pictures, bronzes vases, and objects of vertu, would do well to read the articles on "Auction Gangs," and what is termed the "knock out." The sable gentlemen that smoke and others, of current respectability, belong to these swindling confederations, and that he has himself seen a valuable painting knocked down for much hardly covering the cost of the frame, which the present owner, one of the gang, would not part with for less than a thousand guineas. How the unlucky proprietor is persuaded to leave such a sacrifice to explain, but must send the amateur to the volume itself. In "Boxing Day" is a spirited sketch, and should win a Christmas box for the members of the fraternity from all who read it. "Bubble Companies" contains valuable hints for those who have the means of speculating in shares; and ladies fond of shopping and cheap bargains may save money by conning over "Puff and Push." The fact is that were we to point out all the articles in this lively volume, we should have to pause on each of the 638 pages of which the volume is composed. Of its kind and character it may take its stand with the search ing revelations of Mr Mayhew's labours; we give the book no higher praise; it would be unjust to accord it less.

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPTIVE. A Narrative of Fifteen Years in the Life of Will ... Simpson Low.

This work is of American manufacture, and a very clumsy production of the kind, quite unworthy of the countryman of the author of the admirable "Omoo" and "Typee." If a tale of adventure be well told we do not care to inquire too curiously whether it be true or not, wholly or in part. Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" and "Voyage Round the World," Miss Porter's "Sir Edward Seaward," and Melville's "South Sea Adventure," are books which, although of different merit, will always find favour among a large class of readers. But this "Australian Captive" appears to have been got up by some very dull American penny-a-liner, in order to take advantage of the rage for Australian books created by the discovery of Australian gold. There may, certainly, have been such a person as William Jackman, and he may have visited Van Diemen's Land and been cast away on the north-west coast of Australia; but there is not a word in the narrative that might not have been composed by a person who had never travelled beyond the columns of a newspaper. The few statements which smack of personal verisimilitude and minuteness have been derived, we fear, from the papers of Flinders. For instance, Jackman pretends that, sleeping in the open air, he was attacked by a pack of dingoes; and during a flaming illustration represents him beating them off with a club. The dingo, or wild dog, is an animal so timid that it will fly from the voice of a child. We have no doubt that this stupid forgery will be speedily consigned to the waste paper merchant, since trunk makers have ceased to use paper spoiled by printing. But the United States, which can boast some of the most eloquent writers of the day, offer such extraordinary facilities for the publication of worthless books with attractive titles, that we feel bound to speak out plainly and to check the plague of stupidity whenever we have an opportunity.

COMMENTARIES ON THE SURGERY OF THE WAR IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, FRANCE, AND THE NETHERLANDS, FROM THE BATTLE OF ROLICA, IN 1808, TO THAT OF WATERLOO, IN 1815, &c. Revised to 1853 By G. J. GUTHRIE, F.R.S. Fifth Edition. Renshaw

Stirred with the authority of so great a name is operative surgery as that of no time, this work certainly requires no encomium of ours to examine it to be read, and to take its place as a standard authority in every medical or surgical library. It would, indeed, be difficult to point to another man now living in the whole profession who has brought the experience of the great opportunities afforded by the Peninsular War to the improvements of this invaluable art of surgery; and in glancing at the contents of this volume, we can come to no conclusion than that they are worthy of the able hands of Mr. Guthrie, made vast strides in advance of our previous knowledge; and which he has introduced, for the last quarter of a century at least, into the practice of civil surgery with the most beneficial results

Before the Peninsular War, it was held to be impossible to remove the thigh without first tying the large or femoral artery; this practice Mr Guthrie has improved with the best results. The first man seen alive in this country after amputation at the hip joint was a soldier brought to Mr. Guthrie's. In an improved method of treating the wounds of arteries, he entirely superseded the theory and practice of the great John Hunter; and his method has had the satisfaction of saving many lives that must otherwise have inevitably been lost. He first introduced into our hospital practice the improved plan of treatment he had followed during the war—in erysipelatous inflammation of the limbs, hospital gangrene, injuries of the head, wounds of the chest, wounds by musket-balls, fractures generally, and a long list of other injuries we cannot enumerate. He has likewise availed himself of those modern means for minute investigation which have thrown so much light on structure, as bearing on the nature of disease; and therewith improved our physiological and pathological knowledge

This work must become pre-eminently useful, should the casualties of war again be witnessed in Europe. It is, therefore, gratifying to find that the distinguished author has liberally presented a copy of his book "to the library of every regiment in her Majesty's service, one to each naval hospital station, and one to the principal officer of the East India Company's Service in each of the Indian Presidencies."

As an evidence of the great enthusiasm which inspired our author in the prosecution of his noble investigations in the cause of humanity, and of his professional zeal, even to his own pecuniary disadvantage, we give an extract from his "Preface." He therein states:

On the termination of the war of 1815, I expressed in print my regret that we had not had another battle in the soil of France, to enable me to decide upon three important, but doubtful, points in surgery. The battle of Waterloo afforded the desired opportunity. Sir James M'Grigor, then first appointed Director-General, offered to place me on full pay for six months, which would have been destructive to my prospects in London; I, therefore, offered to serve for three, which would be called a job although the difference between half pay and full was under £200. My proposition was accepted, and I carried into effect every suggestion. The doubts on the points alluded to were dispelled, and the principles wanting were established. Three of the most important cases, after the battle, were brought under my care, and I never quitted the York Military Hospital, then at Chelsea. The rank I then held as inspector-general precluded my being employed. It was again a matter of money. I offered to do the duties for a staff-surgeon's *additional pay*, provided two wards were assigned to me in which the worst cases from Brussels and Antwerp might be collected. The offer was accepted, and the hospital was duly established, until the hospital was broken up, and the men transferred to Chatham

The words placed in italics by ourselves led us to this conclusion, that, had Guthrie attained the good fortune to serve in the army of Napoleon, instead of that of Wellington, with such opportunities as the profession, and merit of the highest order, he would have been now enjoying the greatest honours the state can bestow, instead of being abandoned to the reward of immortality only by the side of Hunter.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM A Periodical for Young People. Edited by GRACE GREENWOOD Philadelphia, U.S.A.

We seldom find works of this class; but, we have been so charmed with the elegance and simplicity of the language of the "Little Pilgrim" —the high aim and generous sentiments—that we cannot refrain from introducing it to our readers with a hearty recommends fon of its pages to all who may be able to obtain a perusal of them. The talented editor has just returned to America after a lengthened visit to Europe, and it would be well for both countries were exchange visits to be frequently so full of pleasant memories as those stored up by Grace Greenwood—not hoarded for selfish ends; but preserved for generous dispersion among the young intellects of America.

From some excellent verses entitled "Salutatory," we extract the following:—

He has crossed the ocean surges,	
He has known the tempest's roar,	He's not shy about discovering
But, his pilgrim way he urges	Of the wonders he has seen.
Till he paints at your door.	He was open all his budget
Tinsel knicknacks, and gay firelight,	If you chose to begin
Screening on its darkness cold,	He'll go tears and he has gay laughter,
Cheers him with its genuine welcome,	And some things that are between—
And its double heart grows cold.	Let the LITTLE PILGRIM—

* * * *

From a pleasing paper, "Countries I have seen," she unveils several localities with a delightful interest by turning historical incidents and facts into graphic stories. Here is a bit from "The Story of William Shakspeare."—

Years went by, and the little William or Will, as he was called, grew in beauty and in knowledge. He was not a ready and robust as most King's boys, but he was well-formed, active, and spirited. He had a broad, high brow, great deep, thoughtful eyes, and a mouth full of sweetness and pensiveness. But he was a quiet, gentle, wayward, wilful boy, who never took heartily to work of any kind, and was never tired of reading poetry, plays, romances, and history. He used to wander off alone in the fields and woods and listen to the winds and birds in the trees, and the ripple and laughter of brooks down rocks and glens; and he sometimes helped have been overheard talking to himself, and singing catches of wild songs. He would lie for hours on the banks of a river, watching the shadows and the clouds, or idly pucking up grass and daisies, and singing such as the little river, who, he dreamed out beautiful plays and wonderful fairy tales. And as misery is proverbially fond of company, he gave many curious turns, and to I strange, wild stories to his brothers and sisters, till he made them laugh and cry, and so entranced them all together, and himself too, that they would shiver and shudder at the wind and birds in the trees, and the ripple and laughter of brooks down rocks and glens; and he sometimes helped have been overheard talking to himself, and singing catches of wild songs. He would lie for hours on the banks of a river, watching the shadows and the clouds, or idly pucking up grass and daisies, and singing such as the little river, who, he dreamed out beautiful plays and wonderful fairy tales. And as misery is proverbially fond of company, he gave many curious turns, and to I strange, wild stories to his brothers and sisters, till he made them laugh and cry, and so entranced them all together, and himself too, that they would shiver and shudder at the wind and birds in the trees, and the ripple and laughter of brooks down rocks and glens; and he sometimes helped have been overheard talking to himself, and singing catches of wild songs. He would lie for hours on the banks of a river, watching the shadows and the clouds, or idly pucking up grass and daisies, and singing such as the little river, who, he dreamed out beautiful,

SKETCH ON THE DANUBE AT GIURGEVO, OPPOSITE RUSTCHUK.

great importance, which has recently been the scene of sanguinary contests between the Russians and the Turks. In our last Number we stated that this village was not set down in the maps; but Mr. John Phillips, the geographer, has kindly sent us a Sketch, showing the exact locality of the place, which we this week engrave. It will be seen that it forms the north-east point of a triangle having the river Danube for its base; the longest side being about forty miles—*i.e.*, from Giurgevo to Bucharest; which is situated on a tributary of the Argis, forming a drain from the dismal swamp on which the capital of Wallachia is situated.

The following is the Russian bulletin of the battle of Oltenitza, published at Bucharest by Prince Gortschakoff, as an order of the day:—

On the 1st inst. the Turkish troops in considerable numbers left the camp at Turtukai, and occupied an island at the mouth of the river Argis. On the following day they passed over to the left bank of the river, and occupied the stone building of the quarantine establishment. On the report made by our advanced posts of Cossacks, I ordered General Dannenberg to take up a position near the village of Nutreul Fundoui, and to attack the enemy from that point. In the afternoon of the 4th he marched against the enemy, who had had time to entrench themselves. The quarantine building, armed with six pieces of cannon, formed the centre of their position, which was supported on the left by the river Argus, and on their right by the Danube. The Turks were, besides, protected by works and palisades. The right flank of the enemy was also defended by three batteries established on the right bank of the Danube, which at this place is only 312 toises in width. The left flank was protected by batteries erected on the island of the Danube. On our troops reaching within the distance of cannon-shot, the enemy opened a fire from all his guns, and even from some mortars on the right bank. Two of our batteries advanced to within a distance of 450 toises from the Turkish entrenchments, and returned their fire with great energy.

After an hour's well-supported firing they were able to approach within the range. The infantry, protected by the artillery, advanced rapidly towards the enemy's entrenchments, and, in spite of a destructive fire, penetrated even into the ditches. This bold and sudden attack threw the enemy's ranks into disorder; the cavalry took to flight, and precipitated themselves into the Danube. As our shells had caused two explosions in the quarantine building, the Turks hastily withdrew their artillery, and retired in disorder towards the steep banks of the river. The troops also retired from their entrenchments, and a part of them gained their boats. General Dannenberg having attained the object he had in view, of preventing the Turks from taking up an advantageous position on the left bank of the Danube, thought it prudent not to follow up his advantage, fearing that the losses which would be occasioned by the fire from forty pieces of cannon posted on the right bank of the Danube would not be compensated for by any advantage he might gain. The loss had, besides, been already very considerable. He consequently decided on returning to his former position. The Turks did not attempt to disturb his movements. The alarm which had been inspired in the minds of the Turks by the bold conduct of our troops was so great, that we were able to erect temporary hospitals for the wounded close to the quarantine building, protected by merely a picket of cavalry, for the Turks did not attempt to disturb them.

THE BLACK SEA, WITH THE ENTRANCE TO THE BOSPHORUS.

OUR Engraving gives a spirited view of the southern part of the Black Sea, near the entrance to the Bosphorus, with the Lighthouses and Castle which mark the opening to the latter. The Black Sea is said to have received its present name from the Turks, who, having been accus-

THE BLACK SEA.—BATTERY AND LIGHTHOUSE.—ENTRANCE TO THE BOSPHORUS.

tomed only to the navigation of the Archipelago, where the numerous islands and their convenient ports afford many places of refuge in case of danger, found the traversing of such an open expanse of water—which is subject to heavy storms—very perilous; and accordingly they expressed their fears by the epithet "black." The ancient Greeks, also, called it *ἄξενος* (*axenos*, inhospitable). This sea, though subject to storms, and in the northern part frozen over in winter, is free from rocks; and the navigation in such times, though attended with some difficulty, is considered to be perfectly practicable. The Turkish fleet has recently been cruising here, both with a view to practising the crews, and to guard the shores against sudden attacks on the part of Russia.

THE NEW IRON CLIPPER-BUILT SHIP "TAYLEUR," FOR AUSTRALIA.

NEW IRON CLIPPER SHIP "TAYLEUR," FOR AUSTRALIA.

When the substitution of iron for timber as the material for shipbuilding was first successfully tried, it was justly regarded as tending to establish the supremacy of great Britain as a maritime power for ages to come. We have within our immediate reach ample stores of that material, which afford our builders the means of competing with those new countries, whose supplies of cheap timber it was feared would afford them an advantage over us. The extent, however, of the benefit conferred was not in the first instance sufficiently appreciated. The iron ship builder is comparatively independent of locality in the carrying on of his trade. Wherever water can be found to float a ship, when completed, the builder who adopts iron as his material may erect his stocks and his workshops, protected by his isolation from the annoyance of those strikes and combinations amongst the men whom he employs, which are so frequently interfering with his competitor, the wooden builder, who is bound inexorably to the dear accommodation afforded in our seaports—inasmuch as there alone he can have a sufficient stock of timber to select from. One instance of this is the noble ship now under our notice, which has recently been launched from the building-yard of the Bank-quay Foundry Company, at Warrington, an inland place on the river Mersey, distant by water about twenty miles from the port of Liverpool.

The *Tayleur* is the largest sailing merchantman ever built in this country, and has been designed expressly for the Australian passenger trade, to form one of Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson's celebrated White Star Line. She is 2500 tons new measurement, and will carry 4000 tons of cargo, on a draught of 21 feet. Her dimensions are:—Length of keel, 210 feet; rake forward, 15 feet 4 inches; stern-post rake, 5 feet; over all, with counter, 250 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet.

Strength of construction, as well as model, has been especially attended to by her builder. Her frames are all of angle iron, five inches by three, and five-eighths of an inch thick, with reverse frames also of angle iron, three inches by three. They are fifteen inches apart amidships, and eighteen inches fore and aft. The girders which support her floorings are very massive. She has a tubular keelson two feet six by two feet, formed of half-inch plates; and two *outer* keelsons of the same dimensions. Her bilge is of angle iron; and her deck beams are nine inches deep, with bracket ends two feet in length. In a word, she is an amazingly strong vessel; and the workmanship in her is, throughout, of the very best description. With respect to her model, it is all that could be wished for in a vessel built to combine sailing qualities with large space for the accommodation of passengers. She is slightly hollow in her entrance, and sharp astern, with an ample floor, which will enable her to carry a large spread of canvas. There is thus every certainty that she will prove at once a fast sailer and a safe and comfortable vessel.

Although built as a three-decker, having a spar deck, the *Tayleur* is only intended to carry passengers on one—the main deck; and even on this she is only fitted up for about three-fourths of the number which she is capable of carrying, the remaining space being liberally given up by her owners to increase the accommodation afforded. That this is unusually great, is at once obvious, from the fact that her beam (40 feet) is 10 feet wider than that of the ordinary class of vessels engaged in the trade; thus allowing an increased space along the middle of the deck, between the rows of berths. She is also very lofty, and her ventilation is perfect. A shaft through her foretopgallant-deck; and four port-holes in her stern afford a constant current of air through the ship; and she has, besides, seven covered hatchways, with windows to open and close; and side-lights, about 8 feet apart, along her whole length, and opening into every berth. She is divided into five compartments, to accommodate different classes of passengers—the fittings and arrangements in each of which are of a very superior description. A few cabin-passengers will be carried in the saloon on deck, for whom the accommodations in which are in no respect inferior to those provided by our first-class steamers.

In every respect, the *Tayleur* is the perfect model of what an emigrant ship ought to be for such a voyage as that to Australia. No expense has been spared in her construction, or in her fitting-up; and it can scarcely be doubted that she will prove herself worthy of the great skill, pains, and liberal expense which have been bestowed upon her.

THE STEAM-SHIP "STAG."

This fine vessel is one of three magnificent new steam-vessels, respectively named the *Stag*, *Elk*, and *Lynx*, now fitting out for the Glasgow and Belfast Royal Mail Steam Packet service. The mails between Scotland and Ireland have been conveyed by this route since July, 1840, with regularity and convenience unknown before, when the mails between the two countries were carried in Government steam-vessels between Port Patrick and Donaghadee.

The service was undertaken by Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow, and been carried out by them, entirely free of charge to Government, y their steam-vessels employed for the conveyance of goods and passengers between these important districts of the two countries—thus conferring an important benefit on the community by their regularity and efficiency, and at the same time saving a large sum of money to the country every year by the withdrawal of the expensive and inefficient packet stations formerly maintained.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP "STAG," FOR THE GLASGOW AND BELFAST ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET SERVICE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY November 27.—Advent Sunday.
MONDAY, 28.—Revolution in Poland, 1830. Goldsmith born, 1713.
TUESDAY, 29.—Sir Philip Sidney born, 1554.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Duke of Gloucester died, 1834.
THURSDAY, December 1.—Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
FRIDAY, 2.—Battle of Austerlitz, 1807.
SATURDAY, 3.—Flaxman died, 1826. Belzoni died, 1823.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 3, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 11 0	A h m 11 30	M h m 11 55	A No Tide	M h m 0 20	A h m 0 40	M h m 1 5
A h m 1 25	M h m 1 51	A h m 2 10	M h m 2 33	A h m 2 59	M h m 3 30	A h m 3 45

THE WAR OF TURKISH INDEPENDENCE.

Having despatched our own Artists and Correspondents both to Constantinople and to the Seat of War in Wallachia and Moldavia, we are enabled to announce as in preparation

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS:
Containing a full Account and exclusive
HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS
ON
THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE.

Among other Illustrations will appear—

An Equestrian Portrait of Omer Pacha.
Portrait of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Commander.
Portrait of Prince Menschikoff.
The Attack on Oltenitza.
The Passage of the Danube at Widdin by the Turkish Troops (Page block).
The Russians at Giurgevo.
Omer Pacha and his Staff.
Views of Slatina, Kalafat, Turtukai, &c.
The Camp at Schumla.
The Russian Head-quarters at Bucharest.
The British and French Fleets in the Bosphorus.
Omer Pacha's Camp at Night.
Rejoicings at Constantinople.
Episodes of the War.
Scenes in the Capital, &c., &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1853.

THE aspect of the Eastern Question is considerably altered since we wrote last week on the subject. The news published last week in the morning papers, recording the supposed capture of Bucharest by the Turks, and the flight of the discomfited Russian army towards Cronstadt, turns out to be without foundation; and all hope of a speedy termination of hostilities, which such an event would have warranted, has vanished.

It appears by the various accounts from the seat of war, received in the course of the week—the principal points of which are given in another column—that the Turks, after blowing up their works at Olienitza, have recrossed the Danube from all the points they had occupied on the left bank of the Danube, except at Kalafat, where a considerable force remains strongly entrenched; whilst, on the other hand, the Russians have been concentrating their forces in Wallachia and Moldavia, with the view of resisting further attack. In a word, actual hostilities are for the moment suspended; and, possibly, may not be renewed upon any considerable scale till after the winter.

In this crisis—more critical than any into which this transaction has hitherto entered—it behoves the Western Powers seriously to consider how far it may be imperative upon them, in the interests of European commerce, and in the larger interest of humanity, to interpose authoritatively between the contending parties, and to bring this most unseemly and unholy contest to a close. Indeed, in the course of the week, the organ of the Aberdeen Ministry has thrown out a hint of a disposition on the part of France to join Great Britain in some such measure; "a Treaty of Pacification" between the two Governments, to which the other European Powers should afterwards be at liberty to give their adhesion, being suggested as the proper course to adopt. Admitting the propriety—indeed, the absolute importance—of France and England no longer hesitating to join in a solemn declaration of the view they take of the war between the Czar and the Porte, and of the nature and extent of the aid they may be prepared to give to the latter; we do not concur in the form under which the *Times* writer proposes that this should be done. The "two memorable precedents" which he refers to—that of the Treaty of 1827, for the pacification of Greece; and that of the Convention of 1840 (not "quadruple treaty," as he erroneously describes it), for the pacification of the Levant—are clearly inapplicable. In both these cases the question was one of civil war between the Sultan and his subjects or dependencies. In the case of Greece, the high contracting parties undertook "to offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediatory offices, with the object of bringing about a reconciliation between that power and the Greek people;" and in a secret article, agreed amongst themselves upon the measures of force to be adopted in case of their mediation being refused. In the case of the Convention of 1840, there was no mention of "mediation;" nor did Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, "*determine* the terms" of accommodation between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. On the contrary, it set out by declaring that "the Sultan (who was a party to the Convention) had agreed with (*s'était entendu avec*) the other high contracting parties upon the conditions of arrangement which *it was the intention of his Highness* to offer to Mehemet Ali;" and then specified the nature of the assistance which the four contracting parties of the first part should give the Sultan in case those conditions of arrangement were resisted by Mehemet Ali.

In the case now before us there is no question of mediation or of conditions between a Sovereign and a portion of his subjects, or a rebellious vassal, but one of war between two independent sovereign states; a position in which it is perfectly open to any other independent state to lend its assistance to either of the contending parties, either with or without conference and accord with any other state. Of course, under the existing circumstances, it would be extremely desirable—and, indeed, would follow as a necessary consequence of what has already occurred—that France and England should jointly offer their assistance to the Porte; and that they should agree with the latter as to the specific objects to be attained by aid of this co-operation, and the terms upon which peace with Russia should finally be agreed upon. But, to effect all this, there is no occasion for a conference of the Great Powers, either at Paris or London, as in the Greek question, or the Levant question; the precise rights of the contending parties being clearly defined by existing treaties.

But enough at present of points of etiquette and precedents. We can only express the sincere hope that the Governments of France and Great Britain may, without much longer delay, agree upon the terms upon which they shall propose to join Turkey in a treaty of defensive alliance; and that they will afterwards act upon it with vigour and success. There is a common Law of Nature far above diplomatic precedents and the etiquette of Courts; and by that Law, the State which obstinately engages in an unjust war, and perseveringly invades the rights and disturbes the peace of its neighbours, is denounced as a public wrong-doer, and a common pest.

"In the case of a nation," says Vatel, "which should make an open profession of trampling justice under foot, defying and violating the rights of others on every occasion she thinks proper, the interests of society would authorise all the other nations to unite together to repress and punish that state. In saying this, we do not at all forget the maxim already established, that it is not the business of nations to put themselves up as judges over one another. In particular cases—cases susceptible of the smallest doubt—we ought to presume that each of the contending parties may have some right on their side: the unjust conduct of the one which is in the wrong may be attributable to error of judgment, and not to a general contempt for the dictates of justice. But if, by its constantly declared policy, and a systematic course of conduct, a nation should show itself evidently in this evil disposition—if no right is held sacred by her—the safety of the human family demands that she should be repressed."

The annotator upon Vatel, in the edition before us (who subscribes himself with the letter D.), says, that with such an offending state, "repressing" is not enough; that it ought to be "destroyed" *(tuer)*—not physically, but morally—so far as to deprive it of the power of doing mischief in future; and we heartily agree with him.

WE have received the following from an officer in the British service; and, at this time, when wars and rumours of wars are prevalent, recommend the statements and arguments of the writer to the earnest consideration of the Government and the people. The days are gone when it was customary to consider the soldier as a mere machine. As the present time he is looked upon as a human being, and it is the interest no less than the duty of states to make all proper and necessary provision for his comfort.—

"When the condition of any class of human beings may be benefitted by deviating from objectionable custom, it may seem inexplicable why perseverance in error should be adhered to. In vindication of absence of reform in nearly every Government department, the expense incidental to change is generally thrust forward as the insurmountable barrier opposed to the achievement of what is right. Based as the British constitution is, adherence to wrong must not be attributed solely to those from whom a revision of long-tolerated evils might be expected. In many instances the supposed power to redress grievances is extremely limited. To propitiate parties, the annual estimates laid before Parliament are framed with one grand object—that of showing a decrease in the Budget. So poor a subterfuge is unworthy of a great nation; but, in pursuance of this economical practice, no branch of the State suffers more than the army.

"Attention to the men's cleanliness, and interior economy when in barracks, not alone promotes health; but, by enhancing the desirability of their position, engenders content, and thence arises cheerful obedience to orders, and willing observance of all duties. The soldier, when in the field, never expects comforts which the poorest artizan may command. But when in quarters, why should he not participate in those advantages which are available to civilians in his own grade? Simply from the *inexpediency* of incurring expense! Men can bear much, and to the honour of the British soldier he does not complain of his personal inconveniences, but many at this very moment, writhe under the degradation to which their wives and children are subjected.

"The inconvenience—without touching on the immorality—of married women sleeping in the same room with from fifteen to perhaps thirty single men, elicited a warrant, allowing commanding officers to permit soldiers, legally wedded, to lodge out of barracks. Towards effecting this object, the family was allowed one penny per diem. The insufficiency of this sum, wherewith to find shelter, light, and fuel, was so manifest, that in the following year that amount was doubled, thereby giving the soldier 14d. a week as a means of rescuing his wife and children from the impurities of the barrack-room. Although this regulation was unquestionably intended as a boon, those who embrace it, become, in a pecuniary sense, worse off than before; since, how is it possible to procure a decent shelter for a family, and purchase coal and candle, for one shilling and two-pence per week? Respecting the daily pay, a man, if in mess, cannot save more than four-pence out of his one and-a-penny; and with that pittance he must feed and clothe perhaps three or more children, exclusive of his wife. Nothing, therefore, can be gleaned from *that* source towards defraying the expense of his lodging.

"On the other hand, what is the woman's position if living *in* Barracks? The commonly-received impression, that the wife of a private soldier is in point of rectitude lower than others of her own class, may possibly be urged. But if such *be* the case, by what agency has she been perverted from a better course? Many a girl has entered a barrack-room pure in mind and strong in virtuous resolve; but what can these avail where decency is continually set at nought, and female delicacy openly disregarded? A thin curtain, partially enclosing a small space at the extremity of the apartment, alone separates her from the men. In the narrow space allotted, the soldier's wife must make her home. The only means whereby she can honestly add to her husband's pay, arises from the men's washing, averaging from 2s. to 2s. 9d. per week. Even that is bestowed as a favour. No fuel is allowed, and in bad weather she must dry the clothes as best she may. It frequently happens that the men subscribe out of their own pockets for firing, to enable the woman to fulfil her task. Taking in needle-work is out of the question; for who would employ a sempstress destitute, from circumstances, of the means of fulfilling an order?

"At no period of the twenty-four hours—except when the men are on parade—is the soldier's wife exempt from the pollution of coarse language and revolting jokes, such as never should profane the female ear. But even that brief period is not at her own disposal. It must be devoted to the drudgery of her calling. A more unhappy position than hers cannot well be imagined.

"It has been shown that, to escape the humiliating turpitude consequent on living in such unrestrained freedom with the men, the alternative of dwelling out of Barracks is resorted to. In that case, the outlay for shelter must be defrayed from what is absolutely required to purchase food. If, on the other hand, the debasing companionship is tolerated as an unavoidable adjunct to the blessing of resting under a roof, is it surprising that women so situated should, ere long, become equally, if not more, corrupt than those with whom they perpetually associate? Human nature must be more perfect, before a different result can be looked for.

"And this dread ruin is wrought on thousands of our fellow-creatures, rather than Government should expend the money requisite for eradicating so foul a blot.

"At Woolwich, the Ordnance have taken better care of their own people. There, cottages—or, as they are termed, "huts"—are built expressly for the accommodation of married men. Removed from the loathsome necessity of being herded with the other sex, like beasts of the field, a well-disposed woman finds ample time for attending to her husband's comforts, together with his children's wants. She probably may obtain some remunerative employment from the officers' families, or others, in the neighbourhood. The system having worked so well with the Royal Artillery, why should not the benefit be extended to the Line? At every military station at home, and in the colonies, dwellings might be erected apart from the general barrack; and permission to reside therein be made dependent upon continuance of good conduct: and that such arrangements are not even commenced, is truly a slur on humanity.

"Thousands upon thousands of pounds are annually bestowed in Great Britain on charitable institutions; and even the "repentant sinner" can seek refuge in some asylum where he may find solace for the past, and prospect of amendment in the future. But, in the case of the soldier's wife, by culpable indifference to her welfare, she is compulsorarily thrown amid never-ceasing temptation, and afterwards execrated and despised for becoming what a supine Government has made her.

"Is there not some member of the Legislature who would dedicate a portion of his time to a searching inquiry into this most notorious grievance? The recompense would amply repay the labour; and who, indeed, might not feel justly proud if, by perseverance and well-directed exertions, he ultimately succeeded in rescuing hundreds from misery and vice?

"So long as the control of the Barrack department is vested in persons who, neither by experience nor profession, *can* estimate the injury they inflict, so long must the abhorrent practices, now sanctioned, exist. They involve the total annihilation of all those attributes which Providence, for man's benefit, has so lavishly bestowed upon woman."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Prebendary Stalls:* The Rev. E. Huxtable to Wells Cathedral; Rev. R. W. Barnes to Exeter Cathedral. *Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. E. H. Gifford to Worcester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. H. N. Barton to St. Eryan, Cornwall; Rev. N. A. Garland to Deal; Rev. G. Alston to Studland, Dorset; Rev. A. F. Sheppard to Lamplugh, Whitehaven; Rev. J. Nunn to Thordon, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. C. R. Hay to Thundridge, Ware, Hertfordshire: Rev. S. Rashleigh to St. Wenn, Cornwall; Rev. J. S. Wasey to Compton, Berkshire; Rev. C. Taylor to Bramley-in-the-Willows, Nottingham. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. G. A. S. Powell to South Barcombe, Salisbury; Rev. A. E. Aldridge to Worton, Wiltshire; Rev. E. Neale to Rathmel, Yorkshire. Rev. F. Pigou to St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; Rev. M. W. Gregory to Roade, Northampton. *Perpetual Curacy:* Rev. G. Hales to Birch, in Middleton, Manchester.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. John Baker, M.A., Master of Christchurch School, Oxford, has just been presented by his pupils with a copy of the Illustrated edition of Wordsworth's "Greece," as a mark of his pupils' esteem and gratitude for his great kindness and liberality.

CHURCH-RATES.—A Correspondent contradicts the announcement made last week, respecting the return for Kettering. He states the free polling to be—194 against the rate, and 187 for it; the majority being only 7.

THE NON-RESTRAINT SYSTEM IN LUNACY.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of January 3rd, 1852, will be found a most graceful acknowledgment and record in the shape of a superb testimonial, of the valuable service rendered by Robert Gardiner Hill, Esq., of Lincoln, as the originator of the total abolition of restraint in the treatment of the insane, now commonly called the non-restraint system. Notwithstanding this public recognition, endorsed also by the words of Dr. Charlesworth and Dr. Conolly at the Hull medical meeting, most ungenerous attempts have recently been made by interested individuals to deprive Mr. Hill of his legitimate and hard-earned honours, by ascribing the merit of this grand discovery to men who, whilst living, were too high-minded to appropriate to themselves what they publicly acknowledged and well knew was the work of another. In addition to a large amount of documentary evidence, the declaration of Dr. Charlesworth and Dr. Conolly, that "The real merit belonged to Mr. Hill, of the Lincoln Asylum," must make any attempt to pluck a single leaf from Mr. Hill's laurels quite futile and ridiculous.

GILSTON HALL.—This interesting Elizabethan mansion (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 620) has recently been taken down, and the materials have been sold, including some richly-stained windows. The hall was once the property of Mr. Plumer Ward, author of "Tremaine," &c.

NEW MINING SCHOOL.—The important mining county of Cornwall, alive to the full importance of increasing the amount of scientific knowledge amongst those who are engaged in the direction of underground works, and in the construction of the pumping and other machinery (which becomes much more complicated with the increasing depth of the mines), has resolved on the foundation of a Mining School. A county meeting has been held at Truro, at which the members of Parliament and all the gentlemen of the county attended; when a committee was appointed to consider the organisation of the school upon a liberal plan, capable of gradual extension.

POSTSCRIPT.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The news from the seat of war upon the Danube is contradictory. The retreat of the Turks across the Danube has left the two hostile armies in nearly the same position as that of last month, with the exception of Kalafat, in Lower Wallachia, where a strong Turkish detachment was left. Kalafat has been recently fortified with entrenchments and fieldworks: it possesses a secure communication with Widdin, and can be occupied at pleasure by as many additional troops as Omar Pacha may decide on throwing across the river.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday evening, states that Omer Pacha has received orders to continue the war with energy; but the latest telegraphic despatches received, state that the Turks are withdrawing from Kalafat in obedience to superior orders from Constantinople. The advance of the Russians from Krajova on Kalafat is confirmed; and it is believed that the bulk of the Russian troops are marching into Lesser Wallachia. It is probable that, after having compelled the Turks to retire across the river at Oltenitza, Prince Gortschakoff may have resolved to direct his operations against Kalafat, either after the reinforcements from Jassy have reached him, or with the army which is now concentred between Oltenitza and Bucharest; and that his operations have been anticipated by the retirement of the Turks.

Up to the 14th no English or French ships of war had gone into the Black Sea. It is said that diplomacy is again at work, and that the Ambassadors having advised the Sultan that no hostilities of any serious kind be undertaken at present. Fuad Effendi has been sent to the army upon this mission. It is again asserted that Prince Gortschakoff intends attacking the Turks, and that he has been lately instructed by his Government to conduct the war with energy and perseverance; but if it be true that the Turks have retreated from Kalafat, he will probably be satisfied with holding military possession of the Principalities, and will not attempt to carry the war across the Danube.

It is said that the son of Prince Vogorides of Wallachia, has been arrested and sent in chains to St. Petersburg, for having carried on a correspondence with Omer Pacha, and for having informed the Turkish General of the movements of the Russian army. Six Boyards have also been sent to Siberia. They were found guilty of the same crime. The Wallachian Militia have been incorporated with the Russian regiments.

From Jassy we hear that the Russians have levied recruits from the inhabitants of the town and its environs. They captured and pressed into their service a number of Jews, who offered money for their discharge, and who were consequently released. In the Russian camp there are frequent executions of would-be deserters.

A letter from Constantinople of the 7th, speaking of the want of money in Turkey, says:—

Although the troops and the employés are always regularly paid, the scarcity of money is extreme; there is a total absence of small coin for the most ordinary wants of life; the exchange on the pound sterling has risen to 123 piasters (23f. 25c.), and it is feared that it will rise still further.

The medical men prove themselves to be the best correspondents, from the seat of war, as the following extract from a Bucharest letter of the 11th, which has appeared in a Vienna weekly medical journal:—

My letter of the 4th was written under the impression that we had 3000 sick, among whom were many wounded; and, unfortunately, my statement was correct. The conflicts of which mention was made has plied us with 1000 wounded men, and cost many staff-officers their lives. From Kalarasch, Oltenitza, and Giurgevo came most of our wounded: the camp and the marshes have supplied us with cases of cholera, intermittent fever, typhus, and inflammation of the lungs -all which complaints are on the increase. As at first there was a great want of the means of transport, wounded men are still brought in. Two waggons of the country are so infamously built that they often break down under the well bred of a "whole" soldier, and the transport carriages of the Russians were not in sufficient numbers. The wounded were brought from Giurgevo in large waggons, each of which contained six men, one lying on the other—head to feet, and feet to head a layer of maize straw forming the partition between them. The wounds were attached a so-called "talega," a carriage made of two ladders, in which reclined a seventa patient. The cold is increasing, and consequently the men are frequently brought in with torn fingers and toes, and gangrenous wounds. Typhus, the effect of the wounds, there must have been more cutting and stabbing at Kalarasch and Oltenitza, and more use of bre-arms at Giurgevo. The skirmishes and less severe conflicts must be unceasing, as the small garge of newly-wounded men come in continually. To-day, the 14th, all the materials for surgical field-stations have been brought in, which leads me to suppose that some more important strategic operation being about to take place. We see wounds enough to convince us that blood must have been freely flowing on the banks of the Danube. Numerous groups of soldiers in last night were Arabs and Turks—bronzed, haggard, half-starved looking fellows, clothed in rags, with their feet wrapped in strips of coarse hair and dirty beyond description. For the last month the high roads from Moldavia have been covered with advancing troops. The native militia and the native medical men have been mixed up with the Russians, with whom they are in the field. The wounded from Kalarasch went to Kalarasch, and the greatest supply of provisions to Giurgevo. Since the departure of the noble Hospodar Stirbey, the population have been much cast down, but the "Muskai" (Russians) are vivacious enough, and eager for war.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

The special military correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing from Turtukai on the night of the 4th, gives the following details of the battle which took place that day at Oltenitza:—

This day (Nov. 4), I hope, will be memorable, as on it was fought as gallant an action as history can record. During the morning not a soldier of the Russian force was to be seen. The whole country was scanned by eager eyes, assuming columns through every imaginable species of telescope, bioncle, lunaelle, &c. They, however, failed in detecting aught but an empty village, and an open plain. Later a cavalry picket was discovered, which led people to suppose that they were not quite aware of opposition most fully realised afterwards; for, at about twelve, or half-past, the Russians gradually led out their forces on the plain. Twelve guns were placed as a battery of position, at about 1200 or 1500 yards from the quarantine station. Two bodies of infantry it remains to be known whether they were regiments or battalions placed themselves under cover in a wood on the right of the guns—their right. Their left rear were two more bodies of infantry, and on their left two more. Supposing them to be of 1000 each, it would give 4000 men, which is not an improbable number.

On the Russian left were three regiments of cavalry echelloned out of range, each having two guns. There was likewise a body of Cossacks, to the amount, perhaps, of 600. The batteries were served by about 200 gunners, giving a total of—at the medium calculation of the infantry—8000 men in the field.

The Turks, if their report is to be trusted, had in the entrenchment three battalions and two companies, amounting to 2400 men, add the gunners, 160, and the irregular cavalry as many more—2700 men.

On looking at the above numbers, with the recollection of the troops as they were in the field, the Russian forces appears undervalued. Be that as it may, at 8 a.m. the Russian artillery opened its fire, and was replied to by the guns of the entrenchment, the guns of the battery at the eastern end of the entrenchment before described, and by the guns on the right bank of the river. The cannonade was kept up most vigorously on either side. The Russians had their battery of position accurately espaced, each gun being pieced at an equal distance from its fellow—the fruits of good drilling. Their practice, as far as one could be judged from the bank of the river, was most excellent, their shells bursting beautifully. They opened at a long distance, it is true; but the guns were no pounders to galley with cavalry, but 18-pounders, such as are usually employed in similar circumstances. The remainder of the artillery appeared to consist in the cavalry guns, or horse-artillery, but attached in pairs to regiments of cavalry, as was formerly the case in most European armies. Two of these guns took up as flanking a position as the Arglesh river would permit them, but could not have caused much damage as emplaced. On the Turkish right the other four guns opened on the entrenchment. At 2 10 p.m. the Russian artillery exploded one of the Turkish ammunition-waggons, or limber-boxes. At 2.15 p.m. the infantry made their appearance from the Turkish left, emerging from under cover of the wood, which they had most judiciously occupied. This attack was seconded by the advance of the infantry on the (Turkish) right of the battery of position, and by the other regiments from the village. The chief attack, the serious one rather, being on the left flank of the entrenchment where it met the river—the only portion not properly completed. Their advance was steady; the Turks piled the firelock vigorously; and after the enemy had got up to perhaps fifty yards, they turned, and beat a retreat to their rug little quarters in the wood. They must have suffered very severely handled, as they were close under the muzzles of the musketry, whose every bullet surely found its billet. Just as they advanced, a second and a similar explosion took place in the entrenchments—sadly inopportune, as was doubtless thought by the Turk. The Russian artillery redoubled its fire, and the cannonade recommenced fiercely. It should have been stated that the battery of position had come up to about 650 yards, their shot reaching occasionally to the hitherward side of the Danube. About 2.10 p.m. a second attack of infantry was launched at the unfortunate little entrenchment, encompassed on three sides, as it appeared, by its enemies. Skirmishers were duly thrown out; and, on a close approach, were recalled. Be it understood that the infantry advanced in columns on both occasions close to quarter-distance—very ridiculously, it is thought; though of course, the world must bow to the superior knowledge and experience of such a military nation as Russia. The columns had not advanced many paces when they appeared overwhelmed with the infantry fire of the entrenchment, and the artillery fire of a battery on the right bank. They were thrown into the most complete disorder, and retired utterly discomfited. Again their artillery opened, and drove tumults into the entrenchment, and continued firing for half an hour. On the retreat of the infantry, through the glass their dead could be seen in numbers strewing the ground. There could be no mistake about it, as there were hundreds of pairs of eyes that saw them, with or without the assistance of the telescope. A hearty cheer from the entrenchment gave vent to the good spirits of its gallant defenders. It was echoed by one from this side by the united voices of the chief's staff and *posse commitatus*. The Turkish force was commanded by Halil Pacha, as Lieutenant-Colonel in the service, who, upon his presenting himself to Omer Pacha, was made a full Colonel. One of General Prim's Aides d'Camp, Colonel Detente, was present in the action, and escaped unhurt. The Commander received a slight wound in the hand The report of the killed on the Turkish side is only 20; but this was an hour or two after the action, and many, who were then simply wounded, have since, poor fellows, left this scene of trouble.

This morning (8th) it is stated that 1000 stand of arms have been taken. One-half of the eleventh division of the *corps d'armée* contains the 21st Selimginski and 22nd Takut—they have four battalions, each active. The numbers in the calculations above are therefore below the reality.

The *Globe* says:—

According to private accounts, which we had previously received, the apparent rashness of the Russians was occasioned by a skilful *ruse* of the assailed party. Their first discharges of artillery and musketry were made without ball and with blank cartridges. This induced on the part of the Russians a miscalculation of the effective range of the Turkish artillery and musketry. But as soon as the enemy fairly ventured themselves within distance for doing full execution, the Turks opened a murderous fire upon them, their riflemen having previously been instructed not to waste their Minié bullets in indiscriminate volleys, but to aim at the officers, which they did accordingly, with the effect already known.

The *Cronstadt Zeitung* of the 11th has the following:—

The fighting goes on day and night, but the Turks have not succeeded in forcing the Russian lines. Every twelve hours, when the outpost lines have been changed on both sides, the work of fatigue is renewed with renewed vigour The front ranks of the Turks are mostly Arabs, with dark faces and eyes of fire, which, however, do not disturb the equanimity of the Russians.

FRANCE.

Count Walewski has left Paris, on his return to resume the duties of his post in London. The two Governments of France and England, remain, as formerly, in a complete unanimity of opinion respecting the interests of the Western Powers and of Europe in the dispute which is now convulsing the East.

It is announced that the reduction of the duties on wrought iron imported into France by the maritime zone about 10 per cent., and the duties on cast iron by about 30 to 40 per cent., from the former rate, has been resolved upon by the French Emperor, solely from a view to the national interests of that country, and not as the result of negociation with any foreign power. The effect of this measure seems to be to equalise the duties on flowing iron by reducing them to the rate previously levied on Belgian produce only. And a similar measure has been applied to coal, the duty having been lowered in the restricted zone from 5d. to 3d. per hundred kilos. The duty of five francs a ton levied on sea-coal in the French ports has long acted as a restriction on manufacturing prosperity, and a tax on social comfort. The duty, by the recent decree, will be reduced to three francs; and it is hoped that before long it will disappear altogether. The reduction of the duties on coal and iron is a new proof that in the Council of State, charged with the preparation of these measures, and in the mind of Louis Napoleon himself, there is a disposition to relax the prohibitive system of France. It appears, that all the exertions made by France up to this time have only secured one third of the quantity of corn required to make up her average consumption, and the Government has fairly told the country that it must look for relief in this emergency to no other source than to the unlimited importation of rice. The price of corn in France is about as high as it is in England; and the distress in many of the rural districts is augmented by the failure of the vintage, the disorganisation by the prevalent disease, and the great rise in the value of wines of all descriptions. In the wine districts the olive crop has not been favourable, and even the produce of the silk-growers is below the average. But work is abundant, and wages are high: and the general wealth of all classes is rapidly increasing, promoted in one way or another by the Imperial decrees which have given cheaper iron and cheaper fuel to the country.

Letters from Vienna state that, during the interview which the Duke of Nemours had at Frohsdorf with the Count de Chambord, he spoke to him not only as a cousin, but as his Sovereign; and, in addressing him, made use of the words "Sire" and "Roi." On seeing about him the chiefs of the Legitimist party, who have not quitted the Count de Chambord since 1830, the Duke de Nemours observed that he was not happy to see him surrounded by personages who had proved their devotedness and fidelity to the Royal House of France.

The Duchess of Orleans is said to have given her adhesion to the fusion, against the counsel of her adviser, M. Thiers. To facilitate the restoration of the Bourbons, an alliance between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, on the Eastern question, is earnestly desired by the Legitimists.

The Prince de Joinville was preparing to proceed to Lisbon to pass the winter, but has changed his mind in consequence of the death of the Queen Donna Maria.

It is said that several Miguelites have already left with the object of getting into Portugal. There is no chance of success in the event of such an attempt being made.

The Bourse was heavy on Wednesday, without any cause assigned, except that Consols had declined in London. The Three per Cents opened at 74f. 5c., fell to 73f. 90c., and closed at 73f. 95c. for the end of the month.

The Emperor and Empress remain at Fontainebleau, where they are entertaining the foreign Ministers and a brilliant party.

PORTUGAL.

By the *City of London* steamer we have advices from Lisbon to the 19th inst., which confirm the intelligence of the melancholy death of the Queen of Portugal, who died suddenly on the 15th inst., after the moon, after giving birth to a male infant, who did not live to see the light. Her Majesty had been in good spirits until eleven o'clock on the previous night. A Council of State was immediately held, and the King Consort, Don Fernando, sworn in as Regent for his son, Don Pedro V. The King Consort's assumption of the office of Regent was well received by the people. The Regent continued the Saldanha-Magalhaens Cabinet in power; and no fears were entertained for the tranquillity of the country.

The Queen's funeral procession was to commence two hours after the *City of London* left Lisbon, on the 19th inst. Her Majesty's sudden death has been deeply felt by all classes in the capital. The funeral would be generally attended by Portuguese, as well as English merchants.

The Princess of Joinville, the late Queen's favourite sister, had a severe shock upon hearing of her Majesty's sudden death, when she arrived in Tagus with the Prince, on board the *City of London*, twenty-four hours after it had taken place.

WEST INDIES.

We have advices from Bermuda to the 3rd inst. Since the last report, the following persons have been carried off by the Zidemic:—At St. George's Island: Lieutenant G. S. Anson, 56th Regiment; October 11th, Assistant Commissary-General, H. F. Oriel, aged 56; October 14th, Mr. Falconer, M.A., in charge of the Hamilton Academy; and October 27th, Margret, wife of Dr. Hunter, M.D., Mayor of St. George's, aged 23. At Boaz Island: October 28th, Martha Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Jervis, R.N., aged 18. A private letter says:—

We are still in a state of great excitement about the fever. It has reached Ireland Island (the most western of the group), and for the last fortnight has made severe ravages. The natives still escape, and the fever is chiefly confined to the soldiers and convicts. Every one agrees that this is the very worst type of yellow fever. The Receiver-General of Bermuda has lost his wife, Mrs. Smith, of consumption. This summer has been extremely hot, the warmest remembered, and is still very oppressive. The garrison is fearfully cut up; the 96th Regiment have lost six officers and twenty-one sergeants; the Artillery, three officers; the Engineers, two officers. As to the privates, they have lost some hundreds. We have had five Governors of this colony this year, and expect a sixth before the end of it.

We have letters from Kingston (Jamaica) to the 3rd inst. The question of import duties remained unsettled. The House of Assembly had deferred the passing of the bill until a Committee should make its report.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A Russian bulletin, dated the 11th inst., states that the Turks, who on the 5th occupied the island of Mokan, near Giurgevo, evacuated that position on the 8th, because they were smashed (*foudroyés*) by a Russian battery of 14 pieces. The Turks have retired to Turtukai. Their camp there, from the 16th to the 21st., has been almost deserted. Gen. Dannenberg, in consequence, left Budeschti on the 22nd, with the chief part of his force, leaving 1200 men and eight cannon behind. Unimportant skirmishes excepted, there is now a cessation of hostilities along the whole of the Molde-Wallachian line.

A despatch from Vienna says that the Emperor of Russia, in reply to an inquiry of Austria, states that he will still enter into negotiations if the Porte proposes a project of peace.

Advices from Constantinople of the 14th inst. state that the rumour that an ultimatum for three months had been concluded is officially contradicted. The combined fleets were still at Feycos. The weather was boisterous. The great powers were endeavouring to induce the belligerents to resume negotiations. The Porte had received from the English and French Ambassadors the assurance that it might, in case of need, count on the effective co-operation of France and England; and that it could send its fleet into the Black Sea without fearing to leave the capital exposed to a *coup de main*.

The firm of Baltazzi had advanced the sum of 7,000,000f. to the Porte. The loan is guaranteed by the tribute from Egypt.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* states, on the authority of a letter from Vienna, of the 21st, that the Russian army in the Principalities had received orders to assume the offensive; and that it is to cross the Danube and march towards Adrianople. If this be true, the British and French fleets will, without doubt, enter the Black Sea, and French troops will be sent to assist the Sultan.

The reconciliation of the two branches of the House of Bourbon has given, it is said, annoyance at Fontainebleau, but the *mot d'ordre* has been to treat the matter with indifference.

It is reported that the French Government still contemplates a loan, as it will be very difficult to meet the enormous expenses incurred till spring.

The Council of State has voted eight million of francs to pay the legacies left by the Emperor Napoleon, by the will which he made at St. Helena.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes were opened on the 19th by commission. The Government, by adopting Senor Martinez de la Rosa, and the Vice-Presidents, &c., of last year, evinced a desire to avoid a party contest on this occasion. Senor Martinez de la Rosa was elected President by a majority of 100.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India mail has arrived with dates from Calcutta, October 20th; Madras, 24th; Hong-Kong, 11th; Bombay, 28th; Burmah, 8th of October.

Another war was fully expected at Burmah, and a report was current that the King of Burmah had been put to death.

More fighting had taken place in the Nizam's dominions.

Mr. J. R. Colvin had been appointed Governor of the North-West Provinces.

Shanghai is still in possession of the Trads. At Amoy there is still more fighting between the Government troops and the rebels. The country round Ning-Po was in a very disturbed state. Canton was tranquil. Exchange at Kong-Kong on London, 5s. 6d. Trade brisk.

The exportation of grain from Egypt is still permitted.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.—On Friday a public meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark, convened in pursuance of a requisition numerously signed, was held at the Town-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the important question of Corporate Reform, with a view to obtain not only the rights and privileges withheld from the Borough by the City of London, but also a just and proper share in the advantages of the corporate institutions. Among the leading gentlemen present were Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.; A. Dorman and Sheriff Wire; John Masters, Esq.; Thomas Winsor Crook, Esq.; Benjamin Elkington; Mr. Thwaites; Dr. Challice, &c. The meeting, however, was very thinly attended. Resolutions to carry out that view, were passed and the meeting separated.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AT GLASGOW.—The Lord Provost presided over 2000 citizens in the City-hall on Wednesday, to express public opinion on the Eastern question. The persons present were chiefly of local celebrity, Mr. Urquhart being the only speaker of national notoriety. A long letter from the South was read; and the resolutions passed expressed a wish that the Government should aid Turkey, and abolish secret diplomacy. Mr. Buchanan, a local journalist, made a thorough Tory speech. He said: One great peace should be the resurrection of Poland (Cheers); the restoration of stolen lands to Turkey; and if these and other just demands be not made, revolutionise the territory of the Autocrat."

THE NEXT AUSTRALIAN MAILS will be forwarded by the *Matilda Wattenoach*, new clipper ship, on the morning of December 4; the mails to be made up in London on the evening of the 3rd, and Liverpool on the morning of the 4th. The packet rates of postage will be chargeable on letters, but no charge will be made upon newspapers.

OPENING OF THE BURY ATHENÆUM.—On Wednesday evening the Bury Athenæum was opened under the most gratifying circumstances. The Lord Bishop of Manchester, Mr. J. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. R. Fort, Rev. D. Vaughan, and many other gentlemen, took part in the proceedings, which were graced by the presence of a large number of ladies. Lord Ashley, M.P., and the Bishop of Manchester were the principal speakers; the meeting was also addressed by Mr. Cheetham, Mr. R. Fort, and Dr. Vaughan.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A numerously-signed requisition is to be presented to the Mayor, begging him to convene a meeting of the inhabitants, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Queen to cooperate with France in defending the Ottoman empire. The first meeting in England, on the Turkish question, was held in April last at Newcastle

POST-OFFICE.—The names of the members of the Committee appointed to inquire into the establishment of the Post-office are Lord Elcho, M.P., one of the Lords of the Treasury; Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.; Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., Assistant Secretary to the Treasury; and E. A. Hoffy, Esq., Inspector of Naval and Military Accounts at the Audit Office.

SYDENHAM PALACE.—Workmen are now busily engaged in Westminster Abbey in taking a plaster cast of the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots, to be placed among the statues of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

BILLINGSGATE NEW FISH MARKET.—This extensive building is now completed, and the whole of the arcades were on Friday morning thrown open. The space between the houses on the west side of the market and the quay-side has been covered in with immense squares of rough plate glass, and the whole of the vast area, comprising 60,000 superficial feet, is well lighted with innumerable jets of gas.

THE LONDON TRADES.—Thursday night a meeting of delegates from the trades of London assembled at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, to hear a report from a Preston deputation, and to consider the best means of rendering aid to the "Preston lock-out." A long discussion took place, which ended in a resolution to put into effect that strenuous efforts should be made amongst the trades of London, to render substantial assistance to the Preston lock outs during the struggle.

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT took place at Badminton, on Thursday. We shall next week illustrate the mournful scene

COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting was held on Friday, of the City Common Council, at which a motion was carried to examine into the want of a new bridge between London and Southwark bridges; also to improve the landing places at the Surrey side of London-bridge. Petitions were, at this meeting, presented against the pulling down of Temple-bar.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—A sermon will be preached on Sunday morning, in the church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, by the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., in aid of the funds of this useful charity. We regret to hear that many cases are weekly precluded admission from the want of adequate means for their support.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, two old houses in Southside-street, Plymouth, that were empty, and had been bought by the Improvement Commissioners, and good part of the materials sold and taken away—suddenly fell to the ground, leaving nothing but the side walls standing, and buried several children: six, from nine to eighteen years old, were dug out dead, and four more are more or less injured—one is not expected to recover.

THE CHETHAM MEMORIAL, AT MANCHESTER.

STATUE OF HUMPHREY CHETHAM.

HUMPHREY CHETHAM was the greatest benefactor of his time to the town of Manchester. He was born in 1580, being the third son of Henry Chetham, of Crumpsall, gentleman, and is described by Fuller in his "History of the Worthies of England," as "dealing in Manchester commodities sent up to London, and signally improving himself in piety and outward prosperity. He was a diligent reader of the Scriptures, and of the works of sound divines, and a respecter of such ministers which he accounted truly godly, upright, sober, discreet, and sincere. He was made High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster in 1636, and discharged the place with so great honour that very good gentlemen of birth and estate did wear his cloth at the assize to testify their unfeigned affection to him."

A Few persons can be found who are fit to be compared with Humphrey Chetham in the exercise of benevolent regard tow r the poor. In his life-time he took up and maintained twenty-two boys to be educated and apprenticed to trades, so as to be able to support themselves by their learning, skill, and industry. By his will he raised the number to forty, bequeathing £7000 for the purchase of an estate, the profits of which were to be applied to the support of his newly-formed charity. The conditions of election to the privilege of his benefaction were, that all be children of poor but honest parents, not illegitimate, nor diseased, lame, or blind when chosen; and the age of admission was not to be under six years, and at the age of 14 they were to be apprenticed.

He bequeathed, also, £1000 for the purchase of books for a library, for the use of all who wished to improve themselves by reading; and £100 for a suitable building to receive them. And, for the augmentation of such library, he left the residue of his personal estate (after the payment of certain legacies) amounting to more than £2000.

The value of this property has now so much increased as to be sufficient to educate, maintain, and clothe 100 boys: and the library which was thus begun contains, at the present time, more than 28,000 volumes of the best works in theology, history, Greek and Latin classics, natural history, and miscellaneous literature.

The charge of this institution is in the hands of 24 feoffees, under a charter of incorporation dated 10th November, 1665.

The will of Humphrey Chetham is dated 16th December, 1651. He died at the place of his abode, Clayton, near Manchester, 20th September, 1653, in the 73rd year of his age, and was embalmed; and on the 12th of October buried in the chapel at the east end of the Collegiate Church, in Manchester.

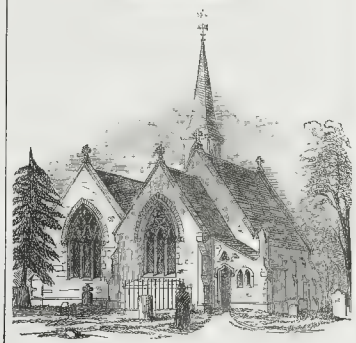
In Dr. Hibbert Ware's "History of the Foundations in Manchester," we find the following observations:—

It is very much to be regretted—and, indeed, not very creditable to the towns which have obtained such singular advantages from his charities—that there is so monumental inscription not even the smallest memorial—to point out the place wherein his remains have been deposited. Standing in the dining-hall, amongst the poor children, or contemplating his bounty and munificence from the desk of his extensive library, one might exclaim, as in the instance of the illustrious architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, "Si monumentum quæris, circumspice!" but it savours somewhat of ingratitude to the individual himself, as well as negligence of the proper force of example to future generations, that the virtues of such a charitable mind should not be set in their proper light, and held forward for imitation. Memorials of this kind are not designed to exalt the virtues of the *dead*, but to evidence the piety of the *living*.

This reproach has just been removed; for the magnificent Statue represented in our Engraving is the pious gift of one who, in early life, was a recipient of Chetham's bounty: and who, after vainly endeavouring to enlist others who had been in like manner benefited, in the work of erecting a suitable memorial in honour of their benefactor, at length determined to undertake the whole himself.

It would be but justice to the high-minded motives of this gentleman, as well as gratifying to the public, if more were known respecting him than we are able to communicate: but his name is kept secret, and must remain so for some length of time. It would be painful to him if it were disclosed.

The Statue has been very ably executed by Mr. Theed, of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square; and has been placed in the cathedral at Manchester. The figure of Chetham is in an easy sitting attitude, with a scroll of paper in the right hand; and the head, which is characterised by considerable expression, has been copied from a well-authenticated portrait on panel. The costume is that of the seventeenth century; and, at the foot of the pedestal is a boy in the dress worn by those who receive their education in the school. The group is a graceful composition, and a very interesting memorial of the munificent benefactor of Manchester.



FRIERN BARNET CHURCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MONUMENT TO "THE SCOTCH POLITICAL MARTYRS," IN NUNHEAD CEMETERY.

MONUMENT TO THE SCOTCH POLITICAL MARTYRS.

ON entering the Nunhead Cemetery, the attention of every visitor is fixed on a granite obelisk, beautifully and conspicuously situated at the confluence of two gravel walks, and backed by shrubbery. Our Sketch of this Monument is as much a memento of Joseph Hume's resolute and untiring perseverance, as of the courage of those patriots who, sixty years ago, endured sufferings and degradation in furtherance of that reform in Parliament which we have since obtained, and now enjoy.

The Monument is of solid granite, 35 feet high, and weighs about forty tons. The inscriptions inform us that it was raised, by public subscription, to the memory of Thomas Muir (barrister); the Rev. Thomas Fyshe Palmer, M.A., and B.D.; Joseph Gerrald (barrister); William Skirving (farmer, and author of works on agriculture); and Maurice Margaret (a literary man of some repute); "who were condemned in Scotland, in 1793-94, for advocating, with fearless energy, the principles of Parliamentary Reform, and sentenced to transportation"—a punishment beyond the severity of the law.

This stretch of authority, and the degradation inflicted on respectable men for advocating public rights, excited general indignation and sympathy. In the House of Commons, Fox, Sheridan, Mr (the late Earl) Grey; and in the Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Lauderdale, and others, warmly advocated their cause, and condemned the sentences; and, more significant still, Counsellor Adams, though he entertained different opinions from the patriots, in his place in the House of Commons forcibly denounced the punishment as cruel and illegal.

In Edinburgh and throughout the kingdom a strong and lasting impression was created, and especially on the minds of young men congregating as students in the Scotch capital Henry Brougham, Thomas Campbell, Dr. Birkbeck, and Joseph Hume, were at the time studying at the Edinburgh University, and partook of the excitement. The latter named, Joseph Hume, though the son of a poor widow, without means or influence, even then resolved to never abandon the idea of raising a public monument to those ill-used men. Years passed away, eight of which he spent as surgeon in active service in India, and twenty-five years of unparalleled industry in Parliament, before the opportunity occurred. In the meantime the object of the political martyrs had been obtained by the Reform Bill in 1831, and the consequent excitement began to subside. The martyrs themselves had long since departed this life. Muir had escaped from the penal colony on board an American vessel; after travelling across the continent of America, he proceeded to Spain, but the ship in which he embarked was attacked and taken by an English cruiser, but he and the other wounded prisoners were put on shore, whence

he made his way from Spain to Paris, where, his wound proving incurable, he retured to Chantilli, where he died on the 27th September, 1798. Mr. Palmer died of fever on his way home, in 1801. Gerald and Skirving expired within three days of each other, at Port Jackson, in the spring of 1796 Margaret alone returned at the end of fourteen years, ruined and infirm, and died in London in 1817.

On the 20th February, 1837, a public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when it was resolved that, "in gratitude to the patriots, who in days less happy than our own, were advocates of the rights, and martyrs in the cause of the people, public monuments should be raised to commemorate their deeds and sufferings in the capitals of Scotland and England." Thus, after a lapse of forty-three years, through the persevering determination of one man, public opinion confirmed the judgment of Fox, Sheridan, Whitbread, Grey, Lansdowne, &c., and reversed the degrading sentence that buried so many victims on distant shores.

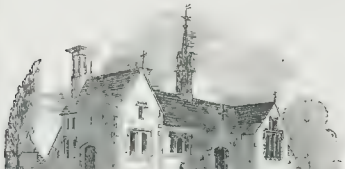
Subscriptions were received from Reformers of all shades and degrees—from distinguished peers down to the humblest mechanic; but a deep and rancorous opposition was met, that long thwarted even Mr. Hume's energy and patience. Some difficulty was raised with respect to every site that was selected; the impediments and disappointments, even after sites had actually been purchased, appeared interminable. But at length perseverance triumphed, and a better feeling prevails.

An obelisk in Orsiglieth, more than ninety feet high, was, as our readers were informed at the time, erected on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, in 1846; and, after some assistance rendered to relatives of the martyred patriots, the remainder of the subscription fund has been expended on the Numbead Cemetery Monument now before us.

Such instances of public recollection of historical events and individual sacrifices and sufferings under an idea (even if it were erroneous) of doing good to mankind, ought to teach us patience, humility, and good-will towards each other; and it is to be hoped that all who contemplate this Monument will feel grateful for the freedom and security which we now enjoy under improved and, we trust, improving Government, beyond what revolutions and violence have ever secured to less steady and persevering nations.

FRIERN BARNET CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the opening of the restored Church and the newly-erected Schools, in the village of Friern Barnet. The Church was originally very small, with overhanging galleries and high square pews, and had long been found utterly inadequate to accommodate the parishioners. Again, the school was held in one of the



NEW SCHOOL, AT FRIERN BARNET.

rooms of the almshouses, and there was no facility for receiving the children, or teaching those who might be assembled. To remedy both these very pressing wants has been the constant aim of the Rector, the Rev. Robert Morris, Rural Dean, who became the Incumbent in 1850. By great liberality on his own part, and that of his parishioners (especially Mr. Miles and Mr. Smith), aided by many friends, he succeeded in raising an amount which, with grants from the Church Building and National Societies, and the Privy Council, have enabled him (under the direction of Messrs W. G. and E. Habershon, as architects) to enlarge his Church in the very best taste, so that it now forms one of the most picturesque little churches in Middlesex; and, further, to erect two School-rooms, in the Early English style, in excellent keeping with the Church, and at some small distance from it.

The Church consists of an entirely new nave, chancel, tower, vestry, and porch: the ancient portion now forming the south aisle of the new Church. The nave is 62 feet in length by 23 feet 9 inches in width, and is divided from the aisle by four stone arches and piers. The aisle is 52 feet in length by 17 feet in width, and has a separate gable roof. The chancel is 24 feet in length by 16 feet in width. The tower is about 80 feet high, and occupies the south-west angle of the building. The material employed is stone and flint, triangularly pointed. The whole of the timbers of the roofs are exposed to view; and are stained, ceiled, and whitened between the rafters. The seats are commodious, the aisle paved with black and red; and within the communion-rails is laid with figured encaustic tiles.

On the day of re opening the Church, the Bishop of London expressed his cordial approbation of the manner in which the Church had been enlarged, and of the taste which had been displayed by the architects, the Messrs. Habershon, in preserving the character of the building; as well as in the Schools which they have erected.

THE NEW SPORTING YACHT, "RIFLEMAN."

THE NEW SPORTING YACHT "RIFLEMAN."

This graceful craft has lately been built at the ship-yard of Mr. Madams, at Whitstable, for that distinguished sportsman, William Lantour, Esq., Uckie House, Kent-shire. The *Rifleman* is a yacht of 25 tons O.M.; length over all, 40ft.; beam, 13ft.; mast, 64ft.; boom, 38ft.; gaff, 14ft.; bowsprit, without stem, 10ft. Being intended more immediately for wild-fowl shooting on the northern shallows and rivers, her draught of water does not exceed three feet and a half; so that her build, though much after the plan of the *America*, is not, perhaps, exactly the best adapted for fast sailing. Nevertheless, the *Rifleman* is judiciously provided with a most important auxiliary to a vessel of her description, the American centre-board in the keel, which, when required for deep-water sailing, can be lowered to the depth of five feet, and be wound up again at pleasure. Of Kentish oak of unusual strength, copper-fastened, and sheathed with Muntz' metals, with comfortable cabins and other conveniences, with eight tons of cast-iron ballast, patent blocks, galvanised chain cables, &c., this unique specimen of naval architecture, is withal corky and elegant in appearance—reflecting great credit on both the projector and the builder. Her sails, which are also after the American fashion—jib and foresail in one—were furnished by Graves, sailmaker of Whitstable; and in point of shape, make, and quality, leave nothing to desire.

The *Rifleman*, which we Engrave, with the town of Whitstable in the background, is now on her voyage to Cromarty.

MARSHES ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.

The inhabitants of London are far from being sufficiently alive to the injury they sustain from the neighbourhood of swamps, such as Rome, in her days of vigour, would not and did not tolerate. A wealthy brewer is brought before a police court to answer to the charge of not consuming his smoke, and professes his willingness to expend £10,000 for the purpose. But we forget that it is, in a great measure, the vapour of our marshes which gives the smoke its offensive and poisonous character; and that a comparatively small sum would, if expended in an efficient system of drainage, to a great extent remove that dreaded fog which brings the darkness of night into the midst of the business of the day suspends the traffic of the Thames—causes so great an expenditure of gas, and so many injuries to persons and property—blackens and destroys all sorts of commodities, and the irreplaceable works of art—and exercises so baneful an influence on health and spirits.

The Marshes around Woolwich are a great alluvial district containing many thousand acres of land, the part known as the Plumstead Marshes being about five miles long, and, at its extreme part, 1½ broad. They are intersected with some hundreds of miles of open ditches: and contain, besides, many extensive swamps of stagnant water. No provision whatever is made for drainage as an element of health; and many of the ditches have not been cleaned out within the memory of man. It appears from the newly-published report of the Registrar-General, that, in the eastern district of London—which lies nearest to the Marshes, and not much above their level—26 persons die annually in every 1000, or 1 in every 38; while the rate of mortality in the west district is only 22 in 1000, or 1 in 44. The inhabitants of Woolwich suffer fearfully from unnecessary sickness. Dr. Lyon Playfair's calculation was, that to every case of death there were 26 cases of sickness; but, in the case of Woolwich, there are 40 cases of sickness to every death. The great cause of sickness is the presence of the Marsh Lands which gird Woolwich, more particularly the Plumstead Marshes, which are the hot-bed of malaria. In the spring of 1848 its ravages were frightful: about 4000 persons were laid up at that time; and, including relapses, there could not be less than 8000 cases. They occurred, not only in Plumstead, but throughout all Woolwich, and entailed a vast amount of sickness and suffering.

The highest medical authorities in the kingdom give their unqualified

THE MARSHES EAST OF LONDON.—VIEW OVER PLUMSTEAD CHURCH.

testimony to its injurious effects, not merely on the district, but on the metropolis. The Rev. W. Acworth, Vicar of Plumstead, has recently published an irrefragable body of evidence, proving the deleterious effect exercised by the Plumstead Marshes upon the health of the metropolis. It can hardly be doubted, indeed, that when the wind blows thence towards London, the atmosphere of the metropolis is in no inconsiderable degree vitiated. In addition to Dr. Paris, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Dr. Addison, senior physician to Guy's Hospital, may be cited.

Dr. Little, physician to the London Hospital, who writes as follows to Mr. Acworth:—

In reply to your letter, requesting from me information respecting my experience of the influence of the marshes in the neighbourhood of Woolwich on the health of the metropolis, I beg to state that I am every year, at the London Hospital, called to treat many cases of fever and ague induced by exposure to the influence of marsh emanations, from residence in the most exposed (the eastern) parts of the metropolis. I can also state that continuously, during the last twenty years, although in some years more numerously than in others, I have witnessed cases of ague, neuralgia, and other forms of disease allied to these, in the more favourably situated parts of the metropolis, which, according to the medical experience of ages, can only be referred to the proximity of marsh lands. I consider that an incalculable benefit to the general health of all parts of London would accrue from the proper drainage of the marsh lands upon the Kentish and Essex banks of the Thames, from the mouth of the river Lea to that of the Blackwater. Mariners who have been patients of the London Hospital have informed me that the crews of ships, when detained longer than three weeks at the usual stopping-place of colliers, near the Plumstead Marshes, invariably suffer from ague and allied disorders.

Dr. Hughes, physician to Guy's Hospital, writes:—

I can have no hesitation in stating that, in my experience in Guy's Hospital, very many cases in excess of the out-patients affected with ague or intermittent fever have come from Woolwich and Plumstead.

We are happy to find that a body of gentlemen are now devoting their energies to a consideration of the best and quickest mode of draining the 14,000 acres of marsh land on either side of the Thames. It is to be hoped they will receive all possible facilities from the Government, since it appears that the worst part of the whole district is the property of the Board of Ordnance.

Our Illustration contains a view of Plumstead Church, in the foreground. A new church for the destitute poor is stated by the Rev. Vicar (to whose letters we are indebted for many of the foregoing facts) to be much required. Mr. Acworth has nobly offered two years' income of the living, viz., £600, to a church, schools, and parsonage; but, as the smallest amount required is £6000, great exertion is necessary to raise the remainder. The population of the parish is about 10,000, mostly poor. The parish church is a mile and a half distant from the mass of the population, and will only accommodate 400 out of the 10,000 parishioners; other places of worship about 400 more. Mr. Acworth says—

I cannot but hope great things for my own parish, and others similarly situated, if the gentlemen, now engaged for the purpose, shall succeed in cutting completion the drainage of the marsh lands on either side of the Thames. In Woolwich and Plumstead, and the surrounding district, the effect of the drainage would be to prevent every year thousands of cases of intermittent fever, and hundreds of premature deaths; and these, too, among the very class of persons to whom they bring the greatest train of misfortunes.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DIGGINGS.

The following extracts from letters dated Sydney, June 25 and June 29, will be read with interest:—

Society has recovered its tone, and the general pursuits of industry are followed just as they were before our great discovery. Prosperity attends every man who knows how to work, whether he be capitalist or labourer. The "working-classes," as they are erroneously termed, are indeed, some what independent; but as far as my observation extends and I have opportunities of mixing with every class of people—there is nothing unwholesome in that independence. What we chiefly require, is greater facilities for settling down; which, under the present land-laws, is very difficult. The monopoly which the squatters have of the best land in the country operates in a way which may turn out very dangerously. The towns are deserted, and the labouring population are flocking to the interior, and would be so scattered if opportunity were afforded for the investment of golden gains in real estate. But this being next to impossible, the money is squandered by the labouring population in the most ridiculous sums are in some instances given for articles which, when sold to regular customers, only fetch a moderate percentage on invoice price, but which the successful diggers insist upon having at any price. The willing crager is not backward in humouring his fancy, and a snawl or silk dress worth £5 is charged £15, the purchaser being thoroughly convinced that the former article will not long be in his wardrobe.

Our domestic arrangements are certainly in an unsatisfactory state. It is almost impossible to obtain good servants; and the idle and unprincipled maiden who condescend to accept situations, only do so for their own temporary convenience, having no idea in the world that, in taking wages, they are subjecting themselves to control. Not they, indeed; and the slightest word from the mistress of the house does not square with their notions of personal dignity, is met by an immediate warning; so that those who are sensible enough to handle their own weapons and ply their own broome, very generally dispense with housemaids.

Turning from domestic matters to gold, I may report that our mines continue to yield freely in proportion to the number of diggers congregated at the various golden fields. We hear, however, of no extraordinary instances of luck; steady and experienced diggers turn out their ounce of gold per man per week; and, now and then, a particular claim yields twenty or thirty ounces to the party working it during the same period. We consider, however, that, pending the new arrangements which are in contemplation for the future management of the gold-fields, matters are in stagnancy; and the winter floods, which have commenced on the Turon, have effectually put a stop to all mining operations on a great scale. Favourable reports have been received from the Rev. Mr. Clarke respecting the gold-bearing qualities of the northern gold-fields of our own colony; and towards the south more attention is being paid to the Adelong country and the Braidwood diggings. Our escort for the month now at £4,727,640 10s.; being 1,350,757 ounces, at 70s. The price has been very steady at £3 17s. to £3 17s. 6d. for Mount Alexander gold; the produce of our own colony is quoted at £3 os.

The arrival at Melbourne of large consignments of American flour has reduced the price to £20 a ton for the finest qualities. The probability is, that this article will considerably lower during the next month. Dairy produce and fruits, vegetables, &c., are still very high. Butter sells at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.; milk, 1s. per quart; meat, 4d. to 8d. per lb.; sugar, refined, is 1s. 3d.; raw brown, 6d. to 8d. Rents continue enormous, and are likely to rise. Land within the boundaries of the city fetches very high prices, and is sold and resold at an advance from week to week. For many years to come, available land within ten miles of Sydney must inevitably be in demand, and the best way of making a rapid fortune is to buy allotments, which are being offered at auction from time to time. At Melbourne, the rage for land speculations is at its height. A curious instance occurred the other day. Mr. Wentworth had some property in the heart of the town of Melbourne, which was valued two years ago at £30,000. It was a month's task for £20,000, payable in instalments over a length of time. The other day the identical lot was again put up, and realised £63,000. Similar instances might be adduced of *half-yearly returns*; and it cannot be long before we partake a collapse, though the time must come when the top will be reached.

THE MINISTERS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth. The Council sat three hours.——Her Majesty held a Privy Council, on Friday last, at Windsor Castle.

Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, has just erected, in Richmond Churchyard, a handsome cross memorial to the late gallant Lieut.-Col. *Sir* Harry Darrell Colville Darell, Bart., formerly of the 18th Regiment and the 5th Dragoon Guards, by order of his brother, the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell, Bart., from the Rev. William Stone, D.D., one of the St. Paul's Cathedral. In the centre of the cross is the shield of arms of the deceased, hung from a medieval double-handled sword, with the crest, motto, and other details; and, under the shield, on a scroll, are raised letters, in the following legend:—"Thy brother shall rise again." The inscription is placed in a panel at the base. The cross stands 7 feet 6 inches in height, and presents an imposing and chaste appearance.

LARGE SPOT ON THE SUN.—(From a Correspondent.)—The sun has lately presented a very remarkable spot. It first appeared, through a telescope of moderate power, on Nov. 18. The magnitude of this spot, or system of spots, was very great, its longer diameter being about 30,000 miles; the rapidity of its changes was, therefore, very striking. On the 21st, for instance, the whole form, which resembled the Hebrew Aleph, had sensibly altered from twelve to two o'clock, the black open spot having closed up—a motion greater than if the shores of the Mediterranean were to close up in a couple of hours.

THE COURT.

The Queen has been pursuing the quiet round of her usual avocations during the past week. The celebration of the Princess Royal's birthday, on Tuesday, was suddenly postponed, in consequence of the death of the Queen of Portugal—cousin of her Majesty and of Prince Albert. On the first intelligence of this sad event reaching Windsor, the invitations that had been issued were countermanded, and the military bands have not since attended at the Castle.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duke de Brabant visited Cambridge on Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Wednesday her Majesty and the Duchess de Brabant visited the New Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess de Brabant visited Madame Tussaud's Exhibition on Thursday.

Lord de Tabley and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Lord Waterpark and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. N. Hood as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The departure of the Court for Osborne has been delayed. The Queen, it is now said, will not leave Windsor until Saturday the 26th, or Monday the 28th. The Court will return from Osborne, to Windsor, on the 23rd December, for Christmas holidays. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant take their departure on the 8th of December.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT AND THE DUKE OF BRABANT TO CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, TUESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke de Brabant arrived here at eleven o'clock this morning. The Prince and suite proceeded to Trinity College-lodge, where he occupies the royal apartments. At half-past eleven the Royal party proceeded to the chapel of Trinity College, where the chief object of attraction is the statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubilliac; thence to the Library, where the statue of Lord Byron, by Thorwaldsen, commands universal admiration. It being then twelve o'clock, the party proceeded to Professor Sedgwick's geological lecture, where the Professor, in one of his happiest moods, proceeded to exhume the monsters of former ages—the mastodon and the megatherium; and concluded a brilliant lecture by some appropriate compliments to the Chancellor and the Duke de Brabant. The Prince and the Duke then proceeded to visit the various Colleges. The reception took place at Trinity College, where the chief object of attraction is the noblemen and members of the Senate were present. The dinner at the Vice-Chancellor's at half-past seven, besides the Royal party, comprised the Heads of Colleges, Professor Sedgwick, the Registrar, the Esquire Bedells, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather his Royal Highness the Chancellor was out early this morning. At ten o'clock he visited King's College, where the magnificent chapel and the library were inspected. The Senate-house began to fill by half past ten, and before eleven o'clock the galleries were crowded with undergraduates. Punctually at eleven o'clock the Royal carriages arrived; and the Prince, in his robes of office, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor, with the Duke de Brabant, Count Lennoy, &c., &c., entered the Senate-house, amid the deafening cheers of the undergraduates. The Duke de Brabant, who was on the Prince's right hand, seemed fairly taken by surprise, both at the vehemence of the cheering and the brilliancy of the scene before him. The robes of the Prince Chancellor, stiff with gold, the military uniforms of the suite, harmonising with the scarlet gowns of the doctors and the light and flowing dresses of the ladies, were set off to great advantage by the black gowns of the great body present; while the flushed and excited appearance of the students, as they continued cheering during the whole progress of the Royal party to the hall, gave extraordinary effect and animation to the whole scene. Silence having been restored, the Prince took his seat on the chair of state, attended by the Vice-Chancellor, &c. The initiatory proceedings for conferring the degree of a Doctor in Civil Law upon the Duke were then commenced; and the grace authorising the degree having passed the Senate and both houses, the Duke was attended to the robing-room by the Vice-Chancellor, and speedily re-appeared in the scarlet and ermine gown of a Doctor, when the cheers of the gallery occupants were loudly renewed. The Duke was presented to the Prince Chancellor by his Public Orator (the Rev. Mr. Beeson, of St. John's), who, in a neat Latin oration, stating that he was only interpreting the general wishes of the University in thanking the Prince Chancellor for the interest he had always taken in its welfare. His Royal Highness left his seat as the Duke was led up to him, took his hands between his, and in a few words gave his formal assent, and the Duke completed his academical costume by putting on his cap, when he was saluted by the students with deafening cheers for the Duke de Brabant and for the Duchess. Cheers for the Queen, for the different members of the Royal Family, and for King Leopold, followed in rapid succession. This ceremony finished, the Royal party retired amid the same deafening cheers with which they entered. After visiting several colleges, the Royal party left Cambridge by special train, about a quarter past four in the afternoon.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House, on Friday evening from Trentham. The Duke of Argyll met his noble relative at the Euston station, and accompanied her to Stafford House. The Duke of Sutherland and the youthful Lords Albert and Ronald Leveson Gower proceeded to Trentham. The Duchess of Argyll remains at Trentham with her father.

On Saturday last, Mr. Bernard Burke had the honour of receiving in person the badge of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, from Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India, and Viceregal Lord-Lieutenant, at the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix-park, Dublin.

TURIN, NOV. 19.—The Royal Family has lately been thrown into great affliction by the serious illness of the King's children. Prince Charles Emanuel, duke de Chablais, who is suffering from the effects of a fall; and it is said the brain has been so much injured that his physicians have given up all hope of his recovery.

REPORTED APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The *Gazetta di Genova* of the 19th inst., copying from the *Parlamento* of Turin, announces the approaching marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge with Prince Napoleon, son of Prince Jerome Bonaparte. We cannot, of course, certify the correctness of this report, nor should we insert it had it not gained ground among the highest circles of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. It would, indeed, be a singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune, and the short-sighted speculations of our greatest men if a Bonaparte should be united to a "fille d'Angleterre."—*Morning Herald*, Nov. 21, 1853.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—On Wednesday the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cape Town resigned his see, in order that the diocese might be divided into three bishoprics—Cape Town, Natal, and Graham's Town. The Rev. Dr. Gray, Dean of Ely, and the Rev. Archdeacon Merriman, the see of Natal and Graham's Town, in the parish church Lambeth, Surrey, on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—A two-act comedy, under the title of "The Bachelor of Arts," was produced on Wednesday. It is a work apparently by a new hand. The scene is laid in Germany, and the time is Prince Metternich, evidently a *soubriquet*. To detail the story of this new piece is a somewhat difficult task, on account of its originality and the complex nature of the plot. Mr. C. Mathews is the hero—a certain *Jasper*, who seeks to redeem his character by taking proper advantage of an entirely new and fortunate train of circumstances, arising out of an advertisement for a "Bachelor of Arts, as tutor to a boy of eighteen:" to which he replies in person. Being disappointed in finding that *Mr. Thornton*, the advertiser (Mr. Basil Baker) is a sensible man, he repents of his intended deception, and proceeds to give such a description of himself as will ensure his rejection. A gambler on the turf, a horse-jockey, a boxer, a duellist—these are the qualifications which entitle him according to his own account, to the degree assumed. To his surprise, *Mr. Thornton* insists on engaging him. *Mr. Thornton* has, in fact more uses than one for just such a person; and, to his still greater astonishment, invests him with authority over his household generally. One of these uses is the exposure of a bill-discounter, one *Mr. Wylie* (Mr Frank Matthews), who had once constituted in himself the firm of "Jones and Co." and who is well known as a swindler to *Jasper*. There is also a *Mr. Osborne* (Mr. Gladstone), who boasts of his purpose to seduce *Mrs. Thornton*, and plots to entrap the son into a misalliance with a woman of bad character; but, as *Jasper* discovered in rapid succession. This ceremony finished, the Royal underlikes to initiate the boy into the world, instead of into Greek and Latin, the prey is delivered from the hands of the sharper. *Wylie* is more difficult to dealt with, as he holds a forged bill of *Mr. Thornton's* father—which *Jasper*, however, contrives to purchase for four thousand pounds, in a promissory note payable on the day after his pretended marriage with *Miss Thornton*. His proceedings, meantime, with *Adderley* give rise to a challenge; but this, and also the marriage aforesaid, are prevented by *Jasper* feigning drunkenness, which leads to *Mr. Thornton* offering to pay the four thousand pounds, and for which he gives the notes of the firm. Jones and Co. in exchange for those of his own. *Wylie* at this wits' end, and frantic with rage, attempts vengeance; but is again baffled by the exhibition of another note on the same firm. *Jasper*, thus finding things settled, soon recovers his sobriety, and is rewarded for his services with the hand of *Mr. Thornton's* daughter, who has really conceived a strong love for the now fully reformed and repentant adventurer. Mr. C. Mathews acted the part with a delicacy in the requisite distributions of light and shade that was really admirable. Mr. Frank Matthews was also great in the peculiar character, which was extremely well suited to his special talents. The piece was greatly successful.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV 24

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature for the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Nov. 18	30.011	46·5	34·5	34·2	— 8·2	83	S.W.	0.02
„ 19	30.067	49·1	37·5	38·7	— 4·1	78	S.	0.00
„ 20	29.946	49·9	31·5	40·0	— 2·0	100	CALM.	0.28
„ 21	30.297	46·0	28·6	36·2	— 5·7	94	N.W.	0.00
„ 22	30.299	43·7	27·6	33·6	— 8·6	96	CALM.	0.00
„ 23	30.338	37·1	28·0	30·6	— 11·1	108	CALM.	0.00
„ 24	30.074	42·9	26·1	35·0	— 6·6	76	E. & S.	0.10

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the complete saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the Barometer has varied but little during the week, the highest reading being 30.36 inches, during the afternoon of the 21st, and the lowest, 29.97 inches, during the morning of the 20th. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.115 inches.

The mean daily Temperature of the 21st is the lowest mean daily temperature recorded on that day since the year 1838, when it was 36°5°; and those of the 22nd and 23rd are the lowest since the year 1827, when they were 28°3° and 24°6° respectively.

The mean Temperature of the week was 35·6°; being 6·3° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of Temperature during the week was 24.6°; being the difference between the lowest reading, on the 16th; and the highest on the 19th.

The mean daily range of Temperature during the week was 16·9°. The greatest was 22°, on the 18th; and the least, 9·1°, on the 23rd.

Rain fell on three days during the week to the depth of four-tenths of an inch.

The Weather was fine on the 18th and 19th. It was very dull, the air was saturated, and rain was falling a day on the 20th, the 21st and 22nd were remarkable for dense fog, and it was fine during the week. When not fine, the prevalent wind was from the south-west.

The fog on Monday and on Wednesday was more dense than any which has happened for many years: it occurred for the most part, the Police authorities inform us, while clouds were floating over their heads; and the tops of the masts of the steamers and the flagstaffs on the Houses of Parliament were visible above the fog, while the streets of London were enveloped in so dense a fog that it was almost impossible to proceed along the streets. At times the fog increased in density to higher levels, as at Blackheath, at an elevation of about 160 feet above the level of the sea, it was so dense that it was dangerous to leave a well-lighted room. [A fog is a cloud on the ground.]

Lee Observatory, 25th November, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The births of 814 boys and of 747 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts within the week ending November 19th; these numbers exceed the average in the corresponding week of the preceding eight years by 119 and 86 respectively. The number of deaths in the week was 1162, being greater than in any corresponding week in the year since 1849; the average number for the week, as found from the ten preceding years, is 1023. The population in London in 1841 was 1,948,417, and in 1851 was 2,362,236; thus increasing at about 40,000 yearly; and if the average number be increased in like proportion it becomes 1725. The mortality, therefore, is in excess. The population in 1851 in the West Districts was 376,417, the deaths last week were 168; in the North Districts, population 460,326, and deaths 226; in the Central Districts, population 393,356, deaths 158; in the East Districts, population 485,522, deaths, 278; and in the South Districts, population 676,615, deaths 350. The number of deaths at three different periods of life were as follows: At less than 15 years, 609 (average 491); at 15, and less than 60, there were 339 (average 327); at 60 and upwards, 214 (average 204). The numbers in different classes of diseases were as follows: To zymotic diseases, 291 (average 235); of these deaths, small-pox caused 4; measles, 27; scarlatina, 50; hooping cough, 24; diarrhœa, 36. In the twelve preceding weeks the numbers were 144, 167, 187, 180, 184, 71, 75, 55, 48, 43, 42, and 50: this disease appears, therefore, on the decline. To cholera there were 72 deaths. The numbers in the preceding four weeks were 89, 102, and 98; therefore, the mortality is not to great as in the previous weeks. Of last week's deaths from cholera, 5 occurred in the West Districts, 11 in the North, 3 in the Central, 20 in the East, and 33 in the South Districts. Of deaths due to zymotic diseases, typhus carried off 51. To dropsy, &c., there were 52 deaths (average, 47), to tubercular diseases, 184 (average, 163); to those of the brain, 126 (average, 113); to those of the heart, 47 (average, 39); to those of the lungs, 158 (average, 208); to those of the stomach, 63 (average, 57); to rheumatism, 11 (average, 8); to old age, 42 (average, 61); to poison, 1; burns, 4; hanging, 2; drowning, 4; fractures, 17; and wounds, 1.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The ventilating shaft is to be raised twelve feet higher. It now presents a light and ornamental appearance, quite in keeping with the elegant octagonal tower originally built by Sir Charles Barry, while the central and clock towers, are proceeding rapidly. On the area called the Star Chamber Court, which is adjacent to the octagonal tower, considerable progress has been made with the excavations, carrying down and the laying down the patent elastic pavement. The Lords' front appears to keep pace with the rest of the works, and will very shortly be visible above the hoarding from the west side of Abingdon-street. At the end of this front, and adjoining the Victoria Tower, the Peers' entrance is being constructed, and will be ready for the use of their Lordships at the ensuing session of Parliament.

EAST INDIA APPOINTMENTS.—The new Indian appointment continues that series which testifies the desire of the Indian Government to promote practical improvements. Mr. Thomason is succeeded in the government of the North-West Provinces by Mr. J. R. Colvin, one of the judges of the Bengal Sudder Adawlut. Mr. Colvin is not an unknown man; he was Mr. Thomason's junior by two years, and he has served with distinction. It is said of him, that not one of his decisions has ever been reversed. All the services in India will look upon this selection with pleasure, and those who have compared the successive appointments since the passing of the "Government of India Bill," will recognise in this important addition to the series a new proof of the spirit by which the Government is actuated.—*Globe.*

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday next the papers to be read are—"A Journey into the Balkan, or Mount Hæmus, with a description of the defiles through this celebrated mountain range; and a comparison of the routes pursued by Darius, Alexander the Great, and Marshal Diebitch," by Major-General Sir Alexander Yschmet, communicated through Sir Roderick Murchison; with diagrams, made by Mr. Petermann, of—first, a map of the Great Balkan, from Varna to Burgas, on the Black Sea; second, sketch of the ground near Varna, showing the lakes, tumuli, and scenes of battles; third, Sketch of the marches of Darius and of Alexander to the Danube, and of the passage of the Balkan by Diebitch.

THE IRISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—On Tuesday a general court of the governors and subscribers to this charity, which was instituted in 1827, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing into the asylum, from a list of 177 candidates, and upon other business. The report stated that at the date of the last meeting the number of orphans on the books was 340; there have been since admitted 56, and by the operation of the rule, 31; making a total of 425. The total receipts from all sources (including the special appeal) had amounted during the past year to £19,161 8s. 11d. The election having been proceeded with the meeting separated.

MR. APSLEY PELLATT, M.P.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of the electors and non-electors of Southwark was held at the Literary Institution, in the Borough-road, pursuant to an invitation issued by Mr. Apsley Pellatt, to afford him the opportunity of giving an explanation of his parliamentary conduct since his return as member for the borough. A vote of confidence in Mr. Pellatt, and one of thanks to the chairman, concluded the proceedings.

THE CHRISTMAS LOTTERIES AND THE GOVERNMENT.—In consequence of the great increase of lotteries announced to be drawn at Christmas next, and the subject having been brought under the notice of the law officers of the Crown, notices will shortly be issued, through the Commissioners of Police, to all persons promoting such gambling, that if persevered in, they will render themselves liable to prosecution, and will be proceeded against for penalties, under the provisions of the act for the suppression of lotteries and other gaming.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE-SHOW.—The show of fat cattle, under the auspices of the Smithfield Club, is appointed to commence at the King-street Bazaar, on the 6th of December. In making their awards, the judges are to keep strictly in view the great object for which the Smithfield Club was originally instituted, viz. the supply of the cattle markets of Smithfield and other places with the cheapest and best meat.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the friends of the National Benevolent Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to receive the annual report, and to elect 22 pensioners from a list of 132 candidates, for pensions from the charity. B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., presided. The report congratulated the subscribers upon the prosperous state of the institution. The amount received by them was £2146 12s.; the grace sum amount disbursed since the establishment of the institution in 1812, was £140,644 17s. 7d.; and the total number relieved was 832. The income for the past year reached £11,292 8s. 10d.; among the items being £4318 3s. 6d. annual donations, £1804 3s. 9d. dividends on stock; and, after paying all necessary expenses, there remained a balance in hand of £1716 13s. 9d.

CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION.—The Commissioners adjourned from Friday week to Tuesday last, when they met, as usual, at the Privy Council Chamber, Downing-street. The first witness examined was the Mayor of Yarmouth, whom principal complaint was, that the shipping to the port of London, be ng taxed, could not compete with the railways, which were untaxed, in bringing goods to London. Mr. Belton, coal-merchant, of King-street, Portman square, complained of the coal-tax, and also of the taxing carts, &c., on entering the City. Mr. Bennoch, the next witness, was examined at very great length on many points connected with the Corporation. Mr. R. read to the Commissioners "a scheme" on the subject of municipal reform, on which we have not room to enter in another column.

On Wednesday, Mr. Bennoch was the first witness, and gave more information; also, full details of the "fine black cloth" given to the principal Judges and some of the Ministers and Lords of the Household.—Mr. Samuel Mowley, a warehouseman, and Mr. Charles Rickford Corbett, a solicitor, of Southwark, were also examined during the day.

Thursday brought a deputation from Billingsgate before the Commissioners, and Mr. Gibbs as the principal witness. The statement of grievances were—metage, portersage, and measuring—half the expenses of which ought to be saved, by proper management, to the consumers. A deputation from the Marylebone Vestry recapitulated the grievances complained of yesterday by Mr. Belton—the tax on coals, and on carts entering the City.

On Friday the Commissioners sat shortly after twelve o'clock, in the Privy Council Chamber. The evidence was of the same character as that given on the previous days

THE COURT OF ALDERMEN.—At a court held on Tuesday, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this court are desirous to assist the inquiry now proceeding before the Commissioners appointed by the Crown, and that gentlemen who wish to be heard by the Commissioners all the documents and information in their power, in order that the Commissioners may have every information which can be supplied to them for this court, or any of its officers, and that it be referred to the Privileges Committee to act accordingly;" and, at the same court, Alderman Copeland said—"I read in the public journals that a person had given evidence before the Commissioners, in the course of which he stated that it would be a breach of confidence to mention his authority for the statement, that nineteen aldermen had subscribed £1900 towards Sir John Key's election to the office of Chamberlain. As one of the aldermen who voted for Mr. Carter, I denounce the statement to be a vile aspersion upon myself. I never subscribed a farthing, and have yet to learn that any one of my brethren ever subscribed a single farthing on any such purpose." Denials to the same effect were made by other members of the Court.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.—This matter was much discussed on Wednesday evening, at the meeting of the Society of Arts. Professor Tennant cautioned the meeting against being led away by the opinion that we were on the eve of finding another California in England. Every attempt which had hitherto been made to work auriferous quartz had resulted in the fact that it cost from 30s. to 40s. to obtain £1 worth of gold (Laurher). Mr. Mogford, of the Pollmore Gold Mining Company, said his company had sent forty tons of gossan to Liverpool, for the purpose of reduction, and that gold had been obtained from the ores at an expense, including conveyance, of £3 per ton. Professor Tennant explained that the gossan was a soft and porous substance, more easily crushed than quartz: it was found in small threads and veins; and, probably, in Australia, it would be found to be the richest and most productive description of ore. Mr. Coleman stated that gold had just been discovered in the quartz rock of the Cwmesain mines, in Wales, which yielded from 1½ to 2 ounces per ton; a quantity exceeding that obtained by the Brazilian Mining Companies. Mr. Calvert stated that he had examined upwards of 300 specimens of gold obtained in England, and he was satisfied that they were equally rich with those found in any other part of the world.

ACCOMMODATION IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The Museum is full of very beautiful objects, and they are such, especially the sculptures, as require to be looked at for some time before the visitor can be able to see down quietly before the object you wish to see, and examine it at your leisure. Any one, in many of the rooms, is obstructed by a crowd. In the first gallery that you enter, where there are a number of small figures and busts of great interest and beauty, there is no seat. Nor is there near the larger Townley statues, nor in the Assyrian gallery, nor indeed in the long Egyptian saloon, except two benches near the "Young Memnon." The arrangements of the Museum, generally, seem good; the attendants are civil; it is a pity that such a little matter as this should mar the advantages.—*The Builder.*

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—In consequence of Christmas day falling this year on Sunday, there is a danger that our industrial population, of the middle, as well as the working classes, may be deprived of their holiday. Their case is all the harder, inasmuch as Christmas-day is one of the only days in the twelve months, when, besides Sunday, there is a legal cessation from labour. Knowing this, we cannot but regret, propriety worthy of the season for all employers to resolve on proc aiming a holiday on Monday, December 26. If all ceased from work, none would suffer. Masters as well as clerks and workmen ought to enjoy the accustomed day of rest and recreation, and not suffer a septem al occurrence to deprive them of a holiday with which are associated so many hallowed thoughts, family pleasures, and social reunions.

THE FOG OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.—The densest fog known for many years came over London on Tuesday evening, and lasted till ten on Wednesday night. During part of the time, nearly all traffic was stopped in the streets and on the river. Many accidents occurred, and much damage was done. At the railway stations a rich harvest was reaped by men and boys, who obtained it as much as a shilling a piece for links, or for their escort, for a short distance. On the North Kent and South-Eastern lines the various trains were considerably delayed; and to prevent any accident, each of them was additionally telegraphed. On the Tuesday evening a woman named Eliza Frow, about thirty years old, was knocked down in Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, by a waggon, which passed over her body, and she died before reaching the hospital close at hand, in Portugal-street. A lad named Field was admitted in the London Hospital in the same evening, with his right thigh-bone fractured and the ankle smashed; caused by being run over by a waggon driven by his father, near Bow Common.—At St. Thomas's Hospital, two cases were received: one—William Reddle, of Bexley, whose waggon was drawn off the road and ran against a post, which threw him off the shafts, and the wheels passed over his thighs, causing a compound fracture; the other case was that of Mrs. Smith, of Chesham, who lost her way on Blackheath, and fell down a deep gravel pit, and fractured her right thigh-bone, besides receiving other injuries.—In some parts of the country the fatal effects of the fog were severely felt. The *Hickenbampton Chronicle* states that "the fog was so dense at Wordsley, on Monday night, that it was the cause of many persons walking into the Nine Locks and Sixteen Locks; we regret to add that five persons lost their lives—three females, a man, and a boy. The greatest consternation prevailed in this neighbourhood, and hundreds of people were seen about the highways, with lantern, seeking their children and relatives."

NINE FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—The London Fire-brigade were actively engaged from Saturday night up to noon on Sunday, these having been no less than nine fires in and near the metropolis, No. 1, Mr. J. Gaze, tobacconist, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. Considerable damage was done.—2. At Mr. Summers's, coach-builder's works, Glasshouse-yard.—3. Mr. H. Warwick's, Homer-street, Newroad. A little girl was most seriously burnt; she was conveyed to the hospital.—4. In Green Arbour court, Shoreditch, on the premises of Mr. J. Ritter.—5. Mr. J. F. Hoome's, organ-pipe manufacturer. The damage was not serious.—6. Mr. A. Phillips's shell-fish shop, High Holborn, near Chancery-lane. Damage trifling.—7. Mr. G. Jacks's, Tottenham-court road, zinc-manufacturer.—8. Mr. F. Clark's, Park-side, Knightsbridge, which communicated to Mr. Phillips's, watchmaker, and did very considerable damage.—9. Mr. S. Larkham's, Edward street, Wardour-street, through an escape of gas.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—On Thursday, the half-yearly court of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern. It appeared from the report that the charity was recovering its place in public estimation under its new management. During the past year the annual subscriptions had increased to £300. The bequests amounted to £600. The in-door patients numbered 338; and the out-door, 260. Among the former there had been seven deaths, and among the latter only one.

EXTRA-MURAL INTERMENTS.—On Thursday the Rev. Canon Dale, vicar of St. Pancras, in the presence of a large concourse of vestrymen and ratepayers, laid the first stone of the new parochial cemetery at Finchley, on which occasion the Rev. gentleman made an able speech upon the progress of sanitary reform.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—In consequence of the exertions made in the City of London and other places of the metropolis relative to the closing of shops in the evening at an earlier hour than hitherto, notices have been printed and circulated in Kensington, that from the 5th of this month to the 1st day of March, the shops of that district will be closed at the hour of eight, with the exception of Saturday, when no time has been as yet specified.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—The works in the hall of the General Post-office for the enlargement of the inland and letter-carriers' offices are advancing rapidly to completion, in addition to which workmen are engaged in throwing the galleries and lobbies in the south wing into offices; but, notwithstanding, sufficient space will not be attained, and it is intended to enclose the space between the pillars on the south side of the hall, and the windows in the district post-office, in the same manner as has been done on the north side, thus gaining an area of 1800 superficial feet. The branch office in Lombard-street, being also inconveniently small for the business that has to be transacted there, is to be enlarged, or a more suitable building obtained for the purpose.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Steeplechase—Labyrinth, 1 Royal Blue, 2.
Colliers' Handicap.—Maid of Monton filly, 1. Thalia filly 2.
Handicap Plate.—Jim Crow, 1. Gilded by Ugly Buck, 2.
Hurdle Race.—Tumbler, 1. Oxford, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY.

DERBY.

14 to 1 agst Revtish (t. to £100) | 40 to 1 agst Andover (t. to £50)
Nothing else done.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.—On Thursday a deputation waited on the Duke of Newcastle, at the Colonial-office, to lay before him the outline of a project for the construction of a great direct railway from Sydney to Melbourne. The proposed railway would be 500 miles in length, and the estimated cost about £1,250,000; or under £3000 a mile. The noble Duke said he would be very happy to receive any proposition of the kind, and charts to the Colonial Legislature, who must take the initiative in promoting the project before the Colonial Department in England would feel itself at liberty to interfere.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although there has been a much larger supply of stock in the market than for some time previously, Consols have ruled tolerably firm during the whole of the week, the same occasions, prices have shown a tendency to decline; but the great abundance of unemployed capital has tended to check any decided fall in them. The Unfunded Debt has been firm, and the value has generally increased.

The imports of the precious metals have been very extensive, viz.—£75,000 from Australia, £200,000 from New York, and £300,000 from other quarters. We learn that nearly £160,000, in silver, has recently arrived at Hull, from Gothenburg.

The quantity of paper afloat at this time is comparatively small. Money is quite as easy as last week, notwithstanding that the shipments of bullion to the Continent have been very large, viz.—£140,000. The Stock in the Bank of France is still rapidly declining, the supply being about £5,200,000 silver, the same gold. No doubt the drain will continue for several months, to pay for foreign corn.

There was a good business doing in Consols on Monday. The Three per Cents were done at 85¾ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94¼ ⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96 to 96½. Bank Stock was 217 to 218. Exchequer Bills marked 6s. to 8s.; and India Bonds, 1s. to 4s. prem. On Tuesday and Wednesday very little change worthy of notice took place in the quotations. On Thursday the demand for money stock was by no means active. The fluctuations in prices were by no means very large. The Three per Cents Reduced and the Annuities were done at ⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94¼ ⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96¾ ⅞. India Bonds were 2s. to 4s.; and Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 9s. prem.

Foreign Securities have been well maintained, but the transactions in them have not been extensive. Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have been done at 62¾ to 64, Chilian Six per Cents, 109; Mexican Three per Cents, 25½ ex div.; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 72½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 50; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91¾ to 92; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 103 to 104; Portuguese Four per Cents, 41¼ to 41; Russian Five per Cents, 111 to 111¼; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97¾ to 97½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40¾; the New Deferred, 22¾ and 22½; Passive (Converted), 5¾; Swedish, 92 to 93; and Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98.

Most of the South Sea holders of stock have expressed their dissatisfaction at their present position. It would appear that the amount to be paid in January next (£3,667,784) cannot be distributed amongst them, owing to the failure of the Directors to obtain a Bill for that purpose in the last session.

In Miscellaneous securities about an average business has been transacted. Australian Bank, 27 to 28; British Australian Ten-ean, 6¾ to 6¾; Canterbury Associations, 1 to 1¼; English, Scottish, and Australian, 20½ to 20¾; London Chartered of Australia, 1¾ to 1¾; London Joint Stock, 11¾ to 12; New South Wales, 1¾ to 1¾; Oriental, 6¾ to 6¾; Provincials of Australia, 3¾; South Australian, 11 to 11¼; Union of Australia, 19¼ to 19½; Universal Bank of Australia, 3¾; Western Australian Agricultural, 1¾; Ditto Land, 1¾; Australasia, 49½ to 50; Australian Agricultural, 2¾ to 2¾; Ditto Land, 1¾; Australian Steam Navigation, 1¾ to 1¾; Ditto, New, 1¾; Royal Mail Steam, 10¾ to 10¾.

There has been less doing in the market for Railway Shares, and prices have given way. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 20½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 56¾; East Anglian, 6¾; Eastern Counties, 13¾; East Lancashire, 64¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62; Great Northern, 85¾; Ditto, A Stock, 75¾; Southern and Western (Ireland), 102; Great Western, 83; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97¾; Ditto, Halifax, 11¾; Leeds Northern, 20; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London and Brighton, 86¾; London and North-Western, 101¾; Ditto, Eighths, 2¾; London and South-Western, 76¾; Ditto, £50 Shares, 50¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30¾; Midland, 63¾; Newmarket (Bury Extension), 5; Norfolk, 58; Northern Counties Union, 4; North British, 20; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 39; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 61¾; Ditto, Guaranteed Stock, 60; South Eastern, 62¾; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 22; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 63¾; York and North Midland 49¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 103; London and Greenwich, 19¾; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾; Northern and Eastern, 61¾; Wear Valley, 31

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 100¾; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 1¾ pm.; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 14; Great Nort ern, 122; Ditto, Five per Cent, 110¾; Ditto, Four and-a-Half per Cent, 109; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 23; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per Cent, 141; Norfolk Five per Cent Extension, 107; North British, 107¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 105; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Four per Cent, 98; York and North Midland, 11 and 9 Parchase, 9¾.

FOREIGN.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Scrip, ¼ premium; Dutch Rhenish, 4¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 6¾; Grand Trunk of Canada Shares and Bonds, 5¾ ex. int.; Luxembourg, 11; Ditto, Railway, 7¾; Ditto, Preference, 2; Ditto, Canal, 2; Ditto, Guaranteed, 5; Namur and Liege (with interest), 8¾; Northern of France, 34¾; Quebec and Richmond, 9¾; Sambre and Meuse, 9¾.

In Mining Shares, very few transactions have been quoted. On Thursday, Agua Frias were 2 to 1¼; Australian, 3¾; Imperial Brazilian, 6; Colonial Gold, 1¾; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 2¾; Liberty, 3 to 3¼; Nouveau Monde, 1¾; Quartz Rock, 1¾; Santiago de Cuba, 5¾ ⅞; and United Mexican, 5¾ to ⅞.

Friday Evening.

There has been more doing in the Consol-market, to-day, and prices have steadily advanced. The Three per Cents, both for Money and the Account, have been done at 85¾ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94¼ ⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96¾ ⅞. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have continued firm. India Bonds, 1s.; Exchequer Bills, 6s., 8s., 5s. prem.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). About an average supply of English wheat was received fresh up to this morning's market from Essex and Kent; but the show of samples was very moderate. For all kinds the demand ruled steady, and fine qualities were quickly sold, supported. From abroad, over 32,000 quarters of wheat have come to hand. Owing to the import of grain from Egypt having ceased, charters were rather more inquired for, and for Baltic parcels a more lively feeling for money. In floating cargoes, only a moderate business was transacted, at Monday's decline. Malt moved off slowly, on former terms. Barley met a slow sale, at the late reduction in the quotations. The supply of oats was moderate, and the demand steady, on former terms. Beans and peas were unaltered in value. The imports of the latter are large.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1070; barley, 2110; malt, 3280; oats, 810; flour, 1320. Irish: barley, 650; oats, 12,610. Foreign: wheat, 32,160; barley, 9300; oats, 1200; flour, 2100; peas, 7750 barrels.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent red, new, 40s. to 44s.; ditto white, new, 42s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, new, 40s. to 44s.; ditto white, new, 42s. to 46s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 22s. to 24s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 26s. to 28s.; Chevalier, 28s. to 30s.; Yorkshire ditto, 28s. to 30s.; Lincoln and Norfolk ditto, 28s. to 30s.; Scotch ditto, 27s. to 28s.; Peterborough ditto, 28s. to 30s.; Kingston and Ware ditto, 28s. to 30

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

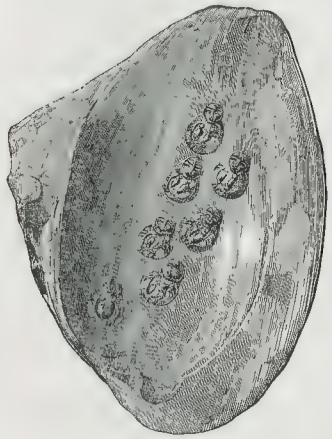
The performances of the American equestrians at Drury-lane Theatre continue to be very popular. Our Illustration represents one of the most attractive feats—the intrepid little *equestrienne* Mdlle. Ella, taking her surprising leap over a flag nine feet in width. Mademoiselle Ella was born of French parents, at Louisiana, in the United States, and displayed from her earliest years an extreme fondness for horsemanship. Her feats, extraordinary as they appear, are all performed with an ease and confidence which relieve the mind of the spectator from the idea of their perilous nature, and of the physical exertion necessary to their accomplishment.

In the foreground of the Engraving is introduced Barry, the famous Clown, who revives at Drury-lane all that genial fun which rendered him so popular at Astley's.

MDLLE. ELLA, AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.

In a recent Number of the *Journal of the Society of Arts* it was stated that "an oyster, or rather a mussel, of the species known to naturalists as the *mya-margaritifera*, in which the artificial pearls are formed by the Chinese, had recently been sent to this country. These pearls are only obtained near Ning-po, and until lately very little was known of the manner in which they were formed; and the account first published by Sir Joseph Banks was generally questioned. The *Hermes* steamer, however, on a late visit to that place, was able to obtain several live ones, in which, on being opened, several pearls, as many as eighteen or twenty, were found in the course of formation. The one sent only contains simple pearls adhering to the shell. It appears they are formed by introducing some pieces of wood or baked earth into the animal while alive, which, irritating it, causes it to cover the extraneous substance with a pearly deposit. Little figures made of metal are frequently introduced, and, when covered with the deposit, are valued by the Chinese as charms. These figures generally represent Buddha in the sitting position in which that image is most frequently portrayed. Several specimens have been preserved in spirits,



ARTIFICIAL PEARLS IN THE MUSSEL (MYA-MARGARATIFERA).

some slightly opened, so as to show the pearls. Mr. Rawson, who has lately brought a pair of these shells from China, has kindly placed them at our disposal, and from one of these specimens is engraved the accompanying illustration of the above interesting fact.

Colonel Pennant and the Eisteddfodd.—The Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant declines the proposed honour of the Presidency of the coming Eisteddfodd, as he is not a Welshman. He also strongly objects to the holding of an Eisteddfodd, alleging that he thought no practical good resulted from such ephemeral gatherings. If, however, he can advance the interests of the northern part of the principality by the establishment of schools, or in any other way, his purse and earnest personal exertions are offered in aid.

High Prices in Devonshire.—A quantity of wheat, for seed, has in several cases been sold at 10s. per bushel; barley and oats are proportionately dear; animal food fetches equally high prices. At the Ash burton great cattle fair, last week, there were from 1500 to 1600 sheep driven in, all of which sold readily; fat sheep obtained fully 8½d. per lb. For beef, 9s. to 10s. per score is about the ruling price in most of the Devonshire markets. Pork is from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per score.

An Opera Princess.—Madame Petrovich Walter, whose name may now be seen in the bills of the Italian Opera as *prima donna assoluta*, is the grand-daughter of the celebrated Prince Kara George, Hospodar of Servia.

Gas Grievance in Manchester.—The Corporation of Manchester are now in possession of both gas-works and water-works. The former have cost nearly £400,000, and the latter about £1,300,000. The gas-works are a monopoly, under which the prices charged have for many years past been much higher than in other towns of great magnitude supplied by incorporated companies; and, at the same time, the quality of the article delivered has been much inferior. The profits thus made from the pockets of the gas consumers have been exceedingly large, and now amount to about £40,000 per annum. These profits, thus obtained, have been applied partly to the extinction of the debt on the gas-works, partly to the payment of interest on loans, and partly in the reduction of the improvement rates; so that, at the present time, the whole cost of constructing the gas-works has been redeemed—not by the town, but by the gas consumer—with the exception of something less than a sum of £100,000.—*Times Correspondent.*

Col. Unett and the officers of the 10th Foot, stationed at Walmer, have projected and carried out amateur theatricals, for the amusement of their regiment, and to the equal pleasure of the inhabitants of Walmer and its neighbourhood.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

The silk-mercers' shops now denote the materials which will be henceforth fashionable, together with the colours and patterns for morning visiting dresses.

Dresses are still made very plain; that is, high up to the neck; still, they admit of much elegance when they are made to open in front of the body, and showing collars, kerchiefs, or habit-shirts, trimmed with rich lace; in addition to which a rich display is made of bows of ribbon. The bodies of dresses—having short open pieces added, which cover the tops of the petticoats, or *à Basques*—are trimmed with guipure; and above the basque bows of ribbon are placed, and similar bows are employed to ornament the sleeves, which produces a very pretty effect. Another novelty consists in ornamenting all kinds of dresses with feather trimming, put on flat. This will also be used in ball-dresses, as trimming to the *volants*. It will be of very good taste, and it will be too expensive to become common. Last year no one ventured to wear this trimming of any other colour than black; and for bordering cloaks, this year, they are made of all colours, moreover plain or mixed colours, or in different-coloured stripes, more or less wide according to the place which the trimming should occupy. Thus, we have seen a dress of red currant colour, which is fashionable this winter. The petticoat is trimmed with four *volants*, the body is *à Basquine*, and is terminated by a small *volant*, which forms the fifth of the petticoat. These *volants* are trimmed with a band of black and red-currant-colour feathers mixed, of the width of three fingers; the body is open, and is trimmed on the edge with a similar band, of the width of two fingers; then a second row, starting from the waistband or girdle, quite close to the first, runs along, growing wider (*en essaim*) passes near the seam which holds the sleeve at the elbow, and extends behind to the girdle, following the seam of the small side. The sleeves are also ornamented above and below, and on the two seams. This kind of ornament is made in all shades or colours, and it is placed on all kinds of material: thus—a dress of black watered silk, of the old-fashioned style, has five bands of black feathers put flat upon the petticoat, and which diminish in width as they mount up to the waist; the bodies of black velvet, which are worn with coloured petticoats, are trimmed also with the same band as the *basque*, and with two bands which lose themselves in the point of the body.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

The most *recherché* materials for dresses are still taffetas, watered silks (old style), reps, and lampas; satins, with large velvet patterns woven in; the droguet (Louis XV.), with a pattern of small flowers, of bright colours on a plain ground. Also brocatelle, of large patterns, for morning visiting dresses; poplin, plaid patterns, or with very large squares, black on a chestnut ground, or on dark green, or on dark blue.

The bonnets are worn, if possible, still smaller than hitherto, and lowered from the top (*baissés du haut*), so that they resemble, completely, caps, which, when trimmed, pass underneath the chin. The edges have very much trimming outside and inside, with ruches of ribbon, or of blonde, or of feathers or flowers; and even all mixed together. Feathers are also used for trimming the edges of the poke of bonnets; and are worn also in tufts on the crown of the bonnet. When this feather-trimming is not used, a half-veil is worn: this style is extremely pretty and graceful.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bonnet of velvet and lace, with a feather in the form of a cabbage-rose, on the side. Dress of taffetas, chestnut, or French blue, with ornaments of velvet galoon upon the four volants.

Girl's Dress: Bonnet of white satin. Dress of *Gros de Tours*, plain; body *à Basque* trimmed with black velvet, cut in form of teeth, and ornamented with five rows of ribbon—one in front, two on the side, and two behind.

Boy's Dress: Of Scotch plaid poplin, with pardessus of black velvet, embroidered with plumeter in front and on the sleeves. Trousers ornamented with English open embroidery-work, and high gaiters of brown-coloured cloth.

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STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

THE political weathercocks of Europe are all on the move. Some are turning uneasily from side to side, creaking or croaking as they go; while others have veered right round, and no longer point to St. Petersburg, but to Constantinople. *Il n'y a rien que réussit comme le succès.* Success is the test of merit among nations as well as among individuals. Turkey having proved that she can defend her own cause and her own honour, finds plenty of friends among those who did nothing but vilify her in the days of her discouragement and peril. In all this there is nothing extraordinary. It is the experience of every day. Not only heaven, but all mankind, helps those who help themselves.

The victories of the Turks on the banks of the Danube, and in a still greater degree the defeat of Prince Woronzow in Asia, have wrought a great change in the relative positions of the belligerents. Not only is Bessarabia threatened; but Georgia is in danger. The Circassians, long deprived of the means of procuring arms and ammunition, by the rigorous blockade maintained against them by the Russians, have every prospect of being abundantly supplied with both by the Turkish, if not by the British and French, fleets. The Czar in this case will have his hands more than full, and will have to look well to Russia Proper if he would avoid the disgrace of a defeat upon his own territory. It is not probable, under such circumstances, that the Sultan will allow any persuasion on the part of the European Powers to deter him from prosecuting the advantages which his army has gained. The elements are the only impediments he will allow to stand in his way. There may be a cessation of hostilities in consequence of the weather, or the state of the roads; but Turkey will be ill-advised if she consent to any formal truce, unless Russia be the suppliant for it. Certainly it is not the interest of Great Britain, or of France, or even of Austria and Prussia, to offer any such advice. The civilised world has had such a vague terror of Russia ever since Napoleon's fatal retreat across the Beresina in 1812, and Russia herself, in the interval, has assumed so many airs of domination, and committed so many acts of aggression, that every European State is interested in ascertaining how baseless is the fear that has been inculcated—how weak, after all, is the colossal barbarian of the North. To interfere between the combatants at such a moment, and to impose terms upon Turkey less favourable than she herself might be in a position to dictate, were the war to be continued—either with or without the assistance of her allies—would but minister to Russian vanity and insolence, and purchase tranquillity at the heavy price of a future and perhaps not very distant war. We believe that such is the opinion entertained by the Governments of England and France, and that the terms which not many weeks ago they recommended for the adoption of the Sultan are not now considered, either in London or in Paris, to be sufficiently favourable to the Ottomans to meet the justice of the case. Turkey is the best judge of the satisfaction for the past and the security for the future which she requires. If she have enrolled a larger army than she could have expected—if that army have achieved successes which two months ago it would have been idle to anticipate; and if the patriotic ardour of the people of all ranks and classes have been excited to such a degree as to have infused new life and vigour into every department of the state, and to have converted weakness into strength, and poverty into riches; it would be short-sighted policy on the part of the Sultan to accept in December the proposals of adjustment which would have satisfied him in July. The Turks have a right to demand, not only the immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, but a fair indemnity for all the expense to which they have been subjected by the unjustifiable aggression of their opponent. They are justified in demanding even more than this. Russia having based her preposterous demand for a right of interference in the domestic government of the Turkish Empire upon doubtful passages in doubtful treaties, it is of the utmost importance to Turkey that all these treaties should be considered as annulled by the mere fact of the war, and that the future relations between the two Empires should be formally restated and specified by a new treaty without dubiety or vagueness; and while it is the undoubted interest of Turkey to push her successes so as to be able to dictate her own terms of pacification to the Czar, it is the obvious policy of the great Powers of Europe to support her in bringing matters to this issue. The last seems the most important consideration of all. To take away from the Emperor of Russia every pretext for appealing to the faith of treaties for the assaults which, in pursuance of the ancient and traditional policy of his race, he may hereafter feel inclined to make upon the independence of his neighbour, would be an additional safeguard for Europe. It is true that the Emperor, if he saw a favourable opportunity for "annexing" Moldavia and Wallachia, or even Bulgaria and Roumelia, might set all treaties as well as all justice and decency at defiance. But in such a case the moral sentiment of Europe would be still more completely against him than it is now. And the moral sentiment is quite as strong in politics as in the ordinary concerns of life. The Emperor of Russia has already felt how bad and how paralyzing a thing it is to be in the wrong. He could not afford to make a second experiment of the same kind. If determined upon a new war, the ingenuity of some obsequious and hardy Nesselrode would have to invent a new pretext for it.

The friends as well as the foes of Turkey are, of course, prepared to expect that the late successes of Omer Pacha, on the Danube, and of Selim Pacha, at St. Nicholas, may be followed by reverses; and that the Czar will not quietly, and without an effort, submit to the damaging defeat which his

MILITARY POST ON THE DANUBE, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

arms have sustained. But no reverses that Turkey may experience will alter the real position of affairs. Unaided, she *may* cope with Russia; but, aided by the active support of Great Britain and France, and by the passive sympathy of all Europe, she *must* conquer. No victories which it is possible for the Czar to gain will place him in a position very different from that which he now occupies. Turkey will not permit him to violate her territories with impunity, or to take from her a square acre of them; and if Turkey could or would permit such an infraction of the public law of the civilised world, the other Powers of Europe are bound by their interest, as well as pledged by their duty, to prevent or punish it. The punishment for the past, and the prevention for the future, will doubtless be more difficult in proportion to the strength which Russia, and the weakness which Turkey, may display; but we may rest assured that neither the one object nor the other can be abandoned without danger to greater nations than Turkey. There is nothing in the character of the statesmen who are at the head of affairs in Great Britain and France to excite the least fear that the cause in which they have united will be imperilled by their apathy; or that, happen what may, Russia will be allowed to extend her territory at the expense of any State in Europe.

GUARD-HOUSES ON THE DANUBE.

The Guard-houses on the Danube, abounding along both banks of the middle and lower part of the river, form a singular exhibition, strangely indicative of the savage border warfare, which used to be carried on between Christian Europe and the Turks. Most miserable, also, are they in appearance; being nothing more than small wooden huts, which, owing to the swampy which abound around the Danube, but more particularly on the northern bank, are very often perched on the top of piles, with a narrow wooden balcony in front. Here stands the poor sentinel the live-long day, inhaling miasma, and looking upon a monotonous waste, the prospect of which is only occasionally enlivened by some craft passing up or down the stream. The appearance of the weekly steam-boat occasions an evident "sensation," and it is a real relief to the poor fellow to have an opportunity of presenting arms.

Some account of the Austrian frontier colonies, so critically adjacent to the present seat of war, may here be interesting; and we borrow the following particulars from the recently-published work on the "Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk":—"These frontier colonies of Austria form a belt of country extending from Dalmatia to Moldavia (where the Russian system of military outposts commences, and extends to the Black Sea), and includes the southernmost parts of Croatia, Sclavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania. They measure 900 miles in length, covering an area of between three and four thousand square miles. In this territory every peasant is a soldier; the administration of civil affairs is conducted by the officers of the Frontier corps; and the divisions of the country are not by provinces, districts, or parishes, but by regiments, battalions, and companies, as indicated by sign-posts at their respective boundaries. The Empress Maria Theresa was the founder of this singular system, and her object was the establishment of a military *cordon*, to protect her provinces from the hostile attacks of her Turkish neighbours, and from the plague, which occasionally appeared in Bosnia and Servia at that time. The principle is still maintained in full vigour, although the troops, thus enrolled, are now employed elsewhere when required for other purposes, as they have been for the last two years, when different parts of the empire were disturbed by insurrections. Two hundred thousand men are, therefore, added by this means to the standing force of Austria, and they constitute the Imperial Treasury merely the outlay for arming them, as they receive neither pay nor rations, except when removed from their regular quarters for the purposes of war; and they are then fed, but never paid nor clothed, as the public purse, being allowed to seek compensation in plunder—as much from their fellow-subjects as from the enemy. Their ordinary routine of service is to mount guard in the watch-towers of the *cordon*, where they remain a week; they are then relieved, and go to the head-quarters of their company, to be drilled, for another week; after this they are again on duty at their post for a week; and they are allowed to return to their homes, to pass the last week of each month in agricultural labour. Their wretched condition may easily be conceived, as their families are supported on the produce of one quarter of their work; and the neglected state of husbandry which we soon remarked was a necessary consequence of the life which they are obliged to lead. We saw a great many of these peasant soldiers, and they certainly looked more like beggars than either peasants or soldiers. Clothed in rags, with rude sandals on their stockingless feet, they wore their cross-belts, bayonets, and pouches, apparently never thinking of cleaning them; and over their shoulders a filthy bag was generally thrown, for the purpose of conveying their bread and vegetables to their posts, for they have no other food. Some of them were mere boys of thirteen or fourteen years of age, dragged from their families and their work to idle away their time in a guard-house, and to learn the hardships and vices of their older comrades. It cannot be expected that a population so situated can have much intrinsic worth, or should be attached to the Government; and, from all I could learn, it appears certain that, if Austria should again be plunged into internal difficulties, which it seems hardly possible for her to avoid, not only will the inhabitants of the military frontiers decline repeating the part they have played of late for the repression of civil disorders, but they will also take advantage of the first favourable opportunity to turn those arms, of which they have been taught the use, against the power which confines them to such intolerable evils. If they make no attempt to better their condition by violence, when the greatest part of the empire was at war with the Emperor, it was chiefly because they had always been kept in a state of such complete ignorance, that they were taken by surprise when they heard of the rising of the Italians, Viennese, and Hungarians, and did not understand the movement; but now that they have become acquainted with the existence of a spirit of independence, and have seen the possibility of resistance, even in the field of battle, the opposition is no longer that of abject submission and blind obedience to their ruler."

PICTURE OF THE ALLIED FLEETS.—A letter from Turkey says:—"I rode to Therapia the other day, and, on reaching the summit of the hill that commands the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, looked down upon three magnificent lines of ships of war, which covered the surface of the dark blue waters. They seemed to be at my feet, though really at some distance from where I was. It was a panoramic view, and seemed too beautiful to be real; and, if it had not been for the steamers moving about, and the Turkish caïques rowing up and down, the clear and delicate colour of the water and sky, and the green banks of the Bosphorus, had more the appearance of a picture than a real landscape."

NEW TESTAMENTS FOR THE CHINESE.—In furtherance of the object proposed by some philanthropic persons to take advantage of recent events in China, and distribute among the inhabitants of that interesting country 1,000,000 copies of the New Testament, the matter has been brought under the notice of the various Independent congregations in Liverpool and other towns.

REWARDS.—The Emperor of the French has caused a gold medal of honour, 1st class, to be presented to Mr. Lamport, master of the English vessel *Acacia*, for having taken on board and treated kindly the crew of the *Robert Surcouf*, who were wrecked, on the 1st of June last, near Cape Race. His Majesty has also ordered a similar medal to be given to M. Florio, master of the Austrian vessel *Macedonia*, for similar conduct towards the crew of the French brig *Jeune Polidore*, which was burnt at sea on the 22nd of July. M. Florio, although he had the crew on board for fifty-two days, refused to accept any pecuniary indemnity.

LECTURES ON BOOKS.—Any man who is really anxious to study can do so tolerably well by himself, with the help of books, than he can possibly do by attending any lectures that may be delivered. It is hardly possible for any man, unless he attends a long course of lectures, which a thousand unforeseen accidents may prevent him from being able to do well; it is hardly possible for any man to study in that manner any subject systematically and consecutively; and moreover, inasmuch as the lecturer has to address himself to a very large number at once, and of different capacities, he must address himself in such a manner as to be understood by all. But a man who studies and reads for himself, can pick out for himself that class of information which, if I may be allowed to use the phrase, he is most capable of assimilating and digesting.—*Lord Stanley of Bury.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

Ennui has disappeared from the Court of Fontainebleau but to give place to uneasiness; this uneasiness, which no pains are taken to conceal, has been caused by the reports which have come from Frohsdorff, and from Vienna, announcing that the fusion between the two branches of the house of Bourbon was at length a thing accomplished, after having passed for so long as a chimera. The fusion is due to the *entente cordiale* of the Comtesse de Chambord with the Princesse Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe, married to the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. These two Princesses having established a good understanding between each other, the Duc de Nemours left Vienna for Frohsdorff, where he was received by the Duc de Levis; but scarcely had he appeared, when the Comte de Chambord, traversing three *salons*, came forward to meet the Duc de Nemours, and embracing him, asked, "How is the *Queen* Amelie?" To this the Duc de Nemours answered: "The Queen is well, *Sire*: how is your *Majesty*?" These preliminaries being at once settled, and being perfectly observed on both sides, the best understanding and most perfect intimacy was immediately established between the two Princes. The Duc de Nemours asked to be presented to the Queen, but the Queen being absent the presentation was put off till another day. The day succeeding that of the first meeting, the Comte de Chambord hastened to return the visit of the Duc de Nemours; and after the visit the Comte de Chambord and the Duc de Nemours went together to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, who received them with the most cordial affection. All these details are known at Fontainebleau, where they give rise to reflections on the proverbial uncertainty of human destinies. How many of those who proscribe have been proscribed, and *vice versâ*? The fusion is a great act, inasmuch as it renders more and more insecure and tottering devotion already doubtful and uncertain. It will tend to cool still more the magistrature, already cold; and, perhaps, cause division in the army—and the French army divided, the Imperial throne is shaken. The Legitimists are in great joy, imagining that already the sceptre and crown of France are in their hands. But they count without the people, who are beyond all things anti-Legitimist.

This Eastern Question continues still the subject of all conversations. People who pretend to be well-informed, believe in the war in spring. M. Brenier, *ancien* Minister of Foreign Affairs, sets out on Monday from Paris, with a mission, the object of which is to explain the degree of support which France might give in case Austria and Russia make common cause against Turkey, and afterwards against England and France.

The cholera continues to carry off its victims

The cousin-german of the Empress, M. Adolphe Cabarrus, Vice-Consul at Parma, and son of the celebrated homœopathic doctor, Edouard Cabarrus, has just married the niece of the Archbishop of Paris.

The Fête des Ecoles, instituted by this prelate, and which took place on Sunday for the first time, at the Church St. Geneviève, was most brilliant. In the evening there was a grand reception at the Archbishop's.

The Palais de Cristal, destined for the Universal Exhibition of 1855, advances rapidly. The works at the Louvre and the Elysée advance with equal rapidity. A few more years of peace, and Paris will have an altered aspect.

On Saturday, the first representation of "Mauprat," by Mdme. George Sand, was to have taken place, but was postponed. It is expected that it will have a great success. On Tuesday the Italian Opera gave "Lucrezia Borgia." Mdme. Parodi, pupil of Mdme. Pasta, made her debut—a poor début. She is no longer young; she is not good-looking, and she sings falsely. Mario was received with immense applause. Mdme. Alboni has still the purest, sweetest, and most correct of voices. She was encored in the famous drinking couplet of the last act. At this representation, as at the former one, the audience was composed of people quite unknown, dressed out as if by commission. It has been decided that the Italian Opera in Paris is dead; but will the efforts made to achieve this end succeed? The Grand Opera is always full; which proves that foreigners and the people from the provinces prefer the French Opera to the Italian, which is easily explained: the French opera speaks to two senses, that of hearing and that of sight; while the Italian opera addresses itself only to that of hearing, which it often wounds. At the Variétés, Mdlle. Virginie Dejazet made her re-appearance in "Les Trois Gamins." Mdlle. Dejazet is in vaudeville what Mdlle. Rachel is in tragedy, "perfection in her line." Apropos of Mdlle. Rachel, there remains no longer any doubt of her success at St Petersburg: she has been called to play at the Court before the Autocrat.

Some new books have appeared. "The Memoirs of a Bourgeois de Paris" by M. Véron, have caused much disappointment; and it is thought that the second volume, which will appear the day after to-morrow, will find few purchasers. The parody of these Memoirs, the "Memoires de Bilboquet," is worth still less. The Memoirs of M. de Villemain are announced, the *ancien* Ministre de l'Instruction Publique in 1840, and Secrétaire Perpetuel de l'Académie Française. His flight from the Ministère, by the window, in an attack of fever, is well known. To-day has appeared a work, entitled "Solutions de la Question d'Orient," by M. Emile de Girardin. It criticises and compares all the solutions which have been presented; but it will appear in London almost at the same time as in Paris, for the right of translation was bought before the publication.

The Emperor has ordered the formation of ten new battalions of Chasseurs de Vincennes. An order for the withdrawal of a sufficient number of men from the regiments of the line is given, so that the general effective strength of the army may not be added to. Each battalion of Chasseurs will contain 1283 men. The increase of the force consists, therefore, of upwards of 13,000 men.

The trial of the railway officers, before the Police Court of Poictiers, on a charge of having by their neglect caused the catastrophe which occurred some time since on the Orleans and Bordeaux Railway, is concluded. M. de Bussenay was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and to pay a fine of 1,500f.; M. de Crevecœur, to imprisonment for one year, and a fine of 1000f.; M. Landre, imprisonment for one year, and a fine of 200f.; M. Leroy, imprisonment for six months, and a fine of 300f. M. Didion, the director, was declared to be civilly responsible.

ITALY.

The opening of the remaining portion of the Turin and Genoa Railway is to take place about the middle of this month. The experiments already made on the incline near Gioni, where there is an ascent of 1 in 28½, have been most satisfactory. With two locomotives attached together, drawing a train of six carriages loaded with sand, which weighed altogether about fifty-six tons, and each locomotive weighing about twenty-two tons, including the coal and water which is carried on the engine itself, a speed of nineteen English miles an hour was easily accomplished, although, from the length of the tunnels, and the dampness of the atmosphere, the rails were excessively greasy and slippery. The engines used were built by Messrs. Stephenson, after plans sent by the Piedmontese engineers; and as this is at present the steepest ascent on any railway in Europe the result reflects the highest praise on all concerned, particularly considering the signal failure of the former engine "La Bavaria," for which the Austrian Government paid so highly for crossing the Semmering, and which can hardly force its own crushing weight of sixty tons up an incline of 1 in 40. When this last piece of railway is open between Turin and Genoa, and the Susa Railway finished to the foot of the Mount Cenis pass, which it will be in a few months, it may be expected that this will become the high road to Italy for English travellers.

THE WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

We hear of no new movements on the Danube. The Turks still occupy their entrenched camp at Kalafat; but the expectation of a pitched battle in that neighbourhood has not yet been realised. This is now the only place in which the Turks command the passage of the Danube. Up to a recent period the Turks continued to occupy the island of Mokanon, opposite Giurgevo, which they had fortified. The Russians, after having invested Giurgevo, were not at first sufficiently strong to attack Mokanon; but we now hear that the Turks have evacuated the island of Mokanon. The Turks have not only retreated across the Danube—at this and all the other points, except Kalafat—but they have also marched their troops to some distance from the river. The Russians, too, have fallen back upon the interior of Wallachia. The cause of the retirement of the two armies is said to be the inundations of the river; the Danube having overflown its banks between Giurgevo and Oltenitza.

In a Cabinet Council held at Constantinople on the 14th ult., it was resolved to reject the note proposed by France and Great Britain. The Turkish Government appear decided not to renew, by any sort of convention whatever, the ancient treaties which Russia extorted from Turkey. The Sultan, it is said, replies to all demands for a suspension of hostilities, that he would thereby surrender the advantages of his position, and give Russia time to concentrate its masses of troops to overwhelm Turkey.

It is stated that a treaty between France and England for imposing terms of peace between the belligerents, or, as it has been phrased, "for guaranteeing Turkey against any aggression on the part of Russia," has been actually arranged.

The recal of the Austrian and Prussian Ministers from the Turkish capital is regarded as an act strongly condemnatory of the hostilities commenced by Omer Pacha; but these two powers will be invited to become parties to the treaty concluded between France and England. The bold tone of the Vienna press in speaking of Russian aggression, and the language of the Berlin Cabinet in opening the session of the Chambers, are held to indicate greater independence on the part of those Powers. On the other hand, all the intelligence from St. Petersburg indicates the determination of the Czar to persevere in his unprovoked aggression on Turkey; and few people will believe that the Court of Austria will join in any measure which is likely to be really distasteful to Russia.

On the shores of the Euxine, the Turks still act on the offensive, with their accustomed success; and, unless Russia is able to despatch considerable reinforcement across its stormy waters, the position of Prince Woronzoff will be very precarious. With an army said to be considerably disaffected, a population embittered by a long course of Russian cruelty, encompassed by active foes, and the forces of Schamyl and Abdi Pacha, it is not unlikely that the aggressions of the Czar upon the Circassian country, which have continued for more than a quarter of a century, will be finally put an end to.

The Emperor of Russia soon ped by the defeat at Oltenitza, is said to have ordered Gortschakoff to take the offensive, and drive the Turks out of Wallachia. His head-quarters are reported to have advanced towards Krajova, where he is concentrating his forces, receiving supplies, and awaiting troops now on their way by forced marches, preparatory to a vigorous attack on Kalafat. Should the winter be severe, a prolonged campaign is anticipated. The generalship of Omer Pacha has, hitherto, given satisfaction to his Government. It is stated by the Turks that the passages at Turkutai, Rustchuk, and other points, were not made with an intention to retain a permanent footing on the left bank, but merely to distract the attention of the Russian Commandant till Kalafat could be securely occupied.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers paid his first official visit to the Divan on the 16th.

A letter of Nov. 16 reports the departure of four English steamers of war for the Black Sea—they are the *Sampson*, the *Tiger*, the *Ajax*, and the *Retribution*. The first three left on the 16th, the other the 16th. It is believed the expedition was decided on after the news reached the English Embassy of the Russian destruction of the Sulina having completely stopped up the mouth of the river, so that the English merchantmen were unable to get out. Lord Redcliffe, on hearing of the fact, went instantly to Admiral Dundas, and concerted measures with him for the protection of English commerce in these waters. The orders of the Admira. were very precise on the point

The Turkish fleet, in two divisions, is now cruising in the Black Sea—the three-deckers remain in the Bosphorus. The Russians are also on the alert. A Russian war steamer, with troops on board, has been lost at Chevkedy (or St. Nicholas, as the Russians term the place); it was intended to co-operate with a Russian land force, which attempted to retake the fortress unsuccessfully. Five different times the Russians tried to take it, and each time were beaten off with loss. The last attack took place on the 9th ult. The Russian steamer having advanced within cannon shot of the fort, was fired into by the guns of the batteries only just thrown up on the coast. The machinery of the steamer was disabled by the guns from the batteries. To avoid falling into the hands of the Turks it tried to move out at all speed, but could not do so; and, after driving about for some time, struck on a rock close to Batoum, where it went down. It had on board 800 Russian troops, besides a large crew. With the exception of twenty-five, every soul perished. The twenty-five were picked up by the Egyptian frigate the Nile, which had hastened to the spot. The same frigate afterwards conveyed the prisoners to Constantinople

In addition to the steamer lost on the coast of Batoum, the Russians have met with another disaster of a similar kind in the loss of one of the finest vessels of their navy, the *Vera Said*. The ship had left Odessa for Constantipol and Yalta, and, having struck on the rocks, in a few minutes filled and went down. Owing to the calmness of the weather, the crew escaped in the boats. The Turks appear to have had a narrow escape on the Black Sea. A Russian division composed of four sailing-vessels and two larger vessels, and a Turkish steam-frigate towing a merchant vessel laden with arms and ammunition for the army of Asia, and gave it chase. The frigate, finding itself hard pressed, let go the ship it had in tow, and escaped; and the other vessel had time to get under cover of the shore before the Russians thought of pursuing her. This lucky escape was all the more fortunate, as the arms and ammunition it bore were destined for the mountaineers of the Caucasus.

A Marseilles journal has the following from Constantinople —

The English Admiral Slade, called Mushawer Pacha (the foreign Pacha), has left for the Crimea to embark the Turkish troops. He has taken with him the ship of the line the *Mesjedieh*, five frigates, and a steamer. His object is to drive the Russian cruisers from before Anapa, the only port of the Caucasus of any importance that they still occupy. If the Turks succeed in this, the garrison of Circassia will be cut off from all supplies, and must either surrender at discretion, or retire into the Caucasus, they will put an end to a commemoration of the Crimea. Russia and the Transcaucasian provinces acquired by the treaty of Gulistan. Numerous Russian and Polish deserters from the army of Woronzoff have reached the Turkish advanced posts in Asia. Aides-de-camp of Bem and Dembinski have undertaken to organise them. Two thousand men have, it is stated, already been collected, but the number is probably exaggerated. Desertions, however, are very probable, as the army of the Caucasus has received all the soldiers condemned, and the officers and even the generals who were dismissed and ordered to serve in the ranks.

Ten thousand auxiliaries had been embarked at Alexandria for Constantinople.

A Turkish line-of battle ship of 82 guns, which is building at Sinope, and is to be launched at the end of the month, has received the name of the *Osteritza*, in memory of the victory obtained there by the Ottoman troops in Wallachia.

About 6000 Bosnian and Albanian Catholics have formed a free corps, and are about to join the Ottoman army. Another corps of Christians, Cossacks, is forming at Constantinople, from the descendants of the Greek refugees in the days of the Czarina Catherine.

It is reported that a serious conflict has taken place between the Servians and the Turks near Ushitza, on the Servo-Bosnian frontier. The Turks were repulsed. The loss of both parties is estimated at 500 men. While the Servians have dismissed the Russian consul as not being legally recognised by their suzerain, the Porte, they have risen in arms to oppose the passage through the country of the Bosnian contingent which wishes to join Omer Pacha at Widdin. The difference between the relations of the Principalities to Turkey is, that Servia is almost independent, only paying a fixed tribute, but not bound to furnish any contingent, while Bosnia is a Turkish province, and is governed by a pacha.

It is stated in several letters from the East that the greatest agitation exists among the Afghans, that Dost Mahommed had declared to the Court of Persia that the Afghans were at war with Russia; and that if they should decide on attacking that Power the Sohah would be expected to grant them a passage through his dominions. The same

letters add that in Bokhara, in consequence of a popular movement got up by the Afghans, the Schah was assassinated, and that the Grand Vizier, an Afghan Prince, had been proclaimed in his place, under the title of Hidherim Schah. It appears he is the bitter enemy of Persia and Russia.

RUSSIA

It is believed that the Emperor of Russia has withdrawn the whole of his funds from the Bank of England, and closed his account with that establishment, and also with the Bank of France. The Bank of England had acted as his bankers since the failure of Messrs. Harman and Co., in 1846.

Baron Budberg, the recently-appointed Commander-in Chief of the Russian army on the Danube, is still in St Petersburg.

The Russian Government is now showing great activity in the Baltic. An immense mass of forage has been collected by Finnish and other Baltic merchantmen under the Imperial decree allowing its import at a nominal duty. Revel and Riga have received a garrison of twelve battalions of the Grenadier corps. The force in Finland has been raised from 12,000 men to 28,000, of whom 8000 have been sent to Aland and a regiment to Åbo and Tavastehus. Communications, whose cannon can be heard in Stockholm! To Helsingfors have been despatched 10 000 seamen, and a squadron of nine ships of the line has arrived in its harbour, where it will winter, for the purpose of sailing out early in the spring—Cronstadt being blocked up by ice almost down to the summer months. At the same time a great number of screw steam-engines have been ordered in England for the men-of-war, and are daily expected. The Russian display of force during the summer has been also very considerable in these seas, large fleets having cruised between St. Petersburg and Bornholm for the last six months So much for material means Its moral weapons have not been less unsparingly employed. The Russian diplomatic "pressure" in the Cabinets of Stockholm and Copenhagen remains unabated.

Some curious utterances of a Russian nobleman of distinction, appear in the Vienna correspondence of the *Morning Chronicle*, and are not undeserving of notice, as they may be taken to represent pretty accurately the opinion of a "fine old country gentleman," of the good old Russian kind. It is but seldom that the sentiments of the Russian nobility find public expression; and it is curious to find them characterised by the same inflated notions of the power of Russia which distinguish the manifesto of the Czar. The opinions in question were uttered in a recent conversation on the Eastern question:—

If the English want to have a war, depend upon it their wish shall be gratified. If Russia is put to it, she will carry on a war for seven years. You English may go and burn our seaport towns in the Black Sea, and even in the Baltic; but in so doing you will burn property which, to an enormous amount, has already been paid for by English capital. You may destroy our fleets also; and what do we care? Our ships have never been of much use to us; and better, perhaps, if we had never had any. Make the account with the Russian who will hold out the longest. But, do what you may, you will find out to your cost that Europe at large, and English commerce in particular, will suffer more severely by a long Continental war than Russia. The preponderating influence of Russia at Constantinople is well worth fighting for. . . . . The policy of the English Cabinet is no conger what it used to be: that is, straightforward. A more honourable statesman than the Earl of Aberdeen does not exist, but he is goaded on by other members of her Majesty's Ministry to acts which must necessarily cause a European war. If the English Parliament were to meet at this moment, the irresolute policy of the Cabinet would probably be condemned by the majority of the representatives of the nation, and Ministers would be in the minority. By sending the English and French vessels of war into the Black Sea, Russian vessels of war may easily come into a conflict with them; and what would be the consequence? Nevertheless, the project of a French Congress at London is proposed by the Western Powers to the Emperor Nicholas How can the latter have any confidence in the impartiality of their judgment of his demands on Turkey? If it be thought that Russia will allow herself to be bullied out of her rights, it is a grand mistake. Russia will know how to maintain her position; she will accept the challenge whenever the Western Powers throw down the gauntlet to her. The sooner, therefore, the Western Powers show their true colours, the better. The Earl of Aberdeen will probably resign, if it comes to be a European war. Lord John Russell will try hard for the Premiership, that we know. But, of all men, we Russians would be glad, in that case, to see Palmerston at the head of affairs Lord Palmerston is the only statesman to have to do with the bold, resolute, and manly policy of that statesman On the other hand, if Turkey be so much more vigorous, and possess so much more vitality, than it is supposed we gave her credit for—well, then, what need of a European war, and all the incalculable and horrifying calamities it must entail? Why not let Russia fight it out with Turkey alone?

The Superior Government of Odessa had rejected the demand of Prince Menschikoff to prohibit the exportation of grain. On the contrary, orders are given to continue as heretofore, to send grain to the foreign ships, without any impediment. Four hundred ships were taking cargo at Odessa.

GERMANY

We hear from Vienna that Count Buol-Schauenstein will positively retain office as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On Monday the Prussian Chambers were opened by a speech read by the President of the Ministry. The first portion of this address had reference to the internal affairs of the Monarchy, such as the scarcity of grain, and the necessity of facilitating the means of transport from one part of Germany to the other. At the close of his speech the President called the attention of the Chambers to the fact that their deliberations commenced at a period of great anxiety as regarded external affairs, and at a time when the peace of Europe might be disturbed by complications in the East. The Government neither could nor would conceal the fact that this anxiety was founded on facts, but still it was prepared to look with confidence on the future. Prussia, supported by her strength, and fully conscious of her own power, would continue, as heretofore, her efforts in every direction to maintain peace, and would hold in the cause of peace and moderation an independent and impartial tone throughout the whole of this difficult question. But, whatever turn events might take, Providence had given to Prussia and its King at the head of a united, valiant, and patriotic people; and the Chambers might rest assured that the Government, on every occasion on which it might be called to act, would be solely guided by the true interests of the nation, which were inseparable from those of the Crown.

A religious conflict has just broken out in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Archbishop of Freiburg (a city of the Grand Duchy) having quarrelled with the Government, issued an encyclical letter, in which it is set down that a people are enjoined only to obey Governments when they demand or ordain lawful things; and it is left to the conscience of individuals to decide whether a Government has ordained or demanded a lawful thing or not. The two ecclesiastics who proclaimed this document in the cathedral of Freiburg have been arrested and imprisoned. The Vicar-General and the head of the Archbishop's Chancellerie have been fined for distributing the decrees of their superior. The Archbishop himself openly declares that the Government ought to make him alone responsible, as he assumed alone the full responsibility of his acts. Unhappily, the conflict will not be confined to the Duchy of Baden The Bishops of Mayence and of Limburg have warmly espoused the cause of the Archbishop, and have issued circulars to their dioceses of a nature to arouse public opinion against the Governments. The Government of Wurtemberg has found it advisable to concert measures with that of Baden to oppose a serious resistance to the outbreaks of Ultramontanism. Collisions have taken place in the valley of the Tauber and the neighbouring villages, between the inhabitants and the gendarmes, who had been sent to arrest the parish priests.

The Archbishop of Posen has placed a sum of 30,000f. at the disposal of the Archbishop of Freiburg. A princess had sent him 40,000f., the revenue of one of her estates. All the Austrian bishops have likewise come to his assistance, and it is supposed that the conflict will terminate in the defeat of the Governments.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York to the 16th ult by the *Baltic* steamer, state that the money pressure in the money market had not passed away. Confidence was coming back, and money was growing more plentiful.

The Washington Government organ continues its inflammatory attacks on the scheme for Africanising Cuba, although that alleged scheme is denied.

The idea of annexing the Sandwich Islands meets with general favour.

The new Congress will be more democratic in its political complexion, and will contain more new members than any previous one. Nearly two-thirds of the whole number of members elected are men who have never before sat in the councils of the nation. The Democrats have 159 of the whole number of members, the Whigs 71, and the Abolitionists 4; but the split in the Democratic party into national and free-soil Democrats will, no doubt, be followed by a sub-division in Congress.

Advices from Cuba mention an attack by insurgents on a fort at Barocoa. The assailants were repulsed, and many prisoners captured. At Havanna a revolutionary journal had been seized, and many persons of good family arrested.

INDIA AND BURMAH.

When the last intelligence left Burmah on the 8th October, the atrocities by the dacoits had not diminished. It is supposed that as soon as the waters of the Irrawaddy fall, the Burmese will attack us in force. The real ruler at Ava is the Prime Minister, the brother of the King; and neither he nor his party make, it is said, any disguise of their hostile intentions One of the causes alleged for the immense increase of the dacoits in the neighbourhood of Pegu is, that the last harvest of the ryots was not gathered in in consequence of our presence, and that, therefore, these poor people have been driven *ex necessitate* to plunder. The two Jesuits, who were associated with the Burmese Commissioner in the preliminaries before Prome for the signing of the treaty, have arrived at Rangoon. They state that the King is surrounded with a war party, so powerful as to deprive him of independent action, and a tacit consent has been wrung from him to permit hostilities to be renewed with us; consequently, warlike preparations are being carried on extensively at Ava, and December or January next is the period fixed upon to attack us The Burmese think that by that time the Irrawaddy will be too low to admit of large steamers navigating it, and that without their aid the British forces cannot cope with them. Sir John Cheape will evidently soon have an opportunity of distinguishing himself. The French Captain d'Oorgany is still employed drilling the Burmese. A serious disturbance had broken out in the gaol at Rangoon, but particulars have not yet been received

Mr. Colvin, Judge of the Calcutta Sudder, at present employed on the special duty of revising the Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure in the Company's Courts in Bengal, has been nominated to succeed the late Mr. Thomason, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces. The Governor-General's selection is generally approved of. The death of Mr. Thomason has caused genuine disappointment at Madras, for no sooner had tidings reached the inhabitants of his lamented demise than the mail arrived in Madras roads with the news of Mr. Thomason's appointment to the Governorship of Madras, vice Sir H. Pottinger, retired. Mr. Thomason was felt to be almost the only man who had it in his power to retrieve the broken fortunes of the Madras Presidency, and the regret expressed at his premature death was deep and universal.

The intelligence of the death of Sir Charles Napier has been received with general sorrow in India A special meeting has been held in Kurrachee, presided over by Mr. Frère, the Commissioner in Scinde, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of recording the estimation in which the late General was held.

The expected advent of Lord Elphinstone as Governor in Bombay is hailed with delight; any change in the presidentship of the Bombay Council would at the present moment prove regretful, but the name of Elphinstone has many charms for the inhabitants of Western India.

The death by drowning of the family of Mr. Arthur Malet, the chief secretary to the Bombay Government, has cast a deep gloom over society in Bombay. Mr. Malet had proceeded to join the Governor at Mahabuleshwur, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Achilles*, which conveyed him *en route* as far as the entrance of the River Mhar, where he re-embarked in a native boat, manned with the syrang and a part of the crew of the commander's barge, and left for the same destination. It was supposed that these men were well acquainted with the navigation of the river; but, unfortunately, the boat struck on a rock at the entrance of the bar, at seven in the evening, and became a total wreck. Mrs. Malet, the only lady passenger, and two native girls, were drowned, together with most of the crew; Mr. Malet being washed to the shore with one of the planks of the wrecked boat, to which he had clung

Matters on our north-west frontier still continue portentous, and troops have been moved to Peshawur; there has, however, been as yet no open demonstration; and it will probably be found that the rumours of an outbreak on the part of the hill tribes has no foundation. The force at Peshawur is to be largely augmented. Colonel Outram and Major Herbert Edwardes are both spoken of as likely to succeed Colonel Mackeson.

CHINA.

The China news is important The insurgents became masters of Shanghai almost without resistance on the 7th of September, and organised plans were said to be in existence for a simultaneous rise in Soukiang, Soo-chow, Tae-Tsang, and other places. The natives say "that Shanghai was the soul of Keang-nan, and that being lost, the whole province may be considered as gone" The insurrection at Shanghai was almost unresisted; only two of the Imperialists lost their lives. The authorities took refuge with the foreign shipping, the Taoutae (or Governor) on board the United States' steamer *Saratoga*. The Shanghai rebels are, it seems, rebels on their own account, not countenanced by the general body of revolutionists. The insurgent rulers at Nanking will not promise to support their new possession of Shanghai any kind of support; and have intimated that, as they have acted hitherto on their own responsibility, they must continue to do so, and be prepared to give up possession (if able to keep it) to whatever the Tae-ping Wang resolves on in the matter. This is serious. This having become known to the general commanding the large body of Imperialist troops encamped between Chun-keang-foo and Nanking, he has valiantly resolved on doing his best to regain Shanghai. Already there have been several encounters, in one of which, at last a short distance from the walls, the rebels were worsted and driven in. This took place within sight of several foreigners, who had an opportunity of observing the total want of faith exercised by the Imperialists. After firing away at one another for some time, the chief of the rebel party was seen to give his sword to his followers and to walk forward, making gestures indicative of desire for a parley. But his good intention met no similar response; a party of the Imperialists rushing on, seizing, and cutting him in pieces before the eyes of his comrades who did their utmost to revenge his death, but with little effect. Up to the 27th of September there was no change in the state of affairs, the rebels holding the city, dissagreeing among themselves, and no Government formed. Skirmishes had taken place with the neighbouring villagers, who had combined to protect themselves.

From Ningpo, the next consular port south of Shanghai, the news is very threatening; the country all around, by date to the 30th Sept., being in a disturbed state, and a rising daily expected.

The rebels in Amoy still hold the island against the Imperialist fleet, and appear likely to do so. The naval forces of the Imperialists now seem to be concentrated around the island of Amoy. One-tenth of them, it is said, would be sufficient to overpower the rebel fleet in the inner harbour. Only once such an attempt has been made, and on that occasion, one of the Imperialist Admirals is said to have displayed considerable pluck, but to have been altogether unsupported." The land forces do not even pretend to approach within shot of the rebel troops, and the principal sufferers from the three weeks' fighting before Amoy have been the nonbombatants. It is not probable that any attempt will be made by the rebels may be destroyed in detail by the Imperialists. The possession of the water frontage, however, is not possession of the town, and there are but few prospects of an early resumption of the usual trade of the place.

Canton was threatened, and there was little doubt that the city would have changed masters before the despatch of the next mail. There was great stagnation of trade. Sir G. Bonham has paid a visit to Canton.

The Mantchoo dynasty is evidently doomed; but by what it is to be followed, no one can predict: the heterogeneous elements of which the insurrectionary party is composed are, just at present, united by one common object—the expulsion of the Tartars; but, that accomplished, the rebels will probably fall out among themselves. They will all, probably, advocate the restoration of the Ming dynasty; but the descendants of that race are said to be very numerous, and it is very doubtful whether Tien-Teh belongs to it at all. Of the hero of the rebellion and his army, excepting now and then a report of some point having been reached, or some town taken, we are in total ignorance; and the same has to be said of the Imperialist Court at Peking, from which there has not been any reliable information for a considerable period.

A Tartar invasion of China is beginning to be talked of; the Mantchoo dynasty have nothing to hope for in such an event, for they are said to be extremely unpopular. In Chinese Tartary and Thibet there appears to be no immediate cause for apprehending such a movement, and we hear of no Tartar force; yet it remains to be seen whether some of the bravest and most conquering races of Asia will tamely submit to the wholesale massacre of its fellow-countrymen by a race so feeble, and inhabiting so rich a country, as the Chinese.

Her Majesty's steamer *Hermes* had arrived from Shanghai and the Madjicosemah Islands—ordered to call there by the Admiral, to bring down the survivors of the *Lady Euphemia*, bound to California, and wrecked there, being twenty-six Chinese and six Europeans. About 240 perished. The island of Formosa is also the theatre of an insurrection. The *Hermes*, *en route* from the Madjicosemahs to Amoy, called at Taiwan-fu, and found the inhabitants battling the soldiery, Captain Fishbourne being begged most earnestly to supply some gunpowder. This request was refused; but only on handing them eighteen cartridges was he allowed to take some coals he had requested might be furnished to him.

At Whampoa the British Vice-Consul Bird is in some trouble. A Chinese female whom he had in confinement jumped overboard in the night, and was found in the morning hanging on to a rope [illegible] dead. The friends of the deceased having sent threats to Mr. Bird that [illegible] said pay the forfeit, he has been constrained, in consequence, it is reported, to apply for removal to some other post in her Majesty's service.

The American corvette *Macedonian* was in port at Hong-Kong. She carries the heavy armament of twenty-two 68-pounders on one deck, and heavy pivot-guns forward and aft.

There is a rumour of the flight of the Emperor. A New York paper gives the following as the copy of a letter from Dr. Parker, Secretary to the United States Legation:—

I hear, what I am assured is contained in a private letter from Peking, that Heen Fung, the present Emperor, on the 2nd of August, fled to Gehol, in Tartary, and that Prince Wei Shin, fifth brother of Thou Kwang, was left in charge of the Empire, and that the insurgent troops were within six days of Peking at that date. This news bears marks of probability, and the source of my information is as reliable as any we can ordinarily get in Chiua.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Indian Queen* has arrived at Liverpool, with advices from Melbourne to the 30th August. She brought 35,592 oz. of gold dust on freight, besides a large quantity in the hands of passengers. Two persons, said to have been concerned in the robbery of the gold escort, have been arrested, and lodged in gaol in Portland. Two Government escorts had arrived at Melbourne on the 30th—one from M'Ivor and Goulburn, with 1408 oz.; and one from Castlemain, with 35,360 ounces. Great dissatisfaction had been manifested by the "diggers," owing to having to obtain a license to dig gold. Several meetings had been held for the purpose of obtaining a reduction from 30s. to 10s. per month. The Executive had despatched some soldiers for the purpose of suppressing an attempted rescue of diggers, who had avowed their intention of not paying the September license. A feeling was prevalent in the colony that the present Governor (Sir William Denison) was quite incapable of performing satisfactorily the duties of his office. The total amount of gold exported from the colony of Victoria alone is 87 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 15lbs., amounting in value to £3,166,870. The average number of persons who have arrived every week in Melbourne during the winter has been 2000, which will be much exceeded as the spring approaches. The markets for all kinds of merchandise—with very few exceptions, such as building materials—are much depressed, and sales are being made at auction at a great sacrifice. The large shipments, the bad state of the roads to the diggings, and the want of store-room, are the causes of the gloomy state of trade.

GENERAL ARISTA.

At the present time, when Mexico is threatened with new political convulsions, and when even the conversion of the Republic into an Empire is the *coup d'état* said to be contemplated by the ruling party, it becomes interesting to acquire such knowledge as we can of her public men. It is, therefore, with pleasure, that we this day present our readers with a striking and spirited likeness of General Arista, the Ex-President of the State.* His Excellency, after a residence of three months in London, has lately removed to spend the winter in Paris

General Arista's father, Don Pedro Arista, was born in Spain, and went to Mexico while yet a youth. Of only humble birth, but his capacity and acquirements ensured him there a distinguished reception; and, as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Spanish army, as well as secretary to its general-in-chief commanders, he rendered essential services to Spain during the first struggle of the Mexicans for their independence. Don Pedro married a lady of Puebla, daughter of a Spaniard of [illegible].

The subject of our memoir was born under the paternal roof at San Luis de Potosi, in 1802. At early [illegible], he was admitted [illegible] in the active militia, at eleven years of age. In the year 1821 he joined the cause of Independence as a cavalry officer, and was not long in presenting himself in the field as leader of his squadron. In the army of Iturbide, he was known by the badge of military talents, and by his bravery, while, through the actions in which he distinguished himself, he rapidly ascended the grades; and was a General of Brigade in 1832. Up to that time, carried away by the political passions which distracted his country, he took part in its Civil Wars, in which he sometimes made a conspicuous figure.

Banished in 1834, through the failure of a rising which he himself had headed, General Arista profited in the United States by the aspect of happiness which that great country wore, under a legal and settled government. He saw that public progress was the result of individual security, and that social order sprung from obedience to the law. From that time he laid down as his principle, subordination and obedience to legally-constituted authorities.

As Inspector of the Active Militia, under General Barasmante, General Arista distinguished himself by the reforms he effected. Removed from the command, he next find him heading a chosen division of the army, and ordered to Vera Cruz to defend it against the maritime attacks of the French General Baudin (1838). Here he became prisoner of war, and was sent on board the frigate *La Gloire*.

After his liberation he was employed in various important expeditions. As General commanding on the northern frontier (1840 and 1841), he led public opinion so well that, after defeating the partisans of Annexation, he converted them into staunch auxiliaries of Mexican Independence. His efforts tended greatly to repress the Larbarous character which, in its commencement, characterised the war with the United States. He combated the enemy with enthusiasm in Palo-Alto, on the 8th of May, 1847, and was praised for his able management by General Taylor—the triumph of the day remaining undecided between the contending forces. On the 9th, at Resaca, the Mexicans suffered a dispersion. In eight days our General re-organised his division in Matamoros, and by short marches made good his retreat. He lost only eight pieces of artillery in Resaca, where, with an empty money chest, he was 300 miles from his reinforcements. General Arista having made some North American prisoners, he exchanged them after the affair of Resaca. At the close of the war, he demanded a judicial investigation of his military conduct, and the award was the most flattering which a man of honour could desire.

When named Minister of War (in 1848), he reorganised the army, providing it with an ample *matériel*. In this work he continued as President. He put down the war of castes, decreed the formation of military colonies, repressed insurrection among both troops and civilians, and impressed on all a respect for the Government; so that no one at last was bold enough to head a rising.

When constitutionally called on to fill the Presidential chair, General Arista gave every possible example of respect for the law, and he declared for the "Federal Progresista" party. He was the only President who grappled fairly with the public debt, and who financial administration—till then unheeded by the governors and the governed. And it must not be forgotten that, as Minister, he warmly supported the Convention which gave three millions and a half of dollars from the American indemnity money, and 3½ per cent annual interest on the capital of the foreign debt.

Assiduous in his habits, General Arista gave a great impulse to the Society of Statistics and Geography; and he obtained, as one reward of his labours, the only great and correct ecclesiastical map of Mexico which exists at the present time. It is greatly to be desired that, ere long, it may be given to the world, as it has been sent to Europe for publication.

Such is a hasty sketch of General Arista's career. When he rose to the Presidential chair, his rule was in point of fact, too constitutional to meet the views of many powerful and interested parties. He was pressed to meet the factious opposition offered to him, by a *coup d'état*. But he resolutely refused to violate the oath he had taken to govern according to the laws and the constitution; and, rather than do so, he gracefully deposited in the hands of the Legislature that power which he felt he could no longer exercise for the benefit of his country.

It has been most erroneously supposed that General Arista abdicated his power to make way for General Santa Anna. Such is not the case. Four months before the advent of the latter, revolution had been rife, and suddenly ended by the bold movement of General Santa Anna's adherents in calling him to return to Mexico.

After Gen. Arista had sailed from Vera Cruz, by order of the new Government, a clumsy attempt, by means of a forgery was made to im[illegible] a crime him as an open advocate of Annexation—a calumny which he triumphantly exposed and refuted, through the medium of our own free [illegible] department and [illegible]

* The original is painted on ivory, with a very high [illegible], by A. Laird, No. 22, Brunswick crescent, Camberwell.

GENERAL ARISTA.—FROM A PAINTING BY MISS A. LAIRD.

has won him the good opinion, and entitled him to the respect, of every one who knows him, and of all parties connected with Mexico. Our Government has shown to him, as a private individual, all the consideration and politeness due to his character and his station; and her Majesty, in testimony of her appreciation of the merits of General Arista, has been graciously pleased to present him with a magnificent box, enriched with brilliants, accompanied by a kind letter from her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Clarendon. Such a gift, having no reference to official affairs, or public position, could not fail to be eminently gratifying to the feelings of the amiable subject of this memoir.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

The affairs of India having lately occupied so much public attention, and the various schemes for her advancement and development having been so much discussed, it may not be uninteresting to describe some of the works upon the Indian Railways.

The importance of these undertakings, in every point of view, cannot be too highly estimated, particularly in a country where travelling is anything but comfortable or expeditious, and the transit of goods is tedious and insecure: the latter resulting not so much from the lawlessness of the natives, as from the natural dangers of the rivers, and the exposure to all weathers upon the roads.

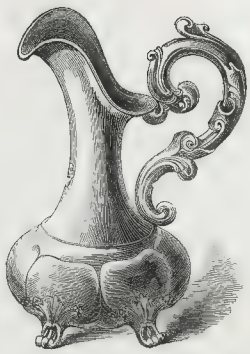
Railways are at present in progress in all the Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. In the former is the East Indian Railway, undertaken by a private Company, and guaranteed by the East India Company; its main object being to connect the North-Western provinces with the city of Calcutta. The first section of this railway has been commenced at Howrah, on the opposite bank of the river Hooghly to Calcutta; and proceeds into the coal district at Ranneegunge, a distance of about 120 miles. This portion of the line is in a forward state, and the accompanying Sketch represents one of its important works.

The railway at this place crosses the Sursuttee valley and river, at a point where formerly ships of considerable burden approached the large town of Satgong, formerly the capital of Lower Bengal, but not a vestige of which now remains; and the poor ryot cultivates his paddy and mussoorr where once large vessels sailed.

The river Sursuttee communicates with one of the large rivers of Bengal, the Damoodah, which is subject to immense floods; to restrain the devastations of which the Government have constructed, and keep in repair, large bunds, or embankments; but, in the event of an extraordinary flood, or the Damoodah bursting its bunds, a vast body of water rushes down the Sursuttee valley, covering the fields several feet in depth. Across this valley, therefore, was built a viaduct, consisting of 15 twenty-eight feet span openings, with teak-wood trussed girders; and across the river itself a bridge of three eighty-feet spans (Warren's patent), which was sent out from England it. The work has been constructed by Messrs. Burn and Co., contractors, Calcutta. Mr. George Turnbull is the engineer-in-chief; Mr. Charles Goldsmid, resident engineer; and the artist of the accompanying Sketch is the assistant-engineer upon the works.

NORWEGIAN RAILWAY TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Jarvis Kershaw, the English sub-contractor for this railway, has recently been presented by his Norwegian workmen with the accompanying piece of Plate, in testimony of their attachment and gratitude. Mr. Kershaw has for two years and a quarter had the most extensive and heaviest piece of work of all the sub-contractors, and he may be said to have trained up a staff of efficient labourers. As Mr. Kershaw has now nearly finished his contract, and is about to leave the country, his people purchased by subscription this very tasteful Silver Jug; on which, in raised work, are a spade, a drill, a mining hammer, and a pick; beneath is an appropriate inscription. The gift was presented by the men, who, in their working-clothes, with their spades on their shoulders, proceeded to Mr. Kershaw's house, where Pastor Hailing acted as interpreter for the workmen, and expressed their attachment and gratitude to their upright and faithful master, and thanked him also in the name of the numerous sick and poor people of the neighbourhood. Kershaw's surprise was as great as the workmen's joy. The entire party then partook of refreshments, and several songs were sung on the occasion.



NORWEGIAN RAILWAY TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. KERSHAW.

THE HUME TESTIMONIAL.

This elegant group of Plate has been presented, by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta, to James Hume, Esq., in testimony of that gentleman's seven years' services as Honorary Secretary of the Society. The Plate consists of a Tea and Coffee Service, the several pieces of which bear designs of the following plants:—1. *Careya herbacea*—called after the late Rev. William Carey, D.D., Founder of the Society. 2. *Leycesteria formosa*—called after the late William Leycester, Esq., a civilian, very high in the East India Company's Bengal Service, the Society's first President. *Roxburghia viridiflora*, *Dischidia Rafflesiana*—two plants named after two very celebrated authors: the late Dr. William Roxburgh and Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. Also, tea and coffee, in flower as well as fruit; the pitcher-plant, cotton-plant, cocoa-nut, and melon. The Plate has been beautifully manufactured by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO JAMES HUME, ESQ., OF CALCUTTA.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY: SURSUTTEE BRIDGE AND VIADUCT.

GOLD IN NEW ZEALAND.

CONFERENCE OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WYNYARD AND NATIVE CHIEFS, IN COROMANDEL HARBOUR.

THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELD.

The New Zealand settlers were first led to search for gold in their country by an opinion of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the Government mineralogist, in New South Wales, expressed in the Geological Report of that gentleman, on the Australian Gold Fields; and which was to the effect that a similar geological formation to that of the auriferous mountains of California, and of Bathurst, N.S.W., might be expected to exist in the principal mountain ranges, extending in a direction north and south in New Caledonia and New Zealand.

About the month of June, 1852, some specimens of quartz from the vicinity of Wellington, Cook's Strait, were transmitted to Mr. Clarke, and were found by him to contain gold.

In October, 1852, the passengers of a vessel bound from California to Port Phillip, and wrecked upon the Feegees, arrived in Auckland. A reward of about £1000 being at this time advertised at that settlement, by public subscription, for the discovery of an available gold field in the district; several of the Californian passengers commenced "prospecting" through the country.

Mr. Charles King, who had formerly been a settler in Auckland, and more recently a digger in California, was attracted to the vicinity of Coromandel Harbour, on the eastern side of the Frith of the Thames, by the peculiar craggy and bold character of the mountain summits there, and by the report of the quantity of quartz which existed in the beds of the streams. Upon washing a few dishfulls of earth, Mr. King at once discovered gold; and a subsequent examination convinced him and his brother, also from California, that the deposit was extensively spread over the country. They at once, on the 18th October, preferred their claim to the reward.

The gold field they reported to be on the western side of the dividing ridge between the Frith of the Thames and the Bay of Plenty. The spot on which they first found it, was near the source of the Kapanga stream, flowing into Coromandel Harbour, and about forty miles by sea from Auckland.

The gold-field was shortly afterwards visited by his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Wynyard, and by a deputation of the Reward Committee: the latter reporting, on their return, that the gold actually existed in the bed of the Kapanga stream.

Active measures were immediately taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to allay the excitement created in the minds of the local natives by the circumstance of the discovery of gold on their lands; and they were

THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELD.—DISCOVERY OF GOLD NEAR THE SOURCE OF THE KAPANGA STREAM, ABOUT FORTY MILES FROM AUCKLAND.

happily induced to agree to leave the digging to the Europeans, and to employ themselves in extending their cultivations for the production of food for the diggers.

On the 9th of November Mr. Charles Heaphy crossed the mountain range to Aratauga Valley on the opposite coast, and found gold to beagreat over the eastern slopes of the great range. The summit of the dividing range—an elevation of 3000 feet—Mr Heaphy found to consist of a crest of quartz rock, which subsequent analysis proved to contain gold. Several parties of diggers from Auckland now commenced operations in the Kapanga Valley, meeting with various success. None, however, of these parties were properly equipped with necessary implements, and only two or three of them had ever seen gold washed: the maximum steady yield being half an ounce per diem to a party of four men.

The Kapanga is a brook about five yards broad, flowing in a rocky bed through a mountain ravine, densely wooded with tall kauri timber (See the Illustration). The diggings are two miles from Coromandel Harbour—a port accessible to the largest shipping.

Such is the imperfect means of gold washing possessed by the diggers, and from the height of the water in the streams, the present yield of gold may not be considered a criterion of the richness of the deposit. When mechanical aid is brought to the assistance of the miner, and the work becomes systematised, there is every reason for the belief that the goldfields will prove highly remunerative.

The gold is in dust and nuggets. The largest of the latter yet found weighs 14 ounces, and consists of about equal weights of quartz and gold. Many nuggets of the size of a hazel-nut and of a French bean have been washed. The gold is found in nearly all the tributaries of the Kapanga, and has been traced over a district fifteen miles long by ten broad.

On the 15th November, as soon as it appeared that gold was in such qu antity as to warrant the belief that it could be profitably worked, the Lieutenant-Governor again visited the spot; and the native chiefs having, at their own suggestion, met his Excellency and the Bishop of New Zealand in conference, measures for the registration of native boundaries, the maintenance of order, &c., were agreed to; as also others securing to the local natives an income from the profits of the gold working (See the Illustration).

At this conference the firmest advocate for the adoption of the plan recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor was the chief Tamewha, an old man who remembers Captain Cook on his visit to Mercury Bay. Although upwards of ninety years old, this chief is not yet infirm; and he so retains his intellect as to possess unimpaired his influence over his tribe.

The sudden discovery of an extensive gold field is, in any place, a cause of excitement and change; and the more so in New Zealand, a country occupied by a powerful and warlike race of aborigines, on whose lands, and almost in whose settlements it was found. The discovery has, however, now transpired without the demonstration of even a warlike passion on the part of the half-savages who assembled to discuss in what manner they should cede the right of working the gold which existed around them; but who, nevertheless, expressed in forcible and determined words, their acquaintance with their rights and interest in the gold, and their expectation of a reasonable share in the revenue arising from its working. On such an arrangement, and with assurances of the protection of the law in their persons and property, they individually signified the agreement of cession, and resumed their occupation of the season's planting.

CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

San Francisco, October 15th, 1853.

A short time since an expedition was privately fitted out here by about two hundred men to proceed to Guymas, and take forcible or "filibustering" possession of the Mexican state of Sonora. The affair was kept as quiet as possible; but it leaked out, and many were aware of what was going forward. Curiosities, however, took no notice till the vessel was nearly ready for sea; when, without any previous warning, she was seized by a detachment of the U.S. troops, acting under orders from General Hitchcock, the Commander of the Forces on the Pacific, who had received private advises from the Washington authorities to prevent any armed force leaving this port. The vessel that the "filibusters" had chartered was the British brig *Arrow*; she was found to have on board a large supply of arms and muniments of war, and stores for a long period. These apprehensions have come to nothing, but, without doubt, the point is not given up by them; the rich unworked mines and the fertile lands of Sonora offer to their grasping and dishonest wishes too desirable a booty; but they will have warm work before they come into power. The Mexicans are well prepared for them; and the hate of old quarrels will stimulate them to exterminate, if possible, these American marauders.

From the Sandwich Islands we have information that the political agitators among the American residents have succeeded in influencing the King to dismiss his, to them, obnoxious Minister, Dr. Judd, and to choose one of their own partisans in his stead. The new Minister enters office pledged to do all in his power to secure the annexation of the kingdom to the United States, and so mischief and trouble may also be looked for in that quarter. In this state of affairs, and seeing the spirit which is actuating the Americans residing in the kingdom, the English and French Consuls have united, and filed a joint protest to this Majesty, against his entering into any proceedings or negotiations for the annexation of his kingdom to any foreign power.

There has been a most disastrous fire at Sonora, an inland mining town of considerable size, property to the amount of 300,000 dollars having been destroyed. These fires cause a shudder of alarm to us who have suffered so severely in San Francisco; but now every day our risk of any extensive conflagration becomes less. Since the last large fire 600 brick buildings have been erected, and at this time so many more are in progress; and every building, with its thick walls, iron shutters, and reserves of water, is a complete fortress against any extensive fire. In the inland towns, too, wooden buildings are daily giving place to brick; and there these are the more necessary, for the excessive heat of the summer renders every inflammable substance ready to light with the smallest spark.

Copper and other ships come to us so fast, that we have an immense influx of all kinds of goods. Store ships and warehouses are full to overflowing; and the streets and fronts of the stores receive the surplus. The consequence is that scarcely an article of commerce is selling at prime cost, and serious fears begin to be generally entained by the mercantile community that a panic is at hand. We have, however, at this time, a more than usual number of English ships in the harbour; and, as they lie moored by the side of the graceful clippers, they contrast most unfavourably, and present anything but a gratifying spectacle to our national pride. The clipper ships discharge their cargoes in good condition and every package as clean as if just delivered from the warehouse; while the large majority of English ships that are sent to this port are the vilest tubs afloat, and positively a disgrace to our country. They discharge their freight in such a wretched condition—so dirty and so damaged by salt-water, that the merchant to whom it is consigned is often ashamed to offer it for sale.

The *Julia Ann* arrived here from Sydney three days since, having on board the Irish convict and rebel, Mitchel, and his wife and family. He had escaped from Van Diemen's land to Tahiti, and was brought on from that place in the *Julia Ann*. They are making a fuss with him here; and a grand complimentary dinner is to be given to him, at which John Bigler, the Governor of the State, is, with [illegible] to preside. Mitchel does not intend to remain in California, but will shortly leave with his wife for New York.

The *Julia Ann* brings back a number of Californians from Australia, who are filling our city papers with abuse of the Australian colonies, and the sufferings and privations they have undergone in them. They say that Americans, and especially Californians, are badly treated; that indignities are constantly offered them; that the mines are far less productive than those of California; that the tone of moral society is infinitely worse than in the country; and that the merchants, upon the arrival of a cargo of American flour, conspired with the millers so to put down the price, that the flour was driven from the market back to the States.

The people of California are determined to "put through" the Great Pacific Railroad, which is to connect us with the Eastern states. Meeting after meeting is held in this city; and last week we had a large convention of delegates from all parts of the State. They were in session for two days; but nothing of importance was accomplished beyond sending out several parties of surveyors to ascertain the most practicable pass of the Sierra Nevada. This road we certainly shall have; but whether the Congress at Washington will appropriate any of the surplus national fund, or whether the gigantic undertaking is to be the result of associated companies independent of the States, remains to be seen.

The mines continue to yield well; and the shipment of gold by this mail will be very heavy. As an example of the mining items in the provincial papers, I send you the following from the *Marysville Express* of yesterday:—

Mining Intelligence.—A Mr. Chamberlain from Texas Bar, on the Yuba river, informs us that the Allegheny company, consisting of ten men, took out in three days last week the following sums:—First day, 15 lb; second day, 18 lb; third day, 17 lb. He also informs us that the same claim has yielded heretofore more than fifty thousand dollars since it was first opened. The other claims on the bar are not paying anything extra.

That you may see what they are doing in quartz-mining, I clip the following from the *Grass Valley Telegraph* of this week:—

We enjoyed the pleasure of visiting the Empire Quartz Crushing Mill a few days ago, and, while there, were informed by one of the gentlemen associated with the company that out of 110 tons of quartz they received [illegible] of amalgam; value 8980 dollars.

Also, we have been informed that the Helvetia Mining Company have realised in two days' crushing the neat little sum of 2683 dollars.

The gold at both these mills is well amalgamated, and beautifully retorted.

IRELAND.

Viceregal Court.—The Countess of St. Germans has, with her accustomed charitable feelings, ordered a large supply of winter clothing for the Christmas distribution among the poor of Castleknock and the surrounding neighbourhood.

Election at Clonmel.—The election for Clonmel will probably take place on the 20th of December. Mr. John O'Connell is the only candidate as yet, and the Leaguers have abandoned all idea of further opposition, it is not at all likely that any party will start a candidate.

More Sales of Irish Land.—Portions of the fee-simple estates of the Earl of Bantry, in the county of Cork, were sold last week. The total sum realised for those estates, which embraced Bere Island, on the north side of Bantry Bay, was £82,310; and the aggregate amount of the sales was £94,380. The rates of purchase were considered very high.

—The residue of the Knox estates, in the county of Mayo, comprising 26,000 statute acres, and yielding £2382 per annum, has also been sold, for the large sum of £75,485, or at the rate of twenty-nine years' purchase.

Royal Flax Society of Ireland.—The annual meeting of this society has been held in Belfast. The proceedings were highly satisfactory and encouraging, especially in regard to the evidence of the progress of flax cultivation in the southern districts, from whence some fine specimens were exhibited in the room.

Irish Electric Telegraph Company.—This Company have succeeded in laying down from Ballycopeland Bay upwards of three miles of submarine wire, which is securely "buoyed," and intend to connect this line with the twenty-eight miles of iron wire on board the *Albert*, and run across to Port-o'-Spital the first favourable opportunity.

Run upon a Bank.—There has been a complete "run" upon one of the savings banks in Dublin. The calls have amounted to the enormous sum of £40,000. The establishment is known to be solvent.

A Convent in Belfast.—The *News-Letter* says:—"It is stated that a house in Donegal-square is being fitted up for the reception of a Romish sisterhood. If this rumour prove correct, the spectacle of a convent established in Belfast will be for the first time witnessed."

The Disturbed Districts.—Mr. Warburton, R.M., in an official communication from the Castle, has had conveyed to himself, and the magistrates connected with the disturbed districts of the counties of Down and Armagh, the strong expression of the Lord-Lieutenant's high approval and appreciation of the prompt manner in which the late meeting of magistrates was convened, and for the measures suggested for the future preservation of the peace in the disturbed districts.

The North and the South of Ireland.—The magistrates of the north are calling upon the Executive for additional powers to repress crime and outrage in their district; and the Cork magistrates are asking for the withdrawal of the extra police force. The Lord-lieutenants suggested for consideration whether it might not be advisable to withdraw one half of the extra police now, and postpone the withdrawal of the remaining half until spring.

Conspiracy to Shoot Lord Clements.—The *Roscommon Gazette* reports:—"A warrant was issued three months ago against a person named Dillon, who is said to be the man who fired at the intended assassin selected by a party to commit the horrid deed of murder. He was arrested on Wednesday week.

Fatal Affray.—A correspondent of the *Evening Mail*, in a letter dated Monday, Nov. 21, gives an account of an affray which took place in the neighbourhood of that town on Thursday, in which one man lost his life, and another was seriously wounded. The parties engaged were principally tenants of Mr. Hagan, M.P.

Royal Geographical Society.—A meeting of the fellows and others of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening, in the rooms of the Horticultural Society, Regent-street; the Right Hon. Lord Colchester in the chair. The meeting was again very numerously attended, and amongst those present were Professor Herman Abich, of St. Petersburg; Sir Woodbine Parish, Lieut.-General Sir George Pollock, the Right Hon. Thomas Bateman, the Hon. H. Spencer Law, the Earl of Sheffield, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., Mr. Brookedon, Mr. Arrowsmith, &c. Some thirty-two noblemen and gentlemen were elected fellows of the Society, and Dr. Shaw read a paper, by Lieut.-Gen. Jochmus, being a description of "A Journey into the Balkan, or Mount Hæmus; with a description of the Defiles through this celebrated Mountain Range, and a Comparison of the Routes pursued by Darius, Hystaspes, Alexander the Great, and Marshal Diebitsch." After some introductory observations the paper went on to describe the journey from Constantinople, noticing the summer Camp of the Sultan at the European Sweet Waters, and the abandoned redoubts thrown up in 1829, when Marshal Diebitsch was advancing from Adrianople on Stamboul. In the course of his journey he visited the celebrated Bunarbarsar, which he found decidedly anti-reformist, and under the influence of the old Cafedehs, under whose standard many of the older men had made various campaigns against the revolted Bayahs of Mora and Scutari. Sultan Mahmoud's memory was abhorred by some of the Turks, as he was accused of unjustly taxing them, and for which they believed he would be called to account in the next world! With respect to the Taurus, he adopted the following description given of it by Herodotus:—"The sources of the Tearus afford us best and most abundant waters in the world. In prosecuting an expedition against Scythia, Darius, son of Hystaspes, the best and most amiable of men, Sovereign of Persia, and of all continents, arrived here with his force." Pallas, who in many parts of the waters of the Taurus, whose crystal sources certainly are amongst the "best and clearest waters in the world," were still affirmed "to be an excellent remedy for cutaneous diseases, particularly for ulcers, both in men and horses;" but "its sources, thirty-eight in number, issuing from the same rock, part of which are cold, and part warm," certainly exist in Bunarbarsar and in the village of Kema. He then went on to describe the accuracy of the Austrian maps, and the course of the Aquanis, which was incorrectly laid down. He found that in those parts of the country which have been temporarily occupied by the Russian troops, the name and nation of "Moscof" has given way to the less hostile appellation of "Russ," and was used both by Turks and Christians. After some other description of the journey, and which, from the paper not being illustrated that he had been able to discover fifteen different passes through the Balkan, although not more than five are laid down in the maps of the most modern date; but the details on the subject, with the great political advantages, especially at the present time, to be derived from them, were reserved for the continuation of the paper at a future meeting. Mr. Hogg believed, at the present time, this was a paper of considerable importance, inasmuch as the several Jochmus had discovered several passes through the Balkan, never known before. The thanks of the society were then awarded to the author. Lord Colchester directed the attention of the meeting to a number of very beautiful paintings of scenes in Southern Africa, by Mr. Baines, who has recently returned from that country, and which have already been exhibited before her Majesty and Prince Albert. The meeting then adjourned.

Cab-Drivers' Tickets.—A notice has been issued from the Metropolitan Police-office, requiring every driver of a hackney carriage to give a card with his number in the particular form and pattern inserted in the notice. The card is about an inch square, with the number printed in large figures, and the back of the card is so arranged that the proprietor may write his name and address thereon; so that he may be able to check the driver, to whom cards are given, and prevent the improper use of them. Persons with the number of his carriage. Proprietors of hackney carriages are requested to enforce upon the drivers the necessity of a strict compliance with the law, requiring a ticket to be given in every case to the hirer of the carriage when getting in, as this practice would give the public a facility in tracing carriages, and prevent drivers from being unjustly charged or suspected, in cases of complaint by hirers.

Newgate Prison.—It is a complete quarry of stone, without any order or possibility of order in it. There are a vast number of rooms in it, over which there is no inspection whatever, and nothing as a prison can remedy it. It has a most imposing exterior, which is perhaps its greatest use as a deterrer from crime, and the worst possible interior. It was built in 1780, just after the riots.—*Captain Williams.*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, an assemblage of officials and other persons attended in the House of Lords.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Campbell.

The Royal Commission having been read by the Clerk of the Crown, and the officers of the House of Commons having appeared to represent the Commons,

The Lord Chancellor declared the Parliament prorogued till the 3rd of January next.

The Parliament was prorogued accordingly.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS ABOUT THE NEW PENNY STAMPS.

The following is abridged from the "Popular Explanation of the Statute requiring a Stamp-duty of One Penny on Receipts and Orders for Money," issued by authority of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue. It well deserves general and attentive perusal:—

The public are requested to take notice that distinct stamps are prepared, having thereon respectively the words "Postage," "Receipt," "Draft." And that no stamp can be legally used except for the purpose so expressed.

RECEIPTS.

The stamp-duty payable upon a receipt given for any sum of money amounting to 40s. or upwards is 1d, to be paid by the person giving the receipt. The receipt may either be written upon stamped paper, or an adhesive stamp may be fixed to the paper upon which it is written; but in the latter case the person giving the receipt must himself cancel the stamp by writing his initials, or some portion of his signature, over it, before he delivers it, under a penalty of £10. A receipt cannot be made valid afterwards by affixing a stamp.

A person giving a receipt for money amounting to 40s. or upwards without a stamp, subjects himself to a penalty of £10; and if, when 40s. or upwards is paid, a less sum than the amount specified in the receipt, with the view to avoid the duty, or any other contrivance or device be used for the like purpose, a penalty of £50 will be incurred.

A party refusing to give a receipt incurs a penalty of £10.

Any note, memorandum, or writing *whatsoever*, given upon the payment of money, signifying that an account has been discharged, or that money has been paid, or credit given, is a receipt liable to stamp duty

Entries made by persons receiving money in pass books kept by the persons paying the money, are receipts; and for every such entry made without affixing a stamp, and writing over the stamp as hereinbefore stated, where the payments amount to 40s. or upwards, a penalty of £10 is incurred

On every occasion when money amounting to 40s. or upwards is paid, whether it be on a sale by auction or other ready money dealing, or the payment of wages, or on a transaction of any other kind or description, if any receipt be given, it must be on a stamp; and so, likewise, must a receipt for money paid on account

RECEIPTS UPON BILLS OR NOTES.

Receipts written upon promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts or orders for the payment of money, duly stamped, or upon bills of exchange drawn out of but payable in the United Kingdom, are exempt from duty.

In the case of bills drawn abroad, an unstamped receipt indorsed is valid only where the bill or note is duly stamped. A receipt, therefore, on an unstamped cheque, for the contents, is not valid without a receipt stamp.

LETTERS BY THE POST.

Letters by the post, acknowledging the safe arrival of any bills of exchange, bank notes, or other promissory notes, or other securities for money, are exempt from receipt duty; but if the receipt of money be acknowledged, a stamp is required

The exemption is confined to the mere acknowledgment of the safe arrival of such bills of exchange, bank notes, or other promissory notes or securities. It is not intended to extend the letter the effect of a discharge for money; but simply to authorise the receiver of the securities to convey to the sender the information that they have reached the hands of the person intended.

The documents, the save arrival of which may thus be acknowledged by post without a receipt-stamp, are bank post bills, Bank of England and country dollar notes, letters of credit, post-office orders, cheques, (stamped or unstamped) bills, drafts, and orders for payment of money of every description, whether due or not.

RECEIPT FOR TAXES

By the recent act, receipts for land-tax, assessed taxes, and property and income-tax, are exempted from stamp-duty; but there is no exemption in any of the above cases from receipts for any other rates or taxes

Special exemptions from receipt-duty contained in acts of Parliament are not affected by the recent act

DRAFTS OR ORDERS

A bill of exchange, draft, or order for the payment to the bearer, or to order on demand, of any sum of money, of whatever amount, is chargeable with the stamp-duty of one penny, and may be written on stamped paper, or an adhesive stamp may be used.

All other bills of exchange, drafts, or orders at or after sight or after date, for the payment of money amounting to 40s. or upwards, are chargeable with stamp-duty as heretofore

PROMISSORY NOTES

No alteration has been made in the duties of promissory notes, except now that bankers' deposit notes or accountable receipts are not chargeable with duty, notwithstanding they import that interest is to be paid.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

All documents or writings usually termed letters of credit are declared by law to be bills, drafts, or orders for the payment of money, and chargeable with stamp duty, as bills of exchange, drafts, or orders.

A letter of credit payable on demand must be on a penny stamp; but if the credit be not given until a specified day, or until advised, it is a bill of exchange, payable after date, and must be stamped accordingly.

CHEQUES ON BANKERS

A cheque on a banker payable to bearer on demand is not liable to stamp duty provided that it be issued within fifteen miles of the place where the banker carries on his business. That the place of issuing be duly specified in it, that it be dated on or before the day on which it is issued, and not after; and that it do not direct the payment to be made by a bill or note

The place at which a cheque is to be considered as issued is that where the drawer parts with possession of it; and, if it be transmitted by hand through the post, the place of posting is that where it is posted.

An unstamped cheque drawn and issued as above may be circulated at any distance from the place of issue without affecting its validity. Thus, a cheque drawn in London upon a London banker may be sent by post from London to Glasgow, or elsewhere, and negotiated there for any person.

Persons residing beyond the distance of fifteen miles from their bankers, whether such residence be occasional or permanent, ought to be at all times provided with stamps, as any infraction of the law subjects them to a penalty.

A draft irregularly issued cannot be afterwards made valid by affixing a stamp to it.

The object and effect of crossing a cheque with the names of a banker seem to be much misunderstood, inquiries being frequently made of the Board respecting the practice referring to the receipt stamp duties. A cheque is not in any way affected by being thus crossed; the crossing merely amounts to a request to the banker not to pay the cheque, except through a banker; but this request he may altogether disregard, it does not, and is not intended to import a receipt, and neither creates a necessity for a stamp, nor makes a stamped receipt unnecessary.

The Manufacturing Districts.—The accounts received from the manufacturing districts are far from satisfactory. Throughout Lancashire there has been a continued tendency to diminished activity; and in several districts the manufacturers have come to a resolution to work only four days a week, instead of six. According to the notices already given, about 60,000 operatives will be affected by the measure, irrespective of the 80,000, who have so long suffered from the strike. The general wages movement, we regret to find, continues in operation to the prejudice of all concerned. Although on the whole the accounts of the industrial state of the entire kingdom are better than could possibly have been hoped under existing circumstances, the high prices of food and fuel are beginning to be severely felt amongst the labouring class.

Arrival of the "Challenger."—The *Challenger*, a Thames-built clipper, has arrived in the Downs, from China, with a further supply of new teas. The *Challenger* sailed from Shanghae in company with the Yankee clipper ship *Nightingale*, which she fairly beat in the run home, but her passage is not equal to that of the *Cairngorm*. The *Challenger* has brought [illegible] but, as the [illegible] are not to be landed in the Downs, they will be forwarded to the Pool by steamer.

Forgery on a Life-boat Bill.—The theft of one of last a bill of £1540, drawn by Mr. M'Clure, and purporting to be accepted by Sir David Roche, of Limerick, who is extensively engaged in flour and corn operations in the south of Ireland, was cashed at the Borough Bank. The bank officials had not the slightest suspicion that the acceptance was a forgery until, on the presentation of the bill, Sir David Roche repudiated it, and denied having any knowledge of the party by whom it was drawn. It was accordingly returned protested, and then the fact that a forgery had been committed by Mr. M'Clure was clearly established. Up to the present, the forger has succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police.

RUSKIN ON ARCHITECTURE.*

We noticed the first volume of Mr. Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," containing "The Foundations," at the time of its appearance, two years ago; we did so in but a casual manner, however, and with reference more to the author's descriptive style, and the powerful episodes in which his pages abound, than to any doctrines they were intended to inculcate. Indeed, to say the truth, we did not gather enough from that first portion of Mr. Ruskin's labours to satisfy us as to the specific doctrinal points which he had in view; or, indeed, that he had any comprehensive theory to establish. The title certainly was as mystical as anything in the range of romance; and the author's intention to say many things in his preface which perhaps might have thrown a light upon his subject, was abandoned at the last moment. It was hardly for us to suppose that, in the course of a critical examination of the details of the "Stones of Venice," the result of general observations during a long course of years, the author intended to frame a general treatise upon the history and principles of architecture, and to fix the relative merits of its various styles and periods. We say this advisedly, and more especially in regard to the stones of Venice, than those of many other places which might have been chosen, because of the accidental and peculiar circumstances under which the buildings of Venice were reared, and, we may add, the absence of distinct and original character in the architecture of Venice at any period. The stones of Venice, though their massive grandeur is very imposing when reflected in the dark surface of the Laguna, and their sculptured details very rich, beautiful, and interesting, are of no particular age or style, but rather a mixture of all the styles prevailing in the darker period of the middle ages, down to the darkest hour just before the dawning of the revival. At the beginning, indeed, some of the identical blocks themselves were brought from the ruins of more ancient buildings on the main land: buildings erected when there was a style, or the remains of certain styles; and the innumerable changes of fashion which, from the subsequently exhibited, came to her generally at second hand from the Continent also, and were arbitrarily applied in patching up existing buildings, without regard to fitness in the result, or the inherent virtues and principles of the several styles themselves.

Whilst we can go a long way with Mr. Ruskin in his admiration of the barbaric and confused—we must add, the prodigal, and sometimes tawdry, magnificence of Byzantine art—many curious specimens of which exist at Venice—we cannot help recollecting that the remains of Byzantine architecture in Venice are of a date not much earlier (the twelfth century) than when, in all the rest of Europe, that style was about to be superseded by the Pointed, or Gothic; that these remains are to a great extent factitious, and mixed up with additions of later date; whilst fine buildings of pure Byzantine architecture, of various dates from the sixth to the twelfth century, are to be found in Constantinople, in Asia Minor, in Italy, in Germany, in short, wherever the arts of civilisation had made themselves felt. And if the buildings of Venice be but of very inferior importance as samples of the Byzantine, much less are they even noticeable as types of the Gothic school; it being precisely at Venice that Gothic architecture in its purity and completeness was less known and less employed than in almost any other part of Europe. Indeed, little more than some of the decorative forms were adopted of Gothic—the structural principles never attempted—and these, are seen for the most part, strangely placed between Byzantine remains and Renaissance additions, the latter abounding everywhere. If, then, by "The Stones of Venice," we are to understand the architecture of Venice, as a definite and recognizable style, that architecture dates from the end of the fifteenth century, and its characteristics are as different from Byzantine and Gothic, as those two are from one another; the principal masters it being San Michele, Sansovino, and Palladio; whose well-known printed works have found a succession of imitators in this country, beginning with Inigo Jones, and ending with—no, our list of lath-and-plaster decorators is not yet closed.

The object of Mr. Ruskin, however, in producing these three very portly tomes, is—1st, to assert the superiority of Byzantine over Classic architecture; 2ndly, the superiority of Gothic architecture over both; and, 3rdly, to denounce the Classic, or, as he calls it, the Renaissance school, as an abomination in itself, to be execrated and outlawed by all sane and honest men; and, with singular perverseness, he selects Venice as the field for examples of these three positions.

In his third volume, and in his concluding observations, he thus lays down the steps to be taken, as preliminary even to the attempt to establish a healthy school of architecture in this country:—

First, let us cast out, utterly, whatever is connected with the Greek, Roman, or Renaissance architecture, in principle or in form. We have seen above, that the whole mass of the architecture founded on Greek or Roman models, which we have been in the habit of building for the last three centuries, is utterly devoid of all life, virtue, honourableness, or power of doing good. It is base, unnatural, unfruitful, unenjoyable, and impious. Pagan in its origin, proud and unholy in its revival, paralysed in its old age; yet making prey, in its dotage, of all the good and living things that were springing around it in their youth, as the dying and desperate King, who had long fenced himself so strongly with the towers of it, is said to have filled his failing veins with the blood of children; an architecture invented, as it seems, to make plagiarists of its architects, slaves of its workmen, and sybarites of its inhabitants; an architecture in which intellect is idle, invention impossible, but in which all luxury is gratified, and all insolence fortified; the first thing we have to do is to cast it out, and shake the dust of it from our feet for ever. Whatever has any connection with the five orders, or with any one of the orders, whatever is Doric, or Ionic, or Tuscan, or Corinthian, or Composite, or in anywise Greecel or Romanized, whatever betrays the smallest respect for Vitruvian laws, or conformity with Palladian work, that we are to endure no more: to cleanse ourselves of these "cast-clouts and rotten rags," is the first thing to be done in the court of our prison. Then, to turn our prison into a palace is an easy thing. We have seen above, that, exactly in the degree in which Greek or Roman architecture is lifeless, unprofitable, and unchristian, in the same degree our own ancient Gothic is animated, serviceable, and faithful. We see that it is flexible to all duty, enduring to all time, instructive to all hearts, and holy in all its offices. It is capable alike of all lowliness and all dignity; fit alike for cottage porch or castle gateway; in domestic service, familiar; in religious, sublime, simple and playful, so that childhood may read it: yet clothed with a power that can awe the mightiest and exalt the loftiest of human spirits: an architecture that kindles every faculty in its workmen, and addresses every emotion in its beholders; which with every stone that is laid on its solemn walls, raises some human heart a step nearer heaven, and which, from its birth, has been incorporated with the existence, and in all its form a symbolical of the faith, of Christianity. In its architecture let us henceforward build—alike the church, the palace, and the cottage; but oh, ally let us use it for our civil and domestic buildings. These, once ennobled, our ancient and noble works will be exalted together with them; but churches are not the proper scenes for experiments in untried architecture, nor for exhibitions of unaccustomed beauty.

We reprint this passage, though rather long for extract, instead of making a selection of shorter passages to make up a general summary of our author's position. In taking the liberty to examine that position we beg to observe that we shall confine ourselves to the subject as an architectural question, declining to discuss abstract fancies of moral or religious import, which Mr. Ruskin seeks to mix up with it, but which we consider far too serious for such an association.

Before proceeding to criticism of Mr. Ruskin's numerous assertions, we would impress the reader with a notion of the manner and light in which, in our opinion, the subject of architecture, both historically and critically, should be considered. In architecture, as in all the other arts of life, there has been no absolute period of beginning, no absolute dates of change; it being the result of the growth of ages, and the changing requirements of successive generations: one style or school has followed upon those which preceded it, borrowing more or less from all, until it becomes impossible to fix the line of demarcation between one style and another, by which all that is respectively due to each may be certainly allotted, leaving the elements of the others complete.

Mr. Ruskin, in his earliest references, goes only back so far as to Greek art; but Greek art itself grew out of Egyptian, Indian, Assyrian, whence all the types were formed, variously modified. These materials, however, the Greeks reduced to order and proportion, and in their hands they became what have since been acknowledged as the models of excellence. Transformed to Rome in the time of her greatness, the architecture of the Greeks received some modifications and additions, amongst the latter notably the arch. In the days of Rome's decline, Romanised Greek art was carried back to Greece, and became Byzantine: a magnificent example of which exists to this day, after a lapse of twelve centuries, in the Mosque of St. Sophia. Upon the final destruction of Rome, and afterwards of the Byzantine Empire, their art examples and art practitioners were scattered over the face of the earth; the old elements of art were thrown together in new combinations, receiving new accessions from the north of Europe, and from the plains of the Saracen until, at last, from the resolution of the conflicting tendencies of all, uprose the sublime, the richly-varied, the elaborate, and eminently scientific Gothic; in which the principles of the arch and of vaulting were carried out to their extremest limits in the groined ceiling of the cathedral nave, and the decorative resources of the chisel lavished upon the cathedral porch, the cathedral altar and choir, and the monastic cloister. Each of these styles served its particular purpose, and lived its time: there was a family affinity between them all; and he who cannot see points of interest and of beauty in them all, must have a limited capacity for poetic enjoyment—if, indeed, he can pretend to any taste for what concerns Art beyond its surface. And if it be true of architecture, as of other arts, that the demand regulates the supply; that the changes in its structural arrangement and outward forms have all been in obedience to the particular requirements of successive ages; it follows that, to attempt to forcibly resuscitate a dead style, and to thrust it into the place of a legitimate successor, must be an absurd and thankless battling against the natural order of events. To apply this remark simply to the Gothic style. That style lived to a ripe age: fostered by wealth and religious fervour, it achieved the highest perfection in structural contrivance and decorative taste. Like all favoured arts, towards the end of its career it began to betray extravaganoies, eccentric conceits of form, and meretricious ornamentation, which too clearly foretold its fall; when, contemporaneously, the public mind also took a sudden turn. Religious fervour was lost in intellectual and selfish enjoyment; the hoarded wealth was no longer applied to build and decorate the cathedral and the monastery; and Gothic architecture—the architecture *par excellence* of the Christian temple—was, under our Tudors, modified and humiliated to the requirements of the Palatial hall; and, in the mercantile era of the last of that family, became entirely lost in the stunted outline, the purely domestic architecture known as Elizabethan. It was under these circumstances, so humiliating to art, that the applicable virtues of Greek, or Greek-Roman architecture, already largely brought into use on the Continent, made their way into this country also, under Jones, Wren, and others. That they have not been so fairly handled or richly endowed with us as in Italy and France, is no fault of the style, but of ourselves; and whilst we may denounce the lath-and-plaster tawdriness of the Renaissance villa, as well as the lath-and-plaster absurdities of modern or "carpenter's" Gothic, we cannot consent, with Mr. Ruskin, to "cast out utterly whatever is connected with the Greek, Roman, or Renaissance architecture in principle or in form;" being imbued with deep-rooted reverence for the Parthenon and St. Peter's, and forced to the acknowledgment of appropriate stateliness and the merit of the convenient arrangement in the Roman and Florentine Palazzi.

We will not enter upon a war of words upon the subject; reserving for a future occasion to examine the grounds upon which Mr. Ruskin levels such serious charges as those of "baseness, lifelessness, impiety, uselessness, unfruitfulness, &c.," against all architecture that "has any connection with the five orders, or any one of the five orders." But we will conclude our present notice by suggesting to Mr. Ruskin that he is in error as to the convertibility of the Gothic to domestic purposes: that neither the dimensions, nor the materials usually found in the secular buildings of the humbler class are equal to the requirements of that style; and that it is a desecration of its lofty resources to attempt to accommodate them to the palace and the cottage; besides, that, when so accommodated, the resulting work is not so convenient as if all the fetishism had been left out.

Mr. Ruskin's error arises from a misconception of the essential characteristics—a want of acquaintance with the very genius, of Gothic architecture, as we are prepared to prove in a subsequent paper. In the meantime, we conclude our present notice by remarking that Mr. Ruskin is strangely in error, historically, as to the extent to which Gothic architecture was applied, when he exclaims, "We have destroyed the goodly architecture of our cities; we have substituted one wholly devoid of beauty and meaning," in place of Gothic; and again—"It needs but little inquiry into the spirit of the past to ascertain what, once for all, I would desire here clearly and forcibly to assert—*that, wherever Christian church architecture has been good and lovely, it has been merely the perfect development of the common dwelling-house architecture of the period.*" If he will examine the records of the domestic architecture of the past in England, France, Germany—Europe in general, he will find abundant grounds to re-consider this hasty and sweeping assertion: he will find that Gothic church architecture was a speciality, being completely distinct from every other structural arrangement—very distinct, even, from the style used in the palace of the monarch, and the castellated mansion of the proud noble; and still more widely distinct from the "common dwelling-house architecture of the period" during which Gothic architecture was in vogue—the materials of which were mud and wattles (occasionally wood) for the walls, and thatch for the roofs. The use of brick in dwelling-houses, was a rare novelty, even in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—so much so, that the few instances of it are recorded as marvels by the historians of the time; and the stately piles of Westminster, of York, of Salisbury, and of Cologne, were as much matters of pride and wonderment to the burgesses of the day in which they were reared, as they have been to succeeding generations.

(To be continued.)

* The "Stones of Venice." By John Ruskin. Vol. II. "The Sea-stories." Vol. III. "The Fall." Smith, Elder, and Co.

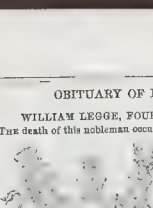
WHAT THE MASON HAS DONE.—Centuries before the dawn of civilisation in the Empires of the West, he constructed those monuments of rude but magnificent grandeur which could now on the banks of the Ganges and the Nile. It was he who reared the stately temples to Minerva and Jupiter, which are so inseparably associated with all that is noble in Grecian philosophy—all that is beautiful in Grecian art. And in the dark ages which followed the downfall of western civilisation, when the temples of Rome were ruined, the palaces of the Cæsars plundered, the Pantheon despoiled, the amphitheatres laid waste, it was he who reared up the noble piles of Christian architecture which ushered in a new era in the history of the world, and another and a more beneficent period of human existence.—*The Builder.*

CAUTION TO THE BENEVOLENT.—Many charitable persons, and particularly naval officers, have of late been extensively defrauded by an impostor who sends letters in the names of various naval officers professing to have formerly served with the person to whom he applies. The handwriting is the same in all cases seen, though many different names have been assumed; and a copy of a "distress warrant" is usually enclosed, with a request that the answer may be directed to a post-office named—the whole case being an entire fiction.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

WILLIAM LEGGE, FOURTH EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

The death of this nobleman occurred on the 22nd ult., at Patshull, his family seat, in Staffordshire. His Lordship was born Nov. 29, 1784, the eldest son of George, third Earl, K.G., by Frances, his wife, daughter of Heneage, Earl of Aylesford. He married first, April 25, 1821, Frances-Charlotte, daughter of Charles Chetwynd, second Earl Talbot; and, secondly, October 25, 1826, Frances, second daughter of George, fifth Viscount Barrington. By the former, who died October 3, 1824, he had an only



son, William Walter, Viscount Lewisham, now fifth Earl of Dartmouth, and by the latter, who died Aug. 12, 1849, he has left a numerous issue.

The first Peer of the Legge family (originally enriched by commerce in London) was George Legge, a naval and military officer of eminence, who was created Baron Dartmouth in 1682. His Lordship was sent, as Admiral of the whole English fleet, to demolish Tangier; and subsequently enjoyed, in an especial degree, the favour of King James II. His son, William, first Earl of Dartmouth, was one of the Lords Justices of Great Britain on the demise of Queen Anne. From him the nobleman whose death we record was fourth in descent.

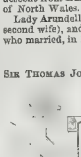
MARY, DOWAGER LADY ARUNDELL, OF WARDOUR.

This excellent and much-respected lady, widow of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, died recently at Argyll-street, Regent-street, aged 73. Her Ladyship was third daughter of Robert Burnett Jones, Esq., of Ades, in Sussex, Attorney-General of Barbadoes, Jamaica (by Mary, his wife, only daughter and heir of Robert Burnett, Esq., of Bishop Burnett's family) of Henry Jones, Esq., who derived his descent from Edmowain Bendew, founder of the Thirteenth Noble Tribe of North Wales.

Lady Arundell's marriage took place in 1806 (she was Lord Arundell's second wife), and its issue consisted of two sons and a daughter, Mary, who married, in 1828, Sir Richard Digby Neave, Bart., and died in 1849.

SIR T. J. CLAVERING, BART.

Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bart., of Axwell, in the county of Durham, was the representative of one of the oldest baronetcies in the north of England, its creation dating as far back as 1661. Sir Thomas was the eighth baronet: he was the eldest son of George Clavering, Esq., of Greencroft, the sixth baronet's second son, and he succeeded his uncle, the seventh baronet, the 14th October, 1794. Sir Thomas John Clavering, in 1793, raised, at his own expense, a troop of yeomanry; he was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1817. He married, the 21st August, 1791, Clara, daughter of John de



Gallais, Count de la Sable, of Anjou, by whom he has had issue, an only son, his successor, and two daughters, both married to foreign barons of family and distinction. Sir Thomas died at Clifton on the 11th ult., in the eighty-second year of his age.

LADY CAROLINE SANFORD.

Lady Caroline Anne Sanford was the second daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, and the sister of the late and the present Earls. She was married, the 21st June, 1841, to Edward Ayshford Sanford, Esq., of Nynehead, Somersetshire. Lady Caroline expired at Brighton, after a long illness, on the 26th ult. Her deceased lord surBrighton (by her husband and several members of her Ladyship's attached family; among whom were her brother-in-law and sister, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS BRADFORD, G.C.B.

This gallant veteran, who served with honour in some of the most glorious battles of the Peninsula, died on the 28th ult., in Eaton-square. Sir Thomas Bradford was the son of Thomas Bradford, Esq., of Ansdown, Sussex, by his wife, a daughter of William Otter, Esq., of Wickham, Sussex, by his wife, a daughter of William Otter, Esq., of Wickham, Notts. He entered the army, as Ensign, on the 20th of October, 1793, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. He was employed as an Assistant Adjutant-General with the army in Hanover, under Lord Cathcart, in 1805; and, during the campaign in South America, was present at the attack and siege of Monte Video, and at the attack on Buenos Ayres. In June, 1808, he was appointed to the Adjutant-General's department of the army in Portugal, and was at the battles of Vimeira and Corunna. He commanded a brigade of the Portuguese army from the end of 1811 to the general peace of 1814; and was engaged in most of the great actions of that period. Sir Thomas had received a cross and one clasp for Corunna, Salamanca, Victoria, San Sebastian, and Nive. He was made a General on the 23rd November, 1841; and Colonel of the 4th (the King's Own) Regiment of Foot on the 7th February, 1846—which post he held at his death. Sir Thomas was twice married; and leaves, by his first marriage, two sons and three daughters. Sir Thomas, at the time of his death, was in his seventy-six years old. He was brother of the late Sir Henry Rolles Bradford, K.C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, who died in 1816, from a wound received at Waterloo.

THE REV. H. B. WILSON.

The Rev Dr. Harry Bristow Wilson, Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Apostle, the eldest clergyman in the metropolis, died some days since, in the eighteith year of his age. The deceased gentleman was born on the 23rd of August, 1774, and was for many rev. gentleman was born on the 23rd of August, 1774, and was for many years a master of the Merchant Tailors' School. On the 2nd of August, 1816, he was collated by Archbishop Sutton to the Rectory of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Apostle, which he held till the day of his death, a period of thirty-seven years. He was, shortly prior to his demise, about retiring from the active duties of his profession, and had obtained the permission of the Bishop of London to appoint a curate, who should take the sole charge of the parish. In a letter enclosing a address to his parishioners, Dr. Wilson, however, expressed a hope that he might die in the reading-desk, or at the communion-table, and that he might be interred in the church without being taken home, adding, that a London incumbent, whom he had for years esteemed as a friend, had promised to read the burial-service over him.

Munificent Bequests.—The late W. Parsons, Esq., of Miltonnext Gravesend, Kent, who died in December, 1852, bequeathed to the following public institutions these handsome legacies: British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Religious Tract Society, £300; London Missionary Society, £500; Surrey Chapel Benevolent Society, £100; Southwark Sunday School Society, £100; Mare pond Sunday Schools, £100; Infant School of Zion Chapel, Gravesend, £50. The above legacies are by the will directed to be paid free of legacy duty, and are now in course of payment by the executors.

The Late Fogs.—The dense fogs which have prevailed lately have caused considerable detention to the steamers plying between Bristol, Newport, and Cardiff. The *Swift*, for Cardiff, did not start from Monday to Wednesday. The *Dart* missed one tide on every tide from Newport to Bristol. The *Avon*, screw steamer, was, however, the most unfortunate, as on her voyage from Newport to Bristol she went ashore at the second point in the Bristol river, in endeavouring to avoid the *Lamp Jones*. No injury was sustained by the vessel or passengers, the latter having safely landed just after she struck. The fog was so dense at the time that steamers passing were not observed by each other.

Art among the People.—A circular to the masters of schools throughout the kingdom, in connection with the department of Science and Art, has been issued with a view to collect evidence as to the best mode now practised of giving elementary instruction in drawing. The masters are desired to express their opinion—1. As to the extent to which they consider drawing can be taught to a child in one hour a week, or, considering vacations, &c., about forty hours a year. 2. The process in detail, by which such instruction can best be given. 3. The character of the examples to be used, and some definition of the stages in which they should be used.

Belle Sauvage.—A Philadelphian Correspondent asks whether Blue Bell, Blue Anchor, &c., are corruptions of some other emblem, such as that which in London transformed *La Belle Sauvage* into the Bell Savage. This is not the fact. The Bell Savage on Ludgate-hill was originally kept by one Isabella Savage. A contemporary has-onian, writing of one of the leaders in a rebellion in the days of Queen Mary, says, "He then sat down upon a stone, opposite to Bell Savage's Inn."—*Notes and Queries.*

TURKISH COFFEE-HOUSE.

TURKISH COFFEE-HOUSE.

The Coffee-houses in all the Oriental towns are great places of resort; they are a sort of clubs, where the miscellaneous population resort to while away the forenoon, and talk over the gossip of the day. The seats are a sort of benches, cushioned, placed along three sides of the apartment; and there sit men of various ages and all nations, cross-legged, looking very grave, interchanging occasional observations; now smoking the *tchibouk* or *narghile*; now sipping the tiny cup of coffee. This coffee of Turkey, by the way, is an abominable compound, and very much overrated in the estimation of those who have not tasted it. It is generally made fresh for each customer; the coffee provided being poured into a small pot holding about half a gill, then boiled, and poured, grounds and all, into a tiny cup about as big as an egg-cup. The coffee then has to be carefully sipped; the grounds remaining, and standing nearly half-way up the cup. Many of the Coffee-houses are barbers' shops also; so that the miscellaneous character of the assemblies which take place in them may be imagined.

HIRSOVA.

Hirsova, the ancient Carsium, is a small town in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, between Czernawoda and Ibrail, which are a short distance above Galatz, in Moldavia, and on the left bank of the river. It is picturesquely situated at the opening of a defile between two eminences, from one of which frown the ruins of a Turkish castle. The town was long ago destroyed, in the war with the Russians, and now consists of a small collection of mud huts. The Danube, at this point is very broad, being split into several channels by numerous small islands, which continue nearly all the way to Galatz, and render the navigation intricate.

TRAVELLING IN WALLACHIA.

Our Engraving gives a fair, and not exaggerated idea, of the fatigues and dangers of travelling in Wallachia, particularly in bad weather. The particular scene is in the passage of the Bouzeo, in the neighbourhood of Bucharest. The horses are strong and good, but the roads are very bad. The postilions use all their energies, shouting, flogging to get their teams along; and, rolling fearfully about from side to side, the carriage at length reaches the top of an ascent, or the end of a rut or hole. On arriving at the post-house for a relay, the postilions call out their horses by name, who come out very docilely, and submit to be harnessed.

The western part of Wallachia is generally mountainous, and the hills reach to the banks of the Danube. A great part of the country, especially in the north, is covered with forests—firs, oaks, and beeches. In the elevated part of the country there are extensive pastures. In the level and marshy parts there is excellent pasture for cattle, of which great numbers are annually fattened. The tributaries of the Danube have their sources in the Carpathians, and their direction is south in the western part of the country, south-east in the middle part, and east in the eastern parts. Of these the Jaroulitza, or Yanolitza, comes from the Carpathians, near the Tomost Pass: at first it runs south for thirty miles, and afterwards south-east, east, and north-east, till it reaches the Danube, a little below Hirsova. The Boza comes from Transylvania, flows through the pass of Bozan, or Buza, and joins the Sereth twelve miles above the junction of this river with the Danube, after an easterly course of 120 mi. s. All these rivers are navigable for barges; but the navigation is rendered impracticable in many places by rocks, shallows, and other obstacles. Besides the larger rivers, there are many smaller streams which traverse the country. In the marshy districts there are several large lakes, formed by branches of the Danube; and in the rainy season, or when the snow on the Carpathians melts, the low tracts along the Danube are inundated for many miles in breadth.

Bucharest, or more correctly Bukaresht, is the capital of Wallachia. The road from thence into Kronstadt, in Transylvania, leads through Targovist, on the Jalomitza. Giurgevo, on the Danube, opposite Rustchuk, we have already described. Krajova, or Krayova, a fine town, has considerable commerce: it is situated on the Shyl, in the centre of Little Wallachia; or the western part of Wallachia, between the Alata in the east, and Hungary and the Danube on the west. Krajova is generally called the capital of Little Wallachia.

HIRSOVA, ON THE DANUBE.

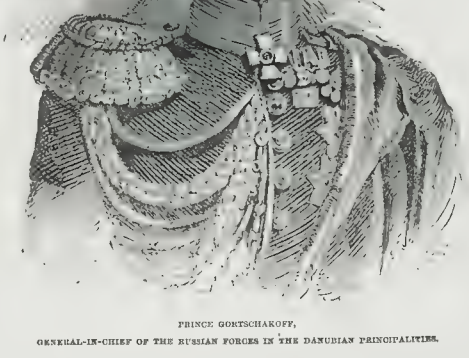
PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF,

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The participation by comparatively unknown men in great enterprises renders, for the time, their names as notorious as the deeds in which they take a part. Some warriors make opportunities for themselves; others have to wait until distinction is thrust upon them. If the occasion had not called them into action, it is probable that their previous deeds—whether in diplomacy or in the routine of home service—would have remained unrecorded; and we need only refer to our own Army or Navy Lists for proofs of the capriciousness of fortune, in leaving military or naval men at the zero of distinction, or raising them to the zenith. The names of Prince Menschikoff and Prince Gortschakoff stand out at this moment in bold relief in Russian contemporary history; and yet it is doubtful whether the British public would ever have had the hard necessity of pronouncing them, if the battalions of the Russian empire had not been arrayed against Turkey. Certainly, the name of Menschikoff has its *souvenirs*. The reader of Russian history could not fail to have his attention arrested by the exploits of the first Prince Menschikoff, in the reign of Peter the Great; or to be struck by the great talents to which he owed his rise, or by the ignominy of his fall. In tracing the career of Prince Gortschakoff, there is an absence of that ancestral fame which renders the deeds of the present Russian Plenipotentiary more memorable; and our sketch of the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies will, therefore, necessarily be confined within smaller limits.

Of the actual date of the birth of Prince Gortschakoff we have not a record; but we believe it to have been later than the year 1792, and before the year 1796. In the year 1828, we find him serving in the artillery of the Imperial Guards; in 1829, he was nominated to the staff of the Kratcowski Corps, and he served with it in Silistria and at Schumla in that year. Of course we do not pretend to enter into a history of the war as it raged at that time between the Russians and the Turks. We confine ourselves to that portion with which Prince Gortschakoff was connected. Redschid Pacha, the Grand Vizier, being at that time in force at Schumla, the Governor of Silistria, menaced by the Russians, applied to him for assistance. Redschid created a division by an attack elsewhere, in the course of which the Turks showed a bravery quite equal to that which has lately excited so much surprise. General Diebitsch was compelled to march from Silistria on the 8th of June, with Count Pahlen's corps, to reinforce General Roth, while General Krassofsky was left to continue the beleaguerment of Silistria. Prince Gortschakoff was with his corps, and took part in the artillery operations. It was not until the 30th of June that, breaches having been made, the commander of the fortress offered a capitulation, and at last the Pacha and his garrison surrendered as prisoners of war. The siege had lasted six weeks, and the Russians had 1200 men killed and wounded. No sooner was the reduction of Silistria accomplished, than General Krassofsky's corps was ordered to Schumla; but he could not bring up his last men till the 15th July. Of Gortschakoff we find no special mention in the despatches; but he was actively engaged in all these operations, the object of which was to occupy the attention of Redschid Pacha while Diebitsch passed with the strength of his army across the Balkan. We find one engagement, when the Turks attacked Krassofsky's corps, near Marasch, unsuccessfully. The last-named General had accomplished the object of his chief, in having engaged the attention of the Vizier, and yet kept up his communication with the main Russian army. Very shortly after, the treaty of Adrianople put an end to the war.

Prince Gortschakoff remained on the staff of the artillery, and in connection with Krassofsky's corps, until 1831, when he was called upon to take part in the war in Poland. He was at this time one of the chief staff-officers of Count Pahlen. For his services during the campaign, he was made Lieutenant-General. As Commander-in-Chief of the Concentrated Artillery, he distinguished himself at various places during the campaign. At Grochow, the artillery were called more into play than they had hitherto been. Count Pahlen had been compelled to retreat before the Polish troops, when, by the concentration of a tremendous artillery force, the battle was turned once more in favour of the Russians. The artillery were under the command of Prince Gortschakoff. In the subsequent operations, during the advance on Warsaw, Prince Gortschakoff distinguished himself in an affair at



PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF,
GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Ostrolenka, which sustained for a long time the fire of his artillery, till the Poles were compelled to abandon it, in flames. While the Russians subsequently crossed the river, Prince Gortschakoff protected the bridge with his artillery. Ultimately, he succeeded in maintaining the bridge, although the Poles claimed the victory on the day's whole operations. Diebitsch was suddenly taken off by the cholera, and was succeeded by Marshal Paskewitsch, who continued the movements on Warsaw.

That capital was at length invested, and on the 7th September capitulated to the Russian General. Prince Gortschakoff distinguished himself during the siege, in which his office as commander of artillery rendered him a most important agent of the General-in-Chief. After the retreat of Count Soll, he was put on the staff of the active army. In 1843 he was promoted to the rank of General of Artillery; and in 1846 was made Military Governor of Warsaw, which post he still continues to hold. He served in the Hungarian War of 1849, in which he took an important part, in the same branch of the service as in Poland and the Danubian provinces. In 1852 he represented Russia at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

On the occupation of the Danubian provinces during the present year, Prince Gortschakoff was appointed to the chief command of the Imperial forces. When he entered Wallachia, he published, under superior orders, a proclamation, to the effect that his Royal master had no design of conquest; and that the inhabitants would be in every way protected in their independence. Whether this was believed by him at the time we know not; but events soon showed that the Russian commander either had never intended to fulfil his promises, or that the power to do so had been taken from him by the necessities of war. The next act of Prince Gortschakoff, that in any way denoted his character, was his celebrated appeal to the fanaticism of the Russians, ending with the memorable words, "Mort aux Payens!" The reader will not have forgotten, either, his reply to Omer Pacha, when desired by that chief to evacuate the Principalities. "I have no orders," said he, "either to commence hostilities, to conclude peace, or to evacuate the Principalities."

Prince Gortschakoff has gradually risen from a comparatively subordinate rank in the artillery to very high posts. He is Aide de-Camp General, General of Artillery, and Chief d'Etat Major of the active army. Besides being Military Governor of Warsaw, he is also the foremost member of the Council of Administration of the kingdom of Poland; and, in the absence of Prince Paskewitsch of Erivan, as the Namiestnik, or Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, it is his privilege to preside at the deliberations of the Council.

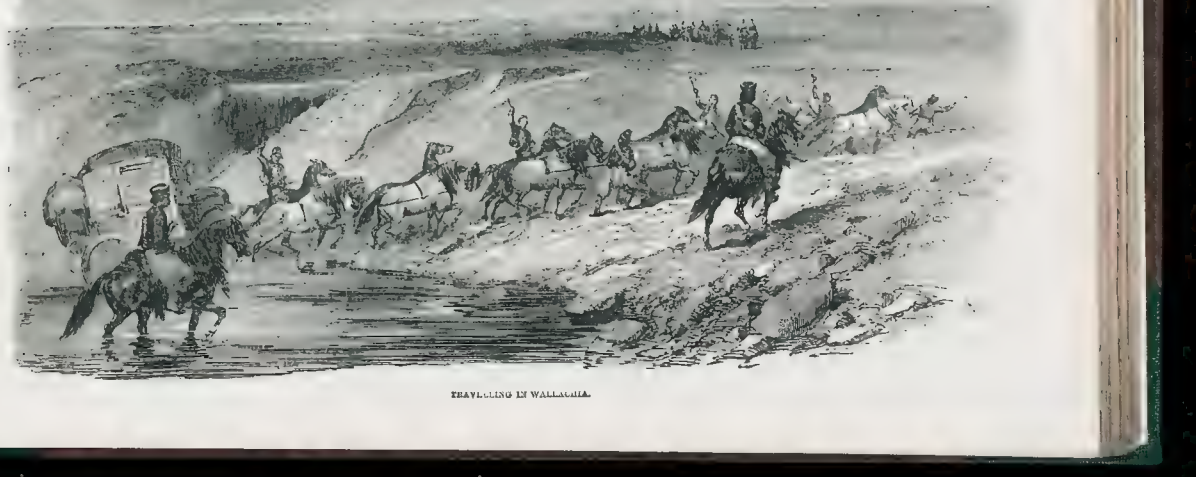
An elder brother of Prince Gortschakoff served in Germany and France, held a command in Diebitsch's army which went to Adrianople, and was, in 1839, named Governor-General of Western Siberia. A younger brother has distinguished himself in the diplomatic service. He was Chief Secretary of Legation in London in 1824; and was afterwards at Florence, Vienna, and Stuttgard. At the latter place he negotiated the marriage between the Grand Duchess Olga and the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The following interesting information relative to the Russian army (abridged from the *Morning Chronicle*) appears in a letter from Sir C. Shaw, who is now at the seat of war on the Danube:—

The officers of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers of the Imperial Guard have the same impedimenta and unfair privileges as the officers of the British Foot Guards, an ensign having the rank of lieutenant, a lieutenant that of captain, and a captain the rank of lieutenant-colonel, of the line. All the officers of the Imperial Guard must be nobles. The Emperor of Russia, with the desire and hope that the Imperial Guard officers may be kept on a level, as to military character, with those of the line, obliges each officer of the Imperial Guard to serve three years in the army of the Caucasus, where they are daily engaged in actual harassing warfare. The privates of all the Imperial Guard are chosen for their height; and the officers must also be tall, in order not to disfigure the appearance of a regiment by the officers being about one half of the size of the men on their right and left, and having helmets or grenadier caps larger than their bodies. We have our Scots Greys, and the Life Guards on black horses; but the Russians have whole battalions of Guards, not only of the same size, but all the men with light hair and blue eyes; and other battalions with brown hair and black eyes, all having a similar expression —producing the same effect on the superficial observer as the Elgin marbles did on the famous Ayrshire sculptor Thom, who, being asked by the celebrated Chantrey his opinion of these farfamed statues, answered:—"Faith, no muckle; they hae an gat yas nose" (Anglice—"Faith, not very much; they have all got the same sort of nose"). The barracks of the Imperial Guards are beautifully arranged, and have attached to them kitchen-gardens, which the men are encouraged to cultivate. They do this to such perfection that their messes are not only abundantly supplied with the best of vegetables, but selling the surplus allows them to add a large sum to their regimental fund.

I believe there has been no change in the Russian pay since 1830. A Russian private receives the yearly pay of £1 12s. 6d.; a Prussian soldier, £4 15s.; and a French, from £5 8s. to £9 4s.; a lieutenant-general in the Russian service receives £180 per annum, being equal to a first captain in Prussia. An ensign in the British service (the worst paid man in it) receives as much pay as the best paid colonel in Russia; a Russian captain gets £60 per annum, while a British lieutenant receives about double the sum. Other Russian officers connected with the staff of the army are paid in similar proportion, and this miserable pay of the officers may account for much of the sufferings of the Russian soldiers, and for the comparatively few bayonets and sabres brought into the field. Although the Russian soldier's pay is bad, if his rations were served out to him according to the "Regulation List," they would be nearly as well off as the British soldier. Besides, another great confusion arises from the number of different nations in the same regiment, as for instance, flour to make 1½lb. of bread may be sufficient for the men from the south of Russia, while those who come from the far north and vicinity of Archangel are scarcely contented with 7 lbs. of bread, the northern inhabitants eating more than the southern. When troops are quartered in villages, a month's rations are drawn at a time, and given to the peasants in whose houses the troops are quartered, and they are then obliged to feed the soldiers well. On the borders of the Black Sea, and towards the



TRAVELLING IN WALLACHIA.

Caucasus, the climate is an unhealthy, that, at certain seasons of the year, coffee, tea, wine, and spirits are served out to the troops. All accounts state that the pay of the Russian functionaries is by no means sufficient for their luxurious style of living. The bodies of troops are cantoned at great distances; that the difficulty to find out the truth is very great, and it is not to be wondered at that they give in false returns, and draw pay and rations for more men than are actually in the quarters. The Emperor Nicholas is well aware of this system; and he is continually on the move, so as to come unexpectedly and suddenly upon the authorities, and to judge from personal observation; but it is impossible for any one man to prevent great abuses occurring over such an immense extent of country.

I still maintain that though the army of Russia may be formidable in numbers, yet, on account of the discontented subjects and her extensive frontier, ill shifted by hostile tribes, she dare not bring a force of 150,000 men out of Russia without exposing herself to immense risk. But what is the character of these 150,000 men? Napoleon, and all the French officers of his day, said that the Russian infantry were nearly as good as the British. All officers agree as to the excellence of their artillery. What say you, Charles X., of France of their cavalry? After the peace of 1814 the Emperor Alexander had a review at Versailles, and two French regiments of infantry were on the ground. The Russian Cuirassiers made a charge, and Charles X., then Count of Artois, called out, "Splendid! no troops in the world could withstand such cavalry." "Pardon, pardon, your Royal Highness. Look at these two regiments of infantry," said Alexander: "these have successfully opposed my Cuirassiers." Both remarks were heard by all around, my informant being an officer of one of those regiments on the ground.

Captain Nolan, of the 15th British Hussars, speaks, in his excellent work on "Cavalry Tactics," of the Russian and British cavalry. Of the former he says, "I had heard of fine horses in Russia, but I conspicuously said to myself: 'Whatever they are, they cannot be equal to English.' However, I went to Russia, and seeing is believing. Their horse artillery and cavalry are far better mounted than ours, and their horses are immeasurably superior in those qualities which constitute the fine warhorse, namely—courage, constitution, vigour, strength of limb, and great power of endurance under fatigue and privation." Of English cavalry he says, "Decked out in showy trappings, their riders decorated with feathers and plumes, they look well to the superficial observer; but the English cavalry are not what they should be. If brought fresh into the field of battle, the spirit of the British soldier, the pluck of the men would doubtless achieve great things for the moment; but they could not endure, they could not follow up, they could not come again."

The elite of the Russian army is the detached army of the Caucasus, consisting of a force, always ready to march, of 115,000 men of all arms, regular and irregular, and with a reserve which makes a total of 150,000. There is great sickness also here, and the loss of officers is very great, as the warlike tribes have been so badly off for ammunition that their chiefs order them to aim solely on the officers. As many Poles were sent to this army after being subsidised by the Emperor Nicholas in 1831, it may be expected that they will not be very enthusiastic against the Turks. To the Russian army of operation must be added the regular regiments for the service of the interior of Russia, so organised that in case of great necessity they might be moved to the frontier. They amount (of all arms) to 210,000 men, with a reserve of 106,000—a total of 317,000 men. When a Russian soldier is drawn for the conscription, in five years he is considered legally dead; as if a wife does not mourn her husband for five years, she may marry again. The military force of Russia is formidable cannot be denied; but in leaving the front or their strength evaporates. They had great difficulty in overpowering the Poles in 1831, even although many traitors among those Poles. But the Turks are staunch to a man; and when the Russ are are in an unfriendly country they must expect to be treated as the French were in Spain. Besides the great physical force which will meet the Emperor Nicholas in the field, the moral feeling of all the world is against him.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Nov. 29.—Lieut.-General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Master General of the Ordnance, arrived at the Royal Arsenal at eleven o'clock a.m.; and was accompanied by Lieut.-General Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery, and Major-General G. C. Wetherall, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, during a short visit to the Dial-square; and afterwards to an inspection of the Gentlemen Cadets' barracks—a part of the buildings in which they have for some time past conducted their studies, when advanced to the practical class, being in a state which require that they should be rebuilt, and the other portion improved for their accommodation.

Sir E. Parry.—The public will learn with much satisfaction that Sir Edward Parry, the veteran voyager of the Arctic Seas, has been appointed Deputy-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Military News.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has issued an order, that the habit of allowing men to appear, throughout the day, in the towns where they are quartered, dressed in their fatigue clothing, may be discontinued; and that all non-commissioned officers and men going beyond their barrack-gates between the hours of seven evening roll-call be henceforth required to appear in their full uniforms, with their sword or bayonets, belts, or forage caps. By the death of Major-General James Campbell, a Good Service Pension of £200 lapses to the Commander-in-Chief for disposal.—Lieut.-Colonel Cobbe, of the 2nd West Indies Regiment, is about to retire upon half-pay; and, it is said, he may be appointed to the Home Staff.—The Ceylon Rifles are to be reduced next year. The ancient kingdom of Kandy is so entirely reconciled to British rule, that the prospect of military employment is extremely remote. The presence of two European regiments is deemed sufficient for the protection of the colony.

Ship-building.—The *Orion* and *Repulse*, designed as 80-gun sailing ships, have been lengthened, and are to mount 90 guns, the same as the *Agamemnon*, and have 600-horse engines. The *Pigmies* and *Curacoa*, 50-gun frigates, are to have 350-horse engines. The *Harrier* and *Pulam*, sloops of-war, are to be fitted with engines of 100-horse power. The *Hornet*, *Growler*, and *Spiteful* are to have each 200-horse power engines. The engines of the above vessels are all adapted for screw propellers, and as they will all be ready by the end of the next financial year, the Royal Navy of 1854 will have an addition to its strength of two 90-gun screw steam-ships, two 50-gun frigates, equal to the *Impérieuse*, three steam-sloops of 16 guns, and two steam sloops of 8 guns each, besides the vessels at present in a more advanced state.

The New Royal Yacht.—Preparations have just been commenced at Pembroke for building the new steam-yacht for the Queen. She is to be called the *Windsor Castle*, and will be about 340 feet long over all. The blocks are being laid on the extensive slip from which the *Duke of Wellington* was launched, and the keel will be laid in a few days. Moulds showing her stem and stern have already been erected, and a great number of workmen are employed cutting out materials. She is to be built almost entirely of mahogany, and, like the *Victoria and Albert*, constructed upon that peculiar principle, the diagonal planking system.

Portsmouth, Nov. 30.—The *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101, Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, got up steam yesterday to try her engines, and will be ready to leave the harbour in two or three days.—The Russian frigate *Aurora*, 46, hauled out of the fitting-basin on Tuesday, into the harbour, and commenced receiving her ammunition. When ready for sea she proceeds to the Pacific. The Russian corvette *Nevarin*, 22, which put back to St. Helen's on Saturday afternoon, was towed into this harbour to-day, leaky.

Wholesale Desertions from the Navy.—It is stated that no less than 500 seamen and marines have deserted from her Majesty's ships at the home ports within the last two or three months.—*Plymouth Mail.*

New Anchor for the Navy.—The principal dimensions of Mr. Cursell's anchor are nearly the same as the Admiralty anchor; the shank and arms are flattened, which gives more strength in the line of the strain; and the inner surfaces of the palms are kept straight to the proper angle, which will cause the anchor to nip the ground readily, and to hold firmly when once inserted, which is very essential; and, for the purpose of weighing or tripping, the external curvature of the arms of the anchor is preserved. It is very simple and strong; and, in case of accident, easily repaired; it can be forged, cast, &c., with facility; it possesses all the properties of the ordinary anchor, with the advantages of portability, under excessive strains, it will be less liable to be broken at the clutch than the ordinary anchor.

Trade and War.—It is calculated that the European merchants have suffered a loss amounting to several millions in consequence of the aggression of the Emperor of Russia. The Paris manufacturers who work for the Continent are scarcely any more employed than several months. The Russian merchants, who continued their ordinary purchases until the month of September last, have now ceased altogether, and the only orders received in Paris are from the south of Europe and America.

Fish Manufactory.—At the "fish-manufactory," as it is called, at Huninguen the establishment for producing fish on the artificial system, there are now 200,000 young fish in the reservoirs, and all the large trout of the Swiss lakes duly fecundated; and there are 100 000 of the same description of eggs, also fecundated at the College de France in Paris. These eggs are destined for distribution amongst the departments in which money has been voted for the application of the artificial system *Galgnani*

Leicester Trade.—The severity of the weather has slightly improved the home demand for worsted and woollen goods. The mills continue to work short time, and the production is further considerably reduced by the stoppage of machinery. The wool market is without change in price; and there has been rather more doing the last week.

THE CITY CORPORATION.

Charity is said to cover sins manifold. Sins, whether personal or political, cannot long be hid from public view. When seen and understood, however attractive, punishment follows quickly. When unseen and only guessed at, they sap the foundations on which the great structure of society is built, and sooner or later will tell on the fabric itself. For many years the fame of the charity and good works of the Corporation of London has done her essential service. Her assumed munificence, liberality, and general attention to the call of the needy and oppressed, have met us at every turn, and covered many of the sins of that venerable municipality. Her sins have been so ruthlessly exposed during the last few weeks, that we have endeavoured to discover the exact amount of charity really necessary to hide her defects and conceal her blemishes from the public eye. Her sins have been sins of general, unchecked, and heedless extravagance, reported to amount to the enormous sum of £30,000 or £60,000 per annum; while her charities, during the year 1852, amounted, in the aggregate, to the heighmost sum of £116,—about one per cent of her *legitimate* revenue, and not quite a quarter per cent of her gross expenditure. Among those who appear as pensioners we find a lineal descendant of Sir Hugh Myddelton, with £18 a year; while Anne Holloway, the widow of a stamper of beer measures, receives an annual allowance of £40. We presume that this may fairly be taken as the opinion of the doughty citizens as to the relative value of an abundance of fresh water, and the accurate measurement of beer.

We have attended the meetings of the Royal Commissioners inquiring into the affairs and management of the Corporation of the City of London, and hoped, day by day, to find the stream of voluntary evidence run itself out. Instead of this being the case, "the cry is still — they come!" It really appears as if the supply would only cease with the patience of the Commissioners. We have so long been accustomed to look with reverence on the fathers of the City, and from our earliest childhood have so bound up with the history of our very existence the traditions of London, that it is with no small amount of suffering we witness our cherished idol broken and abused. The gigantic form which we believed to indicate power, and the glowing colour which we took for health, are now shown to be the overgrowth of corruption, and the hectic flush of disease. Driven from one point to another, she must now quickly make the operations of her enemies, or seek refuge within the citadel of her treasure-chest. On more occasions than one she has found money more powerful than argument. Among her present defenders are ranked those who, in former days, were her chief assailants. And who can tell but the same arguments, judiciously disposed, may be as potential now as they ever have been. In story-books we are informed that those who wield supernatural power are proof against the ordinary bullet; but, lead the rifle carefully, and insert a coin of value, and there is no mail so strong that it will not pierce, and no virtue so perfect as to show no vulnerable point. "Every man has his price," says a great authority: the blue ribbon for the Duke, place for the demagogue, and direct pay for the patriot. Fighting on the defensive, snugly entrenched behind her money-bags, the City may transmute the host of her opponents into troops of friends. The attack of enemies, pressing her so closely, may change into the embrace of friends. But how can this be done? Too many eyes are upon her—every step is marked and every word noted. The Secret Service account is closed, and the audit called for.

Alas! poor City, "deserted in her utmost need;" not by those who were fed by her bounty, but by those who entered her camp only to destroy her. Her children have become too numerous. Her walls are no longer able to contain her progeny. They have resolved to set up for themselves, to become independent, and to have establishments of their own. Who can blame them? Not we. We only trust, that in their generation they will prove to be as strong in the defence of right, as potent in the denouncement of wrong, as she has ever been.

The genuine Corporator is blind to the events approaching rapidly. He is Roman Catholic in his municipal faith. His allegiance to the Crown is undoubted; but his first duty is to serve the Corporation. The Lord Mayor is his Pope, and he would willingly kiss his toe. Two classes of men only can see the approaching crisis—those who have nothing right, the other acknowledges nothing wrong. Public opinion must become the great arbitrator, and the chances are that it will decide against them both. The City municipality is doomed to undergo a great change. The old rags of early habits with which she is annually bedizened, must be flung away; abuses, the growth of ages, must be swept out; the cobwebs and sophistries of custom must be pulled down; the corrupting secretions, arising from a sluggish circulation, must be purified by abundant ventilation and the infusion of healthy blood. Filled with new life, supported by sturdy municipal children, she may be hited to a position of greater power, and greater advantage to the people, than she has ever before enjoyed.

Next week we shall direct attention to things that have been neglected, things that must be considered, and others that demand immediate attention; and, first of all, the streets, which, from whatever cause, are so choked with traffic, as to reflect discredit on the authorities.

India Law Commission.—The Master of the Rolls, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta; Charles Hay Cameron, Esq., who succeeded Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Amos in the Supreme Council of India; John M'Pherson Grant, Esq., have been appointed Commissioners to consider and report upon the reform of the judicial establishments, judicial procedure, and laws of India, under the 16th sec. of the Government of India Act. Frederick Mouat, Esq., has been appointed Secretary to the Commissioners; and Neil B. E. Baillie, Esq., who has practised for many years in the Sudder Court, at Calcutta, as vakeel, is to be Assistant-Secretary.

Coals by Rail.—The Great Northern Railway, on the very day on which I paid Messrs. Cockerell 22s. per ton cash for their best Durham coals, took my order for their best Durham at 22s. per ton. Now it, according to "Veritas," they pay 9s 8d. per ton for it delivered into their cars, 1s 10d. City dues, and 3s. 6d. screening, filling, and carting charges in all, 14s. 8d.—so it flowed that, per freight and coal merchant's profit, they only charge 7s. 4d. at the very time when sea coal is burdened with a charge of 10s. 6d. freight and 6s. 9d. coal-merchant's profit. These figures would show a difference in favour of rail-borne coal of 10s. per ton.

Our Coal Fields.—The following is the extent of the workable area of the coal-fields of the United Kingdom:—Northumberland and Durham, 500,000 acres; Cumberland, Westmoreland, and West Riding, 29,500; Lancashire, Flintshire, and North Staffordshire, 350,000; Shropshire and Worcestershire, 79,360; South Staffordshire, 68,000; Warwickshire and Leicestershire, 80,000; Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, 107,500; South Wales, 60,000; Scottish coal fields, 1,015,000; Irish coal fields,—Ulster, 350,000; Connaught, 200,000; Leinster, 150,000; and Munster, 1,050,000.

Inferior Gold Coins.—The public should be made aware of the existence of three Polish Victoria sovereigns. They are the usual size of the genuine, but are made of inferior gold. Being well executed, they can only be detected by the weight. Upon weighing them, they are found to be what is called "eighteen-penny-weight gold;" the weight, 4 dwts. 4 grains; consequently, their intrinsic value is 15s 7½d. They are composed of red gold, and coloured to represent the regular issue; the readiest way of detecting them is to weigh them against genuine ones.

The Cholera in the North.—No new cases of cholera have been reported to the parochial authorities of this city since our last; but the deaths from the epidemic still occur throughout Scotland. At Dalmeny there have been three fatal cases; and in Liff and Benvie, three. In Glasgow, two had been reported up to Wednesday. At Arbroath, it is said, the progress of the disease seems to be checked: there have been upwards of twenty cases, three-fourths of which have terminated fatally. In Dundee the disease is on the decline. At Cupar-Fife one person had been attacked, but the case does not appear to have proved fatal.—*Scotsman.*

MUSIC.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed Handel's "Samson" at Exeter-hall on Friday, the 25th. This great work is so well known to the musical world, and has been so frequently performed by this society, that it would be superfluous at present to make it the subject of critical remark. The only remarkable feature of the performance on the occasion was the appearance of Madame Vardot Garcia, who, for the first time, sang the music belonging to the part of *Micah*, to which she gave an effect far exceeding that which we have ever heard produced by any other singer. The two great airs, "Return, O God of Hosts," and "Ye Sons of Israel," were sung by her with a mournful and pathetic expression, which must have deeply moved every one who heard her. But she showed, if possible, a still higher degree of artistic genius in her manner of delivering the recitatives, of which the music of this part chiefly consists. They are very short, and several of them seem to be little more than connecting links of the dialogue; for which reason they are deemed of inferior importance, and ordinary singers omit some of them altogether. But Madame Garcia gave them their true character and effect;—her pure, beautiful, emphatic, and (when necessary) impassioned elocution, rendered them the most striking portions of the whole performance. The other solo parts were sung by Miss Birch, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Lawler: all of them acquitted themselves well; but all of them, except Mr. Weiss, were deficient in animation and dramatic force. The choruses were powerfully performed; and the effect of the whole was greatly enhanced by Mr. Costa's masterly additional accompaniments.

The Harmonic Union began its second season on Monday evening, at Exeter-hall. This society, it will be remembered, was set on foot last year, with the view of performing great choral compositions—secular as well as sacred. This was certainly a *desideratum*; for the limited scope of the Sacred Harmonic Society prevents its performances of many grand and beautiful compositions which cannot be produced unless there is not only a chorus, but an orchestra, on a large scale. The choral and orchestral strength of the Harmonic Union is not nearly so great as that of the Sacred Harmonic Society; but still it is sufficient for every purpose, if a due number of vocal and instrumental performers is stated to be five hundred; and, supposing them to be individually efficient, we, for our part, would never wish to hear a larger number. Mr. Benedict performs the to the conductor and an abler conductor could not possibly be found. His performance of Monday evening consisted of the "Messiah," and was, on the whole, very satisfactory. We remarked that Mr Benedict is not quite at one with Mr. Costa in the reading of some of the movements. In the chorus "For unto us a Child is born," Mr. Costa sets out with a whispering *pianissimo*, increasing by degrees, so as to give the greatest possible effect of contrast to the grand burst, "Wonderful! Counsellor!" Benedict begins *mezzoforte*, trusting to Handel's introduction of the drums and trumpets for giving effect to the *fortissimo*. We have heard both ways advocated by sound musicians; but we believe that Benedict's is the more consonant to Handelian tradition. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Generally speaking, Benedict takes the movements, both of the choruses and airs, somewhat slower than is done by Costa. In this, Benedict's way is the more traditional; though Costa's acceleration of the time sometimes produces great force and vigour. The solo parts were rather feebly sung. Much disappointment was caused by the absence of Madame Vardot Garcia, in consequence of severe indisposition. Her place was supplied, on very short notice, by Miss Birch and Miss Lascelles; and the other singers were Mr. Benson, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss.

The Hungarian Promenade Concerts continue to be carried on very successfully at the Marionnette Theatre. The merits of the fine band are already well known to the musical public. The precision, delicacy, and beauty of tone, with which the wind-instruments are played, are above all praise: and the effect of the whole is as unique as it is charming. The very spirited selections from the "Somnambula," "Guillaume Tell," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and other favourite operas; together with Hungarian and other national airs, full of originality and character. The strength of the band is greatly increased by the admirable family of the Distins, and the entertainment is pleasantly varied by Miss O'Connor's Irish ballads and the clever pianoforte playing of Miss Julia Warman.

This week's Wednesday Evening Concert, though destitute of novelty, was by no means destitute of interest. Madame Viardot Garcia—entirely recovered from her indisposition, and singing several of her finest *morceaux* as she alone can sing them—made this, in some respects, the most remarkable concert of the series. The pieces which she sang were, the beautiful and pathetic air, "Ah! non fiis!" in the "Prophète" the grand scena in Weber's "Freyschütz;" and the brilliant finale of the "Cenerentola." She took a part, likewise, along with Miss Alleyne and Mr. Weiss, in Mozart's quartet trio, "Soave sia il vento," from "Così fan tutte." In these various pieces she exerted herself to the utmost; and we have never heard her sing more exquisitely, nor with greater effect. Her reception, it is scarcely necessary to add, was enthusiastic in the extreme. The instrumental music at this concert was of less importance than at any of the preceding. There were only the overture to the "Freyschütz"—admirable, doubtless, but somewhat hackneyed: the same composer's Jubilee Overture, universally set down as the least praiseworthy of his orchestral works; and one of M. Leopold de Meyer's pianoforte Fantasias, a mere string of showy difficulties, executed by Mdlle. St. Mare, a clever and promising young player. These were but poor substitutes for the great symphonies and concertos we enjoyed at the previous concerts.

THE THEATRES, &c.

MARYLEBONE.

The tragedy of "Hamlet" was revived on Monday—Mr. Wallack performing the melancholy *Prince of Denmark* with consummate skill, princely grace, and high tragic power. Mrs. Wallack performed *Ophelia*, and very artfully contrived to subdue the majesty of her person, and simulate the Danish maiden, so hapless in her love and doom. The fourth act was most artistically played, and the frenzied snatches of song executed with much feeling and effect. Mr. Vandenhoff's intonation of the *Ghost* was remarkably fine and touching; and Mr. Wallis, as *Claudius*, is, perhaps, the best representative of the wily King that we ever witnessed. His emphasis is admirable; and uniformly brought out, not only the full meaning of the text, but also the shades of meaning and character. The whole performance gave great satisfaction to a fashionable audience.

SADLERS' WELLS.

—"The Fatal Dowry" of Massinger has been revived at this theatre.

Miss Glyn at Glasgow.—The *Glasgow Sentinel* gives an elaborate and eloquent criticism on the performance of this actress in the part of *Constance* in "King John," which tragedy, according to the account, Mr. Glover, the manager, has got up in a very costly style. The decorative plan of reviving Shakespeare is thus extending, we find, to the provinces. But the paper before us says, and doubtless with justice, that, notwithstanding the gorgeous getting-up, the chief attraction was Miss Glyn's *Constance*—a great part grandly executed."

Rapid Execution of Music.—Dr. Lardner, when recently commenting upon the speed of express trains, mentioned that on the Great Western Railroad of England, remarked that, at that rate of speed, the engine coughed twenty times in a second, a number impossible for the ear to separate and distinguish. Now, under the direction of a great leader, we have heard forty violins in the coda of an overture firmly attack a passage of groups of eight notes, and with lightning-like rapidity, play them perfectly together, as if but one instrument, each note being distinctly appreciable to the ear. The effect on the audience was electrical, exciting to the last degree. Happening to have a watch in hand that moment, we measured the speed of these players, and found it twenty seconds, three groups or twenty-four notes a second we e played by each. Thus, in each second, they played 960 notes, and in the twenty seconds, one-third of a minute, 320 notes; and had a single one of these notes been misplaced, a highly-cultivated and naturally acute, if not musical ear would have discovered and been displeased by it.

Cathedral Music.—Our cathedrals seem to be waking up, one by one, to a resumption of something like their old musical air. We are now informed that, for the first time these two centuries past, the full musical cathedra service is daily intoned by a competent and powerful choir in Peterborough Cathedral.—*Athenæum.*

Memorial of Nell Gwynne.—The Ludgate prisoners, now included in the Holloway prison, receive, on the last day of every month thirty twopenny loaves—a bequest from Nell Gwynne.

LITERATURE.

1. THE OLIVEIRA PRIZE ESSAY ON PORTUGAL. By JOSEPH JAMES FORRESTER. John Neale. 2. AN ESSAY ON THE RESOURCES OF PORTUGAL. James Ridgway.—3. ENSAIO SOBRE PORTUGAL, EM RELAÇAO AOS OBJECTOS DA GRANDE EXPOSIÇAO. Ridgway.

The Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, held in the Crystal Palace, has called into existence these several publications. Mr. Benjamin Oliveira, M.P. for Pontefract, offered a premium of fifty guineas for an essay on Portugal, "to promote commercial and agricultural enterprise, in connection with the design of the Great Exhibition, with reference to Portugal, a country abounding in riches of various kinds so little known, to direct the attention of enterprising individuals to that country, and thus invite the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty to open negotiations for a treaty based upon the principles of free-trade." No successful candidate for the prize was Mr. Forrester, but the judges recommended Mr Oliveira to give a medal to the three other competitors, in commemoration of their labours, and as a testimony of their appreciation of the merits of their essays. The book of Mr Forrester is a very valuable contribution to the statistics of the wine trade in particular, and is also replete with general information. This gentleman has been intimately connected with Portugal during twenty two years as an extensive grower of wines in the Alto Douro and other districts of the north of Portugal, and is the author of several publications on the capabilities of that country. His map of the wine district of the Alto Douro is considered by the Portuguese to be a model of topography, and his plans for the improved navigation of the river Douro have received the highest commendation. Perhaps no living author could have brought more practical knowledge to bear on the subject, which he has discussed fully in all its bearings and details. Appended to this volume is the evidence given by Mr. Forrester before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Import Duties on wines, and several other documents connected with the Municipal Chamber of Oporto, and with the Douro Agricultural Society.

"Portugal," writes Mr. Forrester, "may be compared to the enclosures of a vast prison, where free ingress and egress are prohibited. The inmates, long accustomed to see but a glimmering light in their confinement, and having become indifferent to their fetters, appear to have quietly settled down, contented with their present lot, and regardless of the future." In former ages, when the old nobility of Portugal were styled the knights of chivalry, they were prohibited from engaging in commercial pursuits as degrading to their illustrious order; and indeed this was the rule wherever feudal monarchy was established; but in Portugal this folly was carried to such an extreme that, according to an ancient decree on aristocratic etiquette, quoted by Mr. Forrester, "No person of rank who might visit these (trading) cities should be allowed to remain in them more than three days, under pain of being ejected therefrom by the officers of the law." As chivalry declined, trade became more respected. The decree was repealed, and the nobility resided in the ports and cities, but still they did not engage in commerce; but since the disputed succession to the Throne between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, and more particularly since the reign of Donna Maria II., the new nobility, offspring of the civil wars, have been and now are extensively connected with the Stock Exchanges and the wine trade of Lisbon and Oporto. However, the old nobility still stand aloof; and though the two classes mingle, they never amalgamate. The middle classes are described as deep and earnest politicians, adhering tenaciously to their respective parties. They rise early and drink wine, which never exceeds 2d. per pint. "Fine old bottled wine (such as we can acquaintance with is altogether unknown in Portugal, and it would be almost as easy to find in any house a couple of dozen bottles of port, as it would be to discover as many books." The working classes are spoken of in the most favourable terms, though poor and miserably fed. Their dietary is indeed of the meanest kind. Under a burning sun they work bareheaded and half naked, while they are only sheltered from rain and cold by a straw thatch or a cloak. When a family is numerous, they never taste meat; salt fish is a luxury; bread and a raw onion, or raw cabbage with a little salt, gathered from the rocks on the seashore, is the usual fare.

The Portuguese Parliament is the determined foe to Portuguese industry. The doctrine of vested rights is paramount and sacred, and to interfere with them is to repudiate true patriotism. The bar of a river must be removed, lest it might deprive pilots of their bread. All foreigners are looked upon with suspicion and jealousy. It is not surprising, then, that the country has retrograded, with all its natural advantages of climate, riches, soil, and agricultural and mineral wealth. It appears that Portugal only possesses 1600 factories of all kinds, affording employment to about 20,000 workmen. The Portuguese velvet is superior to all others, being wholly made of silk; and the snuff is excellent, and this seems to be the extent of her manufacturing merits. The roads are execrable; and the mails between Lisbon and Oporto are carried on horseback, at the rate of three miles an hour. "There is neither coach, omnibus, nor diligence, nor even a carrier's cart, in communication between the capital and the second city in the kingdom; no public conveyance of any kind throughout the whole country, except in Lisbon and Oporto; and travellers can only move from place to place on mules or on horseback, or in *liteiras* (sedan-chairs suspended between mules)." In the interval there are no roads, and the quickest, and, indeed, the only, mode of conveying heavy goods from one part to another is on bullock-carts; and, for light goods, on mules, or on the backs of Gallegos." There are no canals. Rivers overflow their banks, and, depositing sand, render the naturally-fruitful soil sterile. From the Tagus to Vigo there is not a single harbour. Such is the country to which British capitalists have lent millions; and hopeless must be the expectation of dividends so long as this mal-administration exists. Nevertheless, Portugal is able to pay her debts, and become an opulent and prosperous country, if she would abandon Protection and adopt the principle of Free-trade—England at the same time repealing the wine-duties.

The statistics of the wine trade are fully and minutely examined by Mr. Forrester, and if we do not transfer his figures to our columns, it is not because we are insensible to their value. We will, however, state from him, that, "since 1826, our consumption of wines of all sorts has experienced little variation, the annual average being little more than the total consumption of last year, or 6,330,658 gallons; but, in the last half century, or between the years 1801 and 1851, the decrease per head has been equal to forty-eight per cent; in the same period the consumption of malt has increased 22½ per cent, and of spirits 48 per cent; so that, curiously enough, the increase in spirits has been exactly equal to the deficiency in wine. Here, then, the fiscal problem immediately touches the moral and sanitary problem, and we leave ingenious casuists to decide whether a Government is justified in raising any portion of its revenue by corrupting the minds and injuring the health of the people. Mr Forrester, however, has no fear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be out of pocket by reducing the wine duties; for he says, "Should the duties in the United Kingdom be finally reduced even to 2s. per gallon, then, as was shown by Mr. Charles White, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in May, 1852, the British consumer might be able to drink excellent port at 1s. per bottle. This statement is most interesting, coming as it does from one of the oldest and most important distributors in the trade of the wines of all countries, and may be hailed by the public with peculiar satisfaction."

We hope not to offend any reader who considers himself a connoisseur in beeswing, crusts, or colours, when we state on the authority of Mr. Forrester, that after the arrival of the genuine article in this country, it is made at three to five company with Madeira, Bercelona, red cheltam, and red Cape—all of which emerge from the meeting under the pseudonym of port."

There is an interesting chapter in this book on the cultivation of the vine, and on the qualities produced from various soils, and on the method of making wine. Vines are transplanted from the finest situations in Germany to the more southernly climate of Estremadura produce excellent hock, still or sparkling, while the Bordeaux vine, removed to the Alto Douro districts, yield wines "full of flavour, of more body than Burgundy, of rich ruby colour, and with far less acidity than claret of the finest growth." Portugal produces, and could produce to any extent, various wines of the most delicious quality, the names even of which are unknown in England, and there is one description most grateful and wholesome (Colares), which is sold in the country for three-half-pence per bottle; and all these, which would vend over our middle and upper classes under Free trade, are shut out by the enormous duty of £24 per pipe. Portugal has a population of 3,814,771 souls, according to the census of 1850, occupying a territory of 35,000 square miles. She may grow rich by her vines, and employ thousands of our people in manufactures, if the ports of both countries were open to their respective produce. So long as they are closed, each impoverishes the other. Mr. Forrester's book will do much to enlighten the legislature on this subject, and we hope it may be extensively read as it deserves to be; but sound policy will not confine free admission to the wines of Portugal, but extend it to the vintages of every country.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The London season of English authors and English publishers commences in December, and continues till the following June. The London season was formerly regulated by "term-time," and booksellers, instead of advertising, as now, "Books for the season," or "Books recently published," our Tonsons and Lintots advertised "Books printed *this* term." Now, however, the lawyers cease to affect society as formerly; and people come to London in shoals, in vacant—happily ignorant—whether the Courts are sitting in West inster-hall or Lincoln's-inn. Our authors represented by our Longmans and Murrays address themselves, not to London alone, or persons just arrived in the great Babel, but to every city, and town, and village, with a post-office and a newspaper, in Great Britain and Ireland and our colonies; not forgetting, much to the delight of Scotchmen, the once independent Berwick-upon Tweed.

There is a full promise of a good season: but the first reflection, as we run through the announcements of forthcoming works, is the silence of our elder authors. Mr. Rogers, who began to sing in public in 1786 (in the same year that Burns began to sing), is still in health, telling stories with his usual point and vivacity, and suggesting to his many listeners what Waller must have been like in his old age. Yet he is not in song this season. There is no advertisement of an "Ode to Winter" from his pen. Equally silent is James Montgomery, the Bard of Sheffield, who still lives to enjoy all his early enthusiasm for liberty and song. Barry Cornwall is not to favour us with the results of his autumn wooing of the Muses. Dean Milman is silent amidst the rookery of Deans'-yard. We are to have no more Spanish ballads from Mr. Lockhart. Mrs. Southey (once better known as Caroline Bowles) is silent in her widowhood, forgetting that elegiac poetry has charms for all listeners. If we turn to the north, there is little prospect (we are sorry to say) of any fresh contribution to verse (what Mr. Landor would call the last fruits of an old tree) from the muse of Professor Wilson. While, when we turn to the younger ions of song, there is no prospect. Mr. Moxon informs us, of "An Ode to the New Year," from the pen of the Poet Laureate, or a Lara and Jacqueline contribution from the Italian retreat of Mr. and Mrs. Browning.

Taking poetry and prose together (as Grey took them, much, he tells us, like bread and cheese), we find that the veterans are alike silent. Mr. Hallam, it is true, has made some important additions to his literary History, of which Mr. Murray announces a new edition as "just ready;" but there is no truth whatever in the announcement of a contemporary print that Mr. Macaulay is anything like ready with a second instalment of his History. Mr. Yeadley has not been idle, but has he not been unnecessarily dazzled with the blaze of reputation kindled, and still maintained, by the brilliant success of his first instalment? Some one remarked, and not untruly, that it is easy to gain a reputation, but not easy to sustain one. Mr Macaulay must not be afraid of his own shadow; a fear of what will be said, and a desire for further knowledge, have been the ruin of many otherwise successful undertakings. Let him be warned by the fragment of his Whig idol, Mr. Fox; and the fragment of Whig-friend, Sir James Mackintosh. We would not hurry him into premature publication; but as his mind is made up on all the essential points of the period he is to treat about, —to such a pen as his, composition should not be difficult. It was not difficult to Hume, whose inimitable ease will sustain the practical value of his history with every student of English prose.

In fiction there is little promise beyond a reduction of price. Mrs. Thackeray forestalled the season, and is in his third month when the season opens. He has gone to Rome to renew his knowledge of the Eternal City, so that we may in some future number of the "Newcomes" look for one scene, at least, as laid among artists or among priests. Mr Dickens is on his way to England without a Christmas-book, and with (if we are not misinformed) some fleeting notions in his own mind of what his next story shall be like. But Mr. James is silent, so is Lady Morgan; and there is no announcement of a novel from the Marquis of Normanby, or from Lord William Lennox. Mr. Bentley, however, proclaims in the public prints that our circulating libraries shall not be unrenewed with good books, and promises good and cheap stories from the pens of Mr. Shirley Brooks and Mr. Wilkie Collins.

There has been a reaction of late years in favour of the Queen Anne writers. Pope and Swift, and their great contemporaries, were not over-rated when alive, but they were certainly under-estimated when dead. Then a new school began—the school of Cowper and Burns, of Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge, of Scott and Byron, with a wild enthusiasm at times of every writer who lived in or about the age of Shakspeare. It is wonderful what bad old poetry was admired, and even reprinted in an expensive manner, some thirty years ago, while our Queen Anne writers were all but neglected. We have outlived this folly; and Pope and Goldsmith are admired in spite of the feeble imitations of them by Hayley and Darwin. A great author may have an injustice done to him in his lifetime, he may suffer after his death, but the posthumous injury is temporary, not lasting. It is a good sign of the times when people call for careful and cheap reprints of Pope and Swift.

It was the well-founded observation of one of the best-known collectors of pictures in the present day, that no collector started at once into an experienced judge of works of art—but that he must necessarily acquire experience by purchasing much in early life, that his after knowledge will at once induce him to reject. "Look," was this great collector's continuation of his remark, "how many people you see who are always weeding their collections by changing or selling. I confess that I am but describing my own case; but your own experience will confirm the justice of my observation." We nodded assent; and the remark—though applied solely to the collectors of works or art—is equally applicable to the purchasers of books. Remembering this, we are not sorry to see, we confess, the simultaneous issue of very cheap reprints of favourite authors, while cheap—but, necessarily, dearer—library editions of their works. The very cheap edition, published at very little more than the expense of paper and print, will be the means of inducing its owner to possess library editions of the same author, who're, as there is more room, and as a larger sum is paid by the buyer, there will, or ought to be found, more illustrations of the hidden meaning of the author than can, of course, be given when a small sum is asked, and the proprietors are unable to pay for the best assistance. It is no easy task to edit an author well, who is full of allusions rendered obscure by time; and, in this belief, we shall await with anxiety the appearance of some editions of eminent authors, with and without the names of their editors.

Among the works in hand, some of which are, and others are not thus announced by their publishers—we may mention a greatly enlarged edition of the "Life of Goldsmith," by Mr. John Forster. The original edition was in one post 8vo volume: this will be in two library volumes —will contain much new information of moment, and will have all the original authorities quoted with scrupulous accuracy. Uniform with Mr. Forster's life, though published by a different house, will appear an edition of Goldsmith, edited by Mr. Peter Cunningham, in four volumes octavo, in which, we are told, the author's text will be for the first time printed in his collected works as it was left by its author. What does Mr. Prior say to the new life and to the new editor? Mr. Prior, it will be remembered, made himself unexpectedly conspicuous in a controversy of his own raising, about the right which he urged he possessed to a monopoly in "The Life of Goldsmith." We shall see.

Lord John Russell has been at work upon the fifth and sixth volumes of the Journal of Tom Moore than he is known to have taken with the preceding volumes. The lovers of gossip will lose, however, by his Lordship's diligence. His neglect of his duties as an editor added many bits of scandal to see the light which, but for such neglect, would never have seen the light in our times. Now he has been cutting with a merciless hand; and the volumes will be much tamer in scandal, though kinder (but not truer) to the fame of Tom Moore.

Connected with literature, we may mention the closing, this month, of the Chapter Coffee-house, in St. Paul's Churchyard—for a century, and more, the resort of authors, actors, and booksellers. This famous house is often referred to in the correspondence of Chatterton. Authors in former times lived almost wholly in taverns and coffee houses. They had, it is true, their Pope and his their "godless garrets," where they now and then wrote; but their time was chiefly spent in taverns and coffee houses, where they directed their letters to be sent, and where, on clean shirt days, they would see such visitors as could only be received in clean linen. Garrick, when his reputation was at the highest, had his City house of call, where he could see and be seen. It was in this way he maintained, if he did not air, his reputation east of Temple bar.

A new and clever publication, called "The National Miscellany," confirms a rumour which we ourselves have heard, that Prince Albert will appear as an author in the forthcoming evidence on the cleaning of the pictures in the National Gallery. His Royal Highness has, it is said, sent in a paper stating his notions of what a National Gallery should be like. They are, we understand, comprehensive; and, as was to be expected, to the point. The Prince recommends a classification in schools and the removal of the cartoons from Hampton Court. The paper will appear in an Appendix, and is sure to attract attention.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT REMAINS.—Several interesting remains have been dug from Saxon street, Dover, during the past week. This street, which has been completed of late years, is built upon a portion of the grounds formerly belonging to the ancient priory of St. Martin; and the excavations now going on are for the purpose of laying down drainage, pipes under the Public Health Act. The antiquities thrown up comprise a quantity of coins, bones, &c.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—A private letter from Alexandria announces that M. Sabatier, the French Consul-General, had obtained an important diplomatic success in inducing the Viceroy to withdraw his decree forbidding the export of grain from Egypt after a specified period.

OBJECTS OF THE POST-OFFICE INQUIRY.—A committee is now sitting at the Treasury for the purpose of inquiring into certain matters connected with the establishment of the General Post-office. The objects of this committee are analogous to those of the other committees which have been appointed in the course of this year for reporting upon the establishments of the Board of Trade, the Privy Council Office, the Poor Law Board, &c. They are engaged upon a revision of the system of appointments and promotions, the scales of salary, the numbers of officers, and the distribution of business in the Post-office; but they do not enter into questions connected with the general postal system of the country.

TOWN-HALL IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT LEEDS.

THE foundation-stone of this important structure was laid with appropriate ceremony in August last. The site of the building is a large plot of ground adjoining Park-lane on the south, Great George-street on the north, Calverley-street on the east, and Oxford-street on the west. The front of the building will be towards Park lane; and, being placed as far back as possible, there will be a fine open space leading to the main entrance and portico, which will give to the whole a noble and imposing effect. The building itself is to be in the Roman Corinthian style of architecture, in the form of a parallelogram of 230 feet by 200, and will be built on a raised platform, and surrounded by Corinthian columns and pilasters, surmounted by an entablature and cornice—altogether about 65 feet high. The principal façade, which will be to the south, will have a deeply-recessed portico of ten columns. Leading to this recessed portico will be a flight of 25 steps, 135 feet in length; and having at each corner, and in the centre, large pedestals for groupings of sculpture, or single figures. The inter-columniations at the sides will be divided into two ranges of semicircular headed windows. In addition to the principal southern entrance, there are to be separate entrances on this north front on each side, which will rise from the centre of the structure to a height of 92 feet; and on each side there will be suites of dressing, retiring, and refreshment-rooms. The interior of the large room will be 72 feet in height, 150 feet in width, and 72 feet in height. The sides are to be divided into five bays, by coupled Corinthian columns and pilaster, 50 feet high; and in each bay there is to be a window. The orchestra will be placed at the north end, which is to be semicircular; and at the south end there will be a large gallery, extending over the vestibule, 40 feet deep. In the end wall of the gallery there will be a semicircular window, 30 feet wide. Some idea may be formed of the dimensions of this hall, when we state that it is anticipated to accommodate at one time 8000 persons, or more than the number which can be accommodated in the Music hall, the largest public building at Leeds. The following are stated to be the dimensions of the principal metropolitan and provincial public rooms:—

	Length.	Width.	Height.
Westminster Hall	238	66	92
Leeds New Town Hall	191	72	72
St. George's Hall, Bradford	132	72	72
St. George's Hall, Liverpool	169	74	75
Town Hall, Birmingham	145	65	65
Durham Castle	109	74	50
Concert Hall, Liverpool	148	102	68
Guildhall, London	153	53	55
Exeter Hall, Do.	120	72	..
Station Hall at Euston-square, Do. ..	125	61	60

From this statement it will be seen that the main hall of the proposed structure, will only be inferior in size to Westminster Hall, whilst it exceeds that of any other public room in the country.

It is also proposed to construct on the ground floor, three large lawcourts, and a council-room—one at each corner of the building. Immediately around these several courts, and occupying the remainder of the ground floor, are to be the Town Clerk's offices, rate offices, judges', barristers', magistrates', jury, and waiting rooms, connected by a corridor ten feet wide, running round the large hall, and connecting the various entrances and vestibules together.

The approach to the first floor will be by four stone staircases, leading to the two West Riding Magistrates' Court, Committee-rooms, Mayor's parlour, Town Clerk's private offices, the offices of the Borough Treasurer, Surveyor, and Engineer, the Waterworks offices, and other offices, in connection with the Board of Works. Telegraphic and gas establishments will be on the basement floor, together with other unappropriated rooms. At present the building is denuded of the tower which formed part of the original design; but there is a strong feeling that the height will be lost in the immense length and breadth of the structure, unless there be some projection in the form of a tower or dome rising from the room. It is, therefore, not improbable that the designs will be reconsidered, with the view of re-adopting the original plan.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CHALK FARM AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THIS Town—once a farm-house, on the estate of Chalcotts, itself called Lower Chalcotte, its name abbreviated to Chalcot's, then Chale's, latterly corrupted to "Chalk" Farm—has, with the country in its vicinity, a reputation sufficient to justify a few parting words. A portion of Chalk Farm has recently been reduced to old bricks, the old bricks promoted to places in the new walls of villas or streets of shops; and the whole will soon disappear with an expiring lease. A new Chalk Farm tavern may arise on the site of the old to perpetuate the name; but the country is going, and will soon be gone, never to be country more—unless it again become forest or pasture when that New Zealander, of whom we have heard, rests in his travels on a broken pier of London-bridge to paint the mouldering ruins of St. Paul's for the Welsh Royal Academy.

Those who do not know the charming scenery which environ the circles London may require to be told that there is delightful retirement between Chalk Farm and Hampstead; as there is delightful retirement between Chalk Farm and Hampstead; as there is delightful retirement between Chalk Farm and Hampstead; as

TOWN-HALL, IN COURSE OF ERECTION, AT LEEDS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

tion, sacred to history, poetry, and the affections of all the generations of London born, since the first Roman tile was moulded—all those fields and woodlands are now marked for streets, squares, crescents, terraces, and mansions. Already the turf is in heaps, and the sewers are being made. A few months ago it was suggested in the *Builder* that a grand promenade or boulevard a hundred yards wide, with rows of trees, and villas of elegant figure behind the trees, should extend from Primrose-hill, through the estates here named, to Hampstead Heath. If done, it would have been the grandest section of street scenery in the kingdom. But it is now too late. Eton College has lined out its fields nearly to the back of Chalk Farm. A street—a busy one it will doubtless be—will pass here from the north-east corner of Regent's-park and Camden-town to the new towns of Chalcotts and Belsize. Chalcotts is lined out, and some portion of its hay-fields in process of being built on. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, through their stewards, have planned their magnificent villa town of Belsize, and in several places the builders have broken ground for foundations, intersecting the proposed boulevards of a hundred yards wide at right angles.

Before the margin of the fields and points of interest are wholly lost, let us pay them a visit.

CHALK FARM TAVERN.

Passing to the back of Chalk Farm Tavern, through that mud which is now ankle deep, we climb over the gate (they have no right to close it, this is a public way), and observe a row of trees stretching on both sides of us. Some of the new-comers—for there is no old inhabitant here—tell that in the shelter of this row of trees the duellists used to retire with their pistols, after ordering breakfast in the Tavern. Not so. You must turn your eyes westward three or four hundred yards, where two stumps and four age-worn pollards stand upon an old ditch bank. On that bank was once a hedgerow, and several more trees. Beyond that hedgerow, hidden from the Tavern by it, and shaded by those trees, Francis Jeffrey and Thomas Moore met on that morning which, while the pistols were being loaded, Moore said was beautiful, and Jeffrey, that it was given for better purposes. From behind the hedgerow, now gone, issued the constables who made them prisoners. That was the duel field common to Chalk Farm. A street will presently be carried across that bank occupied by the aged stumps. The London and North-Western Company possess that section of the field paled off at bottom, and are ground landlords of yonder showy villas and gardens on the north-east bank of the railway, called Adelaide-road. On this side their land will probably be reserved for some future enlargement of their great Camden Town carriage-factory and goods station.

Let us move southward to Primrose-hill. On the south side of the hill, during a summer drought, we may trace a green line, not distinguishable now, which was once a ditch extending from east to the ground westward, now occupied by the reservoir. In that ditch near to where the ornamental chimney for the Water Company's steam engine has just been built, was found the body of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. No murder, if murder it was, ever disturbed public opinion in London like that. It was at the period of the alleged Popish plot. He was an active magistrate, engaged in unravelling that affair. Protestants charged Papists, and Papists retorted the charge of his death on Protestants. Others thought he might have been killed in a duel in town, and his body carried there. This beautiful green hill, sloping to the Regent's-park and the Zoological Gardens, must have been trimmed and smoothed since then. Yet then it was famed for its primroses—the abundance of which led to its name being changed from Barrow-hill to Primrose-hill.

A letter, written in 1681, describing the finding of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's body, says:—

As to the place, it was in a ditch on the south side of Primrose-hill, surrounded with divers closes, fenced in with high mounds and ditches; no road near, only some deep, dirty lanes, made only for the convenience of driving cows in and out of the ground; and those very lanes not coming near five hundred yards of the place, and impassable for any man on horseback with a dead corpse before him at midnight to approach, unless gaps were made in the mounds, as the constables and his assistants found by experience when they came on horseback thither.

That sylvan country which rises before us, towards Hampstead and Highgate, and that new town on the ridge to our left (St. John's-wood, where, only thirty years ago, was St. John's Farm), was anciently a portion of the Forest of Middlesex. Chalcotts, a plain structure, stands by the first group of trees north-east of the railway tunnel. "Sundry devout men of London," says Stow, "gave to the Hospital of Saint James, at Charing-cross, eighty acres of land" (eight in Strype's edition; but we think Stow correct, as eighty acres agree more nearly with the size of the estate), "and wood out of Chalcote Hamsted." St. James's Hospital of lepers was under the government of a master till Henry VI. granted its property to Eton College. It was surrendered to Henry VIII., but was again restored to the College. Primrose-hill was a portion of it, and would have been now a building site but for Mr. Hume, M.P., and an association of persons who induced the Government some years back to transfer that delightful spot to the public. Eton College obtained, in exchange, a piece of Crown land, near Windsor. Primrose-hill and the duelling field behind Chalk Farm Tavern were proposed as a site for a Grand National Exposition of the Industrial Arts in 1845, four years before the Exhibition in Hyde-park was proposed. The success attending the bazaar of the Anti-Corn-law League in Covent-garden Theatre in that year, suggested that there should be an exhibition, national and permanent, in design. But no persons of influence could be found to give the project support, until the illustrious Prince Consort gave it a passport to success and fame. The late Dr. Cocke Taylor and other persons the present writer one of them—surveyed Primrose-hill for the site of such a structure in 1845

So long ago as 1778, a proposal was made in the *Public Advertiser* to the inhabitants of Marylebone, for forming a spacious roadway from Portman-square, through Marylebone-fields (now Regent's-park), passing by the west side of Primrose-hill, crossing a little beyond the London

CHALK FARM TAVERN.—BACK VIEW.

end of the railway tunnel, and cutting through a part of the Belsize estate, and so into Hampstead. This is nearly the line of the grand promenade lately proposed. But Belsize was leased and sub-leased to several tenants, which may have prevented the intersection of that estate until now. This property has a history of some public interest.

SCENE FROM "A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

We this week give an Illustration of the closing scene of the very clever little comedy at the Haymarket, entitled, "A Pretty Piece of Business." The situation is by no means novel in the drama, but it is always effective. The reader will see what it is at a glance without the aid of words. There are the fair widow, *Mrs. Grantley* (Miss Reynolds), and *Captain Felix Merescoather* (Mr. Howe), explaining the errors away which have made the staple of the comedy, and, having served their purposes are now to be exploded. There are, also, the bashful *Dr. Launcelot Shee* (Mr. Buckstone), and *Miss Charlotte Shee* (Mrs. L. S. Buckingham), overhearing, by the most perfect premeditated accident in the world, all that the two are saying, each ready to claim the appropriate "he" and "she," who, in the two central figures, have got misappropriated, but who are ready now to be claimed by their proper mates, and borne off accordingly to the dove-cot of matrimony. The comparison fits the subject, for the chain of amorous mistakes had commenced in the aviary, and the mispaired lovers had been already described by the figurative doctor, as specimens of the carrier-tribe; as two pretty pigeons, in fact, whom he lavishly invests with whimsical ornithological attributes. This lively, as well as "Pretty Piece of Business," continues to be attractive.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. THOMAS LITTLEDALE.

In our metropolis there is an old piece of City gossip—that, should a son be born to the Lord Mayor during his year of office, it is customary for the Corporation to present to the Lady Mayoress a silver cradle. A few years ago the course of events at the Mansion-house led to the searching of the City records for a precedent after this congratulatory gift, when, "the silver cradle" proved to be a myth; and, as the report says, "the subject dropped." In Liverpool, however, a similar custom flourishes, upon a sort of legendary authority; and the piece of plate here engraved records its latest observance.

It forms a handsome massive table ornament, 24 in. high, recording the birth, cradle, and progress of maritime commerce. This is represented by an ancient Briton and his wife, who, having crossed the broad and rapid Pool of the Sea (Mere-sea), in their coracle (the earliest form of boat, made of the branches of the withy tree plaited together, and then covered with the raw hide of a bull), are laying down the precious freight, their first offspring, on the shore of their future settlement. The child they dedicate to the genius of the place, who sits anxiously surveying their actions. In her hand she holds a wreath of laurel, in earnest of the eminence their children shall attain in commercial greatness, when the now wild shores of the Mersey shall be covered with stupendous docks, and ships shall resort thither from all parts of the world, and Liverpool be called the "mistress of commerce," "the great city of ships."

The group of figures is placed on an equilaterally-formed base, having three sides, with the acute angles cut off, and forming an accommodating space for the cameos, which carry on the story of progress. The first is in front, the chasing in relief showing the new settlers preparing for their sustenance, by the husband going out along the marshy ground, with his bow and arrows, to shoot the fowls which resorted to the banks of the Leverpool, whilst his helpmate was in the coracle ready to paddle after those birds which, being killed or wounded, might happen to drop into the water; and thus, and with the fish taken by the spear and dart, their daily food was procured.

In the second panel is given a view of a Phœnician ship. The crew, having come to trade with the Islanders, and barter the manufactures of their own country, are seen loading their ship with tin.

The third division represents the native ships, greatly improved under the Roman dominion in Britain, and under the direction of the Romano-British Admiral Allectus, paved the way for a secure step under the guidance of King Alfred the Great.

With the fourth relievo comes the encouragement of maritime discovery which, in the reign of Elizabeth, gave the country an unparalleled extension of commerce with whole regions of the world hitherto unexplored by British ships, and founded that lasting greatness of English enterprise until the present time, when, as shown in the fifth and last panel, the wonderful elasticity of British energy, and the power of British genius, by the improvements made in naval architecture, exemplified in the yacht, the clipper ship, and the steam-boat.

The minor details consist of marine emblems joined with commercial, as indicated by the trident, caduceus, dolphin, and coralines, which are introduced in pure white silver, as a contrast to the highly-polished and massy sides of the pedestal; and the ships, costumes, &c., are depicted with as much truthfulness as the best authorities could furnish.

On the base, just under the group of figures, is engraved, in old English characters, the ancient legend on which the presentation of the cradle is founded:—

YE SPIRIT OF YE LEGENDE.

Gif Leverpooles good maior sd everre bee
Made fa cherre inne hys yerre of maraltee
Thenne sal bee gifften bye ye townemenne free
Ane sllverre cradle too hys faire ladye.

And underneath the first sculptured panel follows this dedication:—"To Julia, wife of Thomas Littledale, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, this work of art, emblematical of the cradle and the growth of Commerce, is presented by a number of the inhabitants of the borough, to commemorate, in fulfilment of an ancient legend, the birth of Clement St. George Royds, on the 8th of December, 1851, during his father's mayoralty, and on the day on which his worship opened St. George's Hall for judicial business. With the gift is also offered to the happy wife and

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MRS. THOMAS LITTLEDALE, OF LIVERPOOL.

mother this record of the universal esteem in which her husband is held for his character as a man and a British merchant; his example for promoting manly pursuits as commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club; his triumphant humanity and bravery in rescuing numbers of valuable lives from the burning wreck of the *Ocean Monarch*, at sea, on the 24th August, 1848; and his courteous dignity, hospitality, and benevolence, as chief magistrate of this great community, in a year which will ever be historically distinguished by his inauguration of the great assize courts and the free public library."

This elegant work has been executed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, Lord-street.

AGRICULTURAL DRAINING MATCH.

On Wednesday week, the 23rd ult., an extensive Agricultural Draining Match was held on the Burtonwood Estate, the property of Samuel Brooks, Esq., banker, of Manchester, situate near the Warrington Junction station of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. The field selected was well adapted for the purpose, and beautifully situated, commanding a magnificent view of the Sankey viaduct. The soil con-

GREAT DRAINING-MATCH, ON THE BURTONWOOD ESTATE, NEAR WARRINGTON.

sists of friable loam, on a marly substratum, with occasional beds of clay and sand. The attendance of drainers and gentlemen interested in such works was very large there being 1000 persons present The first event of the day was a match for the second drains for the class of workmen, three prizes were offered for 2 ft. and 2½ respectively; the conditions being that three labourers should work at each drain, and the prizes should be awarded to those who should cut by eight hours' work the least number of cubic yards of earth and who should complete the drains in a more than four inches in the centre, superior work to be the first consideration in awarding the prizes. For these, thirty-five sets of candidates, from various parts of the kingdom, had entered, and twenty-eight started, being started at ten o'clock by the firing of a gun. The prizes were awarded as follows, viz —

Prizes.	Leader of Gang.	Where.	Time.	Top width.
1st Prize.....	J. Cubbin	Ormskirk..	3 48	12 inches.
2nd Prize.....	— Lucas	Wrigley..	3 51	13 "
3rd Prize.....	J. Brisket	Preston ..	3 58	13½ "
Highly commended	R Shattocks	Garstang..	4 3	13 "
	H. Conway	Newton ..	3 39	12½ "
	— Galley	Tatton ..	3 45	12½ "
Commended.....	G. Gee	Worsley ..	4 0	13½ "
	E. Orrell	Ormskirk..	4 0	12½ "

* The bottom was scooped so as to receive 2-inch pipes.

The execution of the work was generally good, and elicited unusual praise, several of the candidates who were disqualified through not having performed their work within the time specified, displayed much merit The work of H Winnington set, being the first completed, and very fairly done, attracted much attention; and the men were liberally rewarded by voluntary donations from several of the gentlemen present. For the pipe-laying, two prizes were offered, of £2 and £1 respectively; thirteen candidates entered, and six competed. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the number of pipes to be laid was reduced from 300 to 144, for the 48 lineal yards cut by the drainers. The conditions were that the prizes should be awarded to those who should lay their pipes in the most workmanlike and expeditious manner, placing each end to end, so as to form one continuous pipe; the execution of the work to be the chief consideration. This work was commenced by signal, as before, and the prizes were awarded as follows, viz: -

Prizes.	Name.	Time.
1st Prize.....	James Hodges	Garstang.... 16 minutes
2nd Prize	John Quaintaine ..	Burtonwood 12½ "

The following was commended on account of quickness of execution :-

J. Barton..... Tatton..... 10 minutes

Additional interest was excited by the field being situated near to Bradley Hall—a farmhouse standing upon the site of an old mansion bearing that name, and built in the 15th century. The remains of the entrance gateway with grooves for portcullis, drawbridge, &c., and the moat, still in good preservation, were very interesting to the lovers of antiquity. About £6 was collected by John Williams, Esq. for distribution amongst the unsuccessful workmen, in addition to which each one was paid for the work done. The judges were Messrs. G. Thompson, engineer of the Landowner's Draining Company, Exeter, and 30, Parliament-street, London; William Mercer, of Newton, agent to Thomas Leigh, Esq.; and H. White, Secretary to the South Lancashire Agricultural Society. The steward of the match was Mr. Thomas Suttle, sub-agent to Samuel Brooks, Esq., of Whalley House

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. C. W. Doherty, to Pilham, Lincoln; the Rev. R. M. Bingley, to Brasewerthy, Suffolk; the Rev. W. A. Ormsby, to Scoulton, Norfolk; the Rev. J. S. Green, to Wilton and Brundall, Norwich; the Rev. W. Bousfield, to Cubington, Aylesbury; the Rev. C. J. Cartwright, to St. Mary-at-Steps, Exeter; the Rev. W. Oulton, to Ballyrashine. *Vicarages:* The Rev. C. M. Turner, to Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex; the Rev P. Male, to Rathmel, Yorkshire; the Rev. A. H. Baker, to Rickmansworth, Herfordshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. F. G. Blunt, to Ballinaclash, Ireland; the Rev. W. L. Rolleston, to Kirby Bellars, near Melton Mowbray; the Rev. J. Fox, to Scrapiolt, near Leicester; the Rev. C. T. Rust, to St. Michael's Church. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. the Hon. H. R. Hussey, to Withecombe, Raleigh; the Rev. R. H. Kirby, to Haverthwaite, in the parish of Colton, Lancashire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. J. P. Benn, M.A., testimonial consisting of a valuable silver inkstand, two silver candlesticks, and a gold pencil case, as a mark of respect from his former pupils, on his retirement from the curacy of St. Paul's Deptford—which appointment he held nearly forty years; Rev. W. G. Harker, after a ministration of ten years at Trinity Church, Matlock Bath, on his removal, Rev. J. Richardson, late Master of Appleby Grammar School, by his present and former pupils; Rev. W. Wilson, on his resigning the spiritual charge of Deddington, by his parishioners

TITHES NOT LIABLE TO THE SEWERS' RATES.—The Commissioners of Sewers have decided to resist the sewers' rates on the tithes of the Rev. Mr. Baker, the Vicar of Fulham; Rev. Mr. Jackson, the Vicar of Battersea, Rev Mr. Sketchley, Vicar of St. Paul's, Deptford; and those of St. Olave, Southwark, of which the Rev. A. Kenny is the Incumbent; and many others. The decision will govern similar cases.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOPS OF NATAL AND GRAHAM'S TOWN.—On Wednesday morning the ceremony of consecrating the newly-appointed bishops of Natal and Graham's Town took place at St. Mary's, Lambeth. The officiating prelates were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Oxford. The reverend divines elevated were the Rev. Dr. John William Colenso, of St. John's Cambridge, and the Rev Dr. John Armstrong, of Lincoln College, Oxford; the former nominated to the Bishopric of Natal, and the latter to the Bishopric of Graham's Town. After the service, the new Bishops were duly admitted to their sacred office by the imposition of hands.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE-SHOW.—Thursday was the last day appointed for the reception of the agricultural implements to be exhibited at the ensuing show of the Smithfield Club, to take place at the Bazaar in Baker street during next week; and, from the immense number which arrived, the wonder is where space is to be found for their accommodation. The number of novel inventions, among which may be enumerated the automaton reaping-machine, the American threshing-machine; the cycloidal, and other newly-invented digging-machines; together with several sawing models; indicating an appearance which justifies the belief that, before many years, the agricultural labourer will be relieved of much of his toil, and that he must be a man of some education and intelligence to manage the machines which are to effect that object. His Royal Highness Prince Albert will, as usual, be an extensive competitor in the cattle and pig classes; and it is stated that Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., has entered for competition an ox of Brobdignagian proportions; while some of the finest specimens of Earl Dacie's remaining stock have been selected for competition Saturday night, at ten o'clock, will be the last hour at which any of the specimens entered will be permitted to be received at the show-yard, in accordance with the rules of the club; and, under the direction of Mr Ernest Gobbs, the secretary, the regulations will be rigidly enforced. The judges will make their awards on Monday; and in the evening the private view will take place, prior to the opening of the show to the public on Tuesday. (We shall illustrate the Prize Cattle in our Journal of next week.)

FREE-TRADE IN SWEDEN.—The members of the Commercial Union of Stockholm have unanimously agreed upon sending in a petition to the King for a thorough revision of the Customs-laws. The petitioners point out the desirability of a very low tariff on all raw materials and all articles of food; of the repeal of all prohibitory laws; and of the introduction of duties according to measurement and weight, instead of *ad valorem*.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE BY SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Lady Evelyn*, Captain M'Clellan, from Hong-Kong to San Francisco, left the Lintin place on the 26th June, with a cargo of merchandise, with 230 Chinese emigrants, and some other passengers. Soon after leaving port she encountered bad weather, and was compelled to put into Amoy to refit. She left Amoy on the 10th July. On the 19th a violent storm came on, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of her crew, she struck on a reef known as Richards's Rocks, on the south-east end of the island of Typarlow. It was the first time with which she struck, that she passed immediately over the reef, and the after part of the ship fell off from the fore rigging. There they remained until twelve o'clock the following day, when they made an attempt to reach the shore. Amongst those who so succeeded were Mr. M'Kee, the steward M'Gee, three able seamen, one of the passengers (a Portuguese), two females, and twenty-two Chinamen. One of the Chinese women was also safely carried ashore on a spar. The survivors of this fearful catastrophe were most kindly treated by the natives, and returned on the island over two months, when they were taken off by her Majesty's steamer *Hermes*.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BUCKSHEIMER.—Send us an outline of the variation. Any *problem* in the shape of notes is not required.

ANON. Anderson and Heydebrand are much stronger

E B C, Penzance. The letter shall be forwarded to Mr. Staunton. Accept our thanks for the Problems, some of which are very clever, though not equal (probably from the reason you assign) to your usual efforts.

A. Z. admits but of one solution, which we have not quite hit on yet Try it

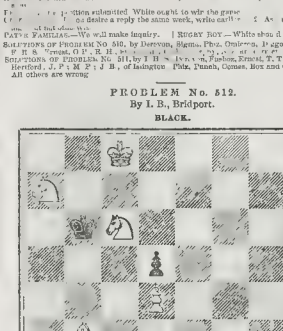
F. [illegible] position submitted. White ought to win the game

C. [illegible] to desire a reply the same week, who can [illegible] As really, if deserving, it first claims to be

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 511, by T H [illegible], Stebbing, Exeter, T. T Y.; R S. L. of Hertford, J. P; M P; J B., of Islington Pilot, Penelt, Cornes, Box and Cox, are correct. All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 512.
By I. B., Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.

Since our last report Mr Lowenthal has again lost ground, and in a way that excites the astonishment of everybody. In fourteen games, he has not scored a single one; and yet, in nearly all, he has obtained advantages sufficient to ensure him victory over and over again, had he only exercised common discretion and ability. The result up to Wednesday evening is—

Löwenthal	..	..	.. 9
Harrwitz	..	..	.. 8
Drawn	..	..	.. 9

The following is one of the last games played :—

(Petrof's Defence)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28 P to h. B 4th	B takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. K P takes B	R to Kt sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	28. P takes P	P takes P (c)
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	29. P to Q 6th	R to K R 2nd
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	30. B takes K B P	R takes B
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K 3rd	(c)	
7. Kt to K 4th	P to K Kt 4th	31. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	32. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
9. Q Kt to K 2nd	B to K Kt 2nd	33 Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
10 P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	34 K R to B 5th	Q takes Q P
11. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	35. R to K 5th (ch)	K to K R 2nd
12. Kt to Q 2nd	K to K B 4th	36 R takes K (ch)	K takes R
13. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	37. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
14. B to K R 3rd	B takes B (ch)	38. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
15. K takes B	Q to K B 3rd (c)	39. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	Q to Kt 3rd
16. K Kt to K B sq	Q Kt to K 2nd	40 Q takes K P (ch)	K to K 3rd
17. K Kt to K 4th	P to K R 4th	41. Q to K 4th (ch)	Q to Kt 4th
18. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to K B 5th	(d)	
19. K Kt to K B sq	P to K R 4th	42. Q takes Q B P	Q to K 6th (ch)
20. K to Kt sq	P to K R sq	43. K to R sq	Q Kt to K sq
21. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to K Kt 6th	44. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K to R 2nd
22. P to R 3rd	K Kt take Kt (ch)	45. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to R 3rd
23. Q takes Kt	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	46. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
24. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq	47. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
25. Q to K 3rd	Q B to K 3rd (b)	48. Q to Q 6th (ch)	

And the Game was given up as drawn.

(a) In this, as in nearly every one of the last ten or twelve games, Löwenthal plays the beginning admirably. He takes all attack out of his opponent's hands, apparently with the greatest ease, gets a winning position; and then, with a fatality unexampled, he suffers his pieces again to a great, his enemy to recover himself, and, at the last, is heartily glad to [illegible] with a drawn battle! Let any one examine the games of this match attentively, as we have done, and he will see that, in nine cases out of ten, it is not Harrwitz who beats Löwenthal but the latter who defeats himself

(b) We have here one of those surprising instances of the Hungarian's sheltering-ups at the moment when every means within his grasp. To instead of moving the Bishop thus, he had played as follows, it is not easy to see how Black could have saved his game —

25.	P to Q B 3rd	27. Kt takes Q R	B takes K Kt P
26.	Kt to Q Kt 6th	B takes K R P	28. K takes B	

(If he play Q to her Kt 6th, White may take the Kt or Q, and ought to win; and if he play Kt to a B 7th (ch), White can move his King to Q 2nd, and have a winning game.)

26.	Kt to K B 5th (ch)	30. Kt to Kt sq	P to K R 6th

And here it was no use for Mr Harrwitz to escape

(c) What was the objection to taking this Pawn with Kt? That line of play seems less open to objection than taking with the Pawn.

(d) Very well played. From this moment Mr Harrwitz ought certainly to have won without difficulty

(e) We should rather have played R to K B sq

CHESS IN GERMANY

For the following beautiful game we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr von Heydebrand. It was played lately between that distinguished master and one of the most eminent players of Germany.

(Allgaier Gambit)

WHITE (Mr von H.)	BLACK (Mr.—)	WHITE (Mr. von H.)	BLACK (Mr.)
1. P to K 4th	P to h 4th	19. Q to her 3rd	Q to K 4th
2. P to h. B 4th	P takes P	20 K R to K Kt sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
3 Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	21 K to the 2nd	Q takes K B P (ch)
4. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	22 h takes P	Q to K R 4th (ch)
5 Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd (a)	23. K to B 2nd	R Kt to K B sq
6. P to Q B 4th	Q to h. 3rd (b)	24. B to K 4th (ch)	Kt to Q 3rd
7 B takes K B P (ch)	K to Q sq	25. Q R to K sq	K to Q sq
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	26 K R to K B 8th	K to h 2nd
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	P takes Kt	27 K to Q 2nd (ch)	K takes B
10. P takes P (dis ch)	Q B to Q 2nd	28. K to Kt 6th	K takes P
11. P takes Kt	Q takes K P (ch)	(ch)	
12. K to B sq	K B to Q 3rd	29. K to his sq (dis ch)	K to his sq
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 4th	30. R takes Q B P (ch)	K to Q sq
14. P to K B 5th	P to K B 6th	31. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq
15. P takes P	P takes P	(c)	
16 Q R to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq	32. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
17. B to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd	33 R to K Kt 5th	Q to K 5th (ch)
18. B to K 3rd	Q B to Q B 3rd	34. K to Q 2nd	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
	And White abandoned the game.	35. K to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 4th

Notes by Mr. von Heydebrand

(a) This move, now much in vogue, was analysed by Polerio as far back as 1777

(b) The following variations, at this point, may be worth consideration —

6.	P to Q 4th	10. Kt to K B 3rd	Q takes P
7 B takes P	Kt takes B	11. Q to K 2nd	Q takes Q
8. P takes Kt	B to K 2nd	12 P takes Q	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Kt take K Kt P	B to K Kt sq		

The most [illegible]

[illegible]	Kt to Q 5th	13 Kt [illegible] Q sq	Q to K h 4th
11 B [illegible]	Q takes Q B P (ch)		

A [illegible] Black [illegible]

12.	Kt to K 4th	16 B takes P	R to K Kt 5th (ch)
13 P to Q 4th	Kt takes K B P (ch)	17 Kt takes B	B takes Kt
14 K [illegible]	[illegible] K B P		

(c) Black appears to have the better game

[illegible] the Bishop with [illegible] White might have drawn the game in all [illegible]

* The principle of sacrificing with the Pawn is exemplified in a Game we recently published between Mr. von Heydebrand and Mr Staunton

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty the Queen has commissioned Mr. M. Angelo Hayes to paint a small picture for her of the interior of the Great Exhibition of 1851

The quantity of coal required for consumption in London was, in 1851, 3 740,000 tons; the consumption of coal in Paris for all purposes, was, in the same year, but 362,500 tons.

The Belgian Court has gone into mourning for six weeks on the occasion of the death of the Queen of Portugal, whose widower is a nephew of King Leopold.

The price of wheat at the present time is about double what it was at a corresponding period of the years 1834-5; and for the past twenty-one years when has not ranged so high at the season of the year as it does now

The Rev. Mr. Millar, has received a magnificent donation from the Queen of 250 guineas to the Edinburgh Blind School.

The Bank of France have resolved to adopt the plan of making all their pay ments in gold, instead of allowing their silver to be drained from them for exportation.

The Emigration Commissioners have given notice that they require two more vessels to carry emigrants to South Australia and Victoria, to be ready to receive passengers for Adelaide on the 17th, and Geelong on Jan. 20 next.

A vein of iron ore, which is expected to prove of a valuable character, has been discovered at Car Keattle, near Ulverston.

The Queen has signified her gracious intention to bestow the vacant Garter upon the Earl of Carlisle.

The agriculturists of Devonshire continue to obtain extremely high prices for every description of farm produce, so much so that, in many instances, the farmers themselves declare that "it is a good bit too high!"

The Ottoman Porte has demanded the dismissal of a Professor of the University of Athens, who has published a very offensive attack on Turkey in the *Aion*. The Government deemed the article, but declined to displace the writer.

As a fact showing the practical good of the Orphan Working School, we learn that last year upwards of 4000 articles were made and marked by the girls, besides mending.

Mr. Joseph Robertson, the present editor of the *Edinburgh Courant*, has been appointed to an office in the Register House, Edinburgh, as searcher of records for literature.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 15th ult. states that Pius IX. has left the Palace of the Quirinal, and removed to the Vatican.

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., accompanied by several influential friends, has gone to Paris. Their object is to confer with the best-informed persons in the French capital upon the wine-trade; and then to go to Bordeaux for a similar object.

The Rev. G. Fletcher, who has just completed his 106th year, preached a sermon on Sunday at a chapel in Buzhill-row, St. Luke's. Although of such an advanced age, his faculties are still good.

Women are still wanting at Victoria, in Australia, as an excess of 56,000 men appears in the population.

Shakspeare's "Hamlet" has just been performed, with immense applause, for the first time, in an almost unaltered dress, in Stockholm. The translation adopted is that of Professor Hagberg.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Francis Evans Bennett, Esq., of Bennett's-grove, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork.

There are sixty-three homeward-bound vessels laden with Peruvian guano, to the extent of, probably, 30,000 to 60,tons. The fleet at the Chincha Islands, counting only the English ships, is estimated at 40,000 tons more

A prisoner, while in Newgate Gaol, casts the State, in the year, £39 2s. 8½d.

There is no truth in the rumour that the French Government intends to establish public gaming-houses in Paris. Such an intention has never been entertained.

The *New York Herald* records the performance of an extraordinary feat, namely, the trotting of 100 miles in 8 hours, 55 minutes, and 59 seconds

Several Belfast grocers have been fined £25 each for frauds in adulterating coffee, pepper, &c.; and one trader has been committed to prison in default of payment.

On the 17th ult. the Duke of Parma performed the ceremony of inaugurating the works of the Parma and Colorno railway line, by turning the first sod and wheeling it away. The line is granted to Messrs. Gandell, of London.

The ship *Medway* left Southampton on Saturday last, with about 240 Government emigrants, for Melbourne. This is her fifth voyage to Australia.

The municipal council of Orleans has unanimously voted a sum of 40,000 fr. for the fêtes for the inauguration of the statue of Joan of Arc, in 1854, and a sum of 2000 fr. for the expenses of the carriage of the statue from Rome.

The steam-ship *Golden Age*, in proceeding into the Mersey on Monday, for her voyage to Australia, ran into the north wall of the Birkenhead Docks, and severely damaged her cutwater. The accident will delay her departure for some days.

France intends to establish consulates at the more important towns of Albania, the Herzegovina, and Bosnia.

On Friday, during the dense fog, a plate-layer on the York and Berwick Railway, at the time the express train was coming up, stepped on one side to get out of the way; but, being deceived by the fog, he walked in front of the engine, was knocked down, and killed on the spot.

Colonel Huguet, departmental commissary of police of the Bas Rhin, committed suicide at Strasbourg, on the 24th ult

The French Emperor has given 5000 fr. to a fund which is being raised for erecting an asylum for blind young workmen at Versailles.

During a gale, last week, a French schooner went on shore, near Penzance, and was totally destroyed. All the crew, except one, were drowned.

The Grand Council of Neufchatel has voted the concession of a railway from Col des Roches, near Locle, passing through the industrial districts of Jura, to Bienne, where it is to communicate with the railways of Central Switzerland.

The University of Breslau has just conferred, for the first time, the rank of doctor on a Jew, M. Sejdmond Freund. The promotion has taken place in the Faculty of Philosophy.

The *Gazette* contains several Orders in Council, commanding the closing of a great number of the metropolitan graveyards. There is an order that only one body should be interred in each grave of the Mile-end Cemetery.

Sir James Anderson, M.P. for the Stirling burghs, addressed his constituents at the Corn Exchange, Stirling, last week, when he gave an account of his stewardship. The meeting expressed their confidence by a unanimous vote.

According to Dr. Bowring, the Imperial census, taken forty years ago, of the population of China is of no correct That census gave an aggregate of 360,000,000 of human beings, all subject to the same sway.

The population of Prussia last December was 16,935,420 souls —giving an increase, during three years (from 1849) of 537,972 souls, or 3.28 per cent.

A new wheelbarrow has been invented. The wheel is placed under the centre, so that none of the weight of the load rests upon the hands. A man can wheel twice the usual weight.—*American Paper*

The Duke of Bedford has bought £40,000 worth of property in the county Galway, in the Encumbered Estates Court.

On application in the Bail Court, and with the consent of both parties, the indictment against Major Beresford for conspiracy in the matter of the Derby election, has been postponed until after Hilary term.

The great peace meeting at Glasgow has been postponed, in consequence of the death of Mr. Bright's brother, and the inability of Mr. Cobden to attend.

The *Mining Journal* states that our exports of iron in 1851 exceeded those of 1850 by 200 000 tons; 1852 gave an excess of 150,000 tons; and the excess of 1853 will not fall short of 450,000 tons

The *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* announces the arrival of Lord Henry Scott and Lord Schomberg Ker in the former colony, who, with their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Stoebart, have taken up their quarters in Brisbane.

At a sitting on Thursday week, the Town Council of Dundee resolved that an address should be presented to the Queen, praying that all ad- [illegible] business connected with Scotland should be "intrusted to the management of [illegible] of Scots."

Constantinople has [illegible] newspapers, Smyrna six, and Alexandria one; Servia eight, Wallachia and Moldavia four between them.

A very unusual sale by auction—namely of "church-rate exemption" took place last week, at Stalbridge, when Mr. Shrubsole, of Shaftesbury, sold 24 quarters of oats "being the goods and chattels" of Mr J. Marsh, on [illegible] assistance for church-rates The lots were sold for £4 1s., the amount of rates saved for being 14s. 7d.

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The prompt and kind manner in which the various members of the Nobility have furnished information for the forthcoming edition justifies the Editor to state that he believes the volume for this year to be found to have attained a degree of accuracy beyond all precedent. The most sedulous attention has been given, also, to the collateral branches of the Peerage; the names of many thousand individuals having been introduced which do not appear in any other record of the Nobility.

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FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, AT BADMINTON.

SHENSTONE NEW PARISH CHURCH.

This handsome edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has just been erected from the designs of Mr. John Gibson, of Westminster.

The Church is situated about two miles from Lichfield, upon the summit of a hill adjoining the present churchyard, and upon land the gift of the Rev. R. Essington, the Vicar; to whose munificent contributions and exertions, coupled with those of Mr. J. S. Manley, Mr. Neville, &c., the erection of the new edifice is mainly due.

The style is Gothic, of the fourteenth century; the exterior is of sandstone; the quoins, internal arches, columns, and mouldings, being rubbed, and the sabbaring hammer-dressed.

The Church is 120 feet long, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and vestry; the latter being in the tower, which is situated at the east angle of the north aisle, and is twenty feet square, exclusive of its bold projecting buttresses; and, when finished, it will rise to a height of more than 100 feet. The aisle for organ and seventy children is situated on the opposite side, on the south-east angle, in which there is some stained glass. The entrances have porches on the south side of aisle, and the west end of nave; over the latter is a fine circular window, eleven feet diameter. On each side of the chancel are stall-seats. The windows generally have three lights, cusped, varied, and well considered in detail; those in the chancel being elaborately worked. The roofs are open and of deal, stained; that of the chancel is arch-ribbed and boarded. The pulpit, reading-desk, altar-railing, and table, are of solid oak, paneled and carved. The reredos has the Commandments inserted. The organ was built by Mr. Holditch, of London, and presented by John S. Manley, Esq. The windows are fitted with cathedral glass, and stained borders. The floors are parti-coloured Staffordshire tiles; and the Church is heated by an apparatus placed under the tower. The font is the gift of Mrs. Grove, and the altar-cloth was presented by Mrs. Wayte. The Church will accommodate, on the ground-floor, in open seats, 600 persons; 226 being set apart for the humbler inhabitants.

The contract for the building and fittings was somewhat above £2800. The building was commenced in May of last year, when foundation-stones were laid by the chairman, John S. Manley, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Jervis. The whole of the works have been admirably executed by the contractors, Messrs. Locke and Nesham, under the direction of the architect.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, AT SHENSTONE, NEAR LICHFIELD.

ELECTRIC TIME-BALL AT EDINBURGH.

An Electric Time-ball has recently been erected on the top of the Nelson Monument, on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, and is now in operation. The ball rises about five minutes to one o'clock p.m., and falls at the hour. It is placed under the charge of Professor Piazzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal, at the Observatory.

A general desire exists, however, that the presence of the machine should not prevent the public from access to the top of Nelson's Monument; and to do so with safety requires a protecting casing, which Messrs. Maudsley (the engineers who provided the machinery) had not anticipated, but which the Lord Provost has generously undertaken to supply. "If the public (says the *Scotsman*) look to the Monument, at five minutes before one o'clock p.m., Greenwich time (now Edinburgh time also), they will see the ball raised half-mast high; at two minutes before, full mast high, or in contact with the cross bars; and, at one o'clock, exact to a tenth of a second, it will fall—the instant to be observed being the commencement of the fall, as shown by the formation of a line of light between the ball and the bars. Those who, on the Monument, have witnessed the fall of the ball, describe the effect as extremely interesting. The huge mass is first of all seen rushing downward with terrific velocity, as if likely to carry all before it; when, suddenly, at about three-fourths down, it is brought, by some invisible agent, almost to a stand-still; and then, with two or three slight movements up and down, it rests on its bed-block as quietly as if nothing had happened."

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

The mortal remains of this deeply-lamented nobleman were, on Thursday week, deposited in the family vault in Badminton Church. The body lay in state on the morning of the funeral in the great hall of the family mansion.

For nearly three hours a continuous succession of the inhabitants of the district passed through the hall, which was lined with a picked detachment of Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which regiment the late Duke was Colonel. Daylight was wholly excluded, and the apartment was illuminated by a number of wax-lights.

Badminton Church is beautifully situated in the gardens attached to the mansion, from which there is a private entrance into the sacred edifice. It contains several monuments to the members of the Beaufort family.

ELECTRIC TIME-BALL JUST ERECTED ON THE NELSON MONUMENT, EDINBURGH.

The ashes of all the Dukes—except the first, who is buried in St George's Chapel, at Windsor—repose here.

The route taken by the funeral cortège was marked by a double line of Yeomanry Cavalry on foot, with crape round their left arms.

The procession, having been formed, left the mansion in the following order:—

Two Mutes.

The Clerk of the Works.
Rev. Joseph Buckley (Incumbent of Badminton, and Chaplain to the deceased Duke).
Rev. E. J. Everard (Rector of Didmarton, and Assistant-Chaplain to the deceased Duke).
Mr. Wickman and Mr. White (Medical attendants of the deceased Duke).

Two Mutes

Supporters. A Plume of Feathers, borne by a Page. Supporters.
The Consul and Cushion.

THE COFFIN,
containing the Body of the deceased Duke, surmounted by a Black Velvet Pall, and borne by Twelve Labourers, followed by

Pall Bearers—
Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, Rector of Tormarton.
Rev. G. Lawson, Vicar of Littleton Drew.
Rev. J. H. Morris, Incumbent of Acton Turville.

Pall Bearers—
Rev. M. J. Townsend, Vicar of Thornbury.
Rev. H. Ayding, Rector of Frampton Cotterell.
Rev. W. H. Woothey, Vicar of Hawkesbury.

The Duke of Beaufort (Chief Mourner).

The Marquis of Worcester (a bearer by his tutor, Mr. Boyle).
Viscount Dupplin.
Mr. Lowe.

Earl Howe.
Earl of Galloway
Mr. Granville Ryder
Lord Raglan
Mr Granville Somerset.
Mr J. Ord.
Hon. S. Calthorpe.
Rev. Granville.
Capt. H. Somerset.
Rev. W. Somerset.
Rev. Henry Talbot.
Mr Arthur Talbot.
Lieut. Colonel Mitchell.
Earl Bathurst.

Marquis of Chelmondsley.
Lord Calthorpe.
Sir W. Stanpitor.
Colonel Somerset.
Mr. Raglan Somerset.
Mr. Poyntz.
Mr. Nigel Kingscote.
Capt. R. Somerset.
Mr. Fitzroy Somerset.
Mr. Somerset Beaumont.
Mr. Edward Fitzroy Talbot.
Mr. Alfred Somerset
Mr. H. Lyon.
Mr. Hoey.

The procession closed with about thirty domestics and old retainers of the family.

The rain fell heavily as the mournful cortège passed across the garden to the church. The Duke of Beaufort walked uncovered, and appeared deeply affected.

On entering the church, the officiating clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Buckley and the Rev. Mr. Everard, received the body, and preceded it up the central aisle. The Rev. Mr. Buckley read the prayers, and the lessons were read by the Rev. Mr. Everard in a very impressive manner. At the proper period the coffin was lowered into the vault. The widowed Duchess now left the pew she had hitherto occupied, and was supported by her son (the present Duke) and Sir William Codrington (her son-in-law) to the edge of the vault, over which she stood during the remainder of the service. The scene was exceedingly affecting at this time. The Duchess was much agitated; and every one present appeared deeply impressed with the solemnity of an event which deprived them at once and for ever of a beloved patron and friend. The service concluded amid the scarcely-suppressed sobs of the multitude.

The young Marquis of Worcester behaved manfully—was the subject of much interest among the spectators of the sad ceremonial.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—In consequence of the death of the Earl of Dartmouth, a vacancy occurs in the representation of South Staffordshire. Viscount Lewisham, one of the members, succeeding to the title and estates. At the meeting of the Conservatives it was determined that a requisition to Viscount Ingestre (who is now in America), should be immediately signed.

SIR E. B. LYTTON, BART.—We understand that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who was, during last session, unanimously elected to the office of Honorary President of the Associated Societies of our University, will deliver his inaugural address about the middle of January.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—The Executive Committee of the National Public School Association have resolved to take steps for the introduction of a measure for National Education like that based on these principles, early in the ensuing session of Parliament. The Committee have also resolved to hold, in Manchester, an aggregate meeting of the friends of the association, during the present month.

THE BANGOR EISTEDDFOD.—Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., of Plas Coch, having followed the example of Colonel Douglas Pennant, and declined to accept the presidency of the intended Bangor Eisteddfod, it has been decided by a general meeting of the committee, to postpone the Festival until the year 1855.

DESIGN OF THE MANCHESTER MEMORIAL TO WELLINGTON.—The figure of Wellington occupies the centre, and around are grouped statues of Lord Hill, Sir E. Pakenham, General Crauford, Lord Lynedoch, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset. The pedestal is supported at the angles by groups of flags, representing those of English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh regiments. The body of the monument is surrounded with triumphal garlands, and the frieze is decorated with wreaths of laurel. In the spaces which intervene are panels, in which the sculptor intends to introduce medallion portraits of Gough, Hardinge, Outram, Napier, Beckwith, and William Napier, the historian of all the great deeds of the Peninsula.

THE LATE DR. BEXFIELD.—The places for the concert about to be given, for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Dr. Bexfield, in St. Andrew's-hall, Norwich, have been nearly all taken; and it is anticipated that a very large sum will be realised by the entertainment.

A STARTLING TESTIMONIAL of respect and regard was presented on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., to William S. Tootell, Esq., of Edgware, by his friends and neighbours. The gift consists of a splendid Salver, Tea kettle and Stand, and Four Candlesticks, all of silver, and furnished by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of Bond-street. The presentation took place at a dinner at the Chandos Arms, Edgware, William Phillimore, Esq., of Dennis-hill, in the chair.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, CHELTENHAM.—On Thursday week, a dinner was given to Mr W. S. Davis, congratulatory of his re-embellishment of the splendid establishment, when about 150 of the leading inhabitants of Cheltenham sat down to a *recherché* repast, under the able presidency of the member for the borough, the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley. The ensuing topic of the evening was the success of the proprietor of this hotel, in having combined the requirements of a first-class establishment with an economical tariff.

NORWICH POULTRY SHOW.—An exhibition of poultry on quite an extensive scale has been held during the week, in the Corn-exchange, Norwich. About 2600 Cochin-China fowls were exhibited, and £100 distributed in prizes. The show was very extensively patronised. The Norwich Poultry Association also held a very successful meeting last week.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.—An effort is now being made to rescue this edifice, the finest example of Gothic architecture, the site of which was purchased in 1846 by the North British Railway Company. A memorial signed by the most influential men in the city has just been presented to the Town-council with this view.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE.—A numerous meeting of the political friends of the Earl of Lonsdale took place at Whitehaven, on Thursday week, for the purpose of entering into a subscription in order to procure a full-length portrait of the noble Earl. A considerable sum was subscribed in the room.

FREE LIBRARY.—The suggestion for a free library in Norwich has been again agitated within the last few weeks. The consent of the required number of inhabitants has been already obtained; but the Town-council have taken no steps, beyond the appointment of a committee, to carry out Mr. Ewarts' exc[illegible]

ANTI-SLAVERY AT MANCHESTER.—A meeting was held at the Friends' Meeting-house, Manchester, last week, to establish a local Anti-Slavery Union. Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, Mr. Geo Thompson, the Rev. Mr. Ward, and other gentlemen, addressed a numerous, but not (probably owing to the inclemency of the weather) crowded meeting, and resolutions were adopted favourable to its objects—which contemplate a universal extinction of slavery and the slave-trade

INFRINGEMENT OF "EXCURSION" RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—In the Manchester County Court on Wednesday last, an action was brought by a Mr. Whalley against the Directors of the London and North-Western Railway, to recover the value of certain luggage lost by the plaintiff during his journey from Birmingham to Manchester in one of Marcus's excursion trains, in the month of October in last year. The purchase of the excursion ticket "by the plaintiff, and the loss of his luggage while upon his journey over the London and North-Western Railway, was satisfactorily proved; but Mr. Etty, solicitor, of Liverpool, disputed the Company's liability, and in support of his view of the case, produced a printed bill, announcing the terms upon which Mr. Marcus undertook to convey passengers from place to place. The learned judge, after perusing the bill, held that the Railway Company were not liable for property lost on their line belonging to passengers by excursion trains; and a verdict accordingly passed for the defendants.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday a serious accident occurred on the line near Berkhampstead, owing to the breaking of the axle of the engine of the train leaving the Euston station at nine o'clock, when the up-train from Birmingham struck the guard's van, and killed the guard, William Blaney. Several of the passengers suffered contusions, but not of serious account.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DEC. 1.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Nov. 25	30.165	49·1	39·0	47·0	— 3·8	100	N.W.	0.57
„ 26	29.811	43·2	34·7	39·0	— 7·8	92	N.W.	0.44
„ 27	30.108	44·0	35·5	37·4	— 4·5	93	Calm.	0.00
„ 28	30.185	45·8	31·1	39·5	— 2·4	86	S.W.	0.00
„ 29	30.097	48·4	36·6	38·2	— 2·7	89	S.S.E.	0.06
„ 30	30.052	52·6	38·9	47·0	+ 5·2	96	E.S.E.	0.01
Dec. 1	30.107	49·0	30·0	43·7	+ 2·0	87	S.S.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.13 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.81 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 26th; increased to 30.23 inches by 3h. p.m. on the 28th; decreased to 30.04 inches by 9h. p.m. on the 29th; increased to 30.15 inches by 7h. p.m. on the 30th; and decreased to 30 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.061 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 4·5° below, to 5·2° above, their average values. During the time they were below their averages, viz., from the 14th to the 29th, the mean daily defect was 5·9°.

The mean temperature of the week was 42·9°, being 1·4° below the average of the same week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 21·9°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 11·1°.

The Weather during the week, till December 1, was very dull; the sky was overcast, the air misty; and rain fell on four days. The depth of 1.1 inch (one inch and one tenth). The air has been either in a calm state or with gentle motion only during the week

For the month of November, the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 30.132 inches.

The highest temperature during the month was 61·2° on the 1st, and the *lowest* 24·8° on the 18th. *The range of temperature during the month*, was, therefore, 36·4°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 48·8°, and of all the lowest by night was 36·3°. *The mean daily range of temperature during the* was 12·5°.

The mean temperature of the month was 41·8°, being *below the average* of thirty-eight Novembers by 1·4°.

The mean temperature of evaporation was 40·8°.

The mean temperature of the dew point was 39·7°.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was 90; complete saturation being represented by 100.

The fall of rain during the month was 1.6 inch; making a fall of 29 inches since January 1.

Lewisham, Dec. 2, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending November 26, the number of births within the Metropolitan districts was 1442: of males, the number was 777, and of females, 665. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845 to 1852, the average number of boys was 713, and of girls 674. The number of deaths within the same period was 1329: in the preceding week the deaths registered were 1162. In the ten corresponding weeks of the preceding ten years the average number of deaths was 1093; which, raised in proportion the increase of population, becomes 1262; therefore, there is an excess in last week's return of 137. Of the deaths, 624 were males (their average is 551), and 705 were females (their average is 642); therefore, the cold weather has been more fatal to females than to males. The following are the numbers at three different periods of life:—At less than 15 years, 605 (their average is 514); at 15 and less than 60, there were 609 deaths (average 585); and at 60 and upwards, 228 (average 222). The number of deaths to each case of disease is as follows:—To zymotic diseases, 311 (their average is 276); of these, 7 were caused by small-pox; 21, by measles; 89, by scarlatina; 59, by hooping-cough (its average is 32); 30, by diarrhœa; 46, by cholera; and 50, by typhus fever. To tubercular cancer, &c., 69 (their average is 59). To tubercular diseases, 215 (their average is 175); of these consumption numbered 166 (exceeding its average by 37). To diseases of the brain, 155 (their average is 132). To those of the heart, &c., 59 (their average is 39). To those of the lungs, and of the other organs of digestion, 287 (their average is 234); of these bronchitis numbered 105, and pneumonia, 128. To diseases of the stomach, &c., 31 (their average is 56). To premature birth and debility, 42 (their average is 21). To old age 76 (its average is 52). To sudden death, 17. To privation of food, 1. To burns and scalds, 2. To hanging, 4. To drowning, 5; and to fractures, 7. From the preceding it will be seen that diseases of the respiratory organs have suddenly become more fatal; they rose from 161 in the preceding to 287 in the last week. In this class bronchitis rose from 68 to 134; pneumonia from 62 to 124. Phthisis was fatal in the two weeks respectively in 135 and 166 cases. Cholera, 1 person dying to each serve, subside, and last week was fatal to only 46 persons. From our weekly meteorological tables it will be seen that the weekly temperature has suffered a great fall: it was, at the end of October, 49°; and the week ending this day, was 40½°. The mean temperature of the period from November 14th to November 29th was 37°.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday, a meeting of the general committee of this institution was held, when the silver medal of the institution was voted respectively to two coastguardmen, named Bonner and Stock, of Collen-on, Aberdeenshire, as remembrancers of their services in saving, with a small skiff, a portion of the crew of the Russian schooner *Elise*, which was wrecked near that place on the night of the 20th ult. The new life-boat, recently placed by the Duke of Northumberland at Boulmer, and presented by him, as president, to the society, was reported to have saved the crew, consisting of seven persons, from the brig *Robert Nicol*, of Perth, which was wrecked near that place on Thursday, the 24th November. Since the establishment of this institution, it was said that nearly 8500 lives of shipwrecked persons had been saved by the use of life-boats, and other means; and that it had granted rewards for services rendered on such occasions amounting to nearly £9000. In addition to four life-boats, on Peake's design, now building for the institution, six life-boats on the same plan had been placed on various parts of the coast during the present year.

NEW INDIAN COUNCILLOR.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Mr James Grant Lumsden was appointed provisionally a Member of Council at Bombay.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—A paper on the consumption of smoke at Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton's, was read on Wednesday evening at the Society of Arts. The consumption of coals in the establishment was about 6000 tons per annum. The saving in the coal account, since the introduction of the patent to July 1 of the present year, was £3838; from which was to be deducted, for casualties and sundries, say £350. The above economy had not arisen from the adulteration of fuel consumed, but owing to the screenings or dust of coal only being required for the furnaces.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—A public meeting of the friends of Poland was held in the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday night, to celebrate the anniversary of the breaking out of the Polish revolution of 1830; Mr. Worsnell, a Pole, in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, the large room being quite filled. After a few words, in English, from the chairman, an address from the Polish Democratic Association was read, in English, by Mr. Linton. The same address was afterwards read in Polish and French. It was drawn up in a very belated style. It congratulated the oppressed nations of Europe on the hopes of freedom that were presented to them through the war that had now begun on the Danube. The meeting was then addressed in English, French, German, and Polish. The principal speakers were Dr. Arnold Ronge, M. Ledru Rollin, and Count Sidani. A letter to Kossuth was also read from Mazzini, who was too ill to attend the meeting—as who declared that, heart, mind, and affection, he was all theirs. The meeting, though at times greatly excited by the vehemence of the different speakers, was throughout conducted with great order and propriety.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, on Tuesday, presided over a numerously-attended meeting of the members and friends of the Protestant Alliance, at Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty's Government on the aspect of Popery abroad towards British subjects. There was a numerous attendance, the proportion of ladies present was much smaller than usual on the case at meetings of a similar description. The principal speakers, besides the chairman, were Sir Culling Eardley, the Rev. G. H. Davis, of Bristol, and the Rev. W. Arthur.

WATERLOO-BRIDGE.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Freemason's Tavern; J. Smith, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the tolls for the last half-year had amounted to £8893 7s. 7d., being an excess of £583 19s. 6d. over the corresponding half of last year. Out of the sum a dividend of 4s in the pound on the annuities of the company was declared, leaving a balance in hand of £2694

A NEW BURIAL-GROUND FOR HOLBORN.—At the usual weekly meeting of the BOARD of Guardians of the Holborn Union, a letter from the Rev J. J. Toogood, the Rector of St Andrew's, Holborn, was read, suggesting that measures be adopted for providing a new burial-ground for the parish, the churchyard being ordered to be closed in July, 1854. The board resolved to appoint a committee to confer with other parochial bodies on providing a new burial-ground.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—On Thursday the friends and supporters of this society met at Exeter-hall "to explain the present important position of the missionary work among the Roman Catholics in Ireland, and the circumstances in which the society is placed." The Duke of Manchester, occupied the chair. The Rev. Mr. Dalles, the Rev. Mr. Aurial, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and described the operations of the society, and the progress it had made in the work of reformation. A memorial to the Government, complaining of the persecutions to which the agents of the society were subjected, was agreed to; as also were a series of resolutions approving of the objects the society had in view.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday the third lecture of the ninth annual series in connection with this association, was delivered in Exeter-hall, by the Rev Robert Bickersteth, M.A., Rector of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, who selected for his subject "The Realisation of Humanism to the Second Coming of Christ."

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The 188th anniversary of this corporation was held on Wednesday, according to "ancient custom," it being St. Andrew's-day, at the London Tavern; the Lord Mayor in the chair; when about 500 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The charity of the Scottish Hospital is applicable to the poor natives of Scotland and their children, resident in the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, who, not being in receipt of any parochial relief in this country, would in a state of poverty, in sickness or distress, or when in want of employment, be exposed to the utmost wretchedness, or to discreditable beggary, but for the fostering relief afforded to them by this institution. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were given; and the principal speech of the evening was that of Mr. Sickles, in reply to "the health of the American Minister." The subscription collected during the evening amounted to about £390.

THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY.—On Tuesday a special general meeting of the friends of this institution was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing ten pensioners. The Rev. M. W. Lustigman presided. The report stated that during the past year the committee had granted annuities as follows:—To 98 necessitous clergymen, £980; to 55 widows of ditto, £468 8s.; and to 69 daughters of ditto, £460—making a total of £1899 8s. There were 39 pensioners on the funds: of whom 13 received £30; 1 £25; and 25, £40 per annum. The total amount invested amounted to £4530 1s. The total income in the past year had been £7322 18s. 10d.; and, after the expenses had been met, there was left a balance in hand of £240 10s. 5d. The election having been proceeded with, the meeting separated.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The seventeenth anniversary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the society's rooms, Bedford-street, Strand; J. Reynolds, Esq., in the chair. From the report of the council, it appeared that the society consisted of 312 members. Many thousands of British and foreign specimens had been distributed to the members, and numerous Continental botanists and horticulturists and botanists had been this year made to render this important department of the society's operations more efficient, and already numerous valuable specimens had been received in distribution to the members.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The second meeting for the season of the above society took place, Tuesday evening, at the society's rooms, Grosvenor-street. The chair was taken by Mr. T. H. Wyatt. In the course of the preliminary business, M. Benoignat, architect, of Lille, was elected a corresponding member; and Professor Donaldson announced several handsome donations of drawings, &c., from foreign artists; at the same time complaining of the backwardness of the English section of the profession in similar matters.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this society was held on Wednesday; the Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair. His Lordship delivered his annual address; after which the Copley medal was presented to M. Dove, of Berlin, for his work on the distribution of heat over the surface of the earth; and the Royal medal to Mr. Charles Darwin, the eminent naturalist, for his work on natural history and geology. After the meeting the Fellows of the society and their friends dined together, at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—the noble building in Long-acre, which the metropolis owes to the spirit and enterprise of Mr. Hullah being now completed, it was opened on Thursday evening with a great performance of vocal and instrumental music, under that gentleman's direction. Next week we shall give some particulars of this concert, and also respecting the hall itself; merely saying, for the present, that the concert was worthy of the occasion; that the building is admirably arranged for the purpose including our most distinguished musicians and amateurs; and that the opinion was unanimous that this building is, in every respect, the finest in the metropolis in London.

STRIKES IN THE NORTH.—The working-men of the metropolis are taking steps to realise a fellow-feeling with the locked-out men of Preston. On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the British School-room, Lower-street, Islington, to support the Preston operatives during their struggle with the mill-owners, and to consider the question of inaugurating a Labour Parliament. The following resolution was carried:—"That the success which has attended the numerous strikes that have been consequent upon sectional and isolated struggles of the people to maintain a proper scale of wages, and to achieve the emancipation of labour, is of opinion that only by the combined efforts—moral and mass-movement of the working-classes—based upon a national organisation, and guided by one directing body—can alone secure a status superior to the present low condition of operatives, and on strike, and enable workmen in the future to free labour from the thraldom of capital." A resolution in support of a labour parliament, similar to that recently resolved upon by a Manchester meeting, was also agreed to.

AN OPEN COURT OF CUSTOMS.—The Board of Customs have issued a notice, announcing an open court for the purpose of hearing and deciding complaints, and for investigating matters relating to the business of the port. A room in the Custom-house has been set apart for the purpose; and the new court is to sit on Tuesdays and Fridays, every week, when necessary.

BETTING-HOUSES.—On Thursday (Dec. 1) the new Act on betting houses came into operation, and it is understood to be the intention of the Government to enforce the new law. Some projects have been started to commute betting-lists, such as selling pictures or forming clubs; but as one half of the penalties will go to the informers, persons attempting to evade the statute will run great risks. The object of the act is not to interfere with horse-racing, but only to abolish bettingoffices, of which more than 200 have been opened in the metropolis. Suspected houses may be searched

"SWEEPS" IN PUBLIC-HOUSES.—Viscount Palmerston has consented to allow the usual "sweeps" in the houses of licensed victuallers to take place this year, provided that they be not attempted in future.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WALTHAM ABBEY STEEPLECHASES.—WEDNESDAY.
Selling Hurdle-race.—Theodine, 1. Maria Monk, 2.
Handicap Steeplechase.—Needwood, 1. The General, 2.
Selling Steeplechase.—Tulip, 1. Sulky Cob.
The stakes for beaten horses did not fill.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY

1000 to 15 agst Friday's (resp)	1000 to 15 agst Hungry (t)
1000 to 15 —— Little Harry (t)	1000 to 15 —— Newmarket (t)
6 to 1 agst Autocrat (off)	33 to 1 agst Rolando
25 to 1 —— Ruby (t)	40 to 1 —— Hesse Cassel (t)
	1000 to 12 agst Defiance (t)
	1000 to 10 —— King Pepin (t)

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The Catholic papers deny a statement which has been made in some of the daily journals, that Cardinal Wiseman is expected to remain in Rome. It is said he will return to England before Christmas, when he will resume the active duties of his Archbishopric.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—We regret to hear of the severe illness of Major-General the right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart. There are, we are sorry to learn, but slight hopes entertained of his recovery a fact which will be much regretted, especially in the colonies, where he has for a long time served. Extreme ill-health obliged Sir George Arthur to retire from high military command in England in 1846.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILWAYS.—There has been published a classified list of all the railway companies that, up to eight o'clock on Wednesday night—the period limited for that purpose by the standing orders of the Houses of Lords and Commons—have deposited their plans and sections with the proper officers of the Railway Commission, at the Board of Trade and at the Private Bill Office; up to which period there were plans and sections deposited for railways, 158; miscellaneous (docks, bridges, harbours, water and gas, and improvement bills), 98: total, 233. Last session there was a total of 249 bills; so that the bills for the ensuing session will be 16 below those of its predecessor

LUMLEY AND GYE.—Mdlle. Wagner's quarrel with Mr. Lumley is becoming an affair of diplomacy. The commission now at Berlin wish to obtain the evidence of Miss Wagner as to whether she signed a certain document; but the Prussian judge, whose services were only called in for the purpose of administering the oath to the lady, insists upon preventing this, and having the control of the examination. It is said that, if a commission is issued to the Royal Court of Berlin to take examination, the presence of the judge can be dispensed with; and, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Sir F. Thesiger obtained a rule to show cause why such a commission should not issue.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 4.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.
MONDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.
TUESDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
THURSDAY, 8.—Conn. B. V. Mary. Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.
FRIDAY, 9.—Colley Cibber died, 1732. Gay died, 1732.
SATURDAY, 10.—Grouse Shooting ends. Charles XII. killed, 1718.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.
4 10 4 33	5 5 5 30	5 55 6 24	6 50 7 20	7 55 8 30	9 10 9 45	10 30 10 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B.—The duty for a carriage during the twelve months, from April 1852 to 1853, will be according to the former scale. The duty as altered will not commence until from and after April 5, 1854, in England; and May 24, 1854 in Scotland. See the Statute 16 and 17 Vic., c. 90, s. 1.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—There does seem to be something peculiar about knighthood, and that throughout all Christendom its rank and precedence remain the same, while other titles and dignities are confined to the country of their creation. According to D. "Coke's Institute," p. 667, though a foreign nobleman is merely to have the addition of cognire, a knight is to be named as such in all English law proceedings. Still it is very doubtful whether precedence is really claimable by a foreign knight in this country; certainly, without Royal permission, he never bears our title of "Sir."

ICNARUS.—If the arms, crest, and motto you bear, belong legally to you you are perfectly justified in bearing them, although they may be identical with the bearings of some nobleman.

WILLIAM.—The subject is one for the opinion and guidance of a solicitor.

ERRATUM.—The use of a crest on a letter-seal comes within the tax on armorial bearings. Whether or not "a deer's head" be an armorial bearing as a crest, depends on its bonâ fide appearance; the absence of the heraldic wreath is in favour of its not being armorial

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853.

ALTHOUGH we have no positive intelligence of fresh acts of hostility between the Russian and Turkish armies, there is every reason to apprehend the existence of a determination on both sides to pursue the war with ardour. The latest telegraphic despatch from the Danube, dated the 26th ultimo, informs us that the Russians have commenced the construction of a bridge across the river at Giurgevo; which would indicate an intention to retaliate upon the Turks for their previous successful advances, by attacking Rustchuk—the very centre of the Turkish frontier, and the key to the head-quarters at Schumla. The practicability of carrying this projected movement into effect will depend very much upon the weather; but the very indication of it, after what has already passed, must, we consider, be taken as a formal announcement on the part of the Czar, that he has no intention, at present, of retiring from the contest which he has so long, and we believe so advisedly, provoked. Indeed, we do not see how, with any regard to his character, both at home and abroad, to say nothing of his personal feeling, the proud Autocrat of the North, could show signs of retiring from the position he has taken up, at the first reverse. The defeats he has already suffered, both in Europe and in Asia, have been just serious enough to add to his previous exasperation, and to harden his heart against the peaceful admonitions of his neighbours. The first "hazard of the die" has been against him; but he will risk another, and another stake, before he will put up with his loss, and confess himself beaten. To a war begun without the shadow of an honest or justifiable pretence, there can be no honourable nor safe conclusion but success.

With these convictions on our mind, as to the practical import of the actual position of affairs in the East, we adhere to the opinion expressed last week, that it is a mere self-delusion and waste of time to persevere with diplomatic negotiations, in the hope of bringing the contending parties to a reconciliation. If the united wisdom of Europe, during protracted labours, could not effect this whilst the parties were yet at peace, how less is now the chance of success, when they are flushed and excited with the heat of a first encounter? That the social interests of Europe demand that this unnecessary and wicked war should be put a stop to, and the misunderstandings which led to it adjusted, there can be no question; nor can be questioned the right of Europe so to interpose, for the defence of her own peace, and the large interests which peace has in its keeping. Unfortunately, however, whilst the two powerful nations of the West—whose interests are more deeply involved in the result than all the rest of Europe put together—are well agreed upon the rights and requirements of the case, most of the other states of Europe are in that anomalous position, with reference to one of the contending parties, cramounost themselves, as almost to incapacitate them to adopt an independent and authoritative line of policy in the matter. The position of Austria—with regard to Russia on the one hand, and to her own subjects on the other—is at once so humiliating and precarious, that all she has to do is to consider her individual safety, and to purchase it by adherence to the stronger side; and as for Prussia, her predilections, notwithstanding the pacific declarations of the King at the recent opening of the Chambers, are pretty well known to be on the side of Russia. There is already a strong suspicion existing in many minds that the "friendly offices" of these two Powers have in past negotiations been used mainly with a view of complicating and protracting matters—delay being from the first an object of importance to Russia. Certainly all the blundering, to which the present state of active hostilities is immediately due, originated in Vienna, after the negotiations were removed from their legitimate seat, Constantinople; and if we call Austria and Prussia again to our counsels, they may succeed in committing us to more blunders, and will certainly manage to impede our progress along as delay and uncertainty may suit the views of Russia. But, even apart from these considerations, the case itself is not, in its present phase, one for negotiation, but for action; and, supposing a conference of the Great Powers to be held at Paris or London to discuss the merits and eventualities of that Russo-Turkish quarrel—which they would be at perfect liberty to do—we do not see upon what precedent, or under what rational pretence, they could invite the contending parties to send representatives to assist at the proceedings. If they did, we are very certain that the reply of one, at least, of them would be a refusal, accompanied, perhaps, with a curt suggestion about people minding their own business.

On the other hand, if England and France are of accord in the matter, their course is clear and irresistible. Let them sign a treaty of defensive alliance with the Porte with a view to the recovery of its legitimate position; let them declare to Russia that her wrong can no longer be endured; let them follow up their word manifestations with a little show of material strength, and the whole question will be settled. Russia will recall her savage hordes to their benighted homes; and, for the first time since her admission into the family of European nations, will learn to respect the laws which regulate civilised communities. By this first rebuke, the *prestige* and the terror of her name will doubtless suffer diminution; her overweening pride will be humbled, and her propensity for insolent interference in the most distant concerns of European polity effectually subdued. It is to be hoped that the lesson so taught may be useful to her; and that, turning her regards homewards, she may employ her new-found leisure in improving the condition of her wretched subjects, and her natural resources of wealth, now so shamefully neglected and abused.

But we anticipate a little. Returning to the proposal for a joint alliance of England and France for the defence of the Porte, the specific terms upon which this assistance should be given will go mainly to the objects to be attained by the combined operation, and the conditions upon which a peace should be eventually agreed to. The principal object would be to secure the independence of the Empire of the Porte, by a guarantee against future aggression from its unscrupulous neighbour; details depending upon circumstances. It will be absolutely necessary, also, to place under new guarantees the lives, the liberty, and the property of the unfortunate inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia; who surely cannot be left any longer to the tender mercies of Russian "protection."

THE Emperor of the French, who has studied the principles of Free-trade, not only in the pages of Adam Smith, and in the speeches of Mr. Huskisson, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Cobden; but in the works of Say, Chevalier, and Bastiat, has made a Free-trade movement. He has introduced the narrow end of the wedge, and sooner or later the thick block of French Protection will yield and split. The reduction of the duties on *fonte-brute* (pig-iron) and on coal, though by no means extensive, or calculated to give much impetus to the trade between Great Britain and France, is a measure of great importance, and will be hailed in England as a proof that right commercial principles, so long misunderstood and decried in France, have at length found friends in high places. It is difficult to ascertain with what degree of favour or disfavour the measure has really been received by the French people. Opinion is not free to express itself. The Opposition journals dare not criticise, except in the gentlest terms, any measure which emanates from the Government; and those journals which uphold in all things the policy of the Emperor are but too apt to give vent to undue enthusiasm, in small things as well as in great, to enable any correct estimate of their real opinions to be formed from the published sentiments of their venal and place-hunting writers. It would seem, however, that Free-trade is a subject on which the French journals, as a body, do not much care to discourse. The bulk of the French people, with the sole exception of the grape-growers of the great wine districts of Bordeaux, Champagne, and Burgundy, are densely Protectionist. The most hopeless squire in Lincolnshire and Essex, in the days of the Derby-Disraelite Administration, had more correct notions of the true principles which should regulate the commercial intercourse of nations than the manufacturers of France, and the educated classes in general. Protection, among our neighbours, is not so much an agricultural as an industrial question. There are no great Lords and country gentlemen, no extensive farmers, to imagine that dear bread is essential to the happiness and security of the nation; but an influential class of manufacturers, who dread the competition of English goods as fraught with utter ruin to their interests. Still, the monopoly enjoyed by the iron-masters has become so injurious as to cause many manufacturers of other articles of necessity to inquire whether the system which has enhanced so greatly the price of machinery, of tools, of ships, and of implements of husbandry, could be said to work well for the general interests of the nation. Upwards of twelve years ago, an official report was submitted to the Government of Louis Philippe, in which the injury inflicted by the high tariff upon ship-builders and shipowners, as well as upon agriculturists, was especially insisted upon. But nothing was done to remedy the evil; and the French iron-masters continued to demand and to receive enormous prices for their iron—thereby diminishing the amount of their own business—and inflicting mischief upon other branches of trade, without any real benefit to themselves. The Emperor, wiser in this respect than Louis Philippe, and infinitely more powerful, has read the iron-masters, as well as the coal-owners, a lesson. He has warned them that Free-trade, so successful in England, cannot be confined to that country; and that France must look alert, if she will not allow all the advantages of right principles of commercial economy to be reaped by one nation. The Emperor has made a wise beginning. Iron and coal were the most vulnerable articles to attack, and it is to be hoped that the advantages which will result from the present relaxation of the Tariff, will become so evident to the people, as to induce the Emperor to make another movement in the same direction, whenever time and opportunity shall again serve him.

THE DUKE AND THE SAILORS' HOME.—A pleasant fact is recorded in the northern papers. The Duke of Northumberland is about to make a princely donation to the seamen visiting the Tyne. Notwithstanding 25,000 vessels enter that port during a year, no "Home" has been provided for their crews. The Duke, however, is about to present to the port a handsome Sailors' Home at North Shields, the cost of which will be £4000. The land, also given by his Grace, is worth £1000 more. The building will have accommodation for above 100 seamen, and will be furnished with a library, savings bank, baths and washhouses, nautical school, &c. All that the Duke requested of the shipowners of the port, before commencing with the building, was, that they should raise £3000 for its endowment. £1800 have been subscribed, and the other £1200 have just been guaranteed by several gentlemen belonging to Shields. His Grace has also promised to erect and endow a chapel for the use of sailors

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Turks have resumed operations upon the Danube. On the 25th they advanced from Kalafat twelve English miles towards Krajova, and formed an intrenched camp for 8000 men. Large bodies of Turks at the same time passed up and down the Danube. The next day the Turks constructed a bridge between Rustchuk and the island of Moknan. The advance inland from Kalafat appears once more to foreshadow an approaching combat at Krajova. Omer Pasha is supposed to be desirous of engaging the Russians before any fresh troops arrive to their support. Prince Gortschakoff is said to be completely puzzled at the tact of the Turkish commander.

The Turks had been bombarding the Russian position at Giurgevo from Rustchuk for some days previous to the 26th, with their long-range artillery; among which there is one of such calibre, that the balls it projects fall not only into Giurgevo, but even beyond the barrier situated on the road to Bucharest.

The Russians have been making furious attempts to expel the Turks from their position at Four Fetes, near Rusova, at the confluence of the Tulonitza and the Danube; there, however, they had uniformly failed, the Turks having successfully resisted all their efforts.

All accounts from Wallachia concur in representing the exasperation of the people at the conduct of the Russians. The Administrative Council has entered a protest against the incorporation of the Wallachian militia with the Russian regiments.

Letters from St. Petersburg say that the late affairs in the East have greatly irritated the Emperor Nicholas, and that he will not, now, enter into any negotiations, or listen to any propositions for a compromise. Letters from Galatz announce that the 4th and 5th corps of the reserve have quitted Bessarabia to enter the Principalities. Before they could arrive, however, it is said that Omer Pasha may be able to deal another effective blow at Prince Gortschakoff.

The latest accounts from the Danube announce that a large body of Cossacks, having passed the river above Turtukai during the night to reconnoitre, were surprised by the Turks and cut to pieces.

From the Black Sea we learn that the Rus-ian war steamer *Wladimir*, on a cruise in the Black Sea, had returned to Sebastopol with two prizes—a Turkish passenger-steamer, with a cargo of pepper, and the Egyptian 10-gun steamer *Pervaze-Bahri*. The latter offered a desperate resistance. The Russians had two killed and two wounded.

The intelligence from Sweden shows that the concentration of troops in Russian Finland, and the naval squadron stationed at Helsingfors, have excited the anxiety and apprehension of the Swedes. The King opened the Diet on the 24th in person. His Majesty's speech contained the following passage:—

Agreeably to the demands of my Royal duty and the present political position of Europe, I will cause to be laid before you a statement of a complete system of defence. Such a system is imperatively called for, in order to place the country in a position to preserve its independence.

There was an improvement on Tuesday in the Paris Money market. The Three per Cents closed for cash at 74f. 50c.; and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, at 100f.

It was said in the diplomatic circles that there is no foundation for the rumour of a convention having been signed between England and France on the Eastern question. What has been done has been to lay down the basis of joint action for every contemplated eventuality; instead of making each event as it occurs, as has hitherto been done, the result of distinct negotiations. The French Government has received the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the last of the pacific propositions which have emanated from Austria. The Czar declares that he cannot accept of any project of arrangement that does not issue direct from Turkey, and that henceforth the fate of arms must decide the question.

The *Frankfort Gazette* assures its readers that it is empowered to state that the engagements or acknowledgments made at Frohsdorff by the Duke de Nemours were not made by the authority or on account of the Duchess d'Orleans, who has not acknowledged the transaction in any way.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be special preachers at the metropolitan cathedral during the present month:—Sunday, Dec 4, the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain General to the Forces; Sunday, Dec 11, the Rev. R. Shutte, M.A., Rector of High Halden, Kent; Sunday, Dec 18, the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, Rector of St. Magnus the Martyr, London-bridge. On the morning of Christmas day the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's.

A RICH GIFT.—The Rev. Dr. Warneford has consigned thirty acres upon St. Thomas's hill, Canterbury, to the Corporation as a site for a new school for the Clergy Orphan boys, and with it two gifts of money, one of £4000 towards the building fund, and the other of £3000 to found six scholarships.

THE STATUE TO MARSHAL NEY, raised by order of the French Emperor, will be inaugurated on the 7th inst., the anniversary of his death. This monument, which is placed in the grand alley of the Observatory, stands on the spot where the Marshal was executed.

HOMEWARD AFRICAN MAILS.—We understand that, in future, the homeward mails from the west coast of Africa will be due at Plymouth on the 4th of each month, instead of the 26th, as at present; it having been found necessary to allow an additional ten days for the voyage.

LAUNCH AT CHATHAM.—Another fine screw ship of 80 guns, the *Majestic* was launched from Chatham Dockyard on Thursday. She is over 250 feet, and is to have engines of 400 horse power. She was named by Captain Peter Richards's sister; and, when the workmen had knocked out the dog-shores, Miss Richards cut the cord with a chisel and mallet placed in her hands by Mr. Lake; but the *Majestic* having rested twelve years on the slip, would not move; and the expression in the countenances of the assembled spectators during the suspense, which existed between two and three minutes, was beyond description. At last the vessel began to move, but as slow, steady, and dignified as Majesty itself, whilst the then enlivened spectators repeatedly cheered her entry into the Medway, where she now lies moored up at a chor. She appears a fine ship, although of the old school, with a round stern.

SHIPWRECK.—The barque *Meridian*, which sailed from Gravesend on the 6th June last, has been totally lost on the desolate island of Amsterdam: the captain and two others were drowned. (We shall give, in a future number, full details, with illustrations, of this extraordinary wreck, the island, and the dreadful sufferings of the crew and passengers.)

FIRE AT MILE-END.—On Friday morning, a most destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. R. Davis, oil and colourman, Cambridge road. The flames were discovered by the police on duty, who rescued the inmates; but they had great trouble in effecting a safe retreat, the inflammable nature of the stock spreading frightful havoc. The fire was at length subdued; but not until considerable damage was done to Mr. J. Dobson's, boot and shoe-maker, and the adjoining houses. All the parties are said to be insured.

PIGS AND POULTRY IN THE NORTH.—The second exhibition of the Great Northern Pig and Poultry Association, open to all England, was held at Doncaster on Wednesday and Thursday. Of the poultry, the best classes exhibited were the game fowls which the judges declared to be the best collection of that species they had ever seen; the Shanghaes or Cochin-Chinas, of the cinnamon or buff varieties, of which nearly 100 specimens were exhibited; and the spangled Hamburg, of which there was a splendid show.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Right Hon. Earl Granville, Earl Bruce, the Rev. W. Fallofield, and Messrs. J. M. Stanley, C. H. La ouche, J. S. Willes, W. Mossop, and T. Jackson have been elected fellows of the society.——This year's report from the Council says that the total number of visitors to the gardens during the year had been 286,663, being an increase over the same period of 1852 of 103,410 persons.

POPULAR APPRECIATION OF ART.—The numbers attending the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough-house during the month of November were as follows:—12,345 persons on the public days, admitted free; 770 persons on the students' days, and admitted as students on the payment of 6d. each, besides the registered students of the classes and schools.

THE EARL OF DERBY.—His Lordship is suffering from a severe attack of his old enemy—the gout. We are sorry to hear that his friends of this last visitation have been more serious upon the probable Earl's general health than those of any previous attack.—*Post.*

SULPHUR ORE IN WICKLOW.—An extraordinary discovery has been made in Wicklow, within the last few weeks, of sulphur ore, which is likely to lead to the most important results. It appears (says a country paper) the yield is so enormous, that it is with an ease difficulty labourers can be got to discharge the duty of taking it from the pits.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the editor of the *Daily News* for a copy of the accompanying Plan of the field of Oltenitza, which has been forwarded to London by the Special Correspondent of that Journal, now at the seat of war on the Danube. We are not permitted to indicate the high military authority from whom the plan has been obtained, but our readers may depend upon its perfect authenticity and reliableness; and, by comparing it with the despatch of Omer Pacha, they may form an accurate conception of the relative position and movements of the two armies during this sanguinary and obstinately-contested engagement. We subjoin a copy of Omer Pacha's official despatch to the Turkish Government, narrating the events of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th ult., at Oltenitza, which appeared exclusively in the *Daily News* of Wednesday last:—

The possession of the island situate in front of Turtukai having been considered indispensable, I had effected the passage of the troops; and, in the space of the night of the 1st, managed to raise tolerably strong fortifications. On the following day, the 2nd, two battalions of infantry, three pieces of cannon, and 1/5 of the mounted police, were conveyed in large boats to the locality, with ammunition, provisions, and great-coats.

They had scarcely landed, when, from the batteries of Turtukai, we opened a fire on the lazaretto situate on the left bank. After the first discharge, the Russians quitted this position, and the Imperial troops took possession of the building, which is of solid construction, with vaulted chambers. Without loss of time, 400 workmen, under the direction of staff officers, commenced raising fortifications, and for which purpose two thousand patrons had been already prepared. On the 3rd, again, other troops were sent to fortify the *tête du pont*.

As soon as the Imperial troops had landed on the left bank of the river, the Russians quartered in a large village at about an hour's distance, turned round, and began to retreat. A body of cavalry was despatched to reconnoitre, and having encountered at Oltenitza an outpost of Cossack cavalry, they killed five, and reioined our lines with a loss of three men. We found at Touzla, on the left bank, a great number of boats, which were sent to Turtukai.

The number of boats at our disposal having facilitated the construction of the bridge, we were enabled, without delay, to place in the fortifications twelve large guns, which were brought from Schumla.

On the 3rd, at four p.m., three battalions of Russian infantry, with eight cannons, a regiment of cavalry, and party of Cossacks, entered the village of Oltenitza. Our troops, posted within the works constructed on the left bank, waited them *de pied ferme*. The same night I caused to be constructed a bridge at the conflux of the Argish and Danube, and flanked it with redoubts.

Yesterday (Nov. 4), at 6 a.m., we began to perceive the movement of the Russian forces. As soon as their march was well defined, I caused to be embarked and conveyed to the lazaretto a reinforcement of one battalion. The evening before I had placed on an open ground a battery of guns calculated to face *en front* any attack which might be made. The Russian forces amounted to twenty battalions, three regiments of cavalry, one of Cossacks, sixteen mounted batteries, and sixteen on foot. They formed in order of battle, with fourteen pieces of cannon in the rear of twelve battalions, and the regiment of Cossacks in lines beyond the reach of our guns, and fronting the centre of our works. They advanced, supported by the fire of their artillery, and at the same time, two battalions, with two cannons, came on threatening our left flank. Having commenced the assault, another stronger division—consisting of six battalions with four cannons, having in the rear three regiments of cavalry supporting and outstripping their left flank—took its position and formed in two lines, with artillery, horse and foot, into *echelons*, attacking our right flank.

After an exchange of some cannon shots, the centre gave the assault, whereon they charged both our wings. The centre attacked three different times, and each with a fresh battalion twice on the left, and once on the right.

A well directed fire from our fortress at Turtukai soon dispersed their right column—and the centre gradually fell back after having suffered severely and half its numbers *hors de combat*. The battery of the island, also mounted with powerful guns, *a mezzi top*, and commanded by Khalil Pacha, did admirable execution on the enemy's right wing. The Russians advanced with coolness and resolution almost to the brink of the trench, and on this account their loss was considerable, amounting to a thousand men killed and double the number wounded.

The engagement lasted four hours, from noon till four p.m., and during this interval the waggons never ceased to carry off their dead, and twenty were observed heavily laden even after the conflict. With a view of facilitating this duty, as long as it lasted, we abstained from molesting the enemy and from firing a single shot, but found, nevertheless, 800 bodies on the field. A private carriage, moreover, was remarked, and from the pains taken in the search we conjecture it must have been destined to receive the body of a general officer.

At five p.m. a total confusion ensued in the Russian ranks; their lines were completely broken, and their retreat precipitate. An hour later some few rallied in the neighbouring villages, but the remainder fled in disorder. Some of our men pushed forward in pursuit of them beyond the lines, but were summoned back by trumpet to their own quarters.

Our loss amounted to 106 men. We found on the field of battle 500 muskets, *sacs*, cartridge-boxes, equipments, &c.

OMER.

It will be seen by Omer Pacha's despatch that a carriage was sent, and careful search made amongst the dead at Oltenitza for a body supposed to be that of some person of distinction. It is stated that the slain soldier was the son of General Gortschakoff.

General Prim, Lord Worsley, Captains Bathurst and Herbert Wilson, and Lieut Buckley, were with Omer Pacha in the battle of Oltenitza. The Turkish troops were much flattered by the praises of the foreign officers, Spanish and English, who were at the head-quarters of Omer Pacha. The infantry is described as having exhibited all the steadiness as well as bravery of European veterans, and the rapidity and justness of aim of the artillery were much admired. The Turkish artillery, which has been principally trained by Prussian officers, and especially by Lieutenant-Colonel Von Kuczkowski, is admitted to be the best portion of the army. The Emperor Nicholas said last year to General Wrangel, when he took leave of the Czar on his way to Constantinople, "Look well at the Turkish artillery. It is one of the best in Europe. We have to thank you Prussians for that; and it will take strong teeth to crack that nut." It appears that in four hours the fort of Turtukai threw 1500 balls.

The Sultan, on receiving the report of the victory gained by Omer Pacha at Oltenitza, addressed an autograph letter to that officer, congratulating and thanking him, and requesting him to accept, as a mark of distinction, his favourite horse. The Sultan ordered that the horse should be gorgeously caparisoned, and sent without delay to the head-quarters of Omer. Arab Aga (who is said to have killed a Muscovite General at Oltenitza) was named on the field Major of Artillery; the Minister of War granted him the rank of Commandant; and, lastly, the Sultan named him Lieutenant-Colonel.

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

POSTSCRIPT.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An authentic despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday evening, says:—"On the 31st, at night, the Turks forced the Russians to quit the island opposite Giurgevo. Two attempts were made by the Russians to retake the island, but were repulsed. In the second attempt, the Russian soldiers had to be forced into the fire. Between seven and eight in the morning of the 24th inst. the Russians retook the island. During the night of the 25th the Turks made another night attack, but were repulsed. The passage of the river at this point, on the part of the Russians, is out of the question. The pontoons have all been sent to Ibrcova, to connect the numerous islands with the right bank of the river." (A View and description of Hirsova will be found in page 468.)

A despatch, dated Bucharest, 27th Nov., says:—

On the night between the 25th and 26th the Turks made eight unsuccessful attempts to get possession of a Wallachian island near Giurgevo They were repulsed by the Russian batteries.

Numerous skirmishes have taken place along the Danube between the Turks and Russians. The Ottoman troops still pursued the system adopted by Omer Pacha of attacking detached corps of Russians with superior forces—a system which had hitherto proved so successful.

The Turks have obtained further advantages in Asia. They not only defend successfully Fort St. Nicholas, but have captured the fortresses of Usurgheti and Bonchoum-Kaleh. It is added that the Georgian people are favourable to the Turks. The Turks have formed two new regiments of marine artillery, to be employed on the coast of Asia between Sinope and Trebizond.

On the 14th ult. the city of Belgrade was on the point of being bombarded by the Turkish garrison of the fortress. The difference was caused by the presence in Belgrade of the Russian Consul. The calamity was averted by the intervention of the Austrian Consul-General.

A misunderstanding has arisen between Baron Brück, the Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, and Redschid Pacha, on account of Servia, which has led to the recal of the former Minister.

General Schlick, who commanded the cavalry at the camp of Olmütz, had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian corps assembled in Transylvania. He will establish his head-quarters at Klausenburg.

General Magnan has been retained at Constantinople by General Barsguay d'Hilliers.

Private letters from Warsaw state that the Russians are making preparations on the most extensive scale for the spring campaign.

A letter from Orsova, from the Special Correspondent of the *Times*, dated Nov. 21, says:—

General Fischbeck, at Krajova, has been receiving reinforcements from Bucharest; and his force, which when the Turks landed at Kalafat was only 6000 men, is now between 12,000 and 13,000 men. His troops have been so badly received by the Wallachians, that he has been compelled to issue first one proclamation, and then another; appealing to the religious feelings of the natives, and also holding strong language to those opposed to him. There are no pecuniary requisitions, but, as the Russians pay according to the scale of last June, before the immense rise of prices that has taken place within the last two months, this circumstance is a standing ground of dissatisfaction.

There are everywhere masses of grain awaiting the events of war; in Braila alone, and the neighbourhood, there are above 800,000 quarters in store.

The discipline of both Russians and Turks is remarkably good. Both Sami Pacha, of Widdin, and General Fischbeck vie with each other in menacing with punishment their troops that commit excesses.

By accounts from Widdin, the Turks are working night and day at the fortifications of Kalafat.

A fleet of seven steamers and 20 tugs, belonging to the Danube Company, is at Turnu Severin, between Orsova and Widdin, in complete inactivity.

The wives and families of almost all the wealthier classes in Wallachia are now in Hungary and Transylvania; and, from intelligent persons, I can give an reliable account of the condition of the country. The peasantry are in the lowest state of poverty, ignorance, and barbarism, although the land is not one quarter cultivated. The large estates of the Boyards are very often in the hands of a middleman, who squeezes what he can get out of the very indolent peasantry. The Boyards are very fond of dress and equipages; and in language, manners, and modes of luxury, copy the French; and from what they see in Bessarabia are excessively afraid of annexation to Russia in which case the screw would be placed on the landed proprietor, and the aristocracy would be reduced from power and opulence to utter insignificance. Of any active resistance on the part of the Wallachians to the Russian invasion there is no question whatever. Whatever they may have been in the middle ages they are now the most unwarlike people in Europe.

Baron Ginsberg, Adjutant of Genera' Gortschakoff, has arrived here from Bucharest, *en route* for Vienna.

The miserable and neglected condition of the Russian troops in Wallachia has already been described. It would appear from a letter written by a medical man in the Turkish camp, that the Turkish troops suffer almost as much from want of proper food, clothing, and medical attendance. In addition to cholera, intermittent fever, and dysentery, the Turkish camp is visited by new plagues in the shape of typhus, ugly wounds, hunger, and cold. The writer of the letter saw the troops, half of which were badly dressed, badly disciplined, and badly fed

Asiatics and Egyptians, march to the Danube "almost without medical attendants. The Turks, strong in faith, reckoned on the clear skies, the mildness of the temperature, the promises of consignments of provisions and uniforms from Varna, and of physicians with medicine, surgical instruments, and bandages from Constantinople. Omer Pacha did everything that a general could possibly do; but his exertions to secure a footing in Wallachia and Moldavia were in vain "Rain, snow, wind, and storm conspired against him; and the loamy roads were soon in such a state that the transport of the necessaries of life for large bodies of troops was found to be impracticable, and the army had no choice but to retrace its steps. "The dearth of provisions begins to be very alarming, and the clothing of the men is miserable in the extreme. The skins of the newly killed half-starved sheep are immediately cut up to make coverings for the naked feet of the soldiers." Even in Varna the usual fare of the men, and particularly of the Syrians and Egyptians, is pumpkins boiled in water; and in many of the stations, the troops "are actually suffering from hunger." The hospitals and temporary infirmaries are overfilled with a set of wretched, famished, haggard creatures in want of everything, the necessary attendance not excepted. "the Orientals bring of no use as nurses." The organisation of the medical department of the army has been badly carried for, as there is no "*ambulance*," as is the case in other European armies. Each of the battalions has forty European officers and volunteers, and one-sixth of the artillerymen are foreigners. It is probable that these men were always to be found wherever the danger was greatest, as they have suffered most severely from the lead and iron of the Russians. As the Orientals have a great aversion to operations half the wounded die. "Epidemics, wounds and the water of the Danube have already carried off more than 8000 men, and other 8000 are sick and missing." The Balkan army was estimated at 140,000 men, "but if it does not soon manage to get into Wallachia, many of the men cannot but die in the most miserable manner." "As all the means of transport to Bucharest, and even to Varna, are interrupted, our hospitals will soon be in a desperate condition if it does not freeze. Our severely-tried, but patient troops are in extreme want of clothes, provisions, spirituous liquors, powder, lead, and medicaments. Fortunately, tobacco and coffee are still at hand."

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress left Fontainebleau on Wednesday, and are now at the Tuileries.

It is said that M. Brenier, Secretary-General of the department of Foreign Affairs, has left for Italy, and that he intends visiting Tuscany, Piedmont, Naples. This journey is regarded as a diplomatic hint to Austria of her vulnerability in Italy.

The political differences between the King of Naples and France are settled. The Neapolitan Government has made an apology for its proceedings, and M. de Maigne has gone back from Rome to Naples.

At the Paris Bourse, on Wednesday, the Three per Cents opened at 74f. 15c., rose to 74f. 20c., fell subsequently to 74f., and closed at 74f. 10c. for the end of the month.

There rumours in Paris, on Wednesday, of a projected conference, to be held either at Vienna, London, or Paris, for the settlement of the Turkish question, and to which Russia and Turkey would be invited to send plenipotentiaries to explain the final conditions on which those two Powers would consent to an arrangement. The fact of negotiations for a convention between France and England, with a view to establish the conditions and extent of a common intervention in the affairs of the East, is again stated as positive. It is also asserted that a new Russian note has been addressed by Count Nesselrode to the diplomatic agents of the Czar in France and England. This note defines the cases which would produce an interruption of international relations, or a complete rupture between the two Governments, and it is also said that it announces a new manifesto from the Emperor of Russia.

The accounts from the French departments are far from satisfactory. The dearness of provisions has caused a great deal of agitation; and several fires have taken place in the north, and especially in the department of the Ardennes, which are attributed to incendiarism.

The directors of the *Estafette*, *Echo Agricole*, and the *Bulletin des Halles et Marchés* were tried before the police-court of Paris on Tuesday for having published false news. They were acquitted. The false news complained of consisted of errors in the quotations of the price of corn.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 27th ult. state that a Royal order has invited the Senate to withdraw its project of law on railways, and to give the priority to that presented by the Government. This communication is to be examined by a committee. The Ministry have determined, should the conclusions of the committee be unfavourable, to close the Session immediately

Marshal Narvaez left for Aranjuez and Loja on the 26th ult.

Private letters from Madrid speak of an affair which took place in the capital on the 5th day of Sie. Eugénie, in which millinery and diplomacy are oddly mixed up:—

The Marquis de Turgot, the French Ambassador at Madrid gave a ball, which was attended by all that is brilliant in the Spanish capital in the days of Isabella of Castile. Among the guests were the Duke of Alba, the brother-in-law of the Empress of the French; and Mr. Soulé, the son of the newly-appointed Minister of the United States. In the course of the evening, Mr. Perry, the wife of the United States Secretary of Legation, overheard the Duke of Alba (who has recently been in Paris, and is therefore a judge of ladies' dress), make some contemptuous remark on the style of dress adopted by the wife of the American Minister (mother of young Soulé). It appears that the lady had adopted a costume which is now quite the mode *à la Reine des Français*, and which no person up to the throat; whereas the most approved fashion among the Madrid dandies is to exhibit as many of the graces conferred upon them by nature as come within the bounds of decency. The remark of the Duke was "There goes Mary of Burgundy." Mr. Soulé, on hearing the contemptuous expression, left the lady with whom he was walking, and, going up to the Duke, informed him *qu'il était une canaille*, and accompanied this piece of information with a—push. Great excitement ensued, and Mr. Perry's father having interfered, took away the young man, who subsequently addressed a challenge to the Duke, which has not yet been been accepted, the Duke having found it convenient to represent the whole affair as political.

RUMOURED INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

We have disastrous news from Portugal. A rising is said to have taken place at Oporto against the regency of the King-Consort. A letter from Badajoz, dated the 21st instant, states that the 13th regiment of infantry has risen in insurrection, in the direction of the Douro, and proclaimed Don Miguel; and that Miguelites of note had already brought many recruits to their ranks.

The King-Consort has always been unpopular in Portugal. It is not unlikely that the Portuguese Cortes may proclaim the young Prince (Don Pedro) of age; and there is spread at present a report of some excellent education, and, above all, is Portuguese, which conveys a multitude of sins in Portugal, the inhabitants of which are particularly averse to being governed by foreigners. The Miguelite insurrection would have had little chance of success had the young King attained his majority.

CITY OF LONDON COMMISSION.—The Royal Commissioners continue their sittings generally on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On Tuesday, the first witness called was Captain Block, R.N., who was examined relative to the navigation of the Thames and Medway. Mr. Whistler, wine importer, of Size-lane, was next examined. He was followed by Mr. T. Rogers, a solicitor of thirty years' practice in the City; and then Mr. Erskine Perkins, author of various articles in the *Westminster Review* (which have since been republished as pamphlets), was called. Mr. H.'s evidence is very long, going through the statistics of the patronage, revenue, and jurisdiction, local and general, under the control of the Corporation. On Wednesday, Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, was the principal witness A deputation from Marylebone was examined; and was followed by Mr. Offer, a shipping insurance broker; Mr M'Namara, and Mr. Rose, election agents; and Mr. Grey, of Stepney-green The Commission adjourned to Friday; on which day, Mr. Edward Leigh Pemberton, solicitor to the Board of Land Revenue, underwent a long examination as to the rights of the Crown and the City to the soil and bed of the River Thames. He gave a long detailed account of the proceedings in the suit between the City and the Crown, and read very extensively from old acts of Parliament.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Robert Barclay, Esq., banker, Lombard-street, has been proved in Doctors' Commons: the personalty sworn under £160,000. Mr. Barclay has left a legacy of £100 each to eight charitable institutions—viz., Norwich and Norfolk Hospital, Suffolk County Hospital, London Hospital, Orphan Asylum, Clapton; Infant Orphan, Wanstead; Friends' School, at Ackworth, and at Croydon; and to the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Dent, who died possessed of £45,000, has left £1500 to charities; amongst others to St. Ann's Society School, and the Hospital for Consumption.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUMBER.—On Monday, four men put off in a boat laden heavily with fish, from the smack *Emma*, to proceed to Hull market, to dispose of their produce, when the boat sank. Two were unfortunately drowned.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, left Windsor Castle on Saturday last, for Osborne, Isle of Wight, where the illustrious party arrived at two o'clock. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the Castle as the telegraphic message almost immediately after his arrival at Osborne. His Royal Highness re-crossed to Gosport the same night in the *Fiery*, and travelled to Dover by the South-Western and South-Eastern Railway. On Sunday morning his Royal Highness embarked in a Belgian mail-boat for Ostend, *en route* for Brussels; whence the Duke returned to Osborne on Tuesday.

On Sunday Divine service was performed at Osborne, by the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, before her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prussia Alice.

The Queen and the Royal family have taken their accustomed driving and walking exercise daily during the week.

Lord de Tabley, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Colonel Wylde, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert, both Sundays, on Monday afternoon for Lisbon, with letters of condolence from her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the King Regent of Portugal, on the occasion of the death of the late Queen.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, arrived in town by the Great Western Railway, on Wednesday morning, from her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, in Gloucester House, in the afternoon, and afterwards returned to Frogmore.

The Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, accompanied by his two youthful sons, has left town for Vienna, to attend the obsequies of his deceased princess.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox have arrived in Portland-place, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley, *en route* from Gordon Castle, N.B. The Duke has been suffering severely from gout, but now enjoys health and His Grace will not leave town for Goodwood until after the Smithfield Club Cattle-show.

STRIKE BY A PROFESSOR.—The Professor of Scots Law (Mr. Mackenzie) insisted that his students should, like those of other classes in the college, have a class library, useful in every department of a collegiate education, but indispensable in that of law. The Faculty of Professor refused to commence his course till it should be determined. The senate, at a recent meeting, so far yielded to the pressure as to vote a sum sufficient to form the nucleus of a law library.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent)

Owing to the comparative tightness in the Money Market, and the continuous shipments of the precious metals to the Continent, Consols have been very inactive, and prices have had a downward tendency. The withdrawal by the Emperor of France from the whole of his balances in the Bank of England, and in the Bank of France, has given rise to some misgivings as regards the future; hence, jobbers and dealers have operated with considerable caution. On the Stock Exchange, on Friday, sellers offered 2½ to 3 per cent on Stock security, and 4 per cent on Foreign Bonds. Out of doors, first class bills, of short date, have been discounted at 3½ per cent. Eastern affairs have as a matter of course, engrossed much attention of the jobbers

On Monday the Three per Cents were done at from 93½ to 93¾, the Three per Cents, Reduced, 94½ to 94¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 98½ to 99¾. Annuits of thirty years, 1830, were 8 1-16. South Sea Stock was 112¾; Bank Stock, 210 to 212. Exchequer Bills were quoted at 5s. to 8s. prem.; India Bonds, 1s. to 3s. prem. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Market for Consols was flat. In prices, however, very little change took place in the quotations; though, on the latter day, the Three per Cents closed at 94¼, both for Money and the Account. On Thursday Consols were dull, and rather lower. The Three per Cents were done at 94¼ for the account. 93¾ ¼ and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 99. Exchequer Bills declined to 3s. and 6s. prem. India Bonds were par to 2s. prem.

Miscellaneous securities were heavy firm. Australasian Bank [illegible] sold at 84½; London Chartered of Australia, 15¾; London Joint Stock, 26¾; Provincial of Ireland, 49¾; South Australia, 42; Union of Australia, 54¾; Crystal Palace, 7¾; Ditto, New, 4¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5⅝; Hungerford bridge, 12; Waterloo, 6¾; Vauxhall, 22; Albion Insurance, 93; County, 127; Globe, 146¾, Guardian, 60; Imperial Fire, 67; Ditto, Life Shares, 7; Ditto, New, 4¾; Royal Exchange, 210; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 46¾. Berlin Waterworks have been done at 1¾. East London, 120; Grand Junction, 73; Southwark and Vauxhall, 84½; West Middlesex, 132. St. Katherine's Docks, 93½ ¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 99. Exchequer Bills declined to 3s. and 6s. prem. Indian

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THE LABOUR PARLIAMENT.

It has been represented to that portion of the working classes who have struck for higher wages, that a "Labour Parliament," to discuss the rights of working men and the "tyranny of capital," would be useful at the present moment. A Labour Parliament, or convention of working men is, therefore, to be summoned forthwith. The public has not yet been informed of how many members this parliament is to be composed, where it is assemble, or how long it is to sit. The project, we believe, did not originate with the men of "horny hands,"—not with the real labourers and artisans of Great Britain, but with the paid secretaries or other officials who counsel and organise strikes, who collect the weekly sixpences and shillings of men in full employ in support of the "turn outs:" and who distribute in town and city, on Saturday nights, the wretched pittances on which the operatives must starve until the next dole is due to them, or until it pleases them to resume their former labours. There seems no immediate prospect of a return to reason on the part of the many thousand men who are now living in this unsatisfactory manner. More unwise than the dog in the fable, they have not only thrown away the substance in grasping at the shadow, but they cling to the idea that the shadow is a reality. It is probable that many of them have learned from bitter experience the injury they have done themselves and their families, and that they would gladly exchange their present state of idleness and want for the full work and high wages which they enjoyed a few months ago. But the great majority have been so long accustomed to act in concert, to yield obedience to their unions and committees, and to calculate upon strikes as possible contingencies, that the voice of reason appeals to them in vain. Experience fails to teach them as a body those lessons which they may have learned as individuals. As an expedient, therefore, for prolonging the struggle upon which they have entered, the "Labour Parliament" will doubless last its little day. But the inevitable result will not be altered. Ignorant and violent speeches may keep up a fading enthusiasm for a short time longer; but the wintry cold, the fireless grate, the empty cupboard, the imploring looks of wife and children, and the growing certainty that the masters will not and cannot yield—all these acting together will deprive the oratory of their leaders of the power to persuade them that no bread is better than half a loaf, or that charity wrung from their fellows is pleasanter to live upon than their own honest earnings. There are limits to the sixpences and shillings of artisans who have wives and families of their own to support; even were there no limit to the endurance and self denial of the men who are waging the present contest. But neither wars, nor lawsuits, nor strikes, can be carried on without cash. Already there has been a great diminution in the weekly subscriptions, and, ere many weeks, the little will grow less. Yet, there is something so like heroism in the conduct of the men who, in support of a principle which they deem to be just, have voluntarily reduced themselves to poverty, if not to starvation; that, misguided as they are, it is impossible to speak of them without respect. They assert what they believe to be the right of free men and the dignity of labour; and, if they make a mistake on a question of social and political economy, the fault lies not in the badness of their hearts, but in the incompleteness or the errors of their education. We trust, therefore, that the "Labour Parliament" will really assemble, and that all which can be urged on behalf of the claims of labouring men, to fix their own rate of wages, will be duly set forth by their best speakers, and fully reported in the newspapers. Publicity and the consequent discussion of the principle at issue will not fail to make some converts among the clearest headed of such artisans as may attend the convention, or read of its proceedings. As in

TRIAL HUNT IN THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU (SEE NEXT PAGE)

all previous cases, the Corn-laws not excepted, one convert will make many; and, in due time, it may be hoped that a little leaven will leaven the whole lump. It took time and pains, and sore heart-burnings to enlighten a large portion of the upper classes on the subject of Protection, and the impolicy of artificially enhancing the price of bread; and we will not do the working classes the injustice to suppose that, on a question affecting the industry by which they subsist, they will be less amenable to reason than the lords and squires, who were converted on the subject of the Corn-laws.

In the meantime, it is curious to see how pertinaciously the leaders of the movement employ words without meaning; in what a vicious circle of argument they run; and how, in asserting capital to be the natural enemy of labour, they direct their efforts to become capitalists themselves. At the meeting held in Manchester, in which it was declared imperatively necessary that a "Labour Parliament" should be summoned, it was resolved, that "the time had arrived when a united and mass-movement of the working classes, based on a national organisation, and guided by one directing body, could alone ensure adequate support to the men now locked out of employment and on strike; and enable working men in future to emancipate labour from the thraldom of capital." It was also resolved that the "Labour Parliament," consisting of delegates elected by the working men of each town, should meet as soon as possible, and devote its energies to the discovery of means by which labour "might become independent, self-supporting, and remunerative, without the necessity of strikes."

We much doubt whether the persons who drew up the resolution, and employed the fine phrase "the thraldom and tyranny of capital" ever asked themselves what it meant. In one sense the phrase may be considered correct. A tyrant is a master, and thraldom is a state of subjection; and there can be no dispute that capital is the master of labour, and that labour is in servitude or subjection to the capital which pays it. But, in this sense, the law of gravitation is a tyranny, and we all of us exist in a state of thraldom to it. The same phrase might be used to designate arithmetic or mathematics, which are as great tyrants as any we know. To such tyrannies and thraldoms men and nature are bound to submit. Capital is a power that acts in accordance with recognised and easily discoverable principle. Ignorant or unthinking men may rail against it, and call it tyranny, if they will; but, until they can prove that capital is anything more than the savings of past labour, or until they can provide any other means for the reward of living labourers than that accumulated fund, they but rail against physical laws, and set themselves in fruitless and foolish opposition to nature and to necessity. The promoters of the "Labour Parliament" in seeking to devise a scheme by which labour may be rendered self-supporting and remunerative, express a desire to become the thing which they condemn. Unless they make themselves capitalists, their scheme—however promising it may appear—can neither be self-supporting nor remunerative. But, while railing against capital, and expressing their determination to become capitalists, all in one breath, they lose sight of the real grievance which operates injuriously against them, and against all working men in this country. What they want is the right or the power to become capitalists themselves—the right of association for trading and manufacturing purposes. The evil lies in the present state of the law of partnership. Were that altered, so as to admit the right of association with Limited responsibility, working men, when dissatisfied with the rate of wages offered them by their employers, might set up in business for themselves, and see whether they could earn more as masters and partners than they did as servants and labourers. Or, if their employer had justice on his side in refusing to accede to their demands, he might admit them to a share in the business, and prove to them by his books—without dictation from extraneous and mischievous unions and secretaries—that a higher rate of wages would annul profits, and bring the whole concern to a stand-still. If the "Labour Parliament" will devote its attention to that part of the subject, it may effect some good; but if it do nothing more than rail at the thraldom of capital, it will but render itself ridiculous, and throw away its opportunities.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S HUNTING PARTIES AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

The sport of hunting has considerably declined in France since the end of the eighteenth century. After the Revolution, Napoleon I. re-established the hunting arrangements of the ancient monarchy. Louis XVIII., although deprived of the pleasures of the chase by his infirmities, nevertheless showed much solicitude for the sport of hunting, which was considered as one of the elements of Royal luxury. His successor, Charles X., displayed in these sports the tastes and the research of a Prince who had lived in the best days of the Monarchy. Under Louis Philippe, who had the quiet habits of a *bourgeois*, the amusements of the chase held a very small place in the Royal solicitudes. As for the present Emperor, the chase offers him a pastime consonant with the ardour of his character and the vigour of his constitution. The important organisation that he has given to the service of the chase attests his fondness for this kind of sport; for the maintenance of which he has allotted an annual expenditure of 400 000 francs for the appointments of the officers of hunting, and the supply and maintenance of the horses, dogs, implements, &c. There has not yet been time to develop the arrangements desired by the Emperor. The service at present is not composed of more than 56 blood horses, and 113 dogs, of the best English breed.

The number of officers and huntsmen (pickers, trackers, and *valets de chien*,) is about the same as under Charles X. The Imperial hunting residences are reduced to three—St. Germain, Fontainebleau, and Compiègne. Under Charles X. these residences were six in number, besides sixty places for shooting, with all the necessary buildings. General Magnan is Grand Huntsman—a title held, under Charles X., by the Dauphin, the son of the King. M. Edgar Ney is the Chief Huntsman, in which capacity he is charged with all the details of the chase.

The last hunts which took place at Fontainebleau (during the last fortnight in November) were extremely brilliant. Only sixty persons received the "button"—a custom which it is necessary to explain. According to the rules of the Royal hunt, the persons summoned to follow the chase must wear a suitable hunting costume. That adopted by the Emperor is of the time of Louis XV., with the three-cornered hat, relieved by a border of gold lace. The coat (of green cloth) and the waistcoat are both ornamented with gold lace and silver buttons, in the centre of which, in relief, is a stag, in gold. The receipt of a pattern of these buttons (which is called "givin le button") constitutes an invitation, and confers the right of assisting at all Imperial hunting parties. The costume of the ladies consists of the Amazon riding-habit, also of green cloth, and the hat ornamented with gold lace. The buttons are of the same model as those of the men, but smaller. Among the personages to whom the silver buttons have been sent, we may mention—His Imperial Highness the Prince Napoleon, Prince Lucien Murat, the Princess Mathilde, the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, Lord and Lady Cowley, Mr. and Madame de Pierris, le Comte Silvera, Madame Thayer, MM. Nathanie and James Rothschild, M. de Niewerkirke, M. de. Latour-Maubourg. The painters Horace Vernet and Gudin have also followed the chase. The ministers and dignitaries of the household of the Emperor received private invitations, and were received, with their suites, in the Palace of Fontainebleau, which is provided with no less than 1200 beds!

Only the officers of the Imperial hunt have the privilege of mounting the horses belonging to the Emperor's stables. Three relays of horses have been provided for the Emperor, the Empress, and the huntsmen. Lord and Lady Cowley, the Princess Mathilde, and the Grand Duchess of Baden, followed the chase in carriages. The hunting expeditions—which have been rendered more difficult for the cavaliers, in consequence of the unevenness of ground in the forest of Fontainebleau—have shown to great advantage the rare skill in horsemanship of the Imperial huntsmen. Only one accident has happened, and that has not been attended by grave consequences—namely, Madame Thayer's fall from her horse. The Emperor has displayed brilliant qualities, both as *écuyer* and huntsman. As for the Empress, she has worthily sustained the reputation which she has already acquired in the sport. Her Majesty is spoken of as very skilful in the use of fire-arms. Her weapon in the chase is a single-barrelled carbine, and the skill with which she avails herself of it equals, if it does not exceed, that of the most adroit huntsman. She was seen recently at a shooting party at Versailles, to bring down a wild duck from a very great height.

Some brilliant fêtes have marked the progress of the Imperial hunts. The Palace of Fontainebleau (usually a desert, and environed with melancholy *souvenirs* of the kings of France, who succeeded to it from the reign of Charles VII. down to Louis Philippe—to which latter monarch we owe the repairs and extensive restorations of the château) Fontainbleau has latterly assumed an entirely new air of animation. The pleasures of the chase have been varied by splendid receptions, reviews, and, lastly, by a superb carousal given by the Sixth Hussars. As at all the fêtes given by the Emperor, the military formed the majority of the guests at Fontainebleau.

The hunting equipage of the Emperor are about to be considerably augmented. Orders for fresh horses and dogs have been sent to England. The French dogs, which used to form a part of the kennel, have been sent away, and only English dogs are to be used in future. Those which have run at Fontainebleau come from the pack of Mr. F——, a gentleman of large property in the United Kingdom, and an intimate friend of the Emperor's.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

The subject of all conversation continues to be, what they call here the fusion, that is to say the union between the two branches of the house of Bourbon. Nothing else is talked of in the *salons* of Paris, the provinces, and amongst the foreigners. "What do you think of the fusion?" Such is the interpellation which pursues you everywhere. You answer, in order to avoid a question importunate, perhaps indiscreet, "I do not think about it." "Ah, that is impossible," answer they; "you must think something about it, and if you do not give your opinion it is because you do not choose to do so. How can you speak of it with such indifference [illegible], nevertheless, a great event; for the Orleanists and Legitimists will no longer have a pretext for not rallying; and the limited number of those who have had the weakness to attach themselves to the Empire, will detach themselves as soon as possible: then will come the full cassed by desertion. Do you not see this—that here is the throne of Louis Napoleon undermined without its being possible for him to prevent it? Do you not see that France is placed between a future Restoration or a new revolution? Under the empire of this fear, who will think of giving balls or fêtes, or having *marchands de coté* for the reception of the 1st January? And, supposing, that the Republic, which was tripped up, recovers its feet?"

What is certain, incontestable, uncontested, is that the *fond* of these conversations is gloomy, and that there hangs over head a thick cloud of dark presentiments.

What is certain, incontestable, uncontested, is that the *affaires publiques* are uneasy. The winter has begun ill. In the provinces bread is very dear, and work has begun to be scarce. To what can this be attributed? No one can blame Liberty, for it no longer exists. Can it be attributed to Authority, which interferes with everything, everywhere? What remains now to conjure the storm which is forming. "The world belongs to the apathetic," said, in 1849, Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic; and so it does till the moment when it escapes them. Apathy! apathy! you will have been what the shade is to the light, error to truth—that is to say, the means of rendering the light more brilliant, the truth more evident.

Anxiety hovers over not only the *salons*, but it enters the shops, where complaints are loud; and even in the green-room of the theatres, where it comes out in all the dialogues. Thus, last Monday, at the brilliant representation of the drama "Mnuprat," by George Sand, people met each other, asking, not "What do you think of the piece?" but as-king "How will all this end? how will the winter pass? how avoid a war in the spring? England and France, will they continue united against Russia and Austria? will Lord Aberdeen yield his place to Lord Palmerston? Silver disappears and gold remains—what is to be done to retain the silver—one cannot pay in gold for a pair of gloves, or a drive in a hackney coach? As the difficulties are greater, men appear less. The contrary is to be desired—excitement and small difficulties."

The frost has come, and interrupted the building works; but it has not driven away the cholera, which continues its ravages.

The Italian Opera languishes; it seems doubtful whether the efforts and sacrifices made will succeed in raising it from the tomb where it was buried alive the 24th of February, 1848.

Mdlle. Rachel has dated, not a decree from Moscow, but from St. Petersburg, her resignation of the Théâtre Français. She renounces the French scene. From Russia she will go to the United States, to secure the sum of £6000 a year, which she is anxious to gain; she then will come and spend it in Paris, where she will, not as an applauded artiste, but as a retired *grand dame*, open to a select few her luxurious *petite maison*. Who will replace her at the Théâtre Français? Who has replaced Talma? Who has replaced Chateaubriand or Balzac? Who will replace Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Eugene Sue, Alexandre Dumas, George Sand, Mdme. Emile de Girardin?

In France, illustrious people disappear and none come in their places; science progresses, but literature and art are on the decline.

The Emperor and Empress visited the Palaces of Trianon and Versailles on Monday, and returned to the Tuileries in the evening at six o'clock.

The French Government is proceeding in the work of strengthening its navy with great expedition. Several new vessels were launched last week.

It is believed that M. J. de Rothschild has concluded a new loan, amounting to six or eight millions sterling.

The steady progress of the revenue in the face of a bad harvest and the prospect of war, is curious as well as cheering fact.

An Imperial decree extends the period to which vessels laden with grain, flour, rice, potatoes, and dried vegetables, are exempted from the payment of navigation dues, from the 31st December to 31st July next.

The syndics of the bakers are now paying them the indemnity due to them for the bread sold during the last fifteen days of October, at the rate commanded by the Government. The amount payable is 619,000f. in consumption of 7,737,500 kilogrammes of bread.

The Emperor has, by an Imperial decree, dated 16th November last, awarded a medal of honour of the first class to Captain Rennie, of the East India Company's ship *Zenobia*, who saved the French brig *Sylphe*, of Bordeaux, from great danger, and towed her into the port of Akyab.

The Minister of Marine has received despatches from the Commodore commanding the French naval forces on the western coast of Africa, dated 25th October last, announcing the complete success of the expedition sent against the hostile tribes in the neighbourhood of the French settlement of Grand Bassam, in the month of September last. The submission of all the tribes of Lake Ebrié and the river Ackba, and of the villages of Grand Bassam, are now complete. Fines, amounting altogether to 160 head of cattle and 13 ounces of gold were imposed on the hostile savages, and hostages were further given as pledges for future tranquillity. A new French post has been established at Dabou.

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A new project of settlement now engages the attention of the Allied Powers, which affords another chance of arranging the Turkish question without the risk of a general war. It was at first stated that positive and definite engagements had been agreed to by the four mediating Powers, pledging them to maintain the existing territorial arrangements of Europe, and to recommend fresh preliminaries of peace in the East. It has since been stated that the rumour that an alliance had been formed between the four Powers is incorrect. A collective note has been drawn up, but no mutual pledge given to enforce its acceptance. The propositions alluded to, which constitute the latest effort of this protracted negotiation, have originated with the British and French Governments, and not with the Cabinet of Vienna, although they have been readily and unreservedly adopted by both the German Courts. On Friday in last week the Prussian Government signified to its Ministers in London and Paris that it was prepared to co-operate with the Western Powers on the basis proposed. On the following day the Austrian Government gave its assent, and the collective note was then forwarded to the Porte. Without attempting to dictate conditions to the Porte, the Turkish Government will be called upon to name the terms on which it is prepared to enter upon a negotiation for peace. It is, of course, impossible that conditions proposed by England and France could embrace anything short of the retreat of Russia from the Principalities. With respect to any stipulations regarding the protection of Christians in the dominions of the Sultan, it is supposed that they cannot henceforth be included in any separate convention, but must be regulated by the public treaties of the Christian States with the Porte. The matter now awaits the answer to be received from Constantinople. Should Turkey respond to the invitation, and propose such terms as the allies may deem reasonable and equitable; Russia will be invited to enter into negotiations on the basis so laid down; and, in the event of the Czar's acquiescence, a Congress will probably be convened, in order to frame a definitive treaty of peace. In any contingency, however—whether the proposed Congress be or be not found practicable—the explicit declaration of France, England, Austria, and Prussia, is a guarantee to Europe that existing territorial arrangements shall remain unaltered, and that the balance of power shall be maintained intact.

Advices from Constantinople of the 24th ult. state that a three months' armistice, demanded by England, has been refused by the Turkish Ministers; and that, in consequence, Lord Stratford, with a view to obtain the consent which the Turkish Ministers had refused, had an audience of the Sultan, which lasted five hours. An extraordinary Council of Ministers was convened in consequence.

A despatch from Bucharest, dated Dec. 3, says:—

There is an undisturbed cessation of hostilities. Deep snow is on the mountains. The frozen ground in the plain has prevented the Turks completing the constructions they had commenced at Turnul. General Omer-Sarken is expected on the 12th December on the Danube. The river is frozen.

The Turks remain in their strongly-entrenched position, about twelve miles distant from Kalafat, in the direction of Krajova. It would seem that strong divisions of the two armies must have confronted each other at Kalafat and Krajova ever since the close of October, whereas, exchanging some accidental skirmishing at the first passage of the river, we have heard of no serious encounters between the Russians and Turks in this quarter. Great improvements are still being made by the Turks in the fortifications of Kalafat, and an incredible activity is displayed in the construction of redoubts. The Turks have planted 100 guns behind the works of earth in their entrenched camp on the road to Krajova. Upto the 30th November the Russians in Krajova had shown no signs of an intention to advance. A military arrangement on the part of the Turks at Kalafat led to the report of their having been recalled. The whole corps is relieved every forty-eight hours from Widdin. The Russian General Fishback, at Krajova, has been receiving reinforcements from Bucharest; and his force, which, when the Turks landed at Kalafat, was only 6000 men, is now between 12,000 and 13,000 men. Letters from Krajova, of the 30th ult., state that it was thought that General Fishback had been ordered to fall back upon Bucharest, where Prince Gortschakoff is concentrating the whole of his troops, with the front of his army turned towards Silistria. The general opinion among military men is, that Prince Gortschakoff will find it no easy matter to dislodge the Turks from their strong position at Kalafat.

There have been renewed engagements at Giurgevo. This, it will be remembered, is the fort opposite that of Rustchuk, and the only point at which the Turks, at the opening of the campaign, failed to accomplish the passage of the Danube. They never, however, entirely relinquished the attempt, but maintained themselves for some time on an island in the stream, half-way between the two forts. This position the Russians repeatedly and at last successfully attacked; but, on the 21st ult., the Turks recovered the island and held it, in spite of two distinct assaults, until the 24th, when the Russians once more got possession of it. The desperate fighting at this point indicates that both parties foresee events in which its importance would be extreme. On the 26th the Turks constructed a bridge between Rustchuk and the Island of Mokan. On the 26th, 27th, and 28th of November, the Turks continued to make feigned attacks on the island of Mokan, but retreated as soon as the Russian fire opened. The island of Mokan was the object of daily contests, and it appeared that the Turks were resolved to take it at any price.

About 420 of the Russians who were wounded at Oltenitza had died. Among them were about fifteen officers and three colonels. The Russian general who was killed in that battle was a Baron Rosen.

The report that the Turks are in want of provisions is false. A vast quantity of supplies of all kinds, received from England, is lying at Varna. Omer Pacha has been, since the 15th November, in Rasgrad, to which place reinforcements and supplies are forwarded every week. A great number of foreigners, among whom are many Englishmen and Americans, came with the last reinforcements. Since the commencement of hostilities, the Turks have lost about 4000 men, 1500 of whom were either killed in battle or drowned. The Turks were at Turna, where the Aluta falls into the Danube, opposite Nicopolis, on the 18th. On the 15th, a very sharp affair took place at Turna, in which the Russians were worsted and put to flight. There is a middle surrounded by a wall either at Turna or on an island close by, and this is in the hands of the Turks. An exchange of prisoners having been talked of, the Russian prisoners had obtained an interview with Omer Pacha, to beg him to keep them, as they could see his soldiers were much better treated than the Russian troops. It is added, that Omer Pacha complied with their request, and has incorporated them in the Turkish Christian regiments now forming.

Moldo-Wallachia has now become a Russian province, and, for the time being, at least, has ceased to be in any way connected with Turkey. The Wallachian troops have moreover received an order to join the Russian army, and take their share in the campaign against the Sultan. There is a rumour of the desertion of 300 Wallachian gendarmes, who were attached to the corps of General Fishback, and who, with horses, weapons, and accoutrements, are said to have gone over to the Turks.

In Moldavia affairs were conducted in the most absolute manner by General Urusoff. The Jews in particular were the victims of his brutality. Some Austrian Jews had to invoke the protection of the Austrian Consul-General. General Urusoff has since been superseded by Prince Gortschakoff.

The two sons of Prince Vogorides, and some other Boyards, were arrested, simply because they refused to supply the Russian army with provisions.

The Russians appear to be intensely unpopular in the Principalities. At Jassy not less than eighteen large houses, belonging to different Boyards, have been converted into hospitals.

The war is carried on in Asia with great energy. Abdi Pacha writes, on Nov. 6, that the Turkish troops having met the Russians, who had crossed the frontier in the neighbourhood of Bajazid, a battle took place, in which the Russians were defeated, and compelled to retreat. Another affair took place some days after, at a distance of two or three hours' march from the fortress of Akiska. The numbers were about equal on both sides, but the Ottoman troops obtained the victory and the Russians fled in disorder, after having experienced considerable loss. On the 24th ult., Ismail Pacha and Schamyl were to make simultaneous attacks on the Russian lines. Selim Pacha, General-in-Chief of the division of Batoum, has advanced on the Russian territory at eleven leagues from Circassia [illegible] reputation was to assist the Circassians, who were waiting for a favo-

able moment to rise, and form a *corps d'armée* of 30,000 men. Private letters speak of the "truly enthusiastic zeal" of the Asiatic Turks, who appear in crowds at the conscription offices. Each *Cyalet* has to supply 1600 cavalry and 6800 infantry, and this is done with the greatest readiness. The cavalry goes to Erzeroum, and the infantry to Constantinople.

After an inspection of the French fleet, Admiral Hamelin published an order of the day something to this effect:—"The ships of France have long since entered the Bosphorus for the purposes of parade; I am sure then, and I expect, that all and each will be ready to act at the first signal." The official recall of the advertisement relative to the supplies for the French fleet, "between Constantinople and Odessa," has caused some sensation in the Turkish capital. The inhabitants of Constantinople begin to find the pressure of inactive allies, who consume 8000 ocas of meat daily (the oca is 2¾ lb. English), excessively oppressive. The price of provisions has risen enormously.

The recall of Baron Bruck, the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, in consequence of a difference with the Porte relative to Servia, is confirmed. Baron Bruck told Redschid Pacha that the Austrian Government supported the neutrality of the Prince of Servia; and that she would not be pleased to see the Porte have recourse to means of coercion in order to compel the Prince to take the part of Turkey. Redschid Pasha replied that the Sultan was resolved to compel the Prince to renounce his neutrality, and that orders had been given for that purpose.

A letter from Constantinople gives some details of the survey that has just been made of the mouths of the Danube:

This survey, which had been called for by foreign commerce, and particularly by several large English houses, has made known that the Sulina, which is the most important of the mouths of the river, is encumbered at this moment by a great number of vessels which had sunk there, and which throw great difficulties in the way of the navigation. The situation of this part of the Danube is the more serious, as, according to treaties, Russia, Austria, and the Porte are bound to keep it clear; and as it is not executed from the same frequent remonstrances on the subject, and faithfully performed her part of the obligations. It results from these facts that foreign merchant-vessels, trading in corn with the ports of Wallachia and Moldavia, meet with great obstacles in their passage.

The Porte has resolved for the present not to accept the offers made for raising a Hungarian and an Italian legion. The Polish legion, however, will be organised at once at Soutari, and then proceed to Kars.

The Turkish Government has issued a strict prohibition against the granting of letters of marque.

By advices of the 26th from Cattaro, we learn that encounters have occurred between the Montenegrins and Turks, attended with the loss of life on both sides.

There is not much ground for expecting any naval engagements in the Black Sea at present. It is stated that the English, French, Turkish, and Egyptian fleets were all in the Bosphorus on the 23rd of November, which had returned from the Black Sea, was not again to sail. The Turkish division which had gone to cruise in the Black Sea, returned on the 19th to the Bosphorus, and resumed its position before Buyukdéré. It was not again to sail.

We hear from Constantinople that the enthusiasm and patriotism of the Turks increase from day to day. Voluntary contributions are received from all parts of the empire, and Constantinople alone has raised 150,000 000 piasters for the maintenance of the army. The Druses of the Le'anon have offered to send 2000 men; but they demand that the Christians shall be disarmed before they depart. The other Druses display far greater military ardour. The warring dignitaries of the Marcotist have also offered the assistance of their people.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, the new French Ambassador to the Porte, arrived at Constantinople on the 15th ult. He was received by the Seraskier on landing with a regiment of cavalry and four battalions. The address of the General to the Sultan on presenting his credentials was as follows:—

Sire—I have the honour of presenting to your Majesty the letters of his Imperial Master, my august Sovereign, which accredit me as his ambassador to the Sublime Porte. In the difficult circumstances in which the Ottoman Empire is placed, I am happy to have been selected by the Emperor Napoleon to renew to your Majesty the assurance of his friendship. France is the most ancient and the most disinterested of the allies of the Sublime Porte; her sincerity cannot be called in doubt. France does not fear war. Faithful to the support of the principles declared by the Emperor Napoleon himself, France desires peace; but she desires it durable, loyal, and honourable for herself and her allies. For that object the Emperor Napoleon, in concert with the powerful ally the Queen of Great Britain, has sent his fleet to the East. Confiding in the reiterated assurances of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, he still hopes that the difference which has arisen between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia may be smoothed down; and that this temporary trouble, in bringing forward clearly the question of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, will only serve to consolidate, on more solid foundations, the peace so necessary to the maintenance of the peace of the world. The Sultan may be certain that the Emperor Napoleon, who comprehends so well the wants, sentiments, and grandeur of his throne, will not refuse his support to your Majesty; and I consider myself to be the faithful organ of my august master's will, in giving you this assurance. I seize on this occasion to express to your Imperial Majesty my ardent desire to contribute, with all my efforts, to the maintenance of the old and friendly relations which France has always kept up with the Sublime Porte, and I place at the feet of your Majesty the homage of my profound respect.

The Sultan replied as follows to General Baraguay d'Hilliers:—

I have always relied, and I rely in the present crisis, on the material and moral support of my ancient allies, France and Great Britain. France and the rest of Europe have the right to insist on peace. It, too, desire peace; but only if it can be had without prejudice to my sovereign rights and the independence of Turkey. At present no arrangement is possible without the entire renunciation of the pretensions put forward by Russia, and without the immediate and complete evacuation of the two Principalities, which are part of my empire.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers was accompanied, in addition to his staff and the personnel of the embassy, by Vice-Admiral Hamelin, commanding the French squadron, Rear-Admirals Jacquinot and Le Barbier de Tinan, and several captains; to all of whom the Sultan evinced the most perfect courtesy and cordiality.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers afterwards conferred with the Turkish Ministers and Lord Stratford. The staff officers who accompanied the French diplomatist have already quitted Constantinople. Colonel Fleury, with his aide-de-camp, is gone to Batoum. Lieutenant-Colonel Lavoix and Messrs. Berton and Houche, officers of engineers, are gone to Schumla and Widdin.

RUSSIA.

The effect produced in Russia, and especially on the mind of the Emperor Nicholas, by the intelligence received by the last mail from the frontiers of the Danube and the Caucasus is still imperfectly known to the west of Europe, but the Emperor himself appears to have been alternately irritated and depressed—annoyed by the evident failure of his political schemes and military operations—irresolute in the adoption of measures sufficiently decided to carry on the war on a grand scale, or to conclude a lasting peace. The army in Poland, contrary to the accounts which have been current, has not moved, and has received no orders to move; but the process of recruiting is carried on this year in Poland with peculiar violence and barbarity; the number of conscripts required has been increased; several individuals have been seized even in their own houses and pressed into the Imperial ranks for military service for twenty-five years. If the army of Poland is really intended to move southward, its place must be immediately supplied, and probably the Imperial Guard would advance to the western frontier.

The inglorious commencement of the war, the critical position of the Transcaucasian provinces, the increasing alienation from Russia of all the European Powers, and the scarcity of money, which begins to be felt—are said to produce a very unfavourable effect on the Emperor's mind. At the most critical moment of his reign the confidence which existed between himself and his oldest counsellors, and even his own family, is shaken and impaired. His conduct is wayward, his policy unsettled; and we hear no more of that popular enthusiasm for war in Russia which was said to be urging on the Government to the most violent measures.

It has been ordered that forty officers of his Guard shall proceed to Wallachia, and do duty in the various regiments.

The following is the official (Russian) despatch, announcing the Russian successes in the Black Sea: -

The Russian steam-frigate *Wladimir*, cruising in the Black Sea, took the *Berouss Bachri*, an Egyptian war steamer, of ten guns, after an obstinate resistance. The Russian war-steamer *Besarrabia* took a Turkish steamer, laden with copper, belonging to Government. Both prizes were taken to Sebastopol.

PORTUGAL.

The rumours of insurrectionary movements on the part of the Miguelites in the provinces are not confirmed, and are believed to be without foundation. When the last advices left Lisbon, no opposition was manifested to the Regency of the King Consort.

AMERICA.

By the steamer *Pacific* we have advices to the 26th ult. She has brought 587,000 dollars in specie on freight.

There had been great mortality in the packet-ships arriving at New York since last advices. One of the ships *William Tapscott, American Union, Emma Fields, Centurion*, and *Calhoun*, in the Cadiz had been 65, 80, 13, 42, and 54 respectively; the *Corinthian*, from Havre, 41 deaths; the *Statesman*, from Antwerp, 25; the *Delaware*, from Bremen, 15; and the *Gottenburg*, from Hamburg, 27 deaths.

The steamer *Washington*, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at New York on the 24th ult. The packet-ship *Constellation* arrived at New York, from Liverpool, on the 25th ult., and was placed in quarantine, having a large number of passengers ill up with cholera: 100 passengers died on the passage. The *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, lost thirty-three passengers from the same disease.

A dreadful conflagration had occurred at New York, in Washington, Jane, and Troy-streets, on the 17th ult., destroying upwards of 500,000 dollars worth of property, and rendering many families houseless.

The new ship *Great Republic*, of 4555 tons, had sailed from Boston for New York to load for Liverpool.

A Special Cabinet Meeting had been held at Washington on the 25th, when the President's Message was read over for the first time.

It is understood that the estimates which will be presented to Congress will show a material reduction over those presented last year.

A good deal of feeling had been expressed at Washington in consequence of Mr. Crampton, at Jullien's Concert, remaining seated whilst "Hail, Columbia!" was being played, the rest of the audience having risen from their seats.

The news from Europe, per Canada, had depressed the New York Stock Market. Most descriptions of Stock declined.

PASSENGERS FROM AUSTRALIA.—The first of several actions at law for non-fulfilment of contract in bringing home passengers from Australia, has been decided, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of Smith, v. the Australian Royal Steam Mail Navigation Company, as that company. The case lasted four days, and the evidence went to show that the passengers had not the berths they ought to have had; that the provisions were bad; and the cabins not kept clean or properly ventilated. The jury having given a verdict for the plaintiff, the Lord Chief Judge said all the cases were alike except two, and in those two man and wife were plaintiffs. In each of the ordinary cases the verdict would be for £50, but would be £70 for man and wife. In the seven cases which were entered on the cause list, the jury were then sworn, and returned verdicts in accordance with this decision—Mr. Morgan and wife, £70; Dighton, £50; Westbrook, £50; Wheatley and wife, £70; Lax, £50; Page, £50; Evans, £50. Mr. Sergeant Byles said the verdicts on the whole eleven actions amounted to £610, and he supposed that the company had received for the passage-money of these persons; so that they had carried them safely 12,000 miles for nothing, and had given them money besides.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—The efficiency of the naval power of Russia may be judged of to some extent by the following extract from a letter from Portsmouth, on Monday, which says:—"Russian corvette, *Navarin*, 22, the fine part of her copper ripped off, and commenced caulking. How she kept afloat is a mystery; her old caulking came out like rags with the copper from the seams like rotten paper; and as to the caulking mallet, they went clean in to the beam at first blow, to the astonishment of our caulkers, who imagined they should find their way inside the vessel. We will vouch for it that four times the quantity of oakum will be required over and above that in four our own ships; and if these vessels now in our dockyard are specimens of the general condition of the Russian fleet, they will be annihilated at the first broadside from either French or English line-of-battle ship."

STITCHES IN A COAT.—There are, according to a statement made by a tailor in Boston, 252,483 stitches in a coat—viz., basting, 7824; in the edges of the coat, 4890; felling the edges, faces, &c., 7414; out of sight, in the pockets, &c., 1893; in the collar alone, 3036; seams, 5359; button-holes, 1450. A coat takes two days, journeyman's hours, to make.

WRECK OF THE "MERIDIAN."

Of this painfully-interesting catastrophe, which occurred on the 24th of August last, on the south-western point of the island of Amsterdam, in the Indian Ocean, we have been favoured with the following narrative by one of the passengers, the two accompanying illustrations are from lithographs, published at Port Louis, Mauritius:—

On Saturday, June 4th, the ship *Meridian*, Captain Richard Treseda Hernaman, left Gravesend with a full cargo of merchandise, together with twenty-six first-cabin and fifty-eight second-cabin passengers, consisting of men, women, and children; and a crew numbering of twenty-three, but in reality consisting of only fourteen working seamen, including the Captain and three mates, the other being employed as cooks, stewards, &c; and one sailor, who had rheumatic fever before leaving, and who continued ill all the voyage. I may mention that the second mate's watch consisted of only two men and a boy to work the ship. It will thus be seen that the ship was not properly manned; and often the passengers, of their own accord certainly, had to lend their assistance in pulling the ropes; but, of course, this they did only in fine weather: when rough, and their help more needed, they were absent. The provisions were of a very inferior quality. The ship was most certainly a good one, a very fast sailer, and the Captain born an excellent character, zealous in his profession, and anxious his ship should outsail all others. His ambition proved our ruin, for on the day we were wrecked we passed the *John Sugars*, for Sydney; and, from our Captain's anxiety to beat it, he was induced to steer in such a way as to run us on the island of Amsterdam, steering, only half an hour before we struck, ordered the man at the wheel to alter the course a point—thus very alteration proved the our destruction, for if the course had not been altered, we should have been from twelve to fifteen miles clear of the island; this fatal error he paid for with his life.

Our voyage, until the fatal night, was a good one, our ship having passed, with one exception, every vessel we came up to, giving great satisfaction to all on board, as we fully expected to make a quick passage to Sydney. I now refer to my journal

August 24th.—A boisterous, stormy morning, with rain, blowing a strong gale, which commenced at half-past three a.m., during which hour we were disturbed by the Captain ordering out all hands to take in sail. As this job, to who were in bed, there was nothing to indicate the necessity for the precaution, as everything was quiet, but about the time of an hour after, a squall came on, and suddenly the wind was heard blowing with great violence; the sea running high, and the ship pitching and rolling heavily. At this time we were sole only to our Captain's anxiety to steal, until six a.m., when the main-top and fore-top sails, both double-reefed, were hoisted; at noon the fore-sail, reefed, was set. The gale continued blowing all day; and we were going the right course at ten knots per hour.

Our Captain told us we should not now see the island of St. Paul's as expected, but Amsterdam instead. To-day our lat. was 38 15, long. not taken. The lat. of the day before was 38.50, long. 74.20; this I had from his own lips, as we were alarmed by a great bumping, showing that we had run on a rock; the captain, who was in the cuddy at the time, immediately rushed out and ordered the poop; the children and passengers were thrown down with great violence on the floor from one side of the cabin to the other, all were much frightened, and great confusion ensued. On looking out, it was found we were on a reef of rocks, about a quarter of a mile from the island of Amsterdam, and we were shrouds driven by the force of the waves close in shore. Although it was expected we should strike the island, yet no look-out had been kept; even when the watch was changed at six p.m., the second mate pointed out to the third mate what appeared to him to be a squall rising, but which proved to be the island, and notice was taken of it. The ship was launched on constantly with every wave; and the captain, [illegible] which [illegible] station) were lost, all the others eventually were rescued. When we first struck, the stern-post and rudder were carried away from their place—about the time the water into the stern cabins; [illegible] great sailor and, for short [illegible] broken by the force of the waves, and through [illegible] were poured into the cabin with each wave which was [illegible] the ill-fated vessel, and found its way into the stern cabins; but for this, and the ship remaining on one side, we should all have been drowned. The [illegible] passengers, who had scarcely time to get out of their cabin (the water suddenly rising to seven decks and nigh as their necks), were brought into the cuddy, where we remained in a most wretched state until half-past four or five in the morning; we had been recommended so to do by Mr. Leonard Worthington, our third mate, who, throughout the night, behaved in a most gallant manner; telling us, if we would only remain quiet till daylight he would answer for our safety; he likewise promised us that he would not leave the vessel until he had got us safe ashore, which he and a sailor named Snow accomplished in a most praiseworthy manner. Even this assurance of our safety could not allay the uneasiness we felt at our situation.

Prayers were offered up to the Almighty for our preservation, and I believe every one, thinking there was no chance of our being saved, made preparation for going to their last resting-place; but it pleased God this time to spare us. We continued in this perilous situation all night, expecting every moment the ship would go to pieces, from the continued bumping, and the immense quantity of water pouring upon us. At half-past one a.m., the vessel parted amid-ships; and, as soon as daylight appeared we prepared to leave the vessel; and as we did so, walking along the main-mast (which fortunately fell so as to form a bridge from the cuddy door to the shore), the waves broke over us, knocking us down on the rugged rocks, and fearfully bruising us.

August 25th.—When the day fully broke, our situation appeared most frightful, a perpendicular rock of 300 or 400 feet, hanging over our heads, with no apparent means of ascent, and the waves washing nearly up to our feet; thus it seemed we had only escaped one danger to be exposed to another, worse if possible—starvation. As the day advanced, the sailors returned to the wreck, for the purpose of getting stores; but, I am sorry to say, plunder appeared their chief object, and the scenes of drunkenness which ensued were most disgraceful, not among the sailors only, for even some of the passengers were also guilty of the same, showing how soon they had forgotten the mercy so lately bestowed upon them. We sat all this day on the rocks, nearly paralysed with the thoughts of our present danger, and of the loss we had sustained—grieved to see the ship we had been so proud of, breaking up before our eyes. On examination, it was found that only three lives had been lost, which is wonderful considering the large number of children who were on board.

August 26th.—We passed the last night on the rocks in great fear that the sea would flow up to the spot on which we rested, and in much anxiety, for it was evident that unless we could get on high ground we should certainly be washed off when the wind was blowing from the south-west. By some means, one of the passengers ascended the cliff the morning after the wreck, proving the possibility of getting up; the sailors to-day looked out for a proper place to fix ropes, and were successful in attaching them to rocks on the top. Some of the passengers went up by means of them, intending to pass the night there; and they set on the reeds for the purpose of giving notice of our situation to any vessel that might be passing. The island is covered with reeds of from five to eight feet high, and the fire, at times, extended more rapidly than they had anticipated, put their lives in danger; the light from the fire was to us below on the shore most terrific. Rations were given out to all this morning for the day, consisting of one pound of pork and a red herring for adults, and half of the above for the children. On board the ship, as cargo, were a great many pigs red and black, which, on this occasion, were for the good-diggers; many of these were saved on the first day, and were of great service to us all; but gave us a most curious appearance, all wearing them men, women, and children. A great number of ready-made trousers were also saved, useful to the women as well as the men.

August 27th.—The night was again passed by us on the rocks; but, in the course of this day, we ascended the cliff by means of the rope—a most difficult task, but which was accomplished without accident, by aid of the sailors. They drew the women up by means of a rope fastened to the waist by passing a handkerchief round the petticoat, and then, pushing themselves up—a distance of at least 300 feet of nearly perpendicular rock. On reaching the top we found the island almost flat for about two or three miles, covered with reeds; and then there arose a very lofty mountain, covered also with high reeds. Fortunately, we found a penny of fresh water whilst on the island, although in the summer time there is most probably a scarcity; during our stay there was a constant rain on the mountain top, which supplies the numerous small streams. We all passed the night again in the open air, sheltered as well as we could from the wind by the reeds, but exposed to the rain.

August 28th.—This is Sunday; but we had no service to-day, as usual on board our ship; in the evening, however, we were invited to join some others as prayer which was offered up for our preservation. During the day, numbers of young birds were picked up, destroyed by the fire; they were roasted together and cooked, and then divided amongst all, about one-third of a bird to each; which, on account of our present situation, was very acceptable. One of the party who went out with his gun to endeavour to get some food, on his return, reported that he had seen a ship, but very far off. This day a tent was erected for the women and children to pass the night in, the men sleeping outside, but, during the night, a gale came on which blew the tent down, causing great confusion.

August 29th.—The island proves to be very wet, there having been rain every day and night since it has been our lot to be here. A vessel was spoke to-day (the *Monmouth*), as we afterwards learnt, and the same that was seen yesterday, which caused much excitement amongst us; fires were lighted to attract attention, and signals were hoisted—we all prayed most thank God for they were answered; and we hope yet to leave this desolate island. They saw us, and neared the land, hoisting signals in return to ours, to show they were aware of our situation; but the sea was too high for us to launch a boat, impossible for any boat to live in the surf; therefore she stood away; we hoped, however, to see her again. Most probably she was a whaler, as there are numbers of whales blowing near here. She stood the night again on the open sea; heavy rain. There was a gale during the night from the south-west, and the sea ran so high as to wash away many of the stores which had been preserved from the wreck, and which had not yet been removed out of danger.

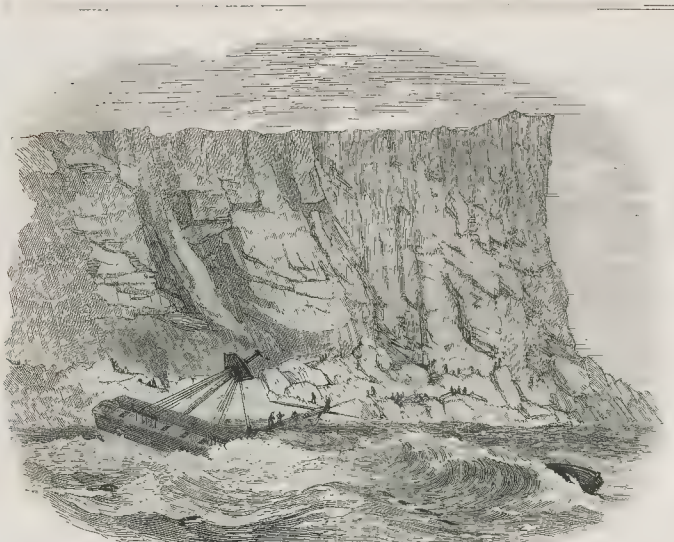
August 30th.—Our rations to-day were reduced to half a lb. nut, a few raisins, and half-boiled pig, as the loss of stores last night had much reduced them. There is much apprehension of our not being able to shoot each other, the effects of drinking from a cask of brandy, which unfortunately was saved from the wreck.

August 31st.—Finding we had food only for three days, our rations for the day were half a biscuit and a few preserved apples. About 10 this morning we were agreeably surprised to see a boat approaching the shore near our encampment, and the persons in it gaining a footing on the rocks along the cliff to the eastward; this caused great excitement among us; the chief of our delivrance created such anxiety that nearly all started hurriedly away without any provisions, and proceeded to the spot, a short distance to go, but we were sadly disappointed. We found the road most rugged and most difficult to pass over from the large rocks lying in our way, and from the necessity of keeping so near the edge of the cliff, in many places walking was rendered most dangerous. One of the party we travelled with had a tin of red herrings with him, of which we each had one for supper when we lay down at night, taking care to fix on a spot near some water.

September 1st.—We started again at sunrise, and had half a herring for breakfast, no biscuit, and we got one. By night another four miles of the rugged road in one place having to pass over a very steep and high ridge of rocks, the reeds in other places being higher than our heads; the only vegetation besides the reeds and a few trees seen on our journey so far were wild parsley and sow-thistles. As we travelled on we found the habitations of vegetables, for we met with very little water during the early part of the day. While we were stopping at a watering place, we were overtaken by an English sailor named Smith, who had been some years residing in the island by the captain of the ship we had formerly seen, to our assistance; he reported the vessel to be an American whaler, the *Monmouth*, Captain Isaac Ludlow, of Long Island. Smith kindly assured us that the captain would not leave the island until we were all got off in safety, he was very kind to us, and tried to keep our spirits up, and desired us to make all possible haste. We thanked God for his mercy in thus sending him, and marched on our toilsome journey in far better spirits from the kind treatment of Smith, who did all he could to help us. He told us to go on to the northern side of the island, as no boat could land us at the place where we were wrecks. The distance, however, was too far for us to reach that day, we found, to be exhausted; we therefore looked out for a comfortable [illegible]

September 2nd. We [illegible] having had any food [illegible] three p.m. yesterday. [illegible] being obliged to [illegible] women and children [illegible] and a party there [illegible] encamped near [illegible] several [illegible] gave them by some of our sailors who were returning for stores) boiling in a teapot, they gave each of us a spoonful, this being a l we had that day excepting water. As the place appeared well sheltered from the wind, we determined to remain here for the night.

September 3rd. [illegible] but made small [illegible] [illegible] women and children [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



THE WRECK OF "THE MERIDIAN," OFF THE ISLAND OF AMSTERDAM, ON THE MORNING AFTER THE CATASTROPHE.

steward and the child brought on board safe. The intention of the Captain was to take us to the Mauritius this being the nearest port.

September 8th.—Until to-day we have been beating about the island, waiting for the arrival of the sailors with the sick man, who was brought on board this afternoon. Sail was immediately made for the Mauritius.

I must now say something of the island, and of the kindness of all connected with the *Monmouth* to us. We were wrecked on the southern side of Amsterdam, the worst part, and where there is always a surf breaking on the rugged shore; beach there is none; nothing but immense blocks of hard stone, which have from time to time fallen from the cliff. The island is of volcanic origin: indeed, I am informed by Captain Ludlow he saw smoke issuing from a crater just over the place where we were encamped; and as we travelled along we found all the rocks on the surface bearing every appearance of having at some time been in a fluid state. The stones are very heavy, and contain much iron.

We did not see any animals on the island, but plenty of birds; with the exception of reeds and rushes, there was little vegetation; but there is a good peat, which was exceedingly useful to us in making the fires at our various encampments. The island is about 26 miles in circumference, and the part to which we were directed to move (the northern side) is the most pleasant, being much warmer. At this part only did we see any trees. The species was unknown, but one of the sailors thought it was the dog-tree, a bastard species of the mangrove. On this side, too, there is plenty of fine fish to be taken a short distance from the shore, and on the rocks plenty of limpets; but, as we had no boats to take them, to us they were useless. Captain Ludlow, on our arrival on board his ship, sent one of his boats out to catch some, and shortly returned with plenty of large fish, taken with a hook and line, and very good eating they proved.

The kind way in which we were treated by Captain Ludlow can never be effaced from our memories. But for his timely aid, 105 British subjects would have died a miserable death from starvation. We can look upon our rescue but as a most merciful interposition of Providence; for the *Monmouth* was the only vessel whaling near the island last year, and her arrival there this season was full a fortnight sooner than usual. We who have lost our all by the wreck, are unable to recompense him and his crew as they deserve for the loss they have sustained by assisting us; we trust, however, that the British Government, and the people of England, who are deeply interested in the colony of Australia, will not allow the opportunity to pass of justly rewarding such a noble act of humanity, performed by one of our American brethren. As regards the crew of the *Monmouth*, who are all, with one exception, Americans, we found them most kind and obliging to us all; and, although our rescue was effected at the expense of their whaling, yet for us they were willing, both captain and crew, to sacrifice their time and profit. Honour to them all for it! and may they never be in a situation to require the same assistance! Ours is not the first ship which has been cast on the coast of Amsterdam; for, I understand, the *George*, of New London, United States, was wrecked there twelve or fourteen years ago; and the *Lady Munro* was also lost there, with all on board, except two convicts, who were going from the Mauritius to Botany Bay, about twenty years since.

September 26th.—This morning, at half-past six, we saw land, and arrived at the outer harbour of Port Louis at half past five p.m., when we cast anchor. The doctor and an inspector came on board to inquire into the state of our health. Finding it good, a red flag was left with us to hoist. On the following morning some of the passengers went on shore in the ship's boats; and in the afternoon the Government sent a steamer to take off the remainder, a place having been arranged at the Lazaretto for their reception. Provisions were found for them at first, then an allowance of money was given to each instead. Much good feeling was expressed for our destitute condition: money and clothes were liberally sent down to be divided—the greatest kindness being shown us by all.

PASSENGERS OF "THE MERIDIAN" ASCENDING THE CLIFFS OF THE ISLAND OF AMSTERDAM.

Among others, I may mention the names of Messrs. Alloway, George Robinson, Channell, Henry Brun, and the Freemasons living here—each person striving to assist us in the best way they could. Many others were equally zealous in relieving our necessities, but their names are unknown to me. Although we have undergone great hardships and privations, still the Christian charity we have since experienced fully reconciles us to our lot; and may God reward them for the relief they have afforded us.

NEW AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER SHIP "SPEEDY."

The fame of the *Marco Polo*, *Indian Queen*, *Sovereign of the Seas*, and other fast sailing American-built ships, will shortly be contested by the new British clipper ship whose portrait we have engraved this week.

The *Speedy* has been built at the yard of Messrs. Cox and Son, of Bridport, on lines said to be unsurpassed by any vessel afloat; her appearance in the London Docks has excited much interest among the seafaring community, and the confidence of her admirers is shown in the fact that heavy wagers are pending upon her accomplishing the voyage to Sydney in a less period than any other sailing ship has yet done. She is a noble vessel, of 1000 tons register, and 1500 tons burthen, and will carry a limited number of passengers at one uniform rate—all accommodated on the saloon or upper deck, the whole of the lower part of the ship being devoted to freight. Her qualifications appear to us equal to those of any vessel we have yet seen; every appointment both for passengers and crew, being most perfect. She has a poop of unusually large extent; an elegant saloon; is very lofty between decks; and her cabins, both in size and accommodation, are of the highest order. Her brokers, Messrs. Hotchkin and Mobbs, have spared no pains to render the vessel as comfortable aboard as she is outwardly beautiful in mould.

Messrs. Prowse and Co., of Liverpool, the owners of the *Speedy*, are the proprietors of many of the finest liners afloat. The *Speedy* is appointed to sail on the 10th inst., and it will be both curious and satisfactory to the south country builders, if the palm of success in the construction of clipper-ships should after all be awarded to Bridport. She is expected to make the passage to Sydney in seventy days; and her dimensions are as follow:—Length from stem to stern post, 192 feet; over all, 202 feet; beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; poop, 62 feet long. She is built of teak and English oak.

NEW AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER, "SPEEDY."

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF MARINE.

The name of Prince Menschikow (pronounced, and written in English, Menschikoff) has been familiar in men's mouths in connection with the origin of the dispute between Russia and Turkey. From the nature of his original employment in connection with that question, it might very naturally have been inferred that he was attached to the diplomatic service. Such, however, is not the case. It is the custom in Russia to employ public servants in various capacities—just as, until within a comparatively recent period, was the case in this country. The reader of our domestic history will have met with numerous instances of statesmen suddenly called to the command of fleets, without having had the previous training necessary, according to the ideas of the present day. In Russia these anomalies exist, and are, indeed, a part of the system.

The Prince is by profession (as far as any one in Russia can be said to have a distinct profession) a sailor. All his real laurels have been won as an administrator of the Marine of Russia. Yet was he taken, some quarter of a century ago, from his ships in the north and from his government of Finland, to the command of troops on the Danube: nor was his mission to Constantinople, whence have arisen so many evils, the first of the kind in which he had been engaged.

Prince Menschikoff enjoys the honour of descent from the first Count and the first Prince *created* by a Russian Sovereign. Till then, the dignity of Count was unknown, and that of Prince was only borne by the descendants of Rurik. The honours of the Menschikoff family were won in the reign of Peter the Great, when Alexander Menschikoff, the son of a peasant, and born in the neighbourhood of Moscow, attained to great distinction in the state. His early occupation accorded with his birth, for he sold pastry for a confectioner in the streets of Moscow. His first advancement in life is variously accounted for. It is said that he was instrumental in unmasking a conspiracy by the Strelitz against the Government; while it is also asserted that Lafort, having accidentally discerned the quickness of his talents, took him under his protection, and determined to educate him for the public service. Menschikoff accompanied Lafort in the great embassy of 1697. He proved his aptitude for public affairs; and, on the death of Lafort, succeeded to the confidence of the Czar. Even at this period of his life, that passion for money, which caused his ultimate downfall exhibited itself to an extent which called forth public inquiry into his peculations. The Empress Catherine sub-sequently befriended him, and titles showered thickly upon him. He was raised to the post of First Minister, was made Field Marshal for his exploits at the battle of Pultowa, Duke of Ingria, and Baron and Prince of the German Empire; and also received Orders from the Courts of Copenhagen, Dresden, and Berlin. He was raised to the dignity of a Russian Prince on 30th May, 1707. On the death of the Czar, it was chiefly through Menschikoff's influence that Catherine was raised to the throne. Scandal asserted that he had preceded, and that he now again succeeded Peter the Great in the favours of the Czarina. His ascendancy during the reign of Peter the Second was at its height. At one time he had succeeded in betrothing his daughter, Maria Menschikoff, to the young Paul the Second; but the interference of the Dolgorooney family prevented the marriage. Menschikoff, who had only just before been invested with the title of Generalissimo, was now destined to suffer a sad, but in Russia a very common, reverse. Fresh instances of embezzlement of the public funds having been brought home to him, he was suddenly hurled from power, his vast estate confiscated, and himself condemned to perpetual exile in Siberia. For the rest of his life he practised great self-denial; and so frugal was his expenditure, that out of an income of ten roubles a day, he contrived to save sufficient to construct a church, in which, it is said, he himself worked as a carpenter. He died in 1729, in the forty-first year of his age. His crowning vice was avarice, which led to his mal-appropriation of the money of the nation; but his courage, and his capacity for large and difficult enterprises, placed him in the foremost rank of Russian statesmen. Within a year after his death, his son Alexander, who had succeeded to his titles, was recalled from exile.

We do not read of any other very distinguished member of the family till we come to the present Prince; but, according to the general consent of writers on Russia, he amply makes up, by his abilities and services, for any deficiencies in his immediate ancestors.

We have no record of the exact date of Prince Menschikoff's birth, but believe it to have been in the year 1794 or 1796. After having been subjected to the usual course of education in Russia, he was prepared for the naval service, in which he obtained his first experience. He gradually rose in the confidence of successive Emperors, till he was appointed to the post of Minister of Marine, which he filled during the reign of the Emperor Alexander, and still holds to this hour. If Prince Menschikoff had never done more to cause his name to be remembered than discharge, as he has done, his efficient duties, he would still have been inscribed on the roll of fame. Those who know him best, speak of him as an administrative officer of extraordinary ability, and as one of the most remarkable men of whom the annals of Russia have any note. As a statesman, he is even pronounced to be a man of genius—if any Russian contemporary minister or statesman be entitled to that designation. It is to him that Russia owes the resuscitation of her navy, which, during the reign of Emperor Alexander, had fallen into decay and disrepute. Even before the death of that Monarch, Prince Menschikoff had effected such changes and reforms, that he received, in the most public and honourable manner, the special thanks of the Emperor Alexander himself for the service he had then rendered to his country; and the best proof that his successor could afford of his participation in those sentiments was given when he continued him in that appointment, which, as we have said he has held ever since. He is Admiral in the Russian service, and adds to the post of Chief of the Department of Marine, that of Governor of Finland. This, also, he has held for many years.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF MARINE.

We have stated that it is the custom in Russia to employ public men in different branches of the public service indiscriminately. This happened to Prince Menschikoff soon after the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne. He was sent by his new Sovereign on an embassy to Teheran, to propose to the Shah of Persia an exchange of territory. He was not successful in his mission, but he received the thanks of the Emperor for his services. He had thus been employed in the naval department, as a civil governor, and as a special ambassador; he was now to be engaged in a service purely military, wherein, it must be added, he was not supremely successful.

In the campaign of 1828, on the Danube, Prince Menschikoff took an important part. The plan of the Russians was to reduce Varna; after that, Shumla; and then to push on towards Constantinople. So important had these operations been considered, that the Emperor Nicholas had accompanied the army, which he only quitted on its being encamped before Varna. Prince Menschikoff took the command in person, and almost immediately afterwards (on the 2nd August) succeeded in carrying the position of the enemy in advance of Varna, from which it was necessary to dislodge them ere commencing the actual siege. The Turks fought with a bravery that puts into the shade their recent exploits. The bayonet was new to the Turkish soldiers; yet they charged the Russians at the point of the bayonet without shrinking. Their general operations were so well conducted, that, although, at the close of a series of murderous conflicts, the Russians were enabled, after great loss, to obtain a parallel which would render their bombardment of Varna more effectual, they were many times in danger of total repulse. Prince Menschikoff was compelled to expose himself personally to danger, and was so severely wounded, that he was obliged to resign the command to Prince Woronzoff.

After his recovery, and after (we believe) assisting at the conclusion of the treaty of Adrianople, he was sent to the East, to the scene of operations, where the General, who now supersedes him, has since gained laurels as an administrator and a general. Here he distinguished himself by taking the fort of Anapa, on the Black Sea; an exploit which raised him higher than ever in favour of the Emperor, as it was of immense service to the Russian operations against the Circassians and the other tribes on the coast.

Prince Menschikoff seems now to have returned to the capital, and to have resumed his functions as Minister of Marine, and we hear no more of him till he again appears on the scene as an unsuccessful Ambassador. The stirring events of the last few months appear to have obliterated from the public mind the immediate origin of the present war, and the personal connection of Prince Menschikoff therewith, although the circumstances are forcibly recalled by the bold rumour that he is disgraced by his Sovereign for his mismanagement of the negotiation. It is said that the Czar now turns round on his too obedient instrument, declaring that Menschikoff had promised him success with Turkey if he would let him play the part of the bully. The past conduct of Nicholas, even his most recent proclamations, discredit this story.

The proceedings of Prince Menschikoff reflect more credit on his talent (according to Russian ideas of ability) than on his sense of honour. He appears to have gone to Constantinople with a pre-arranged determination to provoke a quarrel, and with a concealed purpose, which, if bad in itself, was all the worse for being so concealed. His demeanour, on arriving at Constantinople, was marked by studied insult to the Sultan and his Ministers, and his conduct generally excited the disgust of the representatives of other powers. As, however, it was not the desire of the Porte, acting under advice, to give the Czar the cause of quarrel he wished for, the demands of which Prince Menschikoff was the bearer were gravely considered, and such as were reasonable were at once acceded to. The affair was thus supposed by the Sultan and the Ambassadors of other Powers to have been brought to an amicable conclusion; but such a termination was not consistent with the instructions or the plans of Prince Menschikoff. Whether he exceeded his instructions cannot yet be known. Certainly, at one time, when the indignation of Europe was first aroused, there was talk of his being disavowed by the Emperor; but it came to nothing, and, if it ever was seriously entertained, the Emperor has since so compromised himself by his own subsequent acts, as to have been deprived of the power of exercising this convenient privilege of Kings in difficulties. There can be little doubt that Prince Menschikoff went to Constantinople for the express purpose of picking a quarrel with the Sultan, and so of furnishing an *exparte facto* excuse for the long-meditated aggression of Russia on the Danubian Provinces. No sooner had the original proposals of the Porte been acceded to by the Turkish Government (which behaved throughout with admirable honour and moderation), than new ones were put forth, wholly incompatible with the Sultan's rights of Sovereignty over his Christian subjects. In vain did the Sultan issue a new charter of freedom to those subjects; it was not their freedom Prince Menschikoff was sent to obtain, but an excuse for marching an army into the Danubian provinces, it being supposed that the relations of England and France were such as to prevent their interference. Prince Menschikoff played his part with a wicked consistency, a mixture of audacity and mendacity, for a parallel to which we must look to the proceedings of some of the envoys of the elder Napoleon, when he sought pretexts to invade a neighbour's dominions. At length, on the 5th of May, matters being supposed to be ripe for an invasion of the Principalities, Prince Menschikoff sent in the Emperor's ultimatum. He demanded for the Emperor the Protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey, and a special treaty, according to the Russo Greek Church in Turkey all the rights and privileges ever demanded for it, especially as to the "Holy Places." Further, the Greek Patriarch at Constatinople, who hitherto had been removable at the pleasure of the Sultan, was now to be removable only

THE BALKANS.—SKETCHED FROM BELOW GALATZ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

for proved high treason or gross misconduct, and then not without the consent of the Czar! Such insolent pretensions were assuredly never put forth before by any one Sovereign against another; and it required no ordinary Muscovitism in Prince Menschikoff to induce him to submit to the disgrace of fathering such iniquity. The unanimous advice of the friendly Ambassadors led the Sultan to reject these demands, on the 13th of the same month; and Prince Menschikoff, having thus, by his gross personal misconduct and his impudent demand, provoked the semblance of the desired quarrel, at once left Constantinople. Nicholas immediately sent his troops into the Moldo-Wallachian provinces; and by publishing a defence of his pretensions, which was an insult to the sense and feeling of mankind, effectually exonerated Menschikoff from all blame, except that of having been the base and brutal instrument of undisguised tyranny and oppression. The Prince's part was now played; and we presume he returned to St. Petersburg, once more to put himself at the head of the Department of Marine.

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg, however, state that Menschikoff has fallen into disgrace with his Imperial master, who, as a matter of course, attributes to him the whole of the annoyances and difficulties which have arisen between him and the Sultan, and the disgrace and dangers which may follow. It is added that the Emperor was constantly assured, in the commencement of the quarrel, by Prince Menschikoff, that he had only to menace Turkey to obtain all and even more than he desired; that the Western Powers would not only afford no succour to the Sultan, but would leave him exposed to all the danger he would necessarily incur by a refusal; that if France manifested any wish to come to his aid, she would be deterred from following it up by the certainty that she would be left alone in her sympathy; in fact, that there was not the slightest chance of Turkey showing any serious resistance, if Russia spoke loud enough to her. The Emperor Nicholas, thus deceived on all hands—though, no doubt, his advisers believed all they said—followed up his formidable preparations, menaced his best, and at length found himself in a position which has every day become critical, and from which there appeared soon no escape without humiliation.

THE BALKAN, AS SEEN FROM THE DANUBE

BELOW GALATZ.

The view from the flat and marshy shores of the Danube, to the south—to where

> The Balkan cliffs, like giants, stand,
> To sentinel enchanted land,

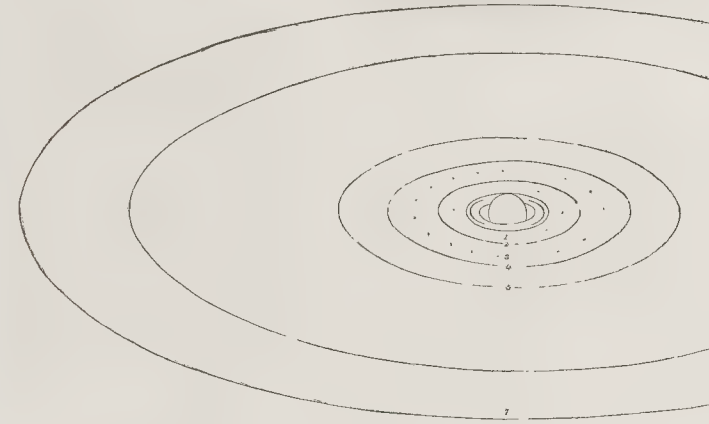
is one of the most imposing and suggestive to be met with in the whole wide field of European travel. From the lofty heights of that rocky wall (the Hæmus of the ancients) twenty-three centuries of known history look down upon us; and its dark and fearful defiles (the name signifies "a difficult defile amongst rocks") are still the same as when Darius marched through them, from south to north, nearly five hundred years before the Christian Era;—the same as when Diebitsch marched through them southward but a quarter of a century ago. During all this long lapse of time the broad and rich delta lying between the Carpathian Mountains and the Balkan Range has lain almost unimproved, its valuable resources almost unknown to the rest of Europe; and the mighty river, upon whose waters they might have been borne for export to all parts of the world, has become choked up so as to be almost impassable.

At a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, a paper by General Jochmus, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Germanic Empire of 1848, communicated by Sir R. Murchison, was read, describing a journey undertaken in September and October, 1841, in the Balkan; with an account of the various defiles through it, and a comparison of the routes pursued by Darius, Alexander the Great, and General Diebitsch. General Jochmus, in this interesting document, states:—

So far, the general line of operations of Darius appears to be clear. He crossed the Bosphorus on a bridge of boats, connecting the two continents at the site of the present new castles of Asia and Europe (Gibbon and Herod., Melp. iv., sec. 87), encamped successively at the sources of the Tearus (Banarhissar) and on the banks of the Tcksi or Artesius (at Dewletagatch), and, following the direction of Burgas and Aïboli, and submitting the sea towns, he passed afterwards the Bs kan by the defiles parallel to the sea coast, from Misivria to Iowan Derwah, moving Athus from south to north by the same roads which were chosen by Generals Roth and Rüdiger, and by Marshal Diebitsch himself, from north to south, in 1829. The Russians, also, in 1828, and Darius, about 2300 years before them, passed the Danube "at that part of the river where it begins to branch off" (Melp. iv., sec. 89), that is, near the modern Lestacha.

The description of the defiles through the Balkan, given by the General, are so interesting, as additions to our geographical knowledge, and so important at the present juncture, that we extract a passage of some extent, slightly abridged:—

In order to reconnoitre the important line of the Hæmus or Balkan, which is so little known that the celebrated historian of the Turkish Empire, Herr Von Hammer, reduces erroneously to seven the number of the passages or defiles in the principal mountain chain, I intended to explore the whole ridge, from Cape Emineh (Emis Burn) to Tirnova, at the foot of the mountains between Schibka and Dranova. I have, therefore, traversed in zigzag, seven times, the principal chain of the Balkan, viz.:—From Misivria to Sudshuc, from Sudshuc to Achly, from Achly to Dobral, from Dobral to Carnabat, from Carnabat to Kasan, from Kasan to Selimneh, from Selimneh to Tirnova; and seven times the minor ridges of the Hæmus, viz., from Tirnova to Osmanbazar, from Osmanbazar to Kasan, from Kasan to Czalikavak, from Czalikavak to Koprikoi, from Koprikoi to Schumla, from Schumla to Faraivadi, from Faraivadi to Varna. Leaving Misivria, accompanied by a trusty guide of Sultan Efendi's, we crossed the low ground (marshy in the wet season) extending north of Misivria, towards the Greek village of Mousturkoi; and, having to our right the seals of Ajanas, at the bottom of a fine sandy beach, we ascended the steep vine-clad southern declivities of the Balkan, leaving, right and left, various pretty and picturesque villages. The highest point of the mountain chain above Monastyrkoi may be estimated at about 2000 feet; while the pass or dervend itself lies about 1200 feet above the sea, leading to Rana, four hours from Misivria; the latter two hours and three-quarters through thick forest, chiefly oak, crossed in different directions by roads, for the carts which take wood and timber to the neighbouring scalas of Misivria, Ajanas, Kozluck, and Erekly. The northern branch of the Kamshik is called the Akully, or Wise Kamshik; its floods being generally more tranquil, and its course wider. Both branches unite between Buyuk Chenga and Koprikoi, and form the ancient Pamyssus, falling into the Black Sea between the Black and White Capes (Aspro Bournou and Mavro Bournou). From Isinplu by Sadowa to Papsakoi, the gently rising road, on the left bank of the Kamshik, leads through the well-cultivated, tree-clad Balkan terraces. In the valley are numerous Turkish and Bulgarian villages, inhabited by a fine, sturdy, and apparently warlike population (especially the Musulman part). Beyond Papsakoi begins a splendid oak forest, and the ascent towards Kasan becomes steeper. We cross twice the meandering course of one of the affluents of the Kamshik, which runs down from Kasan, and at three-quarters of an hour before that town we enter a very strong and deep defile, at first magnificently wooded on both sides, the river running on our left. A little later we cross the torrent, and the mountain gorge now shows trees only on its western flank, whilst its eastern side presents a succession of naked, bold, precipitous rocks. The scenery is awfully wild and grand, but the road, partly hewn in the rock, continues practicable for carts, and measures still ten feet in its narrowest part. On leaving the mountain pass, Kasan is seen at a short distance, secluded in one of the most inaccessible vales of the Balkan, and situated in a mountain cauldron, into which descends from the northern or southern slopes of the mighty Hæmus lead only through defiles of such natural strength that a few determined men may arrest there entire armies. The industrious city of Kasan owes its flourishing and prosperous state to its municipal government, and to the circumstance that the Sublime Porte most likely ignores its very existence, whilst the *pro tempore* governor of the pachalik, probably too lazy to explore a rugged mountain region, is satisfied to know that a zabit, or police-officer, and under him a dozen of dervendshisor, guardians of the mountain passes, represent at Kasan the authority of the Sultan. The inhabitants of Kasan, who thus have secured a municipal independence, carry on very extensive coarse cloth (or abah) manufactures, together with the agricultural and pastoral pursuits connected with this industry. Kasan, whose immediate vicinity is rather bare of trees, though the mountains that enclose it are covered with the secular forest that covers the whole eastern Balkan, lies above that elevation where wine can be cultivated, but the wealthy inhabitants of the town have extensive vineyards near Papsakoi. All the houses of Kasan are tile-roofed; and although the general aspect of the place is not cheerful, the streets being narrow and irregular, yet comparative comfort, and a certain feeling of security and independence, is perceptible everywhere. A church, built in 1834, and embellished by a Russian eagle—a menzil chane, or post-office—and two schools, are the public buildings. The virtually independent community of Kasan has become, since the last Russian war, the national and intellectual centre of Bulgaria, in lieu of Tirnova (the residence of a Turkish Pacha), which, however, is always mentioned, with a feeling of veneration, as the ancient capital. The schools of Kasan furnish numerous and the best popular teachers for Bulgaria. Selimneh and its neighbourhood has suffered a good deal from the late war; but as the Russians kept a strict discipline, and have paid for all their requisites, they have remained very popular in the country. In the campaign of 1828, General Montresor had his head-quarters at Mr. Iowansho's house; and the latter explained to me the details of his audacious and successful march from Selimneh on Kasan. The Russian army, being in possession of Varna and Silistria, and having defeated the Grand Vizier in the decisive battle of Kulevdshi, had forced the Balkan on the 16th and 17th of July, by the defiles of Iowan Derwish to Misivria and its plains. Having established an additional base of operation along the sea coast from Varna, by Misivria, Aïboli, Burgas, and Sizepolis, Marshal Diebitsch beat the Turks at Aïdos, and then advanced on Selimneh, whence 4000 to 5000 men, with only four guns, under General Montresol, dislodged, on the 14th of August, one Soliman Pacha from Kasan, the possession of which place consolidated the insurrection of the Bulgarians of the Balkan, who had risen in favour of the Russians. Marshal Diebitsch then advanced safely on Adrianople, where he arrived on the 20th of August, and concluded there the celebrated peace of the 14th of September.



THE PLANET SATURN.

THE PLANET SATURN.

The magnificent planet Saturn, culminating now shortly before midnight, is, in respect of width of opening of his ring, and of meridian altitude, more favourably situated for minute and advantageous scrutiny, than he has been for many years, at least, in this latitude.

He will doubtless, therefore, be an attractive object to those who have good and powerful telescopes, even though they may not be, *par excellence*, astronomers. In respect of his satellites too, as he is, so far as we know, accompanied by a larger number than is possessed by any other attendant upon our Sun; and those, so varying in magnitude as to afford tests of the efficiency and power of almost every size of telescope, from the very smallest ever pointed to the stars, to the most powerful which has ever been constructed; he is an object of great interest to the votary of telescopes, as well as to the cultivator of astronomy, more especially.

But those not engaged in systematic and regular observation are often not sufficiently acquainted with the distances and paths of the satellites to be able readily to recognise and distinguish them from any fixed stars which may happen to lie near the planet. To render these easily recognisable is my present object; and it is at this time especially easy to do so, as none of the satellites can now be either eclipsed or occulted by the planet; and, therefore, they can at all times be seen by telescopes powerful enough to show them.

The accompanying Diagram represents the planet and his ring, drawn approximately to a scale, and the faint ellipses indicate the paths of the satellites in their revolutions round the planet, also in the same proportion, and numbered in order of distance. The view as indicated by the words "north," "south," &c., is that given by an inverting telescope. To prevent confusion from the closeness of the interior satellites, the orbits of two of them are pointed out only by dots, and not by continuous ellipses. The following table gives the proper names which have been applied to the satellites for the sake of distinction; their respective periods, or times of revolution; and their distances from the centre of the planet at the times of their greatest elongations (i.e., when they are in the line of the major axis of the ring east or west), expressed in equatorial radii of the ball or planet itself.

	Periods in days and decimals.	Distances Radius of ball=1
1. Mimas	0 943	3.36
2. Enceladus	1 370	4.31
3. Tethys	1.887	5 34
4. Dione	2.739	6.84
5. Rhea	4.517	9.56
6. Titan	15 945	22 14
7. Hyperion	21.297	28
8. Japetus	79.330	64.36

The most distant satellite, Japetus, is not included in the diagram, because its introduction would very much reduce the scale; and also because not keeping, like the others, in the plane of the ring, its position, without continued observation, is not so easily ascertained. By comparison of the table and diagram, which do not pretend to more than moderate accuracy, I think it will be evident that nothing more than a brief scrutiny in the telescope will be necessary (using the dimensions of the ball or ring mentioned as a scale), to identify pretty easily the respective satellites. Of course any point of light which may be in the field of view, yet obviously out of the delineated orbits, must be set down either as the distant satellite Japetus, or as a fixed star. If the former, he will be detected in two or three nights' observation by his slow orbital change of position; and the intrusion of stars of nearly equal magnitudes with the satellites, within their orbits, is not so frequent as to give much trouble.

Titan, as his name implies, is much larger than any of the others; it can be seen with the smallest astronomical telescope, and therefore may be instantly recognised. Rhea is generally the next in magnitude, but very much fainter. Dione and Tethys are smaller still; but often interchanging in apparent brightness, as they happen to be situated with respect to their apparent distances from the edge of the ring—the splendour of the planet having a powerful effect in diminishing the visibility of the closer satellites at their nearest approach.

In the present position of the planet, Tethys, when passing its poles, north or south, requires a fine state of atmosphere and a powerful telescope—*e.g.*, a 6 or 7-inch achromatic, or a 9-inch Newtonian, to show it well. The recently-discovered satellite Hyperion is not to be assailed except by the highest class of telescopes existing. Enceladus is a valuable test for a pretty high class of telescopes. Roughly speaking, this satellite requires, at its greatest elongation, a telescope of twice the diameter of that which suffices to show Tethys in the same position. And Mimas requires twice the diameter of that which suffices for Enceladus, indeed, it must be placed in the same category with Hyperion, and perhaps requires even finer definition of the telescope, to prevent irradiation from the planet quite extinguishing the satellite. Therefore, no telescope in which Enceladus is not easily seen under all ordinary circumstances, can be expected to afford even a glimpse of Mimas. Enceladus, I know, has been repeatedly seen with a refractor of 6-inch aperture, and with a Newtonian reflector of nine inches aperture; but these may be taken as extreme cases, and the telescopes are, perhaps, *chefs d'œuvres* of their respective artists.

If a diagram be made of the positions of suspected satellites on any evening, and a comparison with the drawing here given leaves any doubt whatever of their identity, the table of periods compared with the diagram of the next observation will probably at once resolve it.

Starfield, 28th Nov., 1853. WM. LASSELL.

The Ipswich Arboretum will be thrown open to the public next week, free of charge, but under certain necessary regulations.

DOUBLE FOG-BOW.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Ochtertyre, Crieff, N.B., 29th Nov., 1853.

I enclose a pen-and-ink Sketch to explain the phenomenon known as the "Specsre of the Brocken," which I had an opportunity of witnessing in great perfection a few days ago, on the ridge of "Beuchoineach"—a hill of 3000 feet altitude, in this neighbourhood.

A beautiful double "Fog-bow" was formed on the driving clouds; the colours of the inner bow very bright and beautiful, but not so bright as in the rainbow, and wanting the gradations of the lighter tints, red and indigo alone being visible. The inner Bow appeared as if about eighty yards distant, and about thirty feet in diameter. Every now and then my shadow was strongly and distinctly projected on the misty clouds, as shown in the Sketch, and apparently at a much greater distance than the arches.

DOUBLE FOG-BOW, SEEN NEAR OCHTERTYRE, N.B.

As I believe this phenomenon has been rarely observed, your insertion of the annexed Sketch may interest some of your readers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. KEITH MURRAY.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The first care of a great Municipality should be devoted to the health and convenience of the people: not alone of those who constantly reside within the circle of a circumscribed area, but also of those who, either from necessity or curiosity, are induced to traverse its streets. The condition of the people and their peculiar habits are written as clearly in the architecture and arrangement of the streets of a city as in its most elaborate records. What was considered sufficient to meet the necessities of the metropolis three hundred years ago would be altogether inadequate to meet the exigencies of the present day. Narrow lanes and crooked ways presented little or no obstacle to ordinary traffic when those who could not walk were carried in chairs, and when loads too heavy for human shoulders were borne by pack-horses. The introduction of wheeled carriages created a new necessity and demanded a wider space, while every increase of the number required a further expansion. Within thirty years the population of London has nearly doubled. Cabs, which superseded the old lumbering hackney-coaches, have been more than quadrupled; while omnibuses—of which we have traversing the streets of London daily more than three thousand—were, a few years ago, unknown. All other conveyances have been multiplied in a like proportion; yet the Corporation of London has, with a pertinacity peculiarly its own, from time to time determined, that what answered the purpose of the people when George I. began his reign ought to satisfy the liege subjects of Victoria I. Cheapside has existed for ages, yet King William-street is no wider; and the last great effort of the Improvement Committee—New Cannon-street—was limited to fifty feet in width, against the advice and better judgment of the able architect, whose opinion was surely worth some attention. More than once the question of width was raised; and more than once did the single vote of the chairman decide against the highest and best authority. This New Cannon street is considerably over fifty feet wide in some parts; but such deviations from the prescribed limit only occur where the friendly curve of an old street tends to overcome the original blunder, and demonstrates the want of foresight in those who limited the width to fifty feet

Pacing, as we have done, slowly and carefully over the districts on which the City is exerting its genius, under the guidance of the Committee already referred to, we observe that, where the new street falls into St. Paul's Churchyard, there is left a wedge-like piece of ground—bounded by Old Change on the east, the Churchyard on the north, and the new street on the south—the point of the wedge being westward, as if indicating the position where at present is seated a Commission, the only hope of the citizens. The point of the wedge is rounded off by kerbstones; and the streets on either side are being paved. From all this we infer that the small wedge of ground is to be let or sold for building purposes. We are further confirmed in this opinion by reference to a discussion in the Court of Common Council, where it was promised to hold the land for three months, to enable the Bridge House Committee to report on the project of a new bridge. If that report should be favourable, the land will be required to form a suitable approach; if unfavourable, we presume the land will be immediately covered by some gigantic building, to match the huge pile opposite, and thus close up for ever one of the finest views of our grand Cathedral. This is no small matter dependent on the whim or caprice of any bridge projector or city improver. This is a matter for the citizens at large; and if they are pusillanimous, we appeal to the Board of Works, or whatever department of the Government attends to such matters, to step in and prevent what will be, if our fears are fulfilled, a monstrous mistake. The City authorities must not at the present moment presume too much, nor imagine that a work like that referred to will pass unnoticed. The area is small, but to cover it with any building, however beautiful in itself, would never be excused. To show the propriety of these observations, based upon the public report of their own proceedings, we need only walk a hundred yards northward, and there we shall find a block of buildings standing between the Post-Office and St. Paul's, and shutting out from St. Martin's-le-Grand every vestige of the Cathedral but its cross, which gleams hopefully through these City fogs. One of the houses of the block referred to has been vacated, and is pulled down to be rebuilt. The effect of the majestic dome of the Cathedral, as seen through this narrow chink, is so imposing, that the wakeful body of the Commissioners of Sewers, have stayed the workmen, with the declared object of endeavouring to purchase the whole, and thus lay open a view of our metropolitan church, and show off to great advantage the exquisite proportions of the Post-office. If this be accomplished, as we hope it will be, no finer view will exist in any city in the world.

But mark the disadvantage of divided jurisdiction in the central authorities. While one section of the Corporation is wisely taking advantage of a slight matter to effect a grand improvement, another section of the Corporation—the Improvement Committee, *par excellence*—is meditating the construction of a house, or of houses, the effect of which would be an eyesore as great as, or greater than, that which the Commissioners of Sewers are attempting to demolish. To all who take interest in such matters, and especially to the Government authorities, we advise a visit to the spots referred to.

One of the witnesses examined by the Royal Commissioners has unequivocally expressed his opinion that the City authorities were incapable of grappling with a vast improvement, and referred to their burrowing behind other thoroughfares, relieving isolated parts, and crowding others, instead of boldly carrying out what the common sense of the public, backing the opinion of the City architect has declared—namely, that the greatest public street improvement that can be effected—relieving as it would the gorged streets of Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Newgate-street, and Holborn—is the opening up of a new street from Cheapside to Fetter-lane (crossing Farringdon-street by a viaduct), where it would meet the new street laid down by the Government, and thus open up a great line of traffic east and west, nearly straight, and almost on a level. While the City contemptuously tabooes a plan so simple, and wastes its treasures in dark places and out-of-the-way corners, it is gratifying to observe the energy with which the Government are pressing forward this great metropolitan improvement. In the next session of Parliament it is their purpose, as advertised, to seek powers to complete their share of the work forthwith; and we presume that their portion of the work will be finished before that of the City is begun

Advocates as we are for the continuance of a system of representative municipal government, we cannot but regret the want of intelligent activity in those who are placed in power by the people to administer their affairs. Nor can we avoid contrasting the sleepy progress of public works in London with the dazzling rapidity of such works in other European cities. But we need not go from home for examples. Would the members of the *unreformed* corporation of London visit the *reformed* boroughs of Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, and Liverpool, and take a passing peep at the towns of Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield, they would find that these places have sloughed their antiquated skins; and that, in a space of time less than the City of London has occupied in making New Cannon-street, those wonderful towns have been almost entirely rebuilt of the finest stone.

Not only a the City of London accused of extravagance in her renumeration of officers; but, when we go into details, the grave charge of incapacity seems fully established. The blame is, in some respects, attributable to certain persons occupying the chairs of certain committees for a number of years together, being, in fact, essentially, perpetual chairmen. They thus obtain a larger amount of information than most of the members. They are, indeed, the "Perpetual Grands" of their pet committees; and few, if any, of the members dare venture to oppose their opinion, or question their judgment. By such means the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds is determined by an individual will; and the wisdom or folly of improvements depends upon the chance elevation of a popular person, who may or may not be the fittest for the exercise of such powers and the control of such enormous sums of money.

We speak not of individuals, we speak of the system; and if the Corporation would stand well with the public, or as well as it can, with its many alleged imperfections, we would advise the Committees to depose those puffed up gentlemen, and open their chairs to the wholesome influence of annual change. The desire of each to excel his predecessor would introduce a competitive principle which could not fail to benefit the citizens.

Having thus glanced at the Streets within the City, we shall, next week, look at the River and Bridges, and see whether in anything we really can find something worthy of commendation.

IRELAND.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY sent, last week, as usual, to the Smithfield Club Show a splendid collection of Irish-grown farm produce; with a specimen of butter from the farm of that enterprising Irishman, Mr. William Dargan. The collection of roots are the residue of the society's annual autumnal exhibition of farm produce. The Royal Dublin society is one of the most ancient in Europe, being established by Royal charter in 1731; and the idea of sending collections annually to the Smithfield Club Show originated with the Earl of Clarendon, when Viceroy of Ireland, and President of the Society; and it has since received the warm support and sanction of his successors. It has had the effect of securing a very beneficial influence over the value of property in Ireland; it is a practical institution, and directing attention to the excellence of her soil, when cultivated with skill and experience. The society occupied stands Nos. 56, 57, and 58, neatly surrounded by a banner representing Hibernia, with the motto, "Nostra gens laboris." The following noblemen and gentlemen are amongst the exhibitors: The Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Antrim, the Marquis of Drogheda, Moore Abbey, the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, Recorder of Dublin, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., Wm. Dargan, Esq., J. J. Vernon, Esq., Thomas Grosham, Esq., Thomas Bail, Esq., R. S. Wade, Esq., Joseph Radcliff, Esq., LL.D., William Smith, Esq., Charles Pleasant, Esq., Rev. Sir Hunt Walsh, &c. Mr. Mitchell, Esq., the chairman of the Pomeroyby and North Dublin Unions, and A. J. Hawkins, Esq., the Secretary, the Earl of St. Germans, accompanied by T. B. Foote and R. Harrison, Esq., secretary of the society, Esqrs., honoured the exhibition in the Society's Museum in Dublin with a visit, prior to the roots being removed to London. His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the collection, and examined the different lots with great interest. The curator of the agricultural department of the society was present at the Smithfield show, to give every necessary information to visitors

NEW MAGISTRATE FOR ANTRIM.—Lord Dungannon, it is stated, has just been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Antrim, "without any solicitation on the part of his Lordship." From the exultant tone of the local journals, it would appear that this rather simple circumstance is regarded in the light of a great party triumph.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—At a meeting of the corporation, held on Monday, Sir Edward M'Donnell, chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1854.

IT is stated that George Roe, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition, accompanied by Mr. Dargan, waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant a few days ago, on the part of the Committee, to express their anxious wish that his Excellency would recommend the two Commissioners of the Dublin Police, Mr. O'Farrall and Col. Browne, to the proper quarter, for the Civil Companionship of the Bath.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL SIR C. M'DONALD.—Last week there was a brilliant assemblage at Kilkenny Races. Grounds met at eleven o'clock. Lord Desart, Lord Vaux, Sir J. Power, Mr. Brian, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Vansittart, Captain Ponsonby, &c., were amongst the number, but a gloom was cast over all by a sad accident. General M'Donald was riding up the street, a horse kicked him in the thigh, and broke his leg badly. Considering his late illness, the accident is looked upon as dangerous.

THE CLARE UNIONS.—It appears by the returns from Clare that the condition of the unions in that county is improved. In Kilrush the guardians have a balance of £440 in their favour; in Killadysert the balance to the credit of the union is £471; and in Ennistymon, which has been in such dreadful destitution) the guardians have a balance of £1658 to meet their current liabilities.

EVICTION.—The *Galway Vindicator*, in referring to the recent eviction of four hundred persons from an estate in that county, mentions, by way of contrast, that an English proprietor, Mr. Thorngate, who lately purchased an estate in the same neighbourhood, did not disturb a single tenant nor unroof a single cottage; that, on the contrary, "appreciating the industry and honesty of the poor exiled people, Mr. Thorngate has given to some of them holdings and houses on his own estate."

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—In the case of "M'Nally against the Great Southern and Western Railway," on the case of the accident at Straffan, has found a verdict for the plaintiff—£1000 to the widow, and £833 to each of the three children of the deceased M'Nally making in all £3500 damages. In the case of John Monbu against the same company, the jury gave £50 damages, for injury received in his leg on the occasion of the accident. The third case, of Ellen Farrell against the company, was settled out of court.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—The excess of silica spoken of as the cause of brittleness does not appear in the analysis, but I think the nonfibrous portion of the *Phormium tenax* is more incorporated with the fibre than in the *Linum usitatissimum*, and this combination may partly account for the brittle nature hither o generally attributed to the fibre If the silica exist in combination with the alkalies potash or soda, which I presume may be the case, I do not see any reason why such a silicate should not be soluble in hot water. Acting on this idea, I have tried the effect of boiling the leaves and rolling afterwards; in fact, adopting a system similar to Watt's patent, which, though not yet perfectly applied to Irish flax so as to please the linen manufacturers, may eventually be successful, and, indeed, appears the most likely way of managing this New Zealand flax. As yet I have no result to lay before you of these experiments, except that I deprecate the use of much alkali to soften the plant, or the fibre after freeing it, as I have found this add greatly to the brittleness of the fibre in the green state.—*Correspondent of the Journal of the Society of Arts.*

SPECULATION IN MELBOURNE.—A Melbourne correspondent writes:—"A Polish Yankee Jew, who came here about twelve months ago without a shilling, commenced a restaurant on credit, and has so marvellously succeeded that he is at the moment in treaty with the owner of the Royal Hotel to take it at establishment, and offers the following terms: £10,000 to the present tenant for the two years of his lease still to run; £1000 to the owner for his consent to the exchange; £1000 a year for the two years, and £5000 for five years after; £10,000 for improvements. This is another fact. The speculator is to make the place the best hotel in Melbourne; and if he does he may clear any money almost, for nothing is wanted more than a first-rate place of that kind."

SUPPLY OF PERUVIAN GUANO.—Despatches from the Admiral commanding in the *Pacific*, contain most interesting and important information relative to the quantity of guano remaining on the Chincha Islands. The quantity stated to be still available is considerably under that given in the news brought by the *Pacific* mail just arrived. The quantity now estimated from the examination made by Mr. M'Intosh, naval instructor, is 8,000,000 tons; while the accounts brought by the mail state it to be 25,000,000. Admiral Moresby, however, states, as the result of his data, in which he says he has confidence, that the islands will be exhausted of the guano that would pay freight, or be saleable in the English market, in eight or nine years.

TOLERATION IN PIEDMONT.—In Piedmont, which ten years ago was, in respect of religious liberty, something worse than the Tuscany of to-day, an Israelite College was opened on the 20th ult., in the presence of the Intendant of the province, the syndic of the town, the rector and professors of the Christian College, and all the Israelite population of the town. The institution has been founded by a rich Israelite, M. Levi Samuel, who, having no family, bequeathed his whole fortune to trustees for that purpose. The public were addressed in appropriate speeches by the Rabbi, the Rector of the Christian College, and the Intendant of the province.

FALSE ALARM.—A paragraph with the startling heading, "Dreadful Murder of a Roman Catholic Priest and Three Ladies," appeared in the *Sun* of Saturday; but on inquiry at the scene of the supposed tragedy (Sutton-place, near Guildford), it turned out that the statement was entirely without foundation.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Captain Stephen Bartlett Lakeman, late commander of Lakeman's Waterkloof Rangers. [A Portrait and Memoir of this distinguished soldier will be found in No. 631.]

The imports of specie last week were but to a limited amount, £260,000, whilst the exports were to the large amount of nearly one million sterling.

Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., of Spotborough-hall, Doncaster, has presented a second donation of £50 to the Devonport Sailors' Home.

From letters received from Italy, we learn that the health of the Marquis of Normanby has considerably improved since his departure from this country. The noble Marquis and Marchioness are not expected home before May.

A boiler is now being constructed at the works of M. Marcellis, at La Rovenne, near Liège, for a steam-engine of 1400-horse power. It is the largest boiler ever made, being 100 feet in diameter in the inside, and 12 feet in height. Its weight is 18 tons.

At a recent special meeting of the subscribers to the Leeds Commercial News-room, it was resolved by a majority of 135 to 90, "That the room be closed on Sundays throughout the day." This resolution was moved by Mr. Edward Baines, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Richardson

The Earl of Clarendon has issued instructions to Mr. Drummond Hay, Consul-General at Tangier, with a view to procure greater commercial facilities in Morocco than those which at present exist.

The Hon. G. S. Stafford Jerningham, now secretary to the Embassy at Paris, is appointed her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, in place of Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B.

Barrows, the man who is in prison charged with the murder of Charity Glenniser, near Leighton Buzzard, has confessed the crime.

The municipal council of Genoa has subscribed for shares to the amount of 6,000,000 lr., towards the construction of the Lukmanier Railway.

The Irish "Catholic University" has just received a contribution of £1000 to its funds, sent by one of its collectors in Philadelphia.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland are dispensing their hospitalities at Rome to a select circle of English and foreign fashionables. Their Graces are not expected to return until early next spring.

The Duke of Belluno, a member of the French Senate, died at Paris on Saturday last.

The ceremony of commencing the Blairgowrie branch of the Scottish and Midland Junction Railway took place last week at the intended terminus, at Blairgowrie, on the property of Mr. Allan Macpherson, whose lady cut the first turf.

The cold in Paris, says *Galignani*, was on Friday nearly half a degree Centigrade greater than on the preceding day. M. Chevalier's thermometer marked, at six in the morning, 3 deg. 8-10th of Centrigade below zero (25½ Fahrenheit).

Lord Benholme is the judicial title assumed by Mr. Hercules Robertson, who succeeds Lord Fullerton as one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

The workmen engaged at the Ebbw Vale Works of the British Iron Company have struck for an advance of wages, and the result has been the furnaces are blown out.

Count Paul Esterhazy—who, since the unhappy events of 1849 in Hungary, has been compelled to absent himself from his native land, and has spent the chief portion of his exile in England—has recently received permiss on to return home.

There have been further riots in Sligo, arising out of the continued exportation of potatoes from that port to the English markets.

At the Central Criminal Court, which was concluded last week, no less than 33 persons were charged and found guilty of uttering base coin.

The inhabitants of Stalybridge have memorialised Lord Aberdeen to consider their claims to a seat in Parliament in the next Reform Bill. They state that the population is about 25,000, and that upwards of £60,000 is deposited in the Savings Bank.

An accident occurred on Tuesday week at Cowden-heath Colliery, near Dunfermline, five men having been precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of 215 feet. Three men were killed on the spot, a fourth died the next day, and the recovery of the fifth is hopeless.

The Emperor of Russia has sent the insignia of Chevalier of the Order of St. Wladimir to M. Struve, the celebrated Russian astronomer.

A ship from near Bristol has just received an order for twelve from chapels, to be exported to Australia by the Roman Catholics of this country.

Zephaniah Williams, one of the Welsh Chartist rioters, who was transported some years since to New South Wales, has just sent home for forty colliers to work in his extensive coal mines.

Glasgow is about to enjoy the advantage of Saturday evening concerts, for the working-classes, on a very cheap scale.

M. de Lamartine, whose health we for some time in a very precarious state, has now so far recovered as to be able to resume his literary labours.

The two senior Masters in Chancery, Mr. Senior and Sir W. Horne, have been released by the Lord Chancellor, under the powers of the Masters in Chancery Abolition Act.

Within the last three years a borough rate has been unknown in Great Yarmouth, the revenue always showing a balance on the right side. Quite a model town!

A Spanish woman named Isabella Chava, died at Seville last week, aged 114 years and 25 days. She preserved her physical and intellectual faculties to within a few days of her decease.

The total exports of Irish whiskey for the month of November reach the unusually large quantity of 90,000 gallons.

The mate of the English brig the *Margaret*, which is lying at Havre, recently fell to the bottom of the hold, and was so dreadfully injured, that he expired in less than an hour.

The packet ship *E. Z.*, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 15th ult., put back to Liverpool last week, having encountered a gale, which swept the decks, and washed overboard thirteen of the passengers and five of the crew

The Belgian ship *Atalante*, which sailed from Antwerp in 185 for Sidney, arrived there from Batavia. The whole of the crew having deserted, the captain was obliged to procure a Malay crew, and the vessel has arrived home with forty Malays on board

It has been recently decided in the Cambridge County Court, that a master has no more right to open a servant's box on her discharge from his service, than the domestic has to ransack her employer's desk.

The Marquis of Hertford is building a splendid mansion in the Boulevard des Italiens. The site selected is that on which formerly stood the well-known Bains Chinois, and the Parisians have denominated it a "Petit Palais."

In consequence of the late disturbances in Blackburn, a company of the 94th Regiment, numbering sixty men, has been this week stationed in the town, by order of the Home Secretary.

The Hon. W. C. Eliot (son of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), now United States at Berlin, is appointed Second Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Mission at Berlin.

The Saturday half-holiday movement, says the *Edinburgh News*, is progressing towards universal adoption in that city.

During a recent riot in Kirkcudbright, a young woman of the name of Barclay was so much alarmed at the noise that with a shriek she leaned on the floor in a state of madness. She died the following morning.

George Atkinson, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and of the northern circuit, has been sworn in as one of her Majesty's serjeants at law. He gave rings with the motto, "Tout temps prist."

An actress, Miss Helena Gage, was shot in New Orleans on the 18th inst., by a French school master, named Bedford, for refusing to elope with him. The murderer afterwards killed himself.

In consequence of a domestic affliction, the head-master has suspended the representation of the Westminster play for this year, by the expressed wish and desire of the Queen's scholars.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 26th ult., states that large quantities of corn are daily arriving in the Papa. States from Leghorn.

The Claddagh (Galway) trawling-rants have been remarkably successful during the last week. The quantity of plaice caught by a single boat in a two days' cruise in the bay realised £7 4s.

Timber-sawing in Van Diemen's Land is more remunerative on the average than good-digging in Australia. Orders have been sent to England for fifty saw mills.

At Melbourne, at the end of August, cabbages were selling at 12s. to 20s. a dozen; carrots [illegible] each. Wages were [illegible] bullock drivers [illegible] with rations, engineers [illegible]

The 2nd of December is a right Imperial day: that day, twenty-eight years ago, the Emperor Nicholas came to the throne; that day, fifty seven years ago, the Emperor Francis Joseph came to the throne; that day, one year ago, the Emperor Louis Napoleon came to the throne; that day, forty eight years ago, the Emperor of France fought the battle of Austerlitz.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE.

CLASS 10, NO. 62.—MR. STRATTON'S SHORT-HORN OX, FIRST PRIZE, £25, AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

CLASS 5, NO. 57.—MR. STRATTON'S SHORT-HORN OX, FIRST PRIZE, £25, AND SILVER MEDAL.

THE Exhibition of Stock of this Club opened on Tuesday morning under as favourable auspices as on any previous year; the entries being above the average in number, and of a quality that has never been surpassed on any previous occasion. There have been, it is true, higher class specimens of Herefords, Short-horns, and Devons; but in no instance has the general character of the collections of animals been more deserving of commendation than this year: there was less to astonish and surprise, but much more to commend and admire.

On one point of real importance a most decided advance was observable, namely, in the absence of those huge masses of fat that formerly were so characteristic of the Baker-street Exhibition—the leading feature being mere fat, without regard to the manner in which it was laid on, where, or under what circumstances; on this score there was now no reason for complaint, the proper proportions and symmetrical forms of the well-bred animals not being lost in the humps and ridges of fat with which it was formerly the practice to overload them.

So good was the general character of the stock, that the judges had no little difficulty in deciding upon which to award some of the prizes; and it was not until all the tests of touch, and the careful estimation of points had been applied, that judgment was given.

The Short-horns carried off the two gold medals competed for in the cattle class.

Mr. Stratton, who obtained two prizes last year, again carried off the prize for the best ox in any class. His steer is a most beautiful specimen of the breed, carrying an immense weight of beef, yet so evenly fatted and in such excellent proportions, as to cause the animal to appear less fat than it really is. It weighs 220 stones. Until last year it was fed solely on grass and a little meal; latterly, oil-cake has been added.

One of the most remarkable animals in the collection, and that came in for the largest share of attention from the more curious and less initiated class of visitors, was a huge short-horned ox, from the stock of Mr Hayter, of Lindsale, near Leighton Buzzard, fed and exhibited by Sir Harry Verney, Bart., of Claydon House, near Winslow, Bucks. It is five years and eight months old; it is 18 hands high, 6½ feet from tip to shoulder, 8 feet across the hips, 10 feet in girth behind the shoulders, 12 feet in length from nose to rump, and 4 feet 5 inches from chine to bricket; it weighs about 800 stones. It is by no means a finely-proportioned animal, and is remarkable only for its extraordinary size.

Of the Devons, the finest specimen was a cow, fourteen years old, exhibited by Lord Leicester. Lord Portman also obtained a prize for a beautifully-proportioned Devon cow.

The Herefords were considered by good judges to be particu-

CLASS 6, NO. 36.—MR. NIBLET'S HEREFORD OX, FIRST PRIZE, £25, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 5, NO. 34.—THE EARL OF RADNOR'S HEREFORD OX, FIRST PRIZE, £25, AND SILVER MEDAL.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE.

CLASS 13, NO. 100.—THE REV. MR. ARKWRIGHT'S SCOT, PRIZE £10.

CLASS 13, NO. 81.—MR. H. SMITH'S SHORT-HORN, FIRST PRIZE, £20, AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

larly fine this year. Lord Radnor obtained a prize for an eight months old steer of this class.

Of the West Highland and polled Galloway the specimens were not equal to those of former years.

Mr. Farrer, of Kempstone Lodge, exhibited an excellent cross between a Durham and a Galloway Scot.

In Sheep, the Duke of Richmond carried all before him, and the Goodwood short woolled breeds will be raised in character in consequence; his display of Southdowns being unusually fine. There were also several other pens of short-woolled sheep, well deserving of commendation.

Mr S Foljambe obtained the gold medal for the best specimens of the long-woolled classes.

There were also several pens of excellent crosses.

Our remarks as to moderate fattening do not apply to the Pigs exhibited this year in Baker-street, for several exhibitors seem to have studied to fatten to the highest point to which the animal can attain and live. The consequence is that, in several pens, the unwieldy monsters might be seen snoring away, with their little noses propped up on small blocks of wood, without which precaution the poor animals would have been suffocated with their own fat. Such a death actually occurred to one of the pigs (exhibited by Lord Radnor) on Monday.

Prince Albert carried off the prize for a pen of Suffolk pigs.

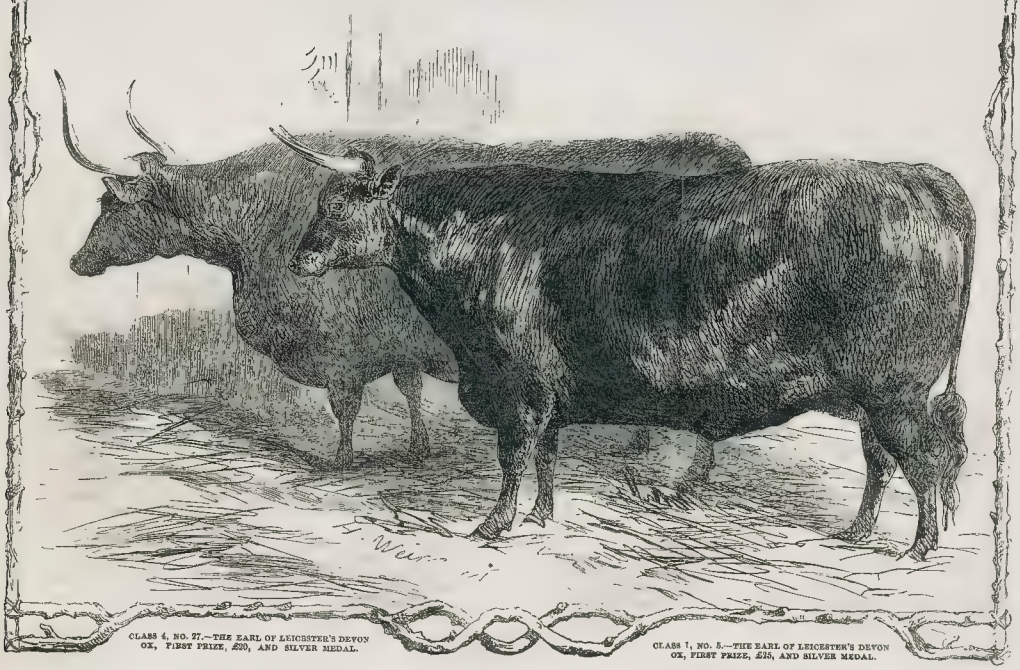
Mr. Betts, of Preston Hall, also obtained a prize for hogs. One of these, a Suffolk and Berkshire cross, fatted to an immense weight, was perhaps as fine a specimen as any in the show.

In one pen was a pure Berkshire hog of immense size; and in another, a Chinese specimen of great excellence.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

This department was unusually well represented this year: all the galleries, and every available spot that could be appropriated, was closely packed with the innumerable contrivances now in use by agriculturalists for economising labour and facilitating their operations. A much larger number of implements, &c., were exhibited than on any previous occasion, and in greater variety; most of the older, and long tried, with improvements and modifications to increase their efficiency or diminish the cost, and many ingenious inventions of a novel character.

Mr Garratt, as usual, had a large stand closely stowed with the drills of all kinds, for which his house is famous, as well as an immense variety of other machines; amongst which a new reaping machine is the most conspicuous; it is the invention of Mr. Atkins, an American gentleman of great mechanical skill. The machine much resembles the most recently-constructed on the M'Cormick principle; but, added to it, is what is called an automaton arm or raker; the action of this rake is as follow:—It first rakes up the cut grain from off the platform and presses it against a toothed plate, between which and the rake it is firmly held; and then swinging round the quarter of a circle behind,



CLASS 4, NO. 27.—THE EARL OF LEICESTER'S DEVON OX, FIRST PRIZE, £20, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 1, NO. 5.—THE EARL OF LEICESTER'S DEVON OX, FIRST PRIZE, £15, AND SILVER MEDAL.

the rake separates from the toothed plate, and the sheaf is deposited at the side of the platform ready for binding. This action is repeated in measured intervals, proportioned to the advance of the machine and the deposit of grain on the platform. The careful handling by the rake effects a saving over raking by hand.

Messrs. Ransome and Sims exhibited an improved bean mill, of ingenious form, the teeth of a steel mill being so arranged that they may be removed when worn out, and, being triangular in shape, a new edge replaces the old one; the farmer being thus able to renew the cutting action of his mill three times without application to the maker, and even then he can procure a new set of teeth for the machine, at the cost of a few shillings.

Dray and Company had an immense stand, containing all kinds of useful articles, large and small, adapted to agricultural requirements.

Messrs. Hornsby exhibited a selection of drills, combining many improved combinations for adjusting the various motions with greater ease and exactness.

Mr. Crosskill exhibited an improved Bell's reaping machine, or rather a machine modified from all those previously before the public, the general arrangement being Bell's, with the travelling apron for delivering the straw; the cutting action is much like Hussey's, but the action of the knife is something similar to M'Cormick's. There is no doubt but that this reaper is now one of the most effective in use, as most of the advantages claimed by the others are gained in this, while the superior arrangement of Bell's implement is preserved.

A new kind of turnip-cutter was exhibited by Realy, of London, especially adapted for cutting roots into very thin slices, almost pulping it. The roots, when so cut, are mixed with chaff; and many persons are now adopting that plan, as being superior to the old method. The knife is a single plate of steel, having a jagged or serrated edge.

Messrs. Samuelson exhibited their new digging machine, or rather forking apparatus. It consists of a series of tines, placed on discs attached to the shaft of the implement: these, in revolving, disintegrate the earth, while a series of scrapers clean them of the soil that adheres In some descriptions of soil, doubtless, this machine may be of great value.

Mr. Nichols brought forward a new form of paring plough, or horse-hoe, with novel arrangements for regulating the depth. Mr. Smith also added some improvements in his implement for effecting similar objects.

A plan for an improved system of cultivation was illustrated by Mr. Wilkins. It consists in laying underground a horse-shoe tile, but the reverse way to which it is ordinarily placed. Across this, at a small distance from the bottom, is placed a flat piece full of holes; above this earth is placed, and the plants cultivated. At convenient distances along the line of these tiles small vertical pipes are placed, into which liquid manure is poured, which, rising through the holes under pressure saturates the soil immediately beneath the seed. Extraordinary results are said to have been obtained by the adoption of this plan

The yard in which the steam-engines are usually placed presented this year an uncommonly busy appearance, no less than six or seven steam-engines being at work in that small space, actively employed, each in driving a thrashing machine of the largest class, belonging to the respective makers of the engines. The American thrashing and separating engine was also placed here, but so out of the way (being stowed into a narrow gateway), that the greatest possible difficulty was experienced by the numerous farmers in getting a sight of it. They are, however, too deeply interested in anything that will more cheaply or effectively do their work, to be deterred by a little difficulty from ascertaining something of its peculiarities. They might be seen, therefore, squeezing their portly persons into the narrowest possible opening, or climbing over the top to get a sight of its working parts.

The display of roots was this year unusually large, the Messrs. Gibbs, Skirving, and others, exhibiting marvellous specimens of cabbages, swedes, white turnips, and mangold-wurzel. The Royal Dublin Society make a great show in this department, and gave a good idea of what the land of the Sister Isle is capable of producing: specimens of all the roots and plants usually cultivated by farmers, were seen here of the finest possible quality.

A tub of Irish butter was also contributed by Mr. Dargan, the quality of which all pronounced to be most excellent.

The following is the award of prizes made on Monday evening:—

DEVONS.

Class 1.—First prize of 25*l.* to No 8, the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, Norwich. A silver medal to the breeder, the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, Norwich. Second prize of 10*l.* to No. 4, Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 2.—First prize of 25*l.* to No 19, Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, near Blandford. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Edward Bond, of Heathfield, near Taunton. Second prize of 10*l.* to No. 9, the Earl of Liecester, of Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

Class 3.—First prize of 15*l.* to No. 21, Mr Samuel Farthing, of Stowey Court, near Bridgwater. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. John K. Farthing, of Nether Stowey, near Bridgewater.

Class 4.—First prize of 25*l.* to No. 27, the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, Norfolk. Silver medal to the breeder, the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, Norfolk. Second prize of 10*l.* to No. 28, Lord Portman, of Bryanstone, near Blandford.

HEREFORDS.

Class 5.—First prize of 25*l.* to No. 34, the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill House, Berks Silver medal to the breeder, the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill House, Berks. Second prize of 10*l.* to No. 31, Mr. Josh. Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage.

Class 6.—First prize of 25*l.* to No. 36, Mr. Isaac Niblet, of Conygre Farm, Filton, near Bristol Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. T. L. Meire, of Council Harbour, Shrewsbury. Second prize of 10*l.* to No. 37, Mr. John Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage.

Class 7 First prize of 15*l.* to No. 49, Mr Robt. Heman, of Moreton-in March, Gloucester. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Josh. Bayzand, of Kingsby, near Alcester. Second prize of 5*l.* to No. 48, Mr. Josh Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage.

Class 8.—First prize of 20*l.* to No. 59, Mr. W. S. Cartwright, of Stow hill, Newport, Monmouth. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Henry Collins, of Newport, Monmouth. Second prize of 10*l.*, no competition.

SHORT HORNS

Class 9.—First prize of 25*l.* to No. 52, Mr. Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon. Second prize of 10*l.* to No. 53, Mr. Robert Lynn, of Stroxton, near Grantham

Class 10. First prize of 25*l.* to No 62, Mr. Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon. Second prize of 10*l.* to No. 61, Mr. Edward Frost, of West Wratting Hall, Linton, Cambridge

Class 11.—First prize of 15*l.* to No. 74, Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr Thomas Garne, of Broadmore, near Northleach. Second prize of 5*l.* to No. 75, Mr. Henry Ambler, of Watkinson-hall, near Halifax

Class 12.—First prize of 20*l.* to No. 81, Mr. Henry Smith, of the Grove, Cropwell Butler, near Bingham, Notts. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr William Smith, of West Rasen. Second prize of 10*l.* to No. 89, Mr. Henry Roberts, of Puxford, near Bloxley, Worcester.

SCOTCH, WELSH, OR IRISH.

Class 13.—The prize of 10*l.* to No. 100, the Rev. J. Arkwright, of Markhall, Harlow, Essex.

Class 14.—The prize of 5*l.* to No. 105, the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk.

OTHER PURE BREEDS.

Class 15.—The prize of 10*l.* to No. 107, Mr. J. H. Gurney, of Easton, near Norwich. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. G. S. Keit, of Brooke, Norfolk.

Class 16.—The prize of 10*l.* to No. 110, Mr. James Caines, of Chesleboone, near Dorchester. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. James Davis, of Malcombe Horsey, near Dorchester.

CROSS, OR MIXED BREED.

Class 17.—The prize of 15*l.* to No. 119, Mr. William Hewer, of Sevenhampton, near Highworth. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. William Hewer, of Sevenhampton, near Highworth.

Class 18. The prize of 15*l.* to 116, the Earl of Darnley, of Cobham Hall, Gravesend. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. John Rogers, of Leddicott, near Leominster

Class 19.—The prize of 10*l.* to No. 120, Mr. W. M. Farrer, of Kempstone Lodge, near Swaffham. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Christopher Twiss, of Swardeston Hall, Norwich.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 20.—First prize of 20*l.* to No. 145, Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton-hall, Worksop, Notts. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. G. S. Foljambe, ditto, ditto. Second prize of 10*l.* to No. 147, Mr J. Mutford, of Hoe-fields, Thurlaston, near Hinckley. Third prize of 5*l.* to No. 148, Mr. R. F. Hall, of Hesley-hall, near Bawtry.

Class 21.—First prize of 20*l.* to No. 155, Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton-hall, near Worksop, Notts. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. G. S. Foljambe, ditto, ditto. Second prize to No. 161, the Marquis of Exeter, Burghley-park, Stamford. Third prize of 5*l.* to No. 163, Mr. R. L. Bradshaw, Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham.

LONG-WOOLLED (NOT LEICESTERS).

Class 22.—The prize of 10*l.* to No. 160, Mr. William Slatter, of Stratton, near Cirencester. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. William Slatter, ditto, ditto.

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

Class 23.—First prize of 10*l.* to No. 181, Mr. Samuel Druce, of Eynsham, near Oxford. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Samuel Druce, of Eynsham, near Oxford. Second prize of 5*l.* to No. 182, Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley, Oxon.

Class 24.—The prize of 10*l.* to No. 188, Lord Walsingham, of Merton hall, Thetford. Silver medal to the breeder, Lord Walsingham, of Merton-hall, Thetford.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP

Class 25.—First prize of 20*l.* to No. 227, the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester. Silver medal to the breeder, the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester. Second prize of 10*l.* to No. 205, Mr. William Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton.

Class 26. The prize of 10*l.* to No. 220, the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood. Silver medal to the breeder, the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood.

Class 27.—First prize of 20*l.* to No. 229, the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood. Silver medal to the breeder, the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood. Second prize of 10*l.* to 234, the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill House, Berks.

SHORT-WOOLLED (NOT SOUTHDOWNS).

Class 28.—The prize of 10*l.* to 241. Mr. Stephen King, of Old Hayward Farm, Hungerford. Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Stephen King, of Old Hayward Farm, Hungerford.

PIGS.

Class 29.—First prize of 10*l.* to No. 269, Mr. John Coate of Hammoon, near Blandford. Silver medal to the breeder, ditto, ditto. Second prize of 5*l.*, No 267, his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Class 30.—First prize of 10*l.* to No. 281, his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Silver medal to the breeder, ditto, ditto. Second prize of 5*l.*, No. 272, Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, Blandford

Class 31.—First prize of 10*l.* to No. 284, Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, Blandford. Silver medal to the breeder, ditto, ditto. Second prize of 5*l.* to No. 287, Mr. E. L. Betts, of Preston Hall, Maidstone.

GOLD MEDALS.

Gold medal for the best steer or ox in classes 1. 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 15, 17, or 18 to No. 52, Mr. Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon.

Gold medal for the best heifer or cow in classes 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, or 19, to No. 81, Mr. Henry Smith, of the Grove, Cropwell Butler, near Bingham, Notts.

Gold medal for the best pen of long-woolled sheep in classes 20, 21, or 22, to No. 145, Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton-hall, Worksop, Notts.

Gold medal for the best pen of short-woolled sheep in classes 25, 26, or 28, to No. 227, the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood.

Gold medal for the best pen of pigs in classes 29, 30, or 31, to No. 281 his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

EXTRA STOCK.

Silver medal, for the best beast, to No. 123, Mr. Chas. Barnett, of Stratton-park, Biggleswade, Beds.

Silver medal, for the best long-woolled sheep, to No. 171, Lord Berners of Keythorpe Hall, Tugby, Leicester.

Silver medal, for the best short-woolled sheep, to No. 246, the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood.

Silver medal, for the best cross-bred sheep, to No. 204, Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley, Oxon.

Silver medal, for the best pig, to No. 231, Mr. W. J. Sadler, of Bentham Parton, near Swindon.

THE AMERICAN THRASHING AND SEPARATING MACHINE.

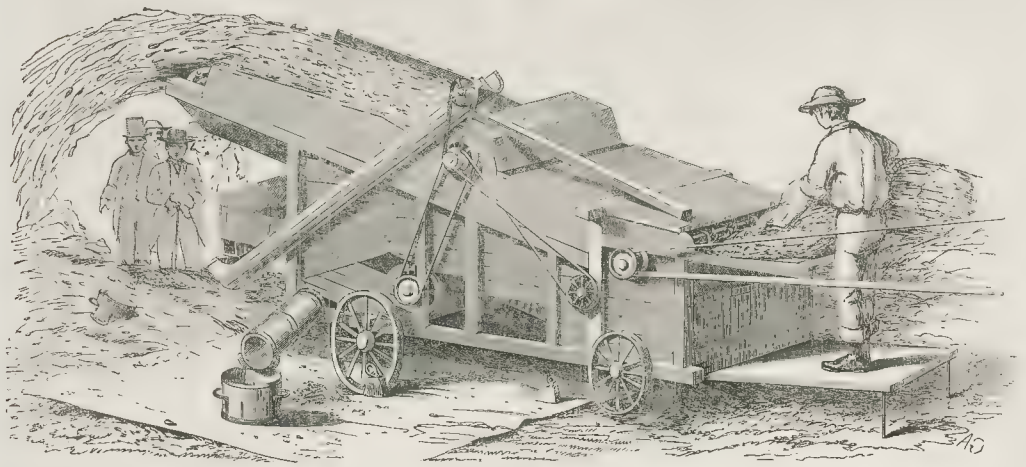
This Machine is the invention of Mr. J. Moffitt, agricultural engineer, of Piqua, Ohio, U.S., who has, in conjunction with Mr. E. H. Knight, of Cincinnati, recently imported a Machine into this country, and has lately made trials of it at Mr. Meehi's farm, at Tiptree, in Essex. A specimen was also exhibited at the Smithfield Club Show.

There appear to be two points of novelty in Mr. Moffitt's Separator. Its chief merit lies in the ingenious manner in which its several parts are arranged and modified to suit different circumstances. The thrashing portion consists of a drum and concave, as in an ordinary English thrashing-machine, but upon the principle known as the peg machine; that is, substituting for the ordinary beaters a series of pegs, so arranged, that, in revolving, they pass similar rows of pegs placed at intervals in the concave which surrounds a considerable portion of the circumference of the drum.

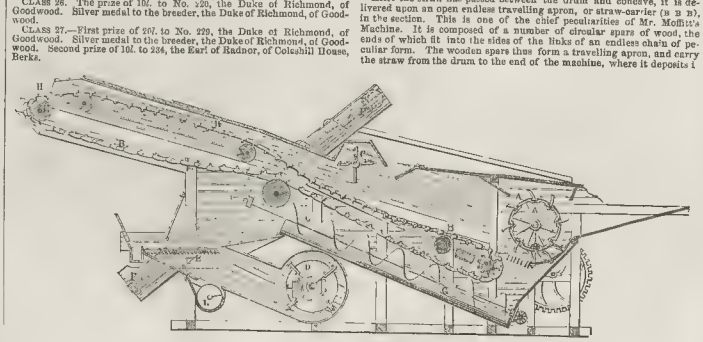
The peg machine is of American origin, having been patented in New York, by Mr. S. Turner, about the year 1830. It was also patented in this country, but was not successful in competitions with the machines then in use, fitted with beaters or scutchers.

Important alterations have, however, been made since that time by Mr. Moffitt; more particularly in the form and position of the pegs: in the original machine they radiated in a straight line from the centre of the drum; they are now made of a different shape, and curved backwards, so that the blow is progressive; and, consequently, the straw not broken so much as formerly.

After the straw has passed between the drum and concave, it is delivered upon an open endless travelling apron, or straw-carrier (a a a), in the section. This is one of the chief peculiarities of Mr. Moffitt's Machine. It is composed of a number of circular spars of wood, the ends of which fit into the sides of the links of an endless chain of peculiar form. The wooden spars thus form a travelling apron, and carry the straw from the drum to the end of the machine, where it deposits i

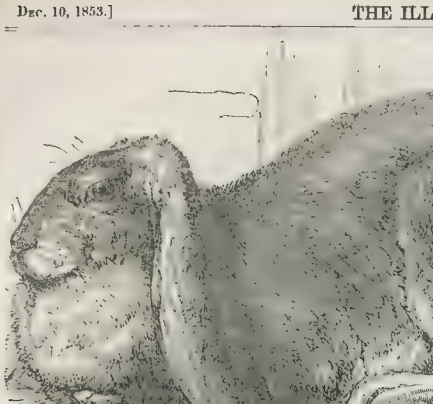


THE AMERICAN THRASHING AND SEPARATING MACHINE.



A. The drum armed with iron pegs.
B B. The travelling apron, showing the side elevation of the links and studs.
C. A revolving straw shaker.
D. The blowing fan.
E. The slat riddle.
F. The Archimedian screw elevator for returning the unthrashed chobs
G. The grain elevator.
H. The straw delivery.
K. Iron pulleys to carry the travelling apron.

THE AMERICAN THRASHING AND SEPARATING MACHINE,—SECTIONAL VIEW.



LARGE RABBIT AT LEICESTER.

into a cart, or any other receptacle. On the under side of the links that form the endless chain are some small studs, which, in passing over the iron pulleys (K K) that carry it, give to it a peculiar jerking motion, which causes the grains of corn to shake out from the straw, and to fall into the well of the machine, from whence they are carried into a separating or winnowing part. This, also, is peculiar; the riddle adopted being in form similar to a partly-closed Venetian blind (E), which allows the grain to pass between the slats that compose it; while the chaff is blown over the end of the shaking shoe, where it is collected by a chaff riddle, if necessary. Any chobs, or imperfectly-thrashed heads, are caught and carried back to the cylinder that they may again be subjected to the action of the drum. The trials that have been made with it are considered highly satisfactory; it thrashed and cleaned, ready for market, in four hours thirty-two quarters of wheat; and, in six hours, it thrashed fifty-six quarters of barley in a superior manner—the barley being sold immediately afterwards at a high price for malting. The wheat was thrashed remarkably clean, and particularly free from broken grain; much of it was purchased for seed by the farmers who were visiting Mr. Mechi's farm.

The Machine, during the trials, was driven by a portable agricultural steam-engine of four-horse power.

LARGE RABBIT.

This extraordinary Rabbit was bred by Mr. Joseph Alleopp, of Leicester, where she is regarded as one of the curiosities of the Fancy. She took a first prize at a Rabbit-show, in September, 1851. She weighed 81b. 8oz. when three months old. She died when twelve months old; weighing 18lb.; length of ears from tip to tip, 22 inches; and circumference of each ear, 8½ inches. This Rabbit was considered the largest in weight and dimensions ever known in the midland counties; and the ears are stated to be the longest ever known in any part. She had the whole of the seven properties which are considered to belong to her variety, in make, shape, colour, &c.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yorkshire Agricultural Show.—The Christmas exhibition of fat stock, sheep, pigs, and poultry was opened at Leeds on Tuesday, and continued to Friday. A large pavilion or covered building was erected in Wellington street, near the railway station. The entries, though not very numerous, were quite as much so as was expected, considering that this was the first show, and included some very fine specimens of fat Short-horns, Hereford steers, and other cattle. The show of roots was also good; and that of poultry first-rate. The entries of stock, sheep, and pigs numbered 56; and of poultry, 395. About £350 was awarded in prizes, and about £700 has been expended in making the necessary provisions for the show.

Eton.—Tuesday being "Founder's-day" at Eton, the collegers discussed their customary turkey feast in the dining-hall, and afterwards departed for their respective homes to spend the Christmas vacation. The oppidans took their departure in the morning. In the evening the Provost (the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey) gave the annual banquet to the masters, assistant-masters, and a select circle of old Etonians, in the Audit-chamber. On Wednesday the candidates for the vacant fellowship will be officially declared, and the election is fixed for the 13th inst. It appears that the upper and lower masters have no abstract or legal right to the vacant fellowships, but they have always been understood to possess a priority of claim. All the present fellows, as well as the Provost, were masters at Eton, the only instances to the contrary being those of the late Mr Grover, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Lonsdale.

Departures for Australia.—The *Matilda Wattenbach* sailed from the Mersey on Sunday for Melbourne, with 40 passengers, the English mails (consisting of 86,000 newspapers and 63,000 letters), besides a cargo of 1900 tons of merchandise. The *Golden Age* (screw) sailed on Monday afternoon, having been fully repaired. She had on board about 100 passengers, a fair amount of cargo, and about 12,000 letters and 6000 newspapers.

Windsor.—Last week, at the National School, where 200 boys and as many girls are educated, the greatest terror was caused by the discovery of a mad dog amongst the children. All escaped but one unfortunate little girl, whom the dog seized by the back part of the leg. The child was immediately taken to the Royal Dispensary, where, under the influence of chloroform, the bitten parts were carefully dissected, and afterwards cauterised by Dr. Eton. The dog was shot.

Lost of a Hull Steamer.—The *Marshall*, a screw-steamer, from Hamburg, due at Hull on Monday week, had not arrived on Thursday. She left the Elbe on Sunday; and had on board a large and valuable cargo, and upwards of 150 emigrants, besides her crew, about 18 in number. On Wednesday, some of her boats were picked by a fishing-smack in the North Sea. The barque *Woodhouse* came into collision with a steamer, supposed to be the *Marshall*, on Monday, off the mouth of the Humber, and a Russian vessel heard cries of distress. A number of fishing boats report having seen the masthead of the *Marshall* above lowwater mark near Kuln Sea, about five miles from the Newsand Float.

Government Emigration.—Southampton.—The *Hyderabad*, 615 tons, Captain Castles, left the docks on Friday (last week) with 220 Government emigrants on board. She is bound for Adelaide, and sailed on Tuesday. The *Hooghly*, of 465 tons, is the next Government emigrant ship sailing hence. She will leave about the 14th inst. for Portland Bay; and will be followed, about the 20th inst., by the *Persian*, a fine ship of 1004 tons, for Melbourne. This will make thirty five Government ships and six private ships despatched from this port during the year.

Poaching.—The Earl of Stamford, the other day, came upon three poachers on his grounds at Stourbridge, who made off on seeing him. His Lordship pursued, and caught one of the fellows by the collar, but was knocked violently down to the ground by a heavy blow on the back of the head, which stunned him for a short time, of which the fellows availed themselves to get clear off. His Lordship, on recovering himself, managed to get into the road again, but was so disabled from the effects of the blow that he was obliged to go into a cottage, and send for a carriage to take him home.

Yarmouth Bribery Commission.—This commission has been examining several witnesses, consisting chiefly of publicans and tradesmen, who deposed to having been patronised before the election by the partisans of the respective candidates. Some evidence was elicited that the agent of the Duke of Northumberland had been very active in the last contest, and had used influence to make the tenants vote for Mr. Taylor. It is thought the inquiry will terminate this week.

South Warwickshire Election.—On Saturday, Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, a Conservative, was elected M.P. for South Warwickshire, without opposition, in the room of the present Earl of Warwick, who has just succeeded to his title. Mr. Shirley said he should go to Parliament an independent man, prepared to support such measures as might be consistent with the safety of the State, the maintenance of the Apostolic Church of these realms, and the preservation of its connection with monarchy. He should be ready, too, at all times to support the agricultural interest, and he hoped that by such conduct he should be found to be what was called, in the language of a well-known political club—"a safe and good man."

The Two Vacant County Seats.—The seats for both South Staffordshire and East Gloucestershire will be contested. Meetings have been held in each county by the Liberal party, whose candidates are—for South Staffordshire, Lord Paget; and for East Gloucestershire, Mr. Holland.

Monument to Dr. Moir.—Last week the monument which has just been erected to the late Dr. Moir, at Musselburgh, was publicly inaugurated. The site of the memorial is on the right bank of the Esk, and the east end of the New Bridge. It consists of a statue 8½ feet, upon a pedestal of 20 feet. The statue, which is the work of Mr. A. Handyside Ritchie, has given much satisfaction, the countenance and profile being considered to bear a striking resemblance to the deceased. The pedestal is a plain square pillar, exhibiting near the top the letter Delta, the sign *de plume* of the poet, encircled by a wreath. At the base is the following inscription:—"In memory of David Macbeth Moir. Beloved as a man, honoured as a citizen, esteemed as a physician, and celebrated as a poet. Born 5th Jan., 1798. Died 6th July, 1851."

Fatal Gas Explosion.—On Friday week a dreadful explosion occurred at the gas-works recently erected near the St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham. In filling the new gasometer it was found that the gas was escaping, and the engineer (Culver), with a workman named Hall, proceeded to the top to see from what part the leakage came. The men incautiously took with them a lighted candle, and the gasometer instantly blew up with a loud report. Culver was hurled a great distance on the adjacent marshes, and was frightfully mangled, and quite dead. The body of Hall was found under the gasometer.

Opening of the Hereford and Shrewsbury Railway.—The opening of this line took place on Monday last, on which occasion the event was celebrated with rejoicings along the line, more particularly at Leominster and Hereford. On Monday, a special train, in which were Mr. W. O. Gore, M.P., Chairman of the Company; Mr. Robertson, engineer; Mr. J. J. Peele, solicitor; and Mr. W. Roberts, secretary to the Company, and some others officially connected with the line, started from Shrewsbury, and arrived at Leominster soon after three o'clock. Here they were received by the Mayor and Corporation, dressed in their official robes, and a large concourse of the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood, who cheered loudly as the train arrived at the station. The Directors and their friends then adjourned to the Royal Oak Hotel, where a capital dinner was prepared for them, and to which about one hundred gentlemen sat down. On Tuesday similar demonstrations, but on a more extensive scale, took place at Hereford—the good city, at the required point, observing a general holiday on the occasion. The opening of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford line, which is fixed for the 15th instant, will, in connection with the Shrewsbury and Hereford and Shrewsbury and Chester, form a direct chain of communication from the Mersey to the Bristol Channel; and when the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester is finished, it will form the shortest and quickest route for the traffic between the south of Ireland and London. (Next week we shall Illustrate the festivities at Hereford, on Tuesday.)

The late Fatal Accident at Plymouth.—On Friday week, the jury assembled at the Guildhall, to inquire into the cause of the death of the five boys who were killed, as previously reported, by the fall of the houses in Southside-street. No further evidence was adduced, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, coupled with a recommendation to the commissioners that in future all old houses should be pulled down, under the superintendence of the town surveyor, and that proper notice should be given to him of such removals. Another boy, named Dyer, has since died from the injuries received.

A French Steamer in Distress.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Douro*, from Constantinople, put into Plymouth on Saturday last, in consequence of having in tow a French steamer, which she picked up in the Bay of Biscay. The latter was the *Paris*, steam packet, bound from Havre to Marseilles, and her captain stated that her boilers were burnt and collapsed, and that she was unmanageable. An engineer sent on board from the *Douro* got up the steam in the starboard boilers, and so assisted in the propulsion of the vessel. Captain Russell landed the mails and despatches, and having taken the necessary steps with regard to his convoy, left in the *Douro* on Sunday morning for Southampton.

Narrow Escape.—On Friday week, as the Bishop of Natal and Graham's Town were proceeding in a fly to Cuddesdon Palace, to meet a party at the Bishop of Oxford's, the carriage was upset near Wheatley, and the right rev. brethren were extricated from their perilous situation by being helped out through the window, as the door could not be opened. Their Lordships sustained no injury; and as the Bishop of Oxford's carriage, returning from Oxford, fortunately reached the spot shortly after the accident, their Lordships were enabled to proceed to their destination.

The York and North Midland Railway v. Mr. Hudson.—In the Equity Court, on Saturday, the decision of the Master of the Rolls, in the suit brought by the York and North Midland Railway Company against Mr. Hudson, for £54,690, was given in favour of the company, Mr. Hudson being required to pay £70,000 into Court by the 15th of next month, and the remainder by the 15th of April. Among the sums involved in this account was one of £9,000, which Mr. Hudson had stated in his answer to have been distributed by him in the shape of shares to certain persons of influence connected with the landed interest and Parliament for their support to the line; and another of £3 20 which had been paid by him to the Corporation of York, for legal expenses incurred by them in favour of the undertaking. In respect to the former, Mr. Hudson said he was pledged to secrecy, though he would have given the names in private to the Master of the Rolls. The Court, however, could take no cognisance of that offer, and held Mr. Hudson accountable; at the same time condemning the transaction as alike wrong on the part of the giver and the receivers. With respect to the sum paid to the Corporation of York, the Court had no doubt that Mr. Hudson had *bonâ fide* paid the money; but, as he had no authority to do so, they decided that he must refund it, although the requirement seemed rather oppressive. As to the conduct of the Corporation in lending itself to the object out of which the payment arose, the Court thought it unnecessary to express an opinion.

FAT STOCK AND THE SMITHFIELD SHOW.

The event of the week, in London, is, without question, the "Smithfield Club Fat Cattle Show," which—after an existence of more than half a century, still flourishes, and receives undiminished support from contributors of stock—affords decidedly increased attraction to the miscellaneous crowds who hasten there to stare, to study, to compare, and to meet their country friends.

In the Baker-street Exhibition all the tastes of Englishmen are brought out—the gastronomical, the agricultural, the social. The Frenchman's idea of returning from business is to live in Paris, lounge on the Boulevards in the morning, and go the round of the theatres during the evenings of the week. The Frenchman seldom inquires into the quality of the meat served to him; he knows nothing of the difference between Normandy and Brittany beef; a cutlet well cooked is a cutlet to him, no matter where the sheep was fed; but he is learned in sauces—great in *purée* and *sautée*. The Englishman's idea of retiring from trade, is a country life, a small farm, a couple of cows, home-made bread and butter, with pigs of extraordinary fatness, a trotting cob, a yard full of Patagonian Cochin-Chinas, or grand grey Dorkings. Then he is learned, or pretends to be, in the qualities of beef and mutton; discourses critically on Short-horn and Hereford; expresses a preference, in order to be in the fashion, for a four-year-old Highland ox, or Norfolk-fed Devon; and says a great deal on the question between the pure South Down and the Hampshire, or half-bred Leicesters John generally inclines to the more expensive meat—he has acquired a taste for it at his chop-house, and city dinners; but Mrs. Bull, being economical, likes rather more size in legs of mutton, and fat on sirloins of beef, besides objecting to the difference of a penny extra a pound paid for the fashionable Highlander, "of the same sort as that supplied to the Queen," and Downs of the pure Richmond or Shelley breed.

Now all these tastes are fully satisfied at the Christmas Show. People meet their country friends, handle the stock, and indulge the aristocratical admiration which forms so striking a feature in the British character, by closely inspecting, admiring, and tormenting the bullocks sent by Dukes and Earls, and the pigs contributed by Prince Albert.

It is the universal sympathy, the decided taste exhibited by the English public of every degree, that keeps the Christmas Shows up to the mark. Peers and mechanics are as much interested and amused as the farmers who breed and feed.

A few years ago the Smithfield Club held their Exhibition in a small yard in Goswell-street; now the great Bazaar in Baker-street will scarcely contain the entries; although, in various parts of the country, and especially in Birmingham, other Shows are held, by which contributions who formerly sent to London are attracted.

But if local exhibitions have divided the interest once concentrated in London, railroads have extended the range of the Metropolitan Show to districts before unapproachable. A fat ox can be sent a distance in a day at an expense of 40s., which formerly would have required a week's time and twenty pounds of hard money. Railroads have also had their effect on visitors, who are no longer confined to the immediate inhabitants of the metropolis and the few men of wealth who formerly took a part in scientific agriculture. Thirty years ago the use of bones as manure, on which the cultivation of the turnip rests, was slowly extending from the district of Yorkshire, the Lincolnshire Wolds, and Cheshire superphosphates, so stimulating and portable, were unknown; guano was undreamed of; and the use of cake for feeding purposes was, out of two counties, almost as rare as the consumption of claret. Farmers rarely read in those days, and still more rarely travelled beyond the nearest market-town. The existence of excellent breeds and valuable usages in feeding remained unknown beyond limited districts; and a farmer of the south was, perhaps, more strange to a farmer in the north than a French or Dutch agriculturist would be at the present day. It was not that there were not plenty of men of first-rate agricultural and especially stock-breeding skill in these days, but they had few means of coming together and exchanging the benefits of their mutual experience.

Many people eat beef or mutton, fry bacon and cure hams, and have no idea that the manufacture—to use no far-fetched term—of these necessary articles, has made almost as much progress as that of woollen cloth or paper. For instance, the exertions of Coke of Holkham, Francis Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, and others untitled, who followed in the traces of Bakewell and the brothers Culley, have shortened the period at which horned stock can be brought to eating condition, without loss of quality, from six years to three—in Short-horns to even less than three years; while, in the other direction, improved stall and box feeding with varieties of fat-making food, render it possible to bring old cows into prime killing condition. For an example, we may refer to the beautiful fat Devon cow, fourteen years old, exhibited this week by the Earl of Leicester. By following up the same principles, five-year-old mutton has been superseded by stock which comes to full maturity at twenty months; and pigs, which used in two years to eat their heads off, are now brought into much primer condition at nine months. The greater part of this improvement may be distinctly traced to the experiments and exertions made by the noblemen, gentlemen, and practical farmers who form, or support by their contribution of animals, the Smithfield Fat-stock Club.

The advantage to the consumer of this increase of meat manufacture is enormous: it has enabled us to use, during the winter, fresh meat, instead of salt meat, which in the early part of the eighteenth century, formed the winter fare of the most respectable families. To the working classes the improvement in the breed of pigs has been of essential service. Within the last ten years, the old-fashioned, unprofitable pig, has been superseded, in the labourers' and mechanics' cottages of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and other active counties, by improved breeds, which a very few years previously were considered the exclusive property of the well-to-do amateurs.

The early maturity and improved quality which has been attained since the Smithfield Club was established, has been accompanied, step by step, by equally important improvements in the other operations of agriculture. Good stock cannot be profitably brought into good killing condition without good food. Turnips and other root-crops are essential for feeding stock to that evenness and symmetry which is now considered an essential qualification for a prize. Corn and cake will give lumpy fat, but roots give evenness and quality. To grow roots in perfection plenty of manure is essential, and well-fed stock form of themselves a great manure manufactory. Again, to grow root crops, good cultivation, drainage, pulverisation, careful sowing, are essential: hence the duties of the mechanic are called into play. But farm-yard manure and root produce is not enough; we want more pungent manures to stimulate and hasten the growth of our roots and grasses. We want, too, more grain and more beans than our fields will supply. So, after having, by railroad and steam-boats, collected bones which once ran almost valueless upon their beach or Devon hills; after having set the farmer to break up his grass land and husband his manure; after having stimulated the landlords to build good sheds and feeding yards, and to drain and thin timber, after having taxed the ingenuity of the implement-maker—we call upon the merchant, and send him abroad to gather guano and nitrate of soda in South America and Africa, and the dung of bats in India, and modern bones from every country in the world, and found bones (or one of our chemists can discover) from Estremadura in Spain, and, not content with these stimulants, we send to and probe in Egypt, and Indian corn and barley and oats grown round the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, as well as the Baltic and beyond the Atlantic.

Thus, in the shows of the Smithfield Club we may learn if we but read the labels, walk round the galleries, examine the implements, and read the contributions of private dealers in seeds as well as of the Royal Irish and English Agricultural Societies—that the roast beef of Old England, the unequalled mutton, and much-envied pork, depend not less on the skill of our graziers and breeders than on the talent of our mechanics and chemists, and the enterprise of our merchants.

SIR HARRY VERNEY'S HUGE SHORT-HORNED OX, EXHIBITED AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.—(SEE PAGE 488)

CHRISTMAS GRAND POULTRY SHOW.

THE grand annual winter show of poultry, formerly held at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, took place this year in the Great Central Horse Repository, St. George's-road, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The number of birds on show was exceedingly large, there being no fewer than 585 pens of poultry, and upwards of 200 pens of pigeons. The character of the show generally was remarkably good, better even than the summer show at the gardens. The Cochin-Chinas mustered in strong force, and looked well. There were also a few of the new variety, the Brahmapoora, which, it is stated, is even more valuable as a layer than the former. They are handsome birds, but appear to be rather extravagantly rated, the price affixed ranging from twenty-five pounds up to a hundred guineas a pen. The other varieties—Dorking, Polands, Hamburgs, Malays, Bantams, &c.—were numerous, and all well deserving the inspection of amateurs. There were several pens of ducks and geese, the latter particularly fine, and a few turkeys and guinea fowls. The pigeons were all exceedingly beautiful, and included most of the fancy varieties. The pens of Mr. Bult and Mr. Wicken deserved special commendation. The following sales are of the principal prizes awarded:—Cochin-China, buff, lemon, or cinnamon, any age, Mr. J. Ival; hatched in 1853, Mr. H. English; white, any age, Mr. G. C. Peters; hatched in 1853, Rev. N. Allen; brown, any age, Mr. J. Fairlie; hatched in 1853, Mr. J. F. Chater; black, Mr. R. P. Fight. Spanish, Mr. T. Painter, Mr. G. Botham, Mr. T. H. Fox. Dorking, coloured, Mr. T. Dutton, Mr. R. Boys, Mr. W. T. Squire; white, Mrs. Mills, Mr. C. Alloway. Polands, black, Mr. J. Crawther, Mr. W. Symonds; golden, Mr. H. F. Fisher; silver, Mr. S. T. Baker, Mr. W. Symonds. Game Fowls, Mr. G. C. Adkins, Mr. J. Mousey, Mr. S. Ridley. Malay, Mr. W. Mannered. Hamburgh, Mr. C. Rawson, Mrs. Henry Fookes, Mr. Cyrus Clark, Mr. B. P. Brent, Mr. C. Backland. Bantams, Mr. H. D. Palmer, Mr. G. C. Adkins, Mr. J. Mousey, Rev. G. F. Hodson. Geese, Mr. C. Rawson. Ducks, Mr. J. Eason. Mr. T. Fairley, Guinea Fowl, Mr. W. G. Vivian. There were several ingenious machines and apparatus connected with poultry management exhibited.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE MEDAL.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE MEDAL.

Of this Medal, about thirty silver and five gold impressions are annually given to the breeders of the prize animals at the Smithfield Club Show. The Medal bears the effigies of Earl Spencer first President of the Club; and of the Duke of Richmond, the successor of Earl Spencer in the presidential chair. The Medal has been executed by Messrs. Thomas, of 163, New Bond-street, who have been silversmiths to the Club from its formation.

MR. C. ALLOWAY'S WHITE DORKING. GOLDEN POLANDS, MR. H. B. FISHER. SILVER POLAND, MR. W. SYMONDS. MR. B. PIERCE'S HAMBURG SILVER-PENCILLED. SPANISH, MR. T. H. FOX. HAMBURG SILVER-PENCILLED, MR. BERNARD PIERCE. FIRST PRIZE COCHIN-CHINA, MR. JOHN FAIRLIE

PRIZE POULTRY, FROM THE WINTER SHOW, AT ST. GEORGE'S-ROAD.

THE NEW (WEST) WING OF SOMERSET HOUSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ROYAL PRESENT TO A BRITISH OFFICER.

This ornamented Cap and Silver Staff have just been presented to Commander Eardley Wilmot (late of H.M.S. *Harlequin*, from the coast of Africa) by the King of Dahomey, through the King of Porto Novo, as a tribute of esteem and friendship.

This Staff is an emblem of high rank, and gives to the possessor the title of Cabooceer, or Great Chief. Whenever the person carrying this Staff is seen, the natives fall prostrate upon the ground, and, according to the homage paid to Royalty, throw dirt over their heads, as a mark of their most profound respect and adoration. Commander Eardley Wilmot has been successful in making several treaties with the Kings and Chiefs of Western Africa; and his name is well known amongst the various tribes.

The Staff is 25 inches long, of plated silver, with the Alligator's Head very conspicuously displayed. This reptile is the "Fetish," or God of the country, and worshipped by them.

The Cap is of purple velvet, with the same device displayed upon it. In the centre, or front, is a golden crescent, the emblem of Royalty. The Staff is a curious specimen of African workmanship, and, altogether, is valuable, not only from the rank that it gives to its possessor, but from its distinguishing feature of African nobility.

This is, we believe, the first occasion of such a mark of esteem being presented to a British officer by an African Sovereign.

AFRICAN SILVER STAFF AND CAP, PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN EARDLEY WILMOT, R.N.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—ENLARGEMENT OF THE FENCHURCH-STREET STATION.

The growing importance of the London and Blackwall Railway, the immense number of passengers passing through its London terminus, and the increase anticipated from the working arrangements of the company with the Eastern Counties and Tilbury and Southend Railways, have for some time made it apparent that an enlargement of the Fenchurch-street Station would be necessary.

For several months past the works and buildings requisite to effect this have been steadily progressing; and on Saturday, the 19th ult., a portion of the new Station was opened to the public, and the whole will be very shortly completed.

The new Station will comprise booking-offices and waiting-rooms, with platform accommodation for the London and Blackwall, the North London, the Eastern Counties, and the Tilbury and South-end Railways, covered by one roof, 101 feet span, and upwards of 300 feet long; there is also a wing, containing the secretary's, and other offices, and the board-room.

Considerable care and judgment have been required in the execution of the works to avoid any interruption to the traffic, which has been continued throughout the progress of the works. This circumstance, together with the difficulty in obtaining possession of the land, &c., have caused considerable delay in the execution of the works.

The station has been built by Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, of Westminster; and the roof constructed by Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co. of Blackwall, under the superintendence of Mr. George Berkely, the Company's Engineer.

NEW TERMINUS OF THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY, AT FENCHURCH STREET.

MR. ALBERT SMITH.

On Monday evening, this distinguished *litterateur* resumed his popular entertainment of "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," at the Egyptian-hall in Piccadilly, which suggests a fit opportunity for presenting to our readers the antecedents of our successful illustrator of life and manners.

MR. ALBERT SMITH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

Albert Smith was born May 24, 1816, at Chertsey, in Surrey; was educated at Merchant Taylors' School; studied medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838, after which he continued his studies at the Hôtel Dieu and Clamart, in Paris; and on his return to England, practised with his father as a surgeon at Chertsey. He had already appeared as an author, in a pamphlet entitled "Arguments against Phrenology," in which the leading question propounded was, 'Whether the external form of the Head corresponds to the external surface of the Brain?' This *brochure* appeared in 1837 when its author was described as "a rising student in one of our metropolitan hospitals." His argument extends to some wood-cut pages, the most remarkable feature in which is the good-natured satire and quiet humour with which the writer demolishes the theory of the Phrenologists. In 1838, Mr. Smith communicated series of clever "Sketches from Paris," to *The Mirror*, then edited by John Timbs; and in 1839-40, appeared in the same editor's periodical, the *Literary World*, Mr. Smith's "Sketches of Evening Parties." In the earliest specimens of the writer's home-spun, and in the same work he printed and illustrated a narrative of his "Passage of the Great St. Bernard," the *avant-courier* of his "Ascent of Mont Blanc," which he faithfully describes as a long-cherished hope of his early youth. About this time he gave a very interesting account, of his Mont Se-

Bernard journey. Illustrated with his own drawings, at several public institutions of the metropolis and its environs He also wrote a set of characteristic papers for the *Medical Times;* and in 1841 he settled in town, and began to write for the magazines, and became a contributor to the pages of *Punch*—in the first volume of which appeared his "Medical Student" sketches In 1843 Mr Smith wrote for the *London Saturday Journal* a *nouvellette,* entitled the "Armourer of Paris;" and an old Chertsey legend, "Blanche Heriot," which he afterwards dramatised for the Surrey Theatre—this being his first essay in writing for the stage

Mr. Smith has since produced the "Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," the "Scattergood Family," the "Marchioness of Brinvilliers," "Christopher Tadpole," and the "Pottleton Legacy," most of which first appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany,* and have been republished in volumes. He, likewise, wrote for the Lyceum and Princess' Theatres several burlesques, which enjoyed great popularity. Next he appeared as the author of a set of amusing little books, the ideas of which may have been taken from the Parisian "Physiologies," but, in each instance, was worked out by our author with great originality; such were "The Gent," "The Flirt," "The Ballet-girl," "The Idler upon Town," "Stunk-up People," &c; which, by good-naturedly shunning the weak points of a very large class of society, insured a very extensive popularity

Meanwhile, Mr. Smith occasionally contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine, the Keepsake, the Book of Beauty,* and other Annuals; and, for several years, he was the dramatic critic of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to which journal also he contributed many a column of pictorial pleasantries. He also wrote several songs for John Parry, and his entertainment entitled "Lights and Shadows of Social Life"

In 1849, Mr. Smith made an excursion to the East, and on his return, published his clever volume, "A Month at Constantinople," and in the following year he produced his entertainment of travel, "The Overland Mail" Next year, Mr. Smith made the ascent of Mont Blanc. Upon this journey he was found his entertainment, first given at the Egyptian Hall, March 15, 1852, the success of which is best attested by the following data: in the two seasons 1852-53 there paid for admission 193,754 persons; the entertainment was represented 471 times, and once privately to Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, at the Egyptian-hall, June 28, 1852, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. The sum received at the doors during the two seasons exceeded £17,000; and it is a noteworthy merit of Mr. Smith's management, that no charge was made for places taken or for play-bills.

Our author's latest work, "The Story of Mont Blanc," has already been reviewed in our columns; it is altogether his best literary production, and has a maturity and finish which will prove a lasting merit

"The Ascent of Mont Blanc," as we have already mentioned, was resumed on Monday evening. Mr. Smith has not, however, trusted, in this, his third season, altogether to the old materials, whether of decoration or information. He has had the hall of exhibition refitted; the dais now taking the form of a Swiss châlet, the symbolic representation of which, with its picturesque fretwork, serves in part for a curtain to the dioramic stage. The front still continues to exhibit the same appropriate and pretty aquarium, with its lilies, mosses, shells, and fishes; but the galleries occupied by the audience are made to resemble the balconies of the Bernese châlets, with suitable inscriptions; so that the spectator, on entering, finds he is indeed transported into the midst of a Swiss province, listening to his old friend telling his usual tale of wonder. The changes made in the lecture relate to the route by which the scene of exploit is conducted, and the scenery of the Bernese Oberland, the Rhine-bridge at Basle, Boulogne, Epernay, Zurich, Righi Kulm Hotel, the Lake of Lucerne, Interlaken, and the Wengern Alp inn, with the Jungfrau and Eigers in the distance. Some favourite characterisms are likewise introduced, such as Mr. Pringle, Mr. Parker, and Mr Phipps, with a Mr. Hartley, of the Foreign-Office—with whom new incidents are associated, replete with humour and individuality. The portion relative to Mont Blanc has not at all been altered. But the second, like the former, is entirely novel matter. The Simplon, by the village of Brieg; the Gauthebridge; the Gorge of Gondô, by Domo D'Ossola, down to the Lago Maggiore and back homewards, are the theme of the supplementary lecture, which is accompanied with beautiful views of the scenery, and introduces to our acquaintance a new traveller of the name of Browne, and an extraordinary teller of unintelligible stories. Altogether, the entertainment comes again before the public with many attractions, and was inaugurated with an overflowing and delighted audience

We find the following merited tribute to our author in the *Revue Britannique*, Paris, July, 1852:—

C'est M. Albert Smith en personne, que vous avez pu rencontrer comme nous, il y a quinze ans à Paris, fréquentant la clinique de l'Hôtel Dieu, mais, n'aigrés ses brillantes études en médecine, il y a longtemps qu'il a renoncé à la profession médicale pour se faire successivement romancier, journaliste, et enfin touriste humoriste, vulgarisateur des impressions de voyage, puis revenant à Londres pour les traduire en narration orale. M. Albert Smith est cet homme qui est venu, un charmant comédien. Ajoutons qu'il n'était pas de son talent de mime et de diseur; avec un goût parfait, il se contente de faire rire un moment et revient à la partie sérieuse de sa narration, à peu près telle qu'il l'a publiée lui-même

SOMERSET HOUSE.

THIS noble structure, the work of Sir William Chambers, was commenced in 1776, and was in progress more than fourteen years; since it appears by a report laid before Parliament in 1790, that £ 41 7 5 had been then expended, and that an additional sum of £35,000 was still wanting to complete the building. Ultimately, half a million of money was expended upon it, and it was left unfinished.

Somerset House is one of the finest structures of which the metropolis can boast. The admirable proportions and excellent details of the Strand front, the elegance of the open central bridge into the noble court-yard, around which the offices are placed, the internal distribution, the river front, and the decoration of the interior, have obtained for the architect the praise of those best qualified to judge As a piece of masonry it is marvellously the marks of river deities on the key-stones of the arches, by Carlini and Wilton, are admirably executed

The east wing of Somerset House was left incomplete by Chambers; but in 1829 the vacant space was filled up, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, with the building for King's College. The north side, or that next Wellington-street, has remained unfinished till now, flanked by some unsightly brick dwelling-houses In consequence of the consolidation of the boards of Excise, Stamps, and Taxes &c., into one board (the Inland Revenue), it became necessary to abandon the Excise Office, in Broad-street, City, and bring all the establishment under one roof at Somerset House; and Mr. James Pennethorne, the architect to the Board of Works, was directed to make designs for the completion. By the alterations proposed, a large amount of space will be effected, and the cost of the new buildings will be met by the sale of the old Excise Office; so that no expense, we understand, will be incurred for the completion of this side of Somerset House.

The whole extent of the new front will be 300 feet. At the south end, the new building will be kept about 25 feet behind the river front, so that the uniformity of that front may not be interfered with. All the details are to be executed exactly from existing parts of Somerset House; but the centre portion of the new front (which will not be seen from any point of view at the same time with the river front) has an attic; and the chamber windows are heightened, to meet internal requirements.

In the plan, the north wing projects about 55 feet; the south wing, about 48 feet. Our Illustration shows the portion of the new wing already completed.

HARMONIC UNION, EXETER-HALL.—A secular performance is announced for Monday next, consisting of Handel's "Alexander's Feast," and G. A. Macfarren's "Lenora," which was performed with so much success last season.

Emil Devrient, the German tragedian, whose performances in London have made his name popular with the English public, is now performing with much *eclat* at Gotha. The reigning Duke, in token of his satisfaction, has conferred on him the insignia of the ducal order of Ernestine; this is the first instance of the kind conferred in Germany, though decorations have been lavishly bestowed on musicians

M. Brignoli, the young Italian tenor, whose sweet voice and highly successful debut at the Italiens, under Ronconi's direction, will not be forgotten, is, it is understood, likely to appear in London during the ensuing opera season. M. Brignoli is about to leave town for Antwerp, where he is engaged for a short musical campaign as *primo tenore assoluto.*

GAMBLING IN FRANCE.—When the French Government licensed gaming-houses (which the French Government did up to 1838), a public company paid into the national exchequer the annual sum of £200,000 for the exclusive right of keeping them in Paris; and, at a trial, it was seen in the course of the evidence, that the clear profit for 1837, exclusive of the duty, had been £75,000; of which three-fourths were paid to the city of Paris, leaving the lessee £19,000 for his own share.

MUSIC.

THE PROJECTED ENGLISH OPERA.

The circumstance which we mentioned a few weeks ago, as a rumour, has now assumed the shape of positive information. We are to have an attempt, at least, to establish a regular English Opera, on a scale sufficient to afford a reasonable prospect of success. The *entrepreneur* is Mr. Case, the music-seller, of New Bond street, to whom Mr. Smith, the lessee of Drury-lane, has sublet that theatre. Mr. Case, we understand, is forming an operatic company, and is to commence his campaign in February next. He has, it appears, already engaged Mr and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr. Swift, Madame Clara Novello, and Miss Louisa Pyne Here are already the chief component parts of a strong company. Clara Novello has trod with success the highest walk on the Italian stage, while she is an Englishwoman in birth, breeding and feelings, and, by education, a musician of the highest and most varied attainments. Louisa Pyne, during her brief career, has become a favourite of the public, as a delicious singer, and a lively, animated, and interesting actress. Mrs. Sims Reeves is a very accomplished singer, and her dramatic powers are considerable. Of Reeves himself it is unnecessary to speak: he is, *par excellence, the* English tenor; and Mr. Swift, though as yet little known to the public, has gained no small reputation abroad. We do not know who is to be the principal bass. The name of Mr. Weiss has not been mentioned; but the formation of an English operatic company without including the finest dramatic bass singer in England would be an incredible absurdity; and we therefore assume that Mr. Weiss will be among the number.

With such principal performers, and a few comprimario subordinates, any opera whatever may be successfully got up, whether it be of native growth, or imported from the Italian, German, or French stage; for, as we have said on a former occasion, we deprecate the adoption of any exclusive principle. Provided an opera is of intrinsic excellence, that it is judiciously adapted to the English stage, and well fitted to the powers of the performers, we care not by whom it is composed, or to what country it owes its birth. *Cateris paribus,* we would prefer works of native growth, as well as performers of native birth; but we would not, for the sake of this consideration, deprive ourselves of superior pieces or superior performers. It was not by listening to a senseless cry of "Rule Britannia" that France gradually attained the greatest national opera in the world. The Académie Royale de Mus que has, for more than a century, been open to the composers and performers of all countries. All that was required was that the operas themselves should be in French. A long line of illustrious Italian and German composers—during the whole of this long period, and down to the present day—have devoted their energies to the Parisian stage. Duni, Gluck, Piccini, Sacchini, Winter, Cherubini, Spontini, Rossini, and Meyerbeer, are only a few of those great masters to whose labours for the French stage we owe many of the brightest gems of the musical drama: the "Iphigenia in Tauris," the "Alceste," the "Armide," the "Dido," the "Vestale," the "Deux Journées," "Guillaume Tell," "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," and the "Prophète." Many of the great singers, moreover, on the French stage, have at all times been Italians and Germans. Among a hundred others, it is enough at present to mention the names of Madame Stolz, Marco, and Gardoni. Now what has been the consequence of this free admission of foreign artists? Has it crushed and overwhelmed the "native talent" of France? Quite the contrary; it has had precisely the effect which many among ourselves would vainly produce by an illiberal and exclusive spirit. It has constantly maintained and fed the national French musical stage It has incited and encouraged the native artists to emulate and contend with their foreign rivals; and, to show how successful their efforts have been, it is sufficient to mention the names, and allude to the triumphs of, Grétry (who was to all intents and purposes a Frenchman), Méhul, Boieldieu, Auber, Adam, and Halévy.

In any English opera-house, therefore, that may be established, we shall have no objection to the introduction of foreign pieces or foreign performers, supposing that the pieces are of intrinsic merit, and the performers are competent to appear on the English stage, It must be the sole object of the lessee to provide the operas, with the best singers and actors, be their origin or their country what they may; and in this object the performers themselves must concur earnestly, zealously, and unselfishly. If the green-room become the centre of cliques and coteries, professional either as to art or personal jealousy—if Mr. This thinks he is not sufficiently blazoned as a star, and Mrs. That sickens at the applause bestowed on one whom she chooses to consider a rival—then all hope of success is at an end; and the affair will terminate, as many have done before, in a fiasco.

Even supposing the most judicious arrangements on the part of the manager, and the best dispositions on the part of the company, they must be prepared for serious difficulties with which their Parisian brethren have not to contend. The vexatious privileges, the dangerous almost extinction—into which English Opera has been allowed to fall In Paris, the National Opera has ever been the most fashionable of all entertainments. The two great Opera-houses, the Académie Impériale and the Opéra Comique, absorb nightly crowds of the *élite* of Parisian society. The *librettî* are often dramas of great genius and beauty, written by the most celebrated poets of the day. Since the days when Quinault wrote for Lulli, and Marmontel for Grétry and Piccini, down to our own time, when Scribe has been the literary *collaborateur* of Auber and Meyerbeer, this has always been the case. The writer of these remarks, in conversation with Meyerbeer, once ventured to ask him how it was that he had devoted himself to the French stage in preference to that of his own country. His answer was, that it was in France only that he could find a poem worthy of a musician. How different is the case in England we need hardly say. There is not a "poet" who, however mediocre in talent and reputation, who would not turn up his nose at the bare notion of writing an opera. As to our composers, the case is different. The production of a successful opera is, of course, the height of their ambition; and, in their anxiety to "be doing," they will work upon any trash a playwright may put into their hands, however revolting to their own literary taste and judgment. This unfortunate state of things must undergo a change: we must have real poets to write our operas, as well as real musicians to compose them, before our musical stage can rise to a level with that of France

This not the only, but certainly the greatest—difficulty must be overcome; and it can be overcome only in one way—by placing the theatre on a footing of the highest respectability. Its foundations must be solid, and its resources ample; its management must be guided by large and liberal views, and its entertainments must be of distinguished excellence There must be no favouritism, and no partiality either towards composers or performers. There must be no profusion, in compliance with the exaction of "stars," balanced by niggardly pars mony in other particulars. And there must be a complete and honourable fulfilment of every engagement, and of every pledge made to the public It is by such means only—and we have no eyes to see them employed—that our English Opera may be enabled to raise her drooping head, may command the services of the highest genius in literature as well as music and may rise to her due position in the eyes not of England only, but of the world.

We mentioned last week the completion of St. MARTIN'S HALL, and its opening on Thursday, the 1st of this month, with a concert of vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, to whose energy and perseverance the public are indebted for the Wednesday Music-hall in the metropolis The erection of so great a public edifice by the sole exertions, and on the sole responsibility, of a private individual—not a great capitalist, but a member of a laborious profession—is really an achievement to which we do not know of any parallel In its complete form, St Martin's Hall is not only, from its vast proportions, of a grand and imposing aspect, but it is also beautiful, being light, elegant, and cheerful. It is 120 feet long, 55 feet wide, and 40 feet high; the length being somewhat more than double the width, and the height one-third of the length, proportions which, being calculated to gratify the eye, have also been found not happily adapted for the purposes of music. As observed on the first performance, that both voices and instruments sounded to the greatest possible advantage Their tones were clear, full, and distinctly audible in every corner of the building, without any of the echo, and consequent confusion, which often arise to the effect of music in vast buildings. The interior of the hall is simple and chaste in its decoration; and the staircase and other adjuncts of the building are spacious and convenient. We have heard its situation objected to; but this objection, to which, by the way, the Royal Italian Opera is equally liable, will weigh but lightly against its great and evident advantages. The 'inauguration" concert was a grand performance of Sacred and Secular Music. There was a chorus, about two hundred strong, selected from among the most advanced members of Mr Hullah's classes, who acquitted themselves in such a manner as to do honour to themselves and their instructor; and there was a sufficiently powerful instrumental band, consisting of our most eminent performers. As principal singers, there were Madame Viardot Garcia (herself a host), Mrs. Endersohn, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, and Mr. Benson; and instrumental solos were performed by Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Hullah's daughter. The selection of music, as might be expected from Mr Hullah's taste and judgment, was excellent. The principal features were a "Te Deum," by Haydn, hitherto unknown in this country; several movements of a Mass by Gounod, a young French composer, whose music was first made known to the English public by Mr. Hullah; some scenes from Glück's celebrated Opera, "Orfeo," which gave Madame Viardot an opportun ty of displaying her splendid dramatic powers; and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," which formed a magnificent conclusion to the concert. Every part of the hall was crowded, and a multitude of distinguished musicians and amateurs were among the audience.

The week before last, the Directors of the WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS gave "A Night with Mendelssohn," which went off so well, that they were induced to give, this week, "a second night" with the same composer. It proved eminently successful; Exeter-hall being almost as crowded as on the nights of the Sacred Harmonic Society's Oratorios. In its principal features, the Concert exactly resembled the previous Mendelssohn performance. There was the same Symphony, and the same concert was executed by that charming young pianist, Mdlle. Clauss. Mr. Weiss sang his favourite buffo air from "The Son and Stranger;" and several of Mendelssohn's loveliest vocal pieces were exceedingly well sung by Miss Poole, the Misses Brougham, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Perren. The miscellaneous part of the concert consisted chiefly, as usual, of popular and well-known vocal pieces. The circumstance which created the greatest sensation was the appearance of Madame Amedei, who had already made a strong impression at a previous concert. On this occasion she made an impression still stronger. She sang the fine aria, "Ah, quel giorno!" belonging to the character of *Arsace,* in the first act of "Semiramide," with much beauty of voice, a nobleness of style, and a degree of force and expression, which showed her to be one of the most accomplished dramatic singers of the day. She would be an invaluable acquisition to the Royal Italian Opera. We have had no such *comprimario* after Alboni; and, were she to perform the part of *Arsace* to Grisi's *Semiramide,* Rossini's gorgeous opera would have an effect such as it has not had since Alboni left us.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday, a new piece, being a comedy in three acts, was produced It is by Mr. Stirling Coyne, and entitled "The Hope of the Family." The characters are a group of grotesque persons, brought together for the illustration of a cleverly-constructed story, consisting of a number of odd and whimsical incidents. First in importance is *Jos Wadd* (Mr. Buckstone), who is taken from the omnibus stand by a scheming attorney, *Mr. D'Oyly Duckweed* (Mr. Chippendale), to personate *Henry Melville,* son to *Sir William Melville,* a millionaire client, hourly expected from India; the true heir having, many years ago, run away from the school of *Dr. Polybius Pengwin* (Mr. Compton), where, having been discarded and disowned by his father, he had been brought up under the name of *Jacob Brown* (Mr. W. Farren) The boy, in fact, had gone to sea, and it so happens in our piece to board the Indiaman, in which his unknown father and cousin are on their passage to England. The young fellow arrives just after the arrangements have been made for substituting him, and *Dr Polybius,* who is in the hands of the lawyer, and compelled to obey his bidding, claims him for his illegitimate son. The comic *vis* of the piece lies with Mr. Buckstone, and his attempts at gentility, in which he is assisted by *Penny* (Mrs Fitzwilliam), who acts in the joint capacity of housemaid and clerk to *Duckweed,* and who has a secret passion for him: but, notwithstanding all her care, the neophyte of fashion gets drunk, and betrays his want of acquaintance with the rules of decent society. The pedagogue *Polybius Pengwin,* being dissatisfied with *Duckweed,* and afraid to return to his wife, is, at this juncture, induced to reveal the whole state of the case to *Joe,* in the hope of extorting from him a thousand pounds to keep the secret. But *Joe* conides the affair to *Penny,* who convinces the poor lad that honesty is the best policy; and, accordingly, both nefarious lawyer and schoolmaster are defeated in their designs. The former, too, is victimised by the daughter of his housekeeper, *Miss Selina Huffymer,* who pretends to be the widow of a bishop with a large fortune, and who involves him, as she had already many others, in the consequences of a breach of promise of marriage. This plot was supported by dialogue especially remarkable for its vivacity and wit, and was illustrated by some remarkably beautiful scenery. That of a railway-room ending in a conservatory, was particularly deserving notice for its good taste and felicitous arrangement The comedy was enthusiastically received by a full house.

ADELPHI.

On Monday a new piece was produced, under the title of "The Thirst of Gold; or, The Lost Ship and Wild Flower of Mexico," translated by Mr. Webster, from "La Prière des Naufrages," by MM. Dennery and Dugué. It is in five tableaux, and its success mainly depends on the scenery and machinery, and in particular on the second tableau, which represents a sea of ice, with the captain of the *Eugénie,* and his wife and child, and a faithful sailor, perishing of cold and hunger among the icebergs, until the ice cracks and the sea flows in, and all sink into the rushing water: except the child *Marie de Valois,* who floats away on an ice-drift. This unfortunate party had been forced out to sea in a boat, from the vessel of which the husband is captain-commander, by an adventurer in search of Californian gold, who had induced the crew to mutiny. In the third tableau, the person appears as the *Marquis D'Arvey* (Mr. Webster), who is pursuing his ambitious purposes in Mexico, and there is brought into contact with *Ouvarida* (Miss Louisa Delcare), who is none other than *Marie de Valois,* now fifteen years older. She has nearly lost her native language; but some words still linger on her lips, and little by little she recovers her recollection of the scenes of her infancy, to the development of all of her consciousness the last two tableaux are devoted, until, by the aid of the faithful seaman above mentioned, who is also saved—*Ouillot,* alias *Putney Bill* (Mr. Keeley)—the entire case against the gold and blood-thirsty Marquis is established. To increase the dramatic interest, the Marquis is made to fall in love with "the Wild Flower of Mexico," who, like another Judah, betrays the modern Holofernes into the matrimonial toils, in order the better to ensure his destruction. Ultimately, he is safely delivered into the hands of justice. The piece occupies four hours in performance, and was well acted. The house was very full, and the spectacular incidents of the new drama called forth the frequent admiration of the audience.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR WATKIN, OF THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

AT a meeting of the officers of the Company, held at Euston-square, on Tuesday week, and presided over by the general manager, Captain Huish, it was resolved to present to Mr. Watkin—who leaves the Company's service to become the general manager of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway—as a testimonial of the regard and esteem which they (his brother officers) entertain towards him. The resolution to this effect expressed the deep regret of the meeting at Mr. Watkin's retirement from the Company's service. Mr. Watkin, we believe, goes to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company under an engagement for five years, at £1200 per annum. We have often had occasion to notice this gentleman's railway experience, business habits, and ability; and we speak from personal knowledge when we say, that, while he carries with him the hearty good wishes of the whole of the London and North-Western executive, and every officer of the Company, he must, at the same time, enter upon his new duties with the satisfaction of feeling that a large body of the shareholders of the Company he now diminishes he will have to encounter

and, we trust, to surmount—are perfectly cognisant of the responsible position he has long held at Euston square, and the very satisfactory manner in which he has maintained it. Few men have had larger opportunities than Mr. Watkin of becoming intimately acquainted with railway management in all its manifold ramifications; and we believe that none could, under the circumstances, have gained greater knowledge of our railway system and its requirements than that gentleman has frequently shown he possesses of both the one and the other. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company may congratulate themselves upon having secured Mr. Watkin's services; for he is one amongst the few of our railway men who are really able to grapple with the very serious difficulties under which the Company unfortunately labours.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

There was a Cornish wonder, called John Opie, who died, now some half century ago, leaving a name still honourably remembered in English Art. He was discovered among the tin-mines of Cornwall, by no less a person, in those days—we refer to some "sixty years since"—than Peter Pindar. Peter (or Dr. Wolcot) was in some degree the means of bringing him to London. Opie was rough, unpolished, yet full of talent. Peter had many means of making him known: he talked about him, wrote about him, printed about him, and, still more usefully, took persons of consequence to his rooms, many of whom sat for their portraits; and some few of whom (to become an incressing number) gave commissions. His fame soon spread eastward of Temple bar, so that, when Pitt and Nelson died, "the Cornish Wonder" was in the full blaze of his reputation; making money more rapidly than spendthrifts consume it; courted by all, in spite of "Peter," a full Royal Academician, and, better still, a married man. Opie had a genius for art. The world was with him almost as soon as he did anything that was good. New honours were awaiting him when some fifty years since, he died, leaving a widow—the "Amelia Opie" of thousands of readers—to regret and mourn his loss. Half a century seems a long time to roll over recollection and widowhood; yet half a century, or something very near it, has elapsed since Opie was laid in St. Paul's Cathedral, near to Wren, but nearer to "Sir Joshua." How strange has been the feeling, then, occasioned in literary circles by an announcement, in this week's obituary, that the widow of "The Cornish Wonder" (still Amelia Opie) was no more—that she died, indeed, as recently as the second day of the month recognised by almanacks, and by the tacit common consent of mankind! How easily are people thrown into another generation! When you talk to the Nestor of living poets—why should we conceal his name? we allude to Mr. Rogers—do you not hear the connecting voice of the age of Gray and Mason, of Johnson and of Boswell, linked to your own? An association of the same nature, not so large we confess, is connected with the name of Amelia Opie. Her husband was the Caravaggio of English art: he drew boldly on canvas: she sketched boldly on paper. Too great an interest has, perhaps, been attached to their names, and their after reputations may, perhaps, be gathered from the often-repeated observations of the critical artist and the critical author—one calling the husband a *bad* Caravaggio; and the other calling the wife a *bad* Mrs. Inchbald. Mrs. Opie was in her eighty-fifth year

A *mild* excitement has been raised in literary circles during the present week by the continued announcement of a collected edition of the works of the author of the "Omnipresence of the Deity." When the first advertisement appeared, there was a supposition (very uncalled for, we confess) that the Rev Robert Montgomery was no more, in the flesh at least, a Miltonic genius; that the poet had been very properly obscured, but raised at the same time to the more scriptural calling of a useful preacher. Mr Jeffrey told us, though Mr. Macaulay has not re-echoed the clever criticism of his friend and adviser, that there is much—aye, much, to admire in the early lucubrations of the Oxford poet. We had thought, we confess, that "Satan" and "The Omnipresence of the Deity" had both sunk among the forgotten epics of other days—that Mr. Montgomery was no more a poet than Blackmore or Ned Howard: and that his once-popular poems had been cast to the same forgotten recesses to which the better taste of this age has condemned Mr. Hayley and Miss Seward. Let us press again—

For rising merit will buoy up at last;

and we are soon to be called upon to pronounce a final verdict on "the genius and the faculty divine" of the Rev Robert Montgomery

That *still* useful and improvingly useful body, the Society of Antiquaries of London, continues to suffer from the inward agitation of its newly adopted laws, laws only approved of during the present month of December. It has been the custom of this far-famed corporate body, to have at least two secretaries, neither of whom did their duty, neither of whom (as might easily be suspected) were, or are, sufficiently paid. The posts were therefore looked upon as little sinecure offices, conferring on each holder a slender salary, and an honourable position. In these days, when societies, to be of use, must at least endeavour to be useful, some hip-and-thigh utilitarians have crept in among the lawgivers—the secretaries are reduced to one (a change for the better, we confess); and the draft law, as submitted to the members is made to contain a recommendation that the new secretary should confine his whole attention to the affairs of the Society. When laws were submitted to the general body for approval, an amendment was proposed and carried, that the secretary (for the salary is but small) shall give his *best* (not his entire) attention to the Society's affairs. Is it not desirable to have a scholar and a man of genius, as secretary to a chartered society? Yes certainly: is the ready reply. Then engraving the draft rule confirmed—why exclude scholars and men of genius, with other small chances of income, from adding to their slender and necessary receipts? Scholars and men of genius will not neglect your interests, they will advance them, a great society does not want mere clerks: it wants (perhaps a rare combination) a scholar and a man of business. The amendment was properly carried

Who has not heard of Pepys and his "Diary"? who does not possess a copy of the best diary in any language? Though discovered nearly two centuries after it was written, and relating to the public and individual events of only ten years, it has, in the course of some five and twenty years, run through three large editions, and is now, we are glad to hear, in a new and enlarged, and more carefully annotated, edition. Lord Braybrooke, it is said, has bestowed, for the first time, great pains on the text. We shall have a few slight additions from the Rev. Mr. Hunter, and, what, perhaps, is of equal importance, some explanatory notes from "eminent hands" called in by the noble Lord to make his new edition what it should be, and what his Lordship now thinks an edition of Pepys should endeavour to be like

Literary or one pound a year clubs are, it is said, fast dying out; they are languishing, we are told, the fate of the annuals We can confirm the gossip of the day. Some (once flourishing) are defunct, others are on their last legs, and scarcely one has a two-year old spark of vitality about it. Yet we are to have a new club (even in this exhausted state), one to be called the Warton Club (after Thomas of Trinity), built on the ruins, and from the ruins, of the Percy Club. Tom Warton and Tom Percy were friends, and we should not trifle with honoured names. It would be hard to say, with Dryden in allusion to this new club—

Stil, Tom, he second reigns like Tom the first.

Yet (with every wish for the success of the scheme) we doubt in these hard times for subscription book societies, if the new project is at all likely to succeed.

Art during the present week has not offered anything of consequence to require preservation or comment: not that the *Table* has been silent or the *Town* indifferent, even for a week, to the claims of artists or the labours of publishers: he shall have something to say next week connected with art—its professors and its followers.

"BIOLOGY.—At the close of a "Biological" entertainment at Stafford the other evening, a little boy, as occurred, which led to an *éclaircissement*. A boy had been offered a shilling to induce him to speak when the lecturer said he could not; the lecturer, according to the boy's statement, promised him half-a-crown not to speak; and when the lad went for the larger he he was reminded it. The other boys then declared that they had been offered one shilling before by the lecturer, and from each he had taken for their part of his silence, and they stated that their "susceptibility" was a sham all the way thro

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F C C.—Touch and move is a positive rule among all good players. Indeed, there can be no good play where this rule is not enforced

ALBERT.—At move 26 of game 21 in the impending match, there is no Pawn which White's Kt can take. You must have forgotten that, at move 24, Black played P to K Kt 3rd.

J. H. Bentford.—You have forgotten to furnish the particulars of the newly-formed club and to send your own address.

C. [illegible].—Your games by correspondence shall have attention the moment the [illegible]

A Constant Correspondent.—Received.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 511 by Clarieus, Alpha, F. G. Wells, Norfolk, Bushy, J. A. C., Magnet, G. F. G. F. S. are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 512, by Derevon, J. P., Pug, Schubert L. S. D., Medieus, J. an. Ernest, Grimley, R. S. True Blue, Senipar Eadem, Job, Sophar, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Josephus, Fillip, Harrowiensis, J. S. D., Argus, Pestipo-Medicus, are correct. All others are wrong.

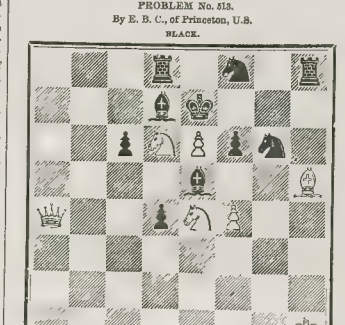
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 507.

WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Kt to Q 2nd	B takes Kt (best)	4. Kt from K 3rd to Q takes B	
2. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q 4th	K Kt 4th (ch)	
3. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	K to his 4th	5. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to K B 4th
		6. B takes B	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 513.

By E. B. C., of Princeton, U.S.

BLACK.



WHITE

White plays first, and gives mate in five moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARKWITZ.

At length Mr. Lowenthal has broken the spell which bound him for the last six weeks, and scored another game. The result of the whole pay when we write gives—

Löwenthal	..	..	..	10
Harrwitz	..	..	..	8
Drawn	..	..	..	10

The following was the 25th Game of this extraordinary combat:—

(*Philidor's Defence to the Kt's Opening*)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr H.)
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21 K to Q B 5 h	P to K 4th
2 Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	22 B to Q 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
3 P to Q 4th	P takes P	23 B to K B 4th	K to K 2nd
4 Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q R to K sq	Q to K 3rd
5 B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	25 Q takes Q	Q R takes Q
6. B takes Kt (a)	B takes B	26 K R to Q Kt sq	K R to Q 3rd
7. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	27. K R to Q K sq	K R to K 3rd
8 B to K R 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	28. B to Q 5th	K to Q 2nd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	29. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K 4th
10. Castles on K's side	Castles	30 P to Q 5th	P to Q 4th
11. Q to her B 4th (ch) (b)	K to R sq	31 P takes P	Kt take P
12. K to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd	32 P to K R 3rd (c)	Kt to Q Kt 4th (ch)
13. Q R to Q sq (c)	P to Q B 3rd	33. Q R takes K P	K to Q Kt sq (ch)
14. Kt to K 6th (d)	B takes Kt	34. B to Q Kt 6th	Q R to Q B 8th
15. Q takes B	Kt to K B 2nd	35. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
16 R to K 2nd	Q to K sq	36. P takes P	Q R to K B 6th
17. Q to her B 4th (e)	P to K B 4th	37. Q R to K B 6th	Q R to Q 8th
18. R to K R 3rd	P takes P	38. Q R to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q B 6th
19. Q takes Q B P	Q R to Q Kt sq	39. P to K B 3rd	K to Q 4th (f)
20. Q takes Q R P	Q R to Q Kt 5th	40. P to K R 3rd (g)	K to Q Kt 4th (h)
21. K R to K sq	P to Q 4th (g)	41. Q R takes K P	K to Q 3rd (ch)
22 Kt to Q 4th	B to K B 3rd	42. K to his R 2nd	K R to Q R 8th
23 P to Q B 3rd (h)	B takes Kt	43. B to Q Kt 6th	Q R to K B 4th
24 P takes B	Kt to K 3rd	44. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P
25. Q to Q R 3rd (i)	Q R to Q Kt 2nd	45. P takes P	Q R to K B 6th
26. B to Q 6th	K R to K B 3rd	46 K to K 2nd	Q R to Q 8th
27. Q R to Q K 4th	Kt to K Kt sq	47. Q R to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q B 6th
28. Q R to Q B 8th	Q to K 3rd	48. P to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 4th

(The game having now lasted about twelve hours, and both players being thoroughly exhausted as well by weight by, it was adjourned until the next day. It was then carried on as follows:

48. B takes K Kt P	K R takes K B P	6) R to Q Kt 7th	K to his sq
49 B to Kt 8th	Q R to Q B sq	61 B takes P	K to Q K 4th
50 B to K B 4th	K to Q B sq	62 B takes P	K to Q K 3rd
51 B to K B 6th	K to B sq	63 B to K B 6th	K to Q K 4th
52 P to Q B 4th	K to Q B 2nd	64. P to K Kt 6th	K to Q K 3rd
53 K to his 2nd	K to Q B 3rd	65 K to his 3rd (j)	K to Kt sq (q)
54 K to his 3rd	P takes P		
55 P takes P	K to Q B 4th		
56 P to Q 4th	Q R to Q B 5th		
57 K to K R 3rd (k)	K to Kt sq (q)		

(a) The usual move here is Q to her sq.

(b) At this period the game perhaps. The check might have been kept in reserve, and another piece brought into action.

(c) White's pieces are now much better developed than his opponent's; but Mr. L. does not make as much of his superior position as it admits of.

(d) We should have preferred playing Kt to K Kt 3rd. By moving the Kt to K 6th, White encourages a piece of his own, whilst he capitally stationed, for one of his adversary's quite useless pieces.

(e) Surely he (or even now to have played the Bishop to K Kt 3rd. Kt to Q 4th would also have done well enough, perhaps than the one actually adopted.

(f) Again to no purpose, as he has been going out the Pawn

(g) Castles as here. We should rather have made sure of an exchange of Rooks and commenced a fresh attack on the Queen's side.

(h) Mr. Lowenthal would have done well to have now adjourned the game. Its termination must, however, be a matter of time, and very great time, too.

(i) Apparently, though a careful examination of the position will show that White has a winning game.

(j) Surely he (or even now to have played the Bishop to K Kt 3rd. Kt to Q 4th would also have done well enough, perhaps than the one actually adopted.

(k) Again to no purpose, as he has been going out the Pawn

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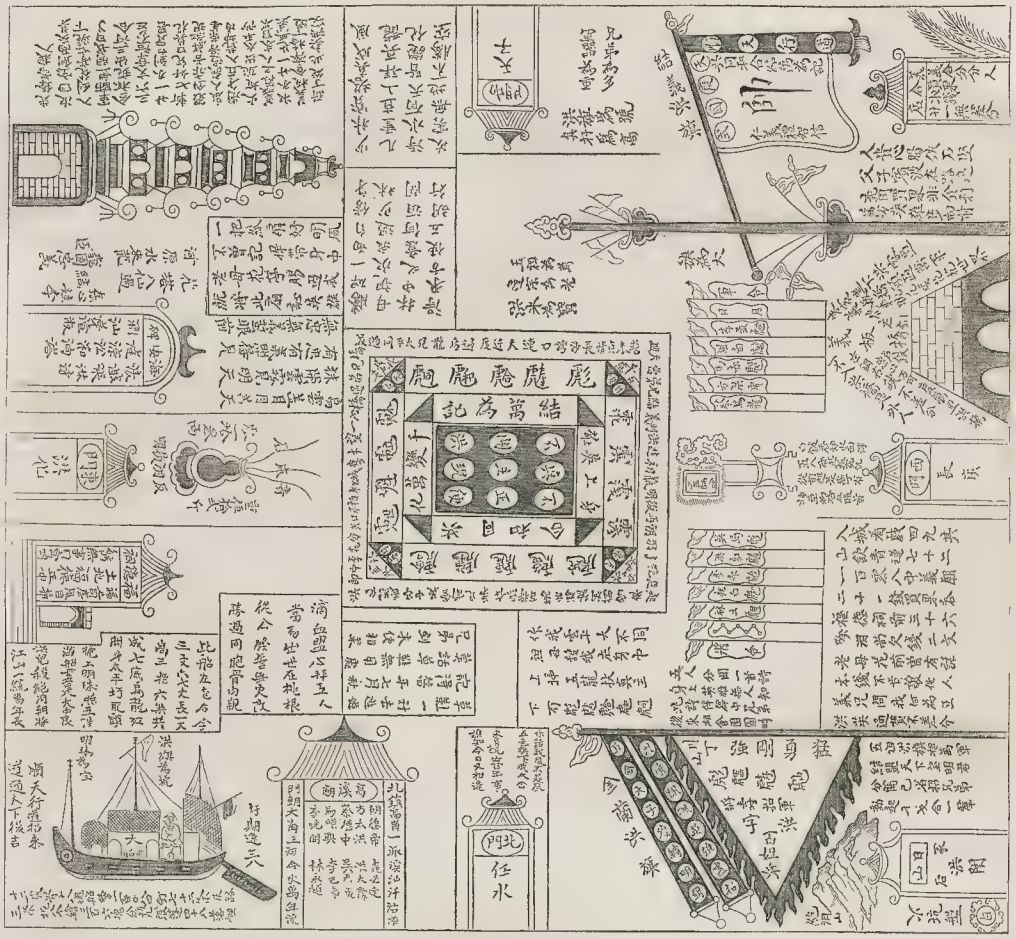


THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—CREDENTIAL OF A MEMBER OF THE TRIAD SOCIETY.

symbols of universal sovereignty, and there are many signs which allude to the promised advent of Hung as Tien-tse', or the Son of Heaven—one of the common titles of the Emperor of China. Fourteen small flags point to the functions of the Bannermen, who cut an important figure in the military history of China. There are subordinate flags, which bear testimony to the courageous virtues which are exhibited by the supporters of Hung. Incense vases bear their odours to the gods. The head of the insurgents has taken to himself the name of Hung, but there is no reason whatever to believe that he is in any way connected with the ancient Imperial race; indeed, he has put forward no such claim, but has chosen rather to designate himself as a son of the "Heavenly Father." The Amoy rebels have, however, distinctly proclaimed themselves members of the Triad Society, and confederated to re-establish the national Chinese dynasty.

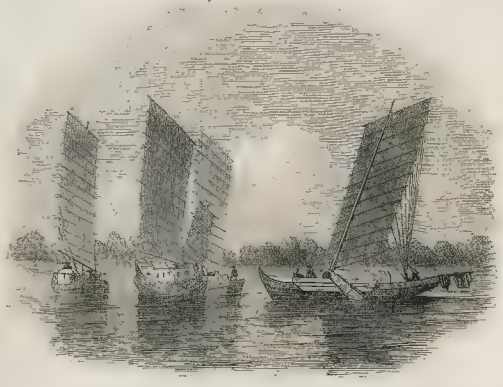
We add a Sketch of the boats of her Majesty's ship *Hermes* ascending the Yang-tse-Kiang river, upon which, at the date of the last advices, the Imperial authorities at Shanghae, were still maintaining offensive operations against the insurgents. Our second Engraving is a Sketch of Amoy Harbour, the scene of continually recurring conflicts between the Imperialists and the insurgents. The Sketches were taken in the present year, by Mr. Williams, whose diary describing the expedition of the *Hermes* boats up the Yang-tse-Kiang, appeared in this Journal of the 5th ult.

RACES NEAR WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

The two leading characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon branch of the human family are admitted to be—that restless activity which leads them to occupy the earth and subdue it; and that strong attachment to the laws and customs, and even the sports and amusements, of their native land, by which they are impelled to reproduce in the most distant parts of the world the old familiar scenes. Thus, the town of Wellington had scarcely risen from its foundations, when an attempt was made, and not altogether without success, to transfer to the *rues* of New Ulster some portion of the attractions which annually draw thousands to the Downs of Epsom. For their horses, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land have supplied New Zealand with a strong, hardy breed, that is itself a cross between some horses brought by the Australian colonists from England, and some Arabs subsequently imported.

Our Engraving represents the race-course of the Plain or Valley of the Wairarapá, so called from the lake of that name; this race-course is about thirty-nine miles from Wellington, and is beautifully situated at the back water-flats of the river Rhuamahunga; being bounded on the one side by the stream, on the other by the bush—the blue line of which may be seen in our sketch, extending along the base of the hills. These races take place annually, in the height of the summer—that is to say, in January or February; and are attended by a gay crowd of visitors, both ladies and gentlemen: the former of whom, indeed, take such interest in the sport, that we find in 1853 a whip was given by the fair ones of the valley, which was competed for under the title of the "Ladies' Whip." The races are—the Wairarapá

SKETCH IN AMOY HARBOUR.



BOATS OF "THE HERMES" ON THE YANG-TSE-KIANG RIVER.

IMPROVED SHORT-HORNS, PURCHASED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Stakes, the Grazing Purse, and the Consolation Stakes. This exciting diversion arouses even the natives from their usual apathy; and not only do they muster on the ground in full force, but many of them enter horses for the race: thus, in 1852, the programme comprises the names of Manihera's ch. g. Jack, Naturie's gr. m. Kaipanga, and Nireo's bl. g. Wairongomai; and in 1853 the name of Manihera figures in the list of stewards.

These plains, however, afford interest and amusement to the botanist no less than the sporting man. Thus, in the long line of plants and shrubs which reaches across the foreground of our Engraving, are comprised an arborescent fern, termed by the natives *nenmaka*, or *pitan*—whose stem consists of an edible pulp, from which the early colonists contrived to manufacture a tolerably respectable imitation of apple-tart; the *Toutouni*, a reed, whose cane-coloured seed-stem frequently rises to the height of six feet, from a whirl of leaves four feet in length; and last, though assuredly not least in importance, the *Phormium-tenax*, or native flax, of which our readers will need no description.

Those, again, who are admirers of natural scenery, will find their taste gratified by the glorious landscape around them; so that, on the whole, we believe few indeed, if any, will return disappointed from a visit to the race-course of the Wairarapa.

IMPROVED SHORT-HORNS.

The extraordinary prices paid during the past year for favourite individuals and families of this well-known breed of cattle, must have been remarked by all those interested in stock breeding or in agriculture, as an evidence of the growing popularity of this breed at home and abroad. The foreign demand has been large, though chiefly confined to America, to whose climate and rich pastures short-horns seem peculiarly adapted. Accordingly, the bidders from the United States strongly competed with the English breeders at the Great Tortworth Sale; when the Americans carried off both the celebrated Duchess-tribe Bulls, and four out of the eight females of the same family, all at very high prices. Of these four, three were purchased by Mr. J. Thorne, of New York; and, with a number of other animals, were shipped from Southampton by the steamer *Hermann*. Our Artist saw them on their way through London, and thus secured portraits of several of them. The group in the Engraving consists of the roan cow, Duchess (59), bred by Mr. Bates, of Kirklevington, and bought at the Tortworth sale for 300 guineas; she is mother of the bull, Duke of Gloster, who was purchased by Messrs. Morris and Bezar, of New York, for 650 guineas. Behind her is Duchess (58), a yearling, bought at the same sale for 300 guineas, and promising to make a very superior animal. The two heifers on the left are from the celebrated herd of Charles Townley, Esq. They have been winners of numerous prizes in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Ireland, &c., &c. Among them may be mentioned the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Lewes, last year. The other animals of the lot were from the well-known herds of the late Earl Ducie, Mr. Bolden, Mr. Tanqueray, &c., and are excellent specimens of their respective stocks. Among the number may be particularised the bull Grand Duke, whose portrait was given in the Illustrated London News of October 17. By some oversight, the name of Mr. Thorne, his present owner, was not even mentioned: he is also the sole owner of Grand Duke, whilst the bull Comet, from whom Grand Duke is directly descended, was purchased by a company of four gentlemen for the same price—1000 guineas. The Duke of Gloster was also bought for 650 guineas, by several individuals; so that Mr. Thorne's single-handed enterprise and liberality are entitled to mention.

The prices paid for these animals were high; yet the selection showed that discrimination and judgment and an intimate acquaintance with this description of stock had guided the large outlay. They were selected by Mr. Rotch, of Otsego, county New York, who came to England for the purpose; and after visiting the principal shows and sales here, collected the admirable lot we had the pleasure of seeing.

RACES ON THE PLAIN OF THE WAIRARAPA, NEAR WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 11.—3rd Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 12.—Lord Hood born, 1724. Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.
TUESDAY, 13.—St. Lucy. Dr Johnson died, 1784.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Ember Week. Washington died, 1799.
THURSDAY, 15.—Earl Stanhope died, 1816
FRIDAY, 16.—Cambridge and Oxford Terms end.
SATURDAY, 17. Guy, founder of the celebrated Hospital, died, 1724.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 17, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 1 20	A h m 11 50	M h m Noon	A h m 0 10	M h m 0 30	A h m 0 55	M h m 1 25	A h m 1 50	M h m 2 15	A h m 2 40	M h m 3 5	A h m 3 30	M h m 3 55	A h m 4 20	M h m 4 45	A h m 5 10	M h m 5 35	A h m 6 0

GRAND CHRISTMAS NUMBER, 1853.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24th, will be published a GRAND EXTRA NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for CHRISTMAS-DAY; with a variety of Splendid Engravings Illustrative of the Amusements for the Season. Part of this magnificent Number will be printed in Paris.

To secure Copies, immediate Orders must be given to all Newsagents.

Further particulars will appear in next week's Paper.

THE CENSUS.—Early in the New Year will be published, the CENSUS of the UNITED KINGDOM, prepared for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS: comprising a Comparative View of the Population (distinguishing the Sexes) of every Parish and Town in the Empire in 1841 and 1851: with a Detailed View of the Population of the Metropolis; a Comparison of the Population in Counties and Towns, and of the whole Empire, at Different Periods: and a Variety of Interesting Information concerning the Movement of the Population—the groundwork of all Political Science.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1853.

AT the beginning of the week a ray of hope illumined the political horizon, upon the announcement—which seemed to come with official guarantees—that Austria and Prussia had accepted the proposals of England and France for concerting measures, with a view to the settlement of the Russo-Turkish question. Indeed, the information given by one leading journal upon the subject was very ample, and carefully reasoned; setting forth the precise terms of settlement upon which the four Great Powers were prepared to insist—including, of course, amongst other points, the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, and the substitution of a modified Protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte, in the Christian States of Europe, instead of the pretended protectorate in the single hands of Russia, which the latter pretends to, under the Treaty of Kainardji. In a word, the whole question which had puzzled the diplomatists of Europe for so many months was now about to be settled in its minutest details; and a Treaty of Peace was foreshadowed which should place the European balance in the East upon a surer and more equitable footing than it had ever before enjoyed, or than had ever been hoped for by any of the last generation of politicians. Although there are many who did not at once give credence to so favourable a *denouement*—hardly conceiving it possible that either Austria or Prussia should presume to join in a course of policy which might possibly become one of coercion against their terrible neighbour Russia—there were some who fancied they saw their way through the difficulty; discerning, in this proceeding of our German allies, a timely move, at the suggestion of Russia herself—such a move as should render an act of concession possible to her with dignity, inasmuch as it would be performed in obedience to the stern necessity involved in a confederacy of all the great European Powers against her. This idea was confirmed by certain revelations, which contemporaneously appeared, of the sudden awakening of the good Emperor Nicholas to the real facts of the case, and how grievously he had been deceived all along by his chosen agent Menschikoff, who was now to be disgraced and dimissed. In short, it was generally believed that the Czar had begun to see the error of his ways, and was prepared to retrace them with as much grace as might be compatible with his truly awkward position, in obedience to the dictates of reason, and the behests of his European Allies.

Such was the cheering picture indulged in during the greater part of a whole day, in the City, during which the Funds went up like a football, and business went on merrily, as of yore, before the Eastern crisis was thought of. The delusion, however, was of short duration. The second editions of the morning papers of Wednesday contained a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, which put the affair in its true light, and fully verified the apprehensions which we expressed last week as to the extent and nature of the co-operation the independent Governments of the West of Europe were likely to receive from the German States in this matter. From this despatch it appears that Austria and Prussia have merely gone to the extent of agreeing with England and France upon the terms of a collective note; but without any pledges as to the course of policy to be adopted in case that new diplomatic effort should fail of realising its object. It is further stated that Austria has the modesty to require that the future negotiations should be removed to Vienna, where her efforts were before so successful—in the cause of mischief.

We are bound, then, to reiterate what we have said again and again—that it is folly to seek for aid in the councils of Austria and Prussia in this affair; that they are not in a position even to give us honest independent advice, much less material co-operation; and that their only motives in pretending to assent to our pacific views, is to afford them the opportunity of mixing themselves up in our proceedings in the hope of influencing or obstructing them in the interests of Russia. Those, therefore, who have indulged in sanguine hopes of a peaceful solution of this long-pending difficulty, may rest assured that that desirable consummation is just as far off as it was six months ago; and that it will continue as far off—so long as England and France consent to mix themselves up with Governments which have neither the power nor the will to behave honestly by them.

And even if the Four Powers of Europe could, by a miracle, become armed upon a common object and a common course of policy in this matter, are the contending elements, the principals between whom they would mediate, in a condition which would render their immediate submission a matter of certainty, or reasonably to be expected? Sacrifices, either in respect of matters in actual enjoyment or "in supposition" must be made on one side or the other; perhaps, on both. The Russian galled to madness by unexpected and ignominious defeat—the Turk elated by repeated and dazzling successes: will the former consent to withdraw incontinently from the field, giving up all the pretensions with which he entered it? will the latter look no further back than to the day when his old enemy, in audacious infraction of treaties, marched his armies across the frontiers bitterly conceded in the day of the Osmanli's distress? May not Turkey, if she see the probability of continued success attending her new-found arms, resolve on seizing the occasion to wipe out the indignities and redress the wrongs of a whole century; to recover her territory as it was when Peter the Great first framed the programme of her subjugation; or when Catherine II. insolently inscribed over the gates of Kherson, "The road to Constantinople"? It would be worse than madness to undervalue the difficulties which surround this question, and which become every day more complicated. We must add that it will be mad and criminal longer to delay dealing effectually with this matter, which threatens Europe to its very core.

LONDON and Paris are both afflicted with a municipal tax upon combustibles. The City of London levies a heavy impost upon coal, while Paris taxes wood—the ostensible object of both being the embellishment and improvement of the capital city of a great nation. The Commission which is now sitting to inquire into the abuses which have crept into the Corporation of London has already brought into fuller light than before the hardship inflicted by the coal-tax upon the large district that lies within a circuit of 120 miles around the metropolis. Yet it must be confessed that the tax has been productive of some benefit. To the large sums derived from it we owe London-bridge and its new approaches, the Coal Exchange, and the opening-up of Cannon-street—all within the limits of the City; together with New Oxford-street, and the splendid approach, now in course of construction, from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. A great city must have great revenues for the purposes of improvement; or it must be dependent upon the State for the construction of new streets, the erection of public edifices, and the general care of public works. London depends to some extent upon both. The City levies its tax, and hands over about three-fourths of the proceeds to the State, on behalf of those portions of the metropolis over which its own jurisdiction does not extend. In this respect, as in many others, the labours of the Commission now sitting will, in all probability, bring about a reform.

But there is a reform still more urgently needed, which we fear that neither the Commission nor the Government will be able to operate. London will continue to burn coal, whether it be taxed or untaxed. If, by any possibility, it could be induced to burn its own smoke as well as its own coal, it would do more towards its own embellishment and improvement than has ever been done by its ancient Corporation, or by all the Commissioners of Woods and Forests that have ever existed. Already a beginning has been made; and the chimneys of manufactories and printing-offices, and all establishments that make use of steam-power, are no longer to be permitted to pollute the London sky, by pouring out their daily and nightly clouds. Such establishments must consume their own smoke, or cease to exist within the limits of the metropolis. But until science shall discover some mode whereby the smoke nuisance may be utterly abolished in private houses as well as in manufactories, London will remain almost as dingy as before. Its atmosphere will be heavy with floating soot; its noble cathedrals will be encrusted with black, and its wayfarers and inhabitants who wish to be clean will have to wash their hands and faces thrice as often as is necessary in those cities of the Continent where the people burn wood.

London has hitherto been unable to prevent the smoke nuisance; but Paris, by means of an impolitic tax, has been gradually approaching to a state of atmosphere, which will not allow it, with any justice, to reproach London for being dingy. Paris owes much of its attractions to its clear skies—and clear skies would no longer crown it, if its million of inhabitants burned coal instead of wood. Yet coal is rapidly superseding wood in that capital. We learn from an article in the *Journal des Debats*, that in the year 1799 fire-wood was free from taxation. In the year 1800 a tax of 1 franc per stere was levied upon it. In the year 1816 the tax was increased to 1 franc 65 centimes; in 1833, to 2 francs 99 centimes; and in 1852, to 3 francs 18 centimes. Complaints having arisen that wood was thus rendered too dear, the City of Paris determined upon a remedy. But, instead of untaxing wood, it bethought itself of untaxing coal. In 1818 the tax on coal was reduced to 55 centimes (5½d.) per hectolitre; and, in 1852, to 36 centimes. The consequences may be imagined. The consumption of wood has rapidly decreased, and that of coal has as rapidly augmented. In 1817, when the population of Paris was 700,000, the annual consumption of wood was 1,000,000 of steres. In 1853, with a population of upwards of a million, the consumption of wood is but half a million of steres. The consumption of coal was, in the year 1816, about 673,000 hectolitres; in the year 1851 it had increased to 3,625,000 hectolitres. The consumption in 1852 and 1853 has not been published; but it is notoriously much greater than in the years preceding. Let Paris beware, therefore, and untax wood as fast as it can; or it will soon be in a condition as bad as London. There is, however, no occasion to despair of the ultimate purity of either capital. No sane man in our day attempts to limit the capabilities of science, and it is not hoping too much to anticipate that, ere many years shall elapse, the smoke nuisance will go the way of the oil lamps and the stage-coaches; and be only remembered by old people, or in the pages of novelists and romance writers. But, in the meantime, Paris, with a cloud of smoke hanging over it, will cease to be the Queen of Pleasure, or the most beautiful city in Europe.

POSTSCRIPT.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Advices from Odessa to the 17th ult., state that preparations for war were never so energetic as at that moment. It was confidently believed that the Russians would cross the Danube, in spite of the winter. The garrison of Odessa is to be moved to Galatz, and fresh troops from Tauris will occupy Odessa. Between the 29th of September and 7th of October 16,000 Russian troops, 827 horses, two batteries, rations for ten days, and reserve rations for twenty days, were forwarded from Odessa to Asia. After the 16th of October, 8000 men were conveyed from Odessa to Sebastopol. Eleven ships of war were employed in the transport of the troops. Prince Menschikoff superintended the embarkation, and General Kornileff the landing of the men on the Caucasian coast.

The following is an extract from a letter from Bucharest, dated November 26:—

The Turks have now retired from the entire line of the left bank of the Danube, with the exception of Kalafat, in which town and the immediate neighbourhood they still remain unmolested. They also occupy the little island of Mokan, opposite Giurgevo, where they pass their time in firing, under cover of the trees, at any of the Russian soldiers that may come within their reach. At Kalafat the Turks are pushing on their advanced post to Krajova. In all they now muster at this point about 20,000 men. The greatest mystery envelopes the movements of the Russian army, but I have reason to believe that Prince Gortschakoff is silently meditating a movement in the neighbourhood of Kalafat. It is evident that the Czar's generals are to endure the Turks to assemble in force on some one point, and then to fall upon them suddenly. Such was his plan at Oltenitza, but the great slaughter in the Russian ranks must have shown him that he had underrated his adversary. The Russians have not been able to hold the quarantine point at Oltenitza, for the place can at any moment be swept by the guns of Turkoki. The island of Mokan, opposite Giurgevo, is under the Russian guns. The island might be shelled at any time, and the Turks driven off. The Russians, however, are determined to act upon the defensive, and they seem to invite the Turks to come over to the left bank. That part of General Luders' corps which occupied Galatz and Ibraila has marched for Bessarabia. Some suppose that the soldiers are simply going into winter quarters; others say that the whole of Luders' corps is to embark at Odessa for the Black Sea.

The Russian forces that entered the Principalities in July last, are estimated at 70,000 effective men. They have since received reinforcements amounting to about 10,000 men. From the total, however, a large deficit must be made on account of the deaths from sickness and wounds. During the four days preceding the 26th, a hard frost prevailed at the seat of war, and the hostile armies already began to feel the rigours of a Wallachian winter.

The engagement between the Servians and the Turks was less important than has generally been believed. The Turks lost about fifty soldiers.

From Constantinople we hear that General Baraguay d'Hilliers is the very reverse of his predecessor. The latter acted in a warlike manner, and acted peaceably; the former speaks mildly enough, but his actions are warlike. He has inspected all the fortifications, and ordered two of his officers of Engineers to make a plan of Constantinople and its defences for the Emperor Napoleon.

The recall of the Baron de Bruck, the Austrian Nuncio at Constantinople, which was a day or two ago confirmed on what seemed to be good authority, is now officially contradicted. The report of the recall of M. de Wildenbruch, the Prussian Envoy at Constantinople, is also contradicted.

We hear from Vienna, that although the British Cabinet is endeavouring to persuade the two great German Powers to join France and England in laying down conditions which Russia and the Porte shall, if necessary, be forced to accept, few well informed persons believe that the project of the English Government will be crowned with success. The Vienna Cabinet will probably not object to the renewal of the Conferences, but it is by no means likely to give the pledge required by France and England, who it is foreseen, will insist on conditions which must be highly unacceptable to Russia. It appears almost impossible that the Vienna politicians and statesmen can seriously believe an amicable solution of the Oriental difference to be still possible, the Imperial Cabinet having publicly expressed its opinion that the claims of Russia to the Protectorate over the Oriental Church are not entirely unfounded. The representatives of the smaller Powers assert, that should the British Government display any inclination to make concessions to Russia on this point, the harmony which at present exists between France and England will soon be at an end.

The latest advices from Constantinople bring fresh confirmation of the intelligence previously published of the successes of the Turkish arms on the shores of the Black Sea. This news is thus summed up in a telegraphic message:—

The struggle continues in Asia. The Russians, after three sanguinary affairs, have been driven back by superior force from Zobin on Lodova. Their forces of Saffa, and it is said also that of Adakan, have been taken by assault by Selim Pacha. The entrenched camp of Abdi Pacha, at Bayazid, has been attacked without success by the Russians, who also failed on the 11th in a last attack, having for its object the recapture of the fort of St. Nicholas. A small Turkish steamer, the *Nedjik Tahharat*, has been captured. The Capitan Pacha has given a splendid banquet to the Admirals and officers of the French and English fleets on board his ship the *Mahmoudie*. The officers were presented to the Sultan, and Lord Stratford delivered a speech, in which he promised to Abdul Medjid an effective co-operation against an unjust aggression; but recommending the conclusion of a prompt and honourable peace. The Sultan replied that he desired peace; but on condition that it would not cover the honour of Turkey, and would be compatible with his sovereign rights."

FRANCE.

The inauguration of the statue of Marshal Ney took place on Wednesday. The statue stands on the spot where the Marshal was executed, on the 7th of December, 1815. We shall give an engraving of the statue in our next.

The Paris Bourse was extremely animated on Wednesday, and a considerable rise took place in the prices of public securities. The Three per Cents opened at 74f. 85c., rose to 74f. 90c., and closed at 74f. 65c. exdividend for the end of the month.

ITALY.

A despatch, dated Genoa, announces the opening, on the 6th inst., of the railway from Turin to Genoa. The train of state carriages which conveyed the ministers, senators, &c., performed the distance (165 kilometres) in about four hours.

Advices from Rome of the 26th ult. state that twenty young men have been arrested on suspicion of being members of secret societies and agents of a revolutionary club in London.

A private letter from Rome, dated Nov. 28, says:

The last three Sundays here have had results even attractions the two former in the shape of the beatification of two saints; and the latter (after the ascent of a balloon, which attracted an immense crowd of all classes of Romans), a sermon preached by Cardinal Wiseman, in the church of St. Andrea de le Frati, near the Propaganda. Among other topics, his Eminence congratulated the Roman Catholics on the schisms among the various Dissenting bodies in England, and especially on the defiance offered to them in the Church of England on the subject of baptismal regeneration, which, he considered, betokened the speedy dissolution of that establishment, and that many converts had been made to the Roman Catholic Church in England during the last ten years than in three hundred years previously. He then entered on a dissertation on the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and the right he (as priest) had to remit to Rome, after an absence of ten years, during which time the whole world had been shaken by revolutions, but without any effect or alteration being produced here (forgetting the presence of a French garrison, without which Pio Nono would probably have remained the guest of the King of Naples; and to whose bayonets the Roman Catholic religion owes its present existence, even in its own capital). He concluded by drawing a parallel between the inevitability of the Greek sceptics in the rites of the Jewish, and that of the Protestants in the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion; and said that, however strangers might despise our manners and them, the poorest Roman Catholic fully comprehended their meaning and beauty.

It is said here that the question of receiving an English Ambassador has been lately discussed by the authorities, and that the Cardinal Secretary is to have it settled in the affirmative.

The unfortunate aeronaut who ascended from the Piazza di Termini was found, two hours after, frozen to death in his balloon, which had descended in the neighbourhood of Mount Soracte, about twenty-five miles distant from this city, he was an old man, and a native of Bologna.

Rome is as much infested with beggars as ever, notwithstanding the improvement that was to have taken place in that respect. Formerly one used to see the established race of old knaves and cripples; but now the streets are filled with girls, and which promises to be in operation on Christmas-day.

The King of Naples has dismissed two of the officers of the Board of Health in that city, in order to give satisfaction to the Imperial Government on the subject of the French officers kept in quarantine some time since. It is believed that this arrangement terminates the affair. M. de Maupas has returned to Naples.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

The attempt which has just been made by the Four Powers to terminate hostilities, is officially noticed in the *Moniteur* of Friday morning, which announces the agreement (*accord*) between the Four Powers on the Eastern Question. A protocol to this effect was signed at Vienna on the 5th inst., in a conference at which the representatives of France, England, Austria, and Prussia were present. The basis is to re-establish peace between Russia and the Porte, on conditions honourable to the two parties; to maintain the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire; and to acknowledge beforehand (*reconnaître d'avance*) that the present war can in no manner lead to modifications in the state of possession which time has consecrated in the East.

The excitement which was created at the Paris Bourse by the news of an arrangement between the Four Powers for another effort at pacification on the 5th instant, had much subsided on Thursday. It was busy, and Orleans [illegible] were [illegible] the Three per Cents, and seventy-five centimes on the Four-and-a-Half per Cents.

THE HON. HENRY GEORGE HOWARD, Secretary of Legation at Vienna, has been appointed Secretary of Embassy at Paris, in the room of the Hon. G. S. Saville Jermingham, now her Majesty's representative at the Court of Sweden.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH is now extended to Osborne, the marine residence of her Majesty, in the Isle of Wight, and telegraph messages [illegible] necessary.

CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION.—The Commission resumed their inquiry on Friday, when William Prichard, Esq. (High Bailiff of Southwark), and a deputation from the inhabitants of the Borough had an interview. Mr. Lawrence, a stockbroker, was afterwards examined on a matter relating to Stock Exchange business.

BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH COURT. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided on a petition in the matter of "The Removal of the Borough Court of Birmingham." The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas said, "It is the opinion of the Council that we should advise her Majesty to exclude from the Borough Court all causes of which the County Court has jurisdiction." This decision is tantamount to one of the abolition of the Borough Court.

CUSTOMS' COURT.—[illegible] COURT, which was opened for the first time on Friday morning. It is a convenient, well-fitted-up chamber in that large and important building, the Custom House. Thames-street, and is intended to try, before one more of the Commissioners of Customs, any matters of dispute connected with Customs dues levied in the case of any owner, merchant, agent, &c. Before the Court was formed a [illegible] chamber was introduced, not to have a mere tour-de-force as to their musical excellence, but the Custom House value. Sir Thomas Fremantle was in the chair, and the question which was raised by Mr. Solomons, the importer of the instrument, was, whether sixty-one reeds [illegible] were [illegible] At the conclusion of the proceedings, Sir Thomas Fremantle said that he would inform the Commissioners on the subject. The Court then broke up.

SEE OF SYDNEY.—The metropolitan see of Sydney will be offered to the Bishop of New Zealand on his return to England. The Venerable Octavius Hadfield, Archdeacon of Waimate, will probably succeed Bishop Selwyn in the See of New Zealand.

CROUCH DE LION IN PALACE-YARD.—On Thursday workmen commenced enclosing a considerable area in Palace-yard, opposite the entrance to Westminster Hall, on the site of which it is intended to erect the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion.

THE SILVER brought by the West India packet *Orinoco*, last Sunday, was chiefly from Mexico. Its weight was 50 tons 8 cwt. It was the largest quantity, with one or two exceptions, that was ever brought to this country in one ship.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—An extraordinary importation of live stock from abroad has taken place during the past week. The arrivals comprised upwards of 8,0 head of oxen and cows, and nearly 13,000 sheep, with other stock, amounting collectively to nearly 20,000 head of cattle of all kinds.

THE FARMERS' CLUB had their annual dinner on Thursday evening, at the York Hotel, Blackfriars. The only noticeable feature of the proceedings was that Mr. Pusey was very vaguely [illegible] [illegible] year at the Smithfield Club Dinner, Mr. Pusey was almost cried down by the Protectionists and only was allowed to present on that occasion. Speeches were made by Mr. Pusey, Mr. Sidney, Mr. Lattersall, and others.

A LIBRARY AT PRESCOT.—On Thursday the Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, the Rev. R. L. Bansom, and a number of gentlemen, inaugurated the neighbourhood, attended at the inauguration of a working man's library at Prescot, near Liverpool. The institution has been set on foot mainly by the Derby family; and the Earl and Lord Stanley have each given £100 towards its establishment.

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, M.P., has consented to preside at the annual soiree of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, which will take place in January.

LARGE FIRE AT GLENFIELD STARCH WORKS, PAISLEY.—On [illegible] [illegible] well known Glenfield patent starch in the late broke out in the store-room, which will be flat above, and the goods inside, was totally consumed. Some 200 workmen will, we are sorry to find, be thrown out of employment, but for a short period only, as no time will be lost in completing new premises and the more extensive workshops on the same spot.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION AT THE MOUTH OF THE THAMES.—A VESSEL SUNK.—On Friday morning the *Ostend*, from Hull, sprod, arrived in the river, by which information was received of the total loss of the [illegible] Hull, off South Shields; which vessel came into violent collision, on the night, with the *Waterwitch*, bound from London for Hull, [illegible] immediately sank. The crew were saved. The *Ostend* also reports that she was in collision with the above-mentioned steam-ship, the same evening, and sustained some damage to her topsides.

ILLEGAL LOTTERIES.—The magistrates [illegible] Bow-street Police-office, yesterday morning, [illegible] against Mr. H. Kent, a stationer, carrying on a large business in that city, for having held what was termed a "distribution on the plan of the Fine Arts' distribution." The case excited a very large amount of interest, from the fact that the prosecution was understood to have been instituted at the instigation of the Trades Protection Association. After a lengthened argument, Mr. Hersaglia (one of the magistrates) gave judgment in favour of Mr. Kent. He said the matter was one of an [illegible] importance; as, should the judgment of the magistrates be tenable, persons would be opening lottery-offices all over the kingdom, which [illegible] he observed, "we are quite satisfied that the offence has been committed, but think that we have not the power to deal with it summarily." Mr. Reynolds (Solicitor to the Treasury), expressed his conviction that, should the present decision be confirmed upon review, the Government would feel it their duty to obtain a new Act of Parliament. The magistrates were of opinion that such lotteries were prejudicial to public morals, and that they ought to be put an end to.

WRECK OF THE "MERIDIAN."—Although the gallant services o. Captain Ludlow do not, we have been given to understand, come within the terms of the recent grant of the Royal Humane Society, for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck—which is limited to the saving of life from wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom—we trust the society will make an exception in his case, and bestow the medal, not vote to Captain Ludlow its gold medal hon; for no one, amongst the hundreds of brave men the society has thus honoured with its medal, has more [illegible] and richly deserved it.

ACCIDENT AT THE PORTLAND BREAKWATER.—We have received from a Correspondent the following account, in correction of the statement which has been published:—The engine, with four iron waggons, proceeded to the end of the breakwater staging, and was placed united back a short distance to the spot assigned for the discharge of the stone. The whole train now being in a state of quiescence, the workmen were about to "tip" the waggons, when suddenly the pier on which the railroad was supported broke into four pieces, and the whole descended into the water with the train—the engine driver (George Evans) and his fireman jumping from the locomotive as it reached the water, but the two breaksmen disappeared below the surface. Several boats were immediately in attendance, and succeeded in picking up the engine driver, stoker, and one or two other men, who had been on the staging at the time of its descent. In the afternoon divers went down, but no traces of the men were visible. Next day the engine and waggons were brought up in a very damaged condition.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM A TRIFLING CAUSE.—On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Bellchambers, an undertaker, of Union street, Lambeth-walk, proceeded to make inquiries respecting a funeral in the parish. Whilst conversing with a neighbour, he stepped off the kerb, and broke his thigh in two places. The unfortunate sufferer was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital; [illegible] (upwards of six), while [illegible] a coroner's inquest [illegible]

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest in the Day.	Thermometer. Lowest in the Night.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure from Mean Temperature Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	inches							Inches.
Dec. 2	29.961	42·1	29·0	35·0	— 6·6	93	CALM.	0.09
„ 3	29.982	41·0	27·8	34·9	— 6·6	95	CALM.	0.01
„ 4	29.976	42·0	31·8	37·3	— 4·1	93	CALM.	0.01
„ 5	29.981	44·9	37·7	41·5	+ 0·3	98	E.	0.01
„ 6	30.011	43·0	33·1	40·5	— 0·6	93	E.E.	0.00
„ 7	30.101	44·8	40·1	41·9	+ 0·6	95	N.	0.00
„ 8	30.171	43·6	35·2	38·6	— 2·2	93	S.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the Barometer decreased from 30.05 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.87, by 5 p.m. on the 3rd; increased to 30.10 inches by 6 p.m. on the 3rd; decreased to 29.91 inches by 3 p.m. on the 5th, and increased to 30.25 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.007 inches.

The mean Temperature of the week was 38°9, being 2·7° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of Temperature during the week was 19.1°; being the difference between the highest reading, on the 8th; and the lowest on the 3rd.

The mean daily range of Temperature during the week was 8°8°.

Strong Auroral Light was seen during the evening of the 6th.

Fog was prevalent on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 8th.

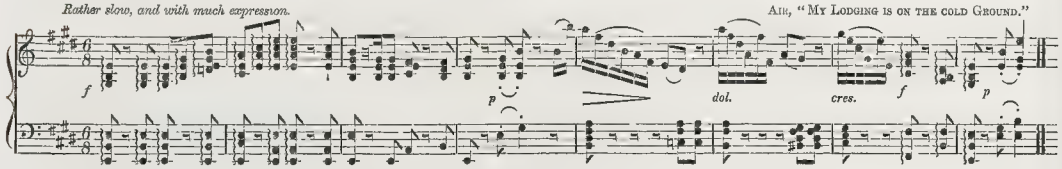
The Weather on the 2nd was fine; and from the 3rd the sky has been for the most part overcast.

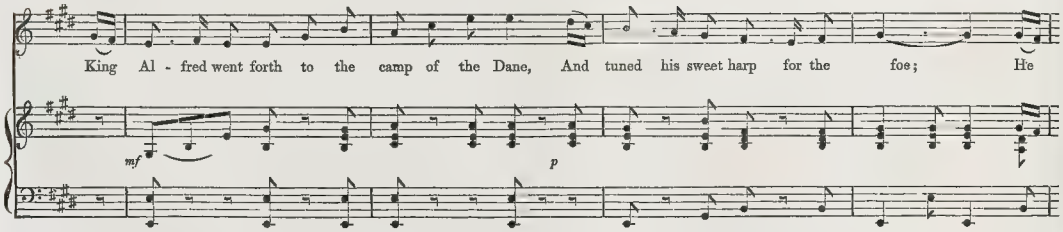
Lewisham, 9th December, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

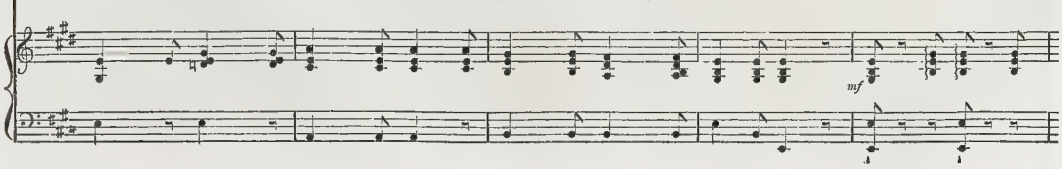
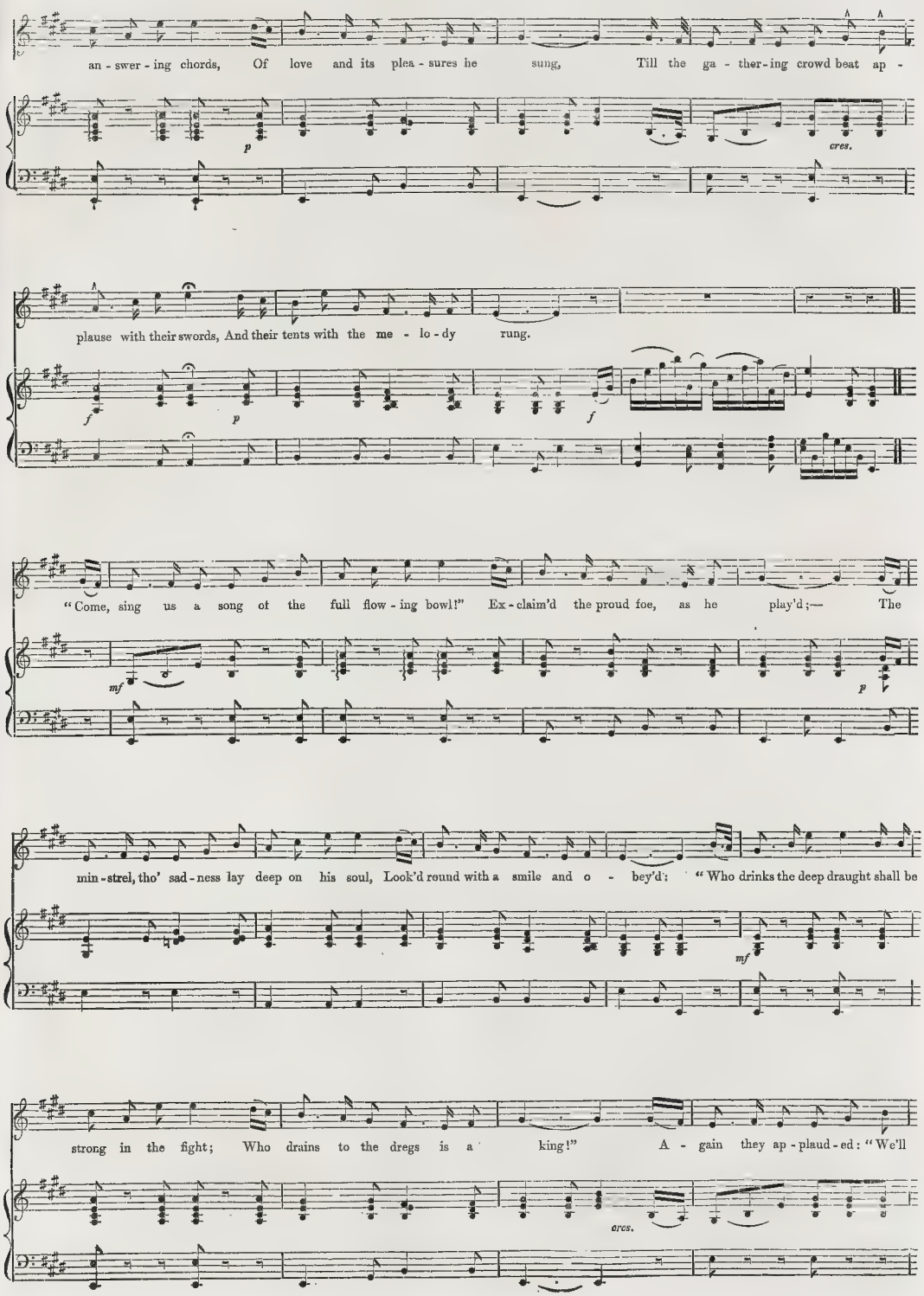
HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the Metropolitan districts the births of 1,163 boys, and 1,037 girls, were registered in the week ending Dec. 3. The average for the preceding eight years are 736 and 690 respectively. The number of deaths within the same period was 1414; in the week preceding it was only 1,317; the number was 1113, in each week of that three the numbers have increased. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week, of the year 1843 to 1852, the average number of deaths was 1260, and this, in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1320, the number [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

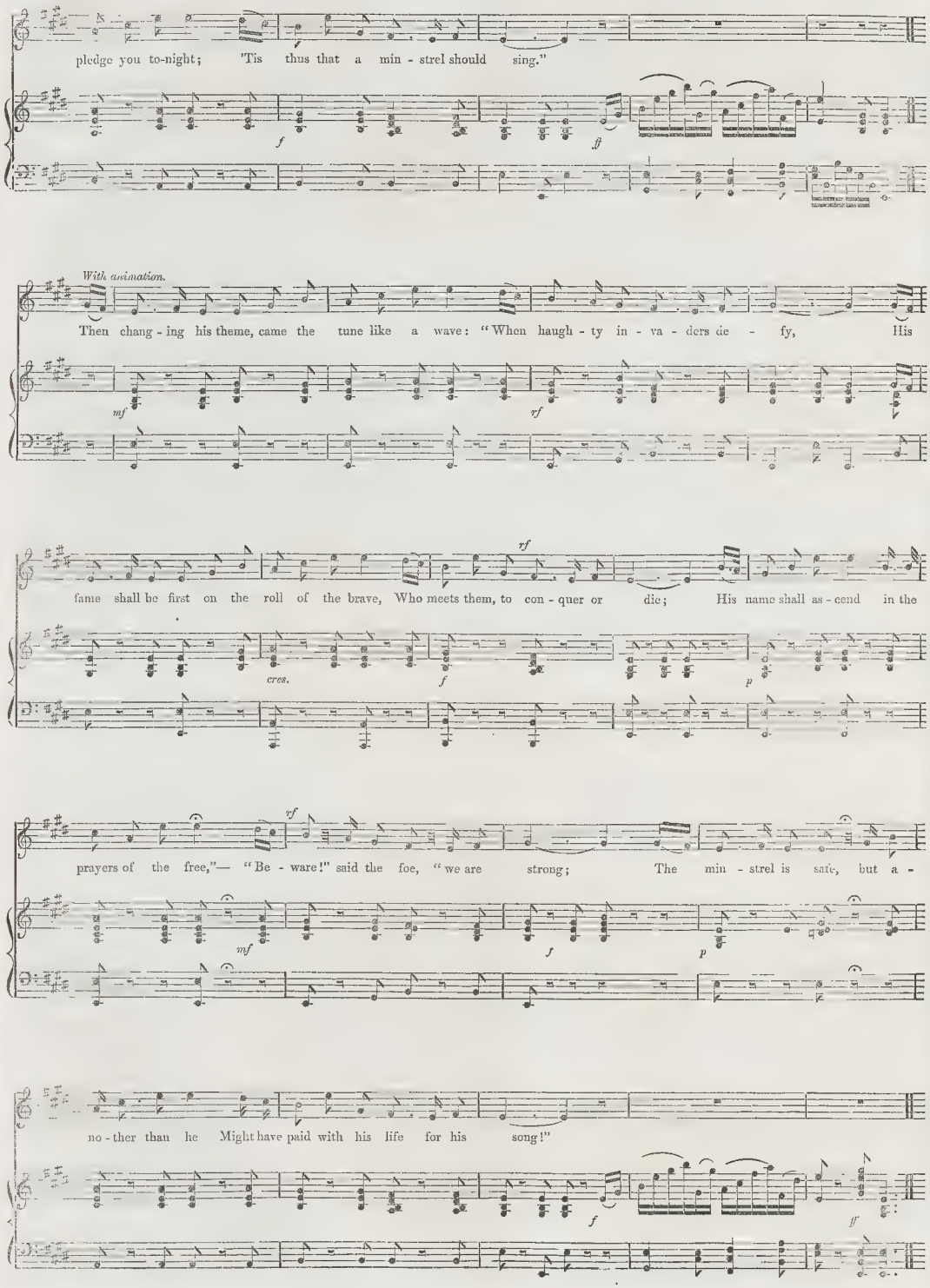
KING ALFRED.

The Poetry by Charles Mackay. The Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir H. R. Bishop.

Rather slow, and with much expression. Air, "My Lodging is on the cold Ground."

King Al - fred went forth to the camp of the Dane, And tuned his sweet harp for the foe; He



thought of his coun-try with sor-row and pain, And sigh'd for her glo - ry laid low. Then strik-ing his hand o'er the


an - swer - ing chords, Of love and its plea - sures he sung, Till the ga - ther - ing crowd beat ap -
p
cres.
plause with their swords, And their tents with the me - lo - dy rung.
f
p
f
"Come, sing us a song of the full flow - ing bowl!" Ex - claim'd the proud foe, as he play'd;— The
mf
p
min - strel, tho' sad - ness lay deep on his soul, Look'd round with a smile and o - bey'd; "Who drinks the deep draught shall be
mf
strong in the fight; Who drains to the dregs is a king!" A - gain they ap - plaud - ed: "We'll
cres.


pledge you to-night; 'Tis thus that a min - strel should sing."
With animation.
Then chang - ing his theme, came the tune like a wave: "When haugh - ty in - va - ders de - fy, His
fame shall be first on the roll of the brave, Who meets them, to con - quer or die; His name shall as - cend in the
prayers of the free,"— "Be - ware!" said the foe, "we are strong; The min - strel is safe, but a -
no - ther than he Might have paid with his life for his song!"

"KING ALFRED."

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

KING ALFRED went forth to the camp of the Dane,
And tuned his sweet harp for the foe;
He thought of his country with sorrow and pain,
And sigh'd for her glory laid low.
Then striking his hand o'er the answering chords,
Of love and its pleasures he sung,
Till the gallant-eyed Saxon beat time with their swords,
And their tents with the melody rung.

"Come, sing us a song of the full flowing bowl!"
Exclaim'd the proud foe, as he play'd;—
The minstrel, tho' sadness lay deep on his soul,
Look'd round with a smile and obey'd.
"Who drinks the deep draug'ht shall be strong in the fight;
Who drains to the dregs is a king!"
And they applauded: "We'll pledge you to-night;
'Tis thus that a minstrel should sing."

Then changing his theme, came the tune like a wave:
"When haughty invaders defy,
His fame shall be first on the roll of the brave,
His name shall ascend in the prayers of the free,"
"Beware!" said the foe, "we are strong;
The minstrel is safe, but another than he
Might have paid with his life for his song!"

SMITHFIELD CLUB DINNER.

In page 488, of this day's Number, we have given an account of the opening of the Cattle Show, the list of the prizes, &c. The annual dinner was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday; the Duke of Richmond, K.G., presiding; supported by Lord Portman, Lord Berners, Sir John Shelley, M.P., Mr. Pusey, Admiral Saumarez, and about eighty other friends and supporters of the club. The usual loyal toasts having been most warmly responded to, the Chairman said he believed it was important to keep up the Smithfield Cattle Show for the purpose of promoting the production of fine cattle, sheep, and pigs—not such monster animals as that from Buckingham shire, but animals which would give to the people wholesome and clean food. He was authorised by the Duke of Richmond to say, that there never was a better show, and that the sheep and pigs exhibited were most creditable to the country. As regarded the position of the club, he begged leave to tell them on the authority of the Minister of the Exchequer, that they had a surplus in hand, after the payment of all demands, to carry on their operations in future years. The noble Duke concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the Smithfield Cattle Club" (cheers).

The various prizes having been distributed, the Chairman proposed the "Health of Mr. Stratton, the winner of the gold medal." Mr. Stratton returned thanks.

Lord Portman, in rising to the toast of "The Trustees," observed that the objects of the Smithfield Club were to support not so much the begining as the end of farming, by bringing the best of food to market at the cheapest rate to pay all the same; not the grazier and the butcher.

Lord Berners, in reply to the toast of "The Vice presidents," alluded to the advantages which the Royal Agricultural Society of England were for the profession and breeders, and related a case of his own, where he was continually losing valuable animals by disease, until, under a rule of the society, he made application for a professor from the Royal Veterinary College, who, shortly appointed, and under the advice of Professor Symonds, thirty-nine valuable beasts were saved. It should be known to all that, upon application to the Royal Agricultural Society, they put at the service gratuitously. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chaplin proposed "The Royal Agricultural Society of England," coupled with the health of Mr. Philip Pusey, its president.

Mr Pusey in responding, said he believed that society now represented ten or eleven hundred of the tenant farmers of England, and that it has conferred, and was conferring, a national benefit.

The health of Professor Gamgee, and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs (the secretary), and other toasts, having been disposed of, the company separated.

Thursday and Friday were the last days of the Smithfield Cattle Show, and never on any previous occasion were so many persons known to pass through the doors as on Thursday, when upwards of 30,000 looked on. The great desire appeared to be to see the monster ox contributed by Sir Henry Verney, but the refusal of the animal to keep on its legs disappointed many.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. F. J. Keye, to an Hon Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral. The Rev. H. Scott, to the Rectory of Tarrington, with the Perpetual Curacy *Rectories:* The Rev. E. M. Langley, to Eye cum Braiseley, the Rev. W. Bousfield, to Cockington, near Aylesbury; the Rev. C. J. Cartwright, to St Mary-at-Steps, Exeter; the Rev. W. Cotterill, to Pitham, Lincolnshire; the Rev J. Flanagan, to Killevan; the Rev. R. Green, to Wilton and Bransall, near Norwich; the Rev. M. Harrison, to Langford Steeple, Wilts; the Rev. J. W. Jones, to Smallburgh, Norfolk; the Rev. G. Alston, to Stud end, Dorset; the Rev. J. C. Graves, to Stonton Wyville, Leicestershire; the Rev. F. Bachelor, to Calstock, Cornwall; the Rev. A. Matthews, to Gumley, Leicestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. A. H. Berker, to Rickmansworth, Herts; the Rev. J. C. Macdonnell, to Laracs, Meath; the Rev. R. Sanders, to Cropthorne, Worcestershire; the Rev. J. G. Wynne, to Rathvilly, Leinster; the Rev. J. M. Maxfield, to Norwell, with Carlton on Trent annexed, near Newark. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. F. G. Binett, to Ballinaclash, Ireland, the Rev. J. F. Moor, jun., to Ampfield, Hampshire; the Rev. C. I. Read, to St. Michael-at-Thorn, Norwich. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. E. H. Kirby, to Haverthwaite, Lancashire.

TESTIMONIAL TO LORD ADOLPHUS VANE.—Pursuant to an invitation from his late constituents, Lord Adolphus Vane, unseated by a committee of the House of Commons for bribery by his agents, and thereby deprived of his late constituents at a dinner, the magnificent testimonial. Now it is [illegible] that on Wednesday in the afternoon his Lordship was presented, by W. D. Wharton, Esq., on behalf of the ladies of Durham, and vicinity, with a gold and box and diamond pin, as a memorial of the unanimous feeling of the ladies of Durham. Mr. W. F. Wharton, of Durham, presided at dinner, at which were also present Mr. H. Liddell, M.P. for North Northumberland, and Mr Mowbray, M.P. for Durham.

TESTIMONIALS TO MR. GEORGE HAMMOND WHALLEY.—On Tuesday evening last, a public dinner was held in the Corn Exchange, Peterborough, for the purpose of presenting two testimonials to Mr. G. H. Whalley, who has recently been twice elected M.P. for the city, and twice unseated by decisions of a Committee of the House of Common. The meeting was not a party one, the chairman being Mr. John Wentworth, a well-known Liberal; and the vice-chairman, Edward Newcomen, of Water Newton, and Mr. George Speechley, both staunch Conservatives. On the death of Mr. Watson, in the year 1852, Mr. G. C. Lewis was brought forward on the Milton interest, when Mr. Whalley was the independent candidate, and was elected by a majority of 18. A petition was presented against his return, and he was unseated on proof that he had partaken of the wine drunk at the dinner to celebrate his triumph. Mr. Bethell, the Solicitor General, gave the opinion that this treating, not being corrupt, did not disqualify Mr. Whalley from again becoming member. The gentleman, therefore, again appealed to the constituency, his opponent being Mr. Thomas Hankey, jun. The second election took place on the 30th of June, when exactly the same number of voters polled as before, viz., 481; but the majority for Mr. Whalley was increased from 18 to 21. A second petition against his return was presented by Mr. Hayter, and another Committee was appointed, who declared that Mr. Whalley was disqualified from being a candidate at the recent election. They, therefore, unseated him, by striking off 24 votes, and Mr. Hankey now sits as member for Peterborough. The electors, however, feeling themselves much indebted to Mr. Whalley for the energy he had displayed in their cause, determined on presenting him with a piece of plate, which accordingly was presented to Mr. Whalley. Mr. John Williams, ex-M.P. for Macclesfield; Mr. John Patrick Murrough, M.P. for Bridport; Mr. Stammers, Q.C.; and the leading men of both the Conservative and Radical parties. Above 200 gentlemen dined, and the Exchange was crowded with electors and non-electors. The meeting was also graced by the presence of Mrs. Whalley, and other ladies of the city. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Whalley, the Chairman, Mr. Williams, Mr. Murrough, and other gentlemen. The testimonial consisted of a very handsome centre-piece, which will form an ornament to any sideboard, and also an elegant candelabra. Another testimonial was presented by upwards of 300 non electors: this consisted of a very handsome silver salver. Both centre-piece and salver were manufactured by S. S. and J. W. Benson, silversmiths, Cornhill, from their own designs.

NINE WAGGON-LOADS OF SILVER MONEYS.—Considerable curiosity was manifested on Saturday morning last by the arrival, at the Waterloo-road terminus of the London and South Western Railway, of nine waggons filled with silver money, which was packed on carriages in the line, to be conveyed to Southampton, preparatory to being shipped for India and the East. Together with the [illegible] 100

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE-CHASES.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Oscar, 1. Topsy, 2.
Sc lloz Steeple-chase.—Tulip, 1. Sir Harry, 2.
Fre Handicap Hurdle Race.—Half-and-Half, 1. Drayton, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY.
LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—40 to 1 agst Peter Simple (t.)

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst King Tom (t.)	40 to 1 agst Knight of St.	1000 to 15 agst Middleton
20 to 1 — Belardo (t.)	George (t.)	1000 to 30 — Alembic
40 to 1 — Mencora (t.)	2000 to 35 — Hesse Cassel (t)	1000 to 10 — Rool Colt (t.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been rather an extensive business transacted in the Consol Market, the prices of which have been largely influenced by those who wish to receive the dividend, have been large; and, altogether, matters have assumed a favourable appearance. The news from the East is regarded as most satisfactory; although, up to the present moment, only positive prospect of an amicable arrangement between Russia and Turkey. The Account has passed off remarkably well; but the actual balances paid have not been large.

We have had rather extensive arrivals of bullion: viz., 2,042,139 dollars from Mexico, &c.—60,000 being on account of the Mexican dividends; £220,000 from New York; and about £70,000 in silver from Holland. The latter has evidently been forwarded to purchase gold. The shipments of silver to the East, owing to the rapid fall in the value in China, have almost entirely ceased; and it is scarcely probable, seeing the immense amount of treasure in the hands of the East India Company, in its various Dependencies estimated at £16,000,000 sterling, that any further trade will be resumed on anything like an extensive scale. In the value of that metal, very little change has taken place in it, but the demand has ruled heavy.

The Continental Exchanges have undergone a favourable change, as regards this country—gold being 0·40 per cent dearer in London than at Hamburgh, and 0·97 per cent dearer in London than in Paris. Should these prices continue, we may look forward to a return of a portion of the late heavy exports. There has been a moderate demand for money, and which has been fairly met by the private bankers. We may observe, however, that none but first-class bills have been discounted at ½ per cent. Doubtful ones have ranged as from 6 to 7 per cent.

Consols were very firm on Monday. The Three per Cents marked 95⅞ to 95½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94⅝; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95⅝ to 96⅛. Bank Stock was 219 to 218; India Stock, 258; Long Annuities, 19. India Bonds, par; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. South Sea Stock was done at 113. There was considerable activity in the market on Tuesday, and a rapid advance took place in prices. The Three per Cents, both for Money and the Account, were done as high as 96⅜, closing at 96⅜. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 97⅛. A good business was transacted on Wednesday, and the highest price for Consols was 96⅝, rather buyers. Long Annuities 19 1-16th. Ditto for 78, prem.

On Thursday Consols were steady, without any material change in the quotations. The Three per Cents, ex div. for the opening, were 96⅛ to 96⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 95⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97. Exchequer Bills were 3s. to 6s. prem.

The amount of bills drawn by the East India Company upon their respective Presidences, from the 24th ult. to the 7th inst., was £460,258 6s. 6d.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are of a more favourable character than those we had for some time past. Most of the operatives are returning to their employments, although on short time.

The Foreign House has ruled rather active on higher terms. Brazilian Bonds have been 98⅝; Chilian Six per Cents, 102; Ecuador, 4½; Grenada, Deferred, 19½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 66⅞; Portuguese Four per Cents, 42; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 20; Ditto New, Deferred, 9¾; Venezuela, 32; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 95¾.

On the whole, the market for Miscellaneous Shares has ruled steady, and prices have been well supported. British North American Bank Shares have sold at 64⅞; Chartered Bank of Asia, 4½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 9; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 13⅞; London Joint-Stock, 8¼; Union of Australia, 74⅞ to 75; Australian Agricultural Shares have been 40 to 48; British American Land, 68; Crystal Palaces, 7⅛; Ditto, New, 4⅞; General Screw Steam Company, 12½; Hecla Iron Works, 3; North British Australasian, 3; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6⅞; Scottish Australian Investment, 2¾; South Australian Land, 76; Van Diemen's Land, 16; Hungerford Bridge Shares have marked 12; Water co. (2), Hankall, 27; Alliance Insurance, 50; County, 125; Globe, 143; Imperial Fire, 375; Pelican, 45; Phœnix, 186; Royal Exchange, 240; Sun, 63; Victoria Docks, 7⅞; Wrexam Mineral, 3½ ex div.

British American Land, 60; Canada Six per cent Bonds, 115; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 72¾.

The market for Railway Shares has been firm. In most instances, prices have had an upward tendency. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 21¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 8¾; Caledonian, 66⅝; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 46; East Anglian, 2¼; Eastern Counties, 12⅝; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 82½; Great Northern, 104½; Ditto, A. Stock, 60¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103¾; Great Western, 84; Lancaster and Carlisle (Thirds), 12 prem.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 83; Ditto, Thirds, 11; London, Brighton, and Blackwall, 8⅜; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 9⅝; London and Brighton, 99¾; London and North-Western, 102½; Ditto, 250 Share, 1⅝; London and South-Western, 78; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24; Midland, 64; Newry and Enniskillen, 2⅞; North Britain, 33¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; Shrewsbury Union, 2¾; South Wales, 23¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6; York, New castle, and Berwick, 65½; Ditto Extension, 11⅝; York and North Midland, 49¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾; Midland Bradford, 90½; Northern and Eastern, Six per Cent, 68; Wear Valley, 31½; Wilts and Somerset, 89.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 18; Eastern Counties Extension, No. 3, 1¼ prem; Ditto, Six per Cent Stock, 14½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 121; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Rights, 8¾; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; Ditto, Irredeemable, 99; London and Brighton, Six per Cent, 149; London, Tilbury, and Enniskillen, 12¾; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent Stock, 149¾; North British, 10¾; South-Eastern, 94.

FOREIGN. Grand Trunk of Canada, 7¾; Luxembourg, 10⅝; Namur and Liege (with interest), 8⅝; Ditto, ex int., 6¾; Paris and Lyons, 26⅝; South Eastern of France, 2⅜. Mines Shares have been flat. On Thursday, Agua Frias were 1⅞; Australian, 2½; Imperial Brazilian, 6; St. John del Rey, 38; Cobre Copper, 40¾; Copiago, 15½; and United Mexican, 4¼ to 4.

Friday Evening.

The market for Consols has ruled steady to-day, and prices have been on the advance. The Three per Cents for the Opening have marked 96⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 95⅝; Bank Stock, 220; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97⅝; Bank Stock, 220; India Bonds, 4s.; and Exchequer Bills, 5s., 8s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares remain firm.

THE MARKETS.

JOHN EXCHANGE, Friday.—The quantity of wheat received fresh up to this morning's markets from Essex, Kent, &c., was very moderate, and we had small arrivals by land carriage. The show of samples was limited; nevertheless the demand for all descriptions of English wheat was very inactive, at barely Monday's currency. Foreign wheat we were fairly supplied. Good red Baltic parcels were to somewhat improved request, as full prices were paid. All other lots moved off slowly, at late rates. In floating cargoes very little transaction took place. The show of barley was seasonably good. Dealers purchased cautiously, at late figures. We had a dull sale for malt, on former terms. The supply of oats being small, holders were firm, and prices were well supported. Beans, peas, and flour remained dull very little attention. The top price of the latter was 70s. per 280 lbs.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 2110 quarters; barley, 1950; malt, 1640; oats, 3720 flour, 2330. Irish: barley, 700; oats, 2520. Foreign: wheat, 9990; barley, 4320; oats, 3910.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 37s; ditto, white, 42s. to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 37s.; ditto, white, 42s. to —s.; rye, 38s. to 40s., grinding barley, 22s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 27s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 39s.; Lincoln and Norfolk oats, 18s. to 20s.; brown ditto, 16s. to 18s.; Yorkshire and Scotch ditto, 20s. to 22s.; Scotch and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire beans, 34s. to 36s.; Essex and Suffolk ditto, 37s. to 38s.; Kingston ditto, 40s. to 41s.; black, 32s. to 34s.; tick, white, 32s to 33s.; tick beans, new, 41s. to 43s.; ditto, old, 46s. to 48s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maples, 42s. to 43s.; white, new, 41s. to —s.; boilers, 40s. to 42s.; marrow, Town-made flour, 52s. to 70s.; Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire, and Stockton, 44s. to 47s. per 280 lbs. *Foreign:* French flour, —s. to —s. per sack; wheat, 35s. to 38s. per bushel.

ARRIVALS.—For most kinds of seeds the demand is inactive, at last week's prices. Tares are quite as dear as last advised.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s. to 60s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s to 54s.; baxseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 18s. per cwt.; Brown mustard, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; and tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of twenty-four quarters. Linseed cakes, £6 to £6 10s.; ditto, foreign, £5 5s. to £5 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s per ton. Canary, 60s. to 70s. per quarter. Clover-seed unsold.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 72s. 7d.; barley, 40s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 47s. 1d.; beans, 35s. 9d.; peas, 35s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 71s. 11d.; barley, 41s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 8d.; rye, 47s. 11d.; beans, 36s. 4d.; peas, 35s. 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn. Wheat, [illegible] barley, 2s.; oats, 2s.; rye, 4s.; beans, 4s.; peas, 4s.

Quantities of Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 16,000 quarters; barley, 165 [illegible]; oats, 157 beans, 480; peas, 1200 quarters.

Bread.—The prices of wholesome bread in the metropolis are from 10½d. to 11d.; of households ditto, 9d. to 10d. per 4lb. loaf.

Tea.—The demand for all kinds of tea continues steady, at full prices. Congou, congou, has sold at 1s 3d to 1s. 5d. per lb. The total deliveries to the [illegible] yellow 3s. 4d. per lb. [illegible]

Sugar.—Very moderate sales of raw sugar have taken place, on offer this week. Improved quite equal to [illegible] Refined Bowers, 37s. 6d. to 38s.; Bowes, mediums, 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; fine, 37s. 6d. to 38s.; Refined goods have given way 6d. Brown lumps, 42s. to 43s. 6d.; grocery, 42s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt. The total clearances, to the 3rd inst., were 6,467,591 cwts., against 5,830,166 ditto in 1852.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon has changed hands at 47s. per cwt. Plantation kinds support former terms. In foreign coffee very little is doing.

Rice. On market is dull, and prices are about 3d per cwt. lower.

Provisions. For all kinds of butter we have to report a dull sale, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s. per cwt. The bacon market is heavy, and prices continue to decline. Waterford, streaky, 57s. to 59s.; fleay, 56s. to 58s. per cwt. Prime hams are quite as dear as last week. Most other kinds of provisions are selling on former terms.

Tallow.—The demand is steady P.Y.C., on the spot, 57s.; and for the spring, 57s. 3d. per cwt. Town tallow 55s. 6d.; not cash.

Oils.—Linseed, cod, and sunflower, are in request, and dearer. Other oils are steady. Turpentine is lower. Spirits, £2 16s., on pennheoon, £3 15s.; rough, 14 per cwt.

Spirits.—There is no sale for rum is tolerably steady. From Leewards, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6¼d.; and East India, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy is firm. Sales of cognac, best brau is of 1851, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; 1850 ditto, 5s. 7d. to 6s. 4d.; other, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per gallon. British-made spirits, 10s. 8d.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £6 6s., and straw, £1 15s. to £2 2s. per load.

Wool.—English qualities are steady, and prices are well supported. Foreign and colonial parcels are about unusual

Potatoes.—About an average business is doing in most kinds, at from 55s to 150s. per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Lambton, 21s.; Hetton, 20s.; Newcastle, 20s.; Caunsh, 20s.; Haugh Hall, 20s.; South Kelloh, 20s.; Plummer, 20s.; Richmond, 20s.

Hops (Tuesday).—Our markets is very dull, and prices have a downward tendency. Foreign hops are selling at from £7 7s. to £9 9s. per cwt. This week's imports are—2 bags from Hamburg, 1 ditto from Rotterdam, 143 from Zealand, and 24 from Amsterdam. New Mid and last have pockets £4 4s. to £18 5s.; New Weald £11 0s. to £[illegible] per cwt.

Spirits (Friday).—To-day's market was very inactive, at a decline in the quotations of one farthing per gallon. Malt whisky was in moderate request, at previous rates. Grain spirits the demand ruled firm, and, in some instances, prices were slightly [illegible] the numbers of sheep were rather limited, as compared [illegible] Monday's currency. Beasts were in moderate request, at from 4s to 4s 2d per 8lbs. Calves were in fair demand, at from 4s 4d to 5s 4d per 8lbs. Prime Scots, 5s. Pigs were in limited request, at from 4s to 4s 4d per 8lbs.

SMITHFIELD (Monday).—Only a moderate supply of foreign stock was on sale this morning. Our own grazing breeders had, on sale, a good show of beasts, which moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. Scarcely any cows were inquired for. Calves were in limited request, at previous rates. Sheep sold dull but not cheaper. Hogs were in heavy, at from £14 to £15 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Down [illegible] 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large [illegible] 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; large sows, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 21s. to 28s.; [illegible] 18s. to 24s.; [illegible] 18s. to 24s.; sheep, 402; calves, 46; pigs, 264. Foreign: Beasts, 220; sheep, 510; calves, 49.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The trade ruled steady, at our quotations.—

To sink the offals.—Inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; large cows, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large calves, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large pigs, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. BAYERS, High-street, Wandsworth, Surrey, carpenter and upholsterer.

A. HARDWICK, High-street Windsor, Berks, linen draper. E. H. STREET, [illegible], Dover, cabinet maker. J. BLOOMER and PHILIPPS BLOOMER, Ewhurst, Surrey, joiners. [illegible] Rue. W. M'CURTIN and J. R. RILEY, Liverpool, commission merchants. [illegible] CHARLES, Liverpool, importer of French and German goods.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

D. M'KENZIE, Aberdeen, hair-keeper. R. Mc. THOMPSON, [illegible] wright, writer to the Signet. J. REID PERSON, Edinburgh, [illegible] Glasgow, grain merchant and commission agent. J. MILCHRIST, Milton of Nairne [illegible] and [illegible] Nairnshire.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 8.

30th Foot.—Major-General H. Godwin, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Major-General Sir W. Gomm, G.C.B.

DIED.—Col Sir J. Chase, K.C.B., to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty.—To be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army: Majors F. Whinyates, A. C. Errington, C. A. Edwards, A. Elliot. To be Majors in the Army: Captains A. N. Campbell, W. T. Bruce, C. Le Mesurier, Colonels in the Army in the East Indies: Majors J. Purton, J. Wickeman, W. Hill, J. G. Smith, C. Lee, H. Fraser, G. D. Armstrong, H. Cotton, and S. Reid.—To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Captains W. A. J. Mayhew, S. G. C. Hessad, G. Adam, A. R. Dallas, W. F. Reinhall, A. Fyfe, Commissariat Department, to be Deputy Assistants, &c.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 7.

Royal Regiment: Lieutenant-General Sir G. W. Pasley, K.C.B., to be Colonel of Marines, vice Major-General Augustus de Bosset.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 7.

The following promotions have taken place in consequence of the [illegible] Rear-Admiral of the White Sir W. [illegible] Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to be Rear-Admiral of the White. Captain [illegible] to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Captain the Hon. M. Stopford to be [illegible] Admiral of the White. Captain H. Fraser, C.B., Captain [illegible] to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Retired Captain W. Bethano, R.N., has also been promoted to be [illegible]

JAMES, Oxford-street, and John-street, Oxford-street, trunk-maker.

BANKRUPTS.

J. SADLER, Vere-street, Clare-market, wine merchant and maltster. T. SHELTON, Rotherhithe-street, Middlesex, grocer. F. SALTER, York place, Pentonville-road, Middlesex, [illegible] of musician and composer. J. [illegible] Bridge-street, Southwark, Surrey, [illegible] and [illegible] J. L. WARD, Fulham, Surrey, [illegible] Lancashire, cotton-spinner. C. S. WILKINSON, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Middlesex, [illegible] HEANEY, Mark-lane, wine merchant. G. A. CLARKE, late of Macclesfield, but now of Manchester. F. OLIVER, Edward-street, Hemp-on, and Llambadarnfawr, Cardiganshire, dealer in railway shares and [illegible]

BIRTHS.

BATTYE.—At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Battye, of a son.

BOOTHBY.—At the Rectory, Welwyn, Herts, Lady Boothby, of a daughter.

BROUGHAM.—In Grosvenor-square, the wife of W. Brougham, Esq., of a son.

CRANLEY.—The Viscountess Cranley, of a daughter.

HARRISON.—At Hyde Park-gate, the wife of Rev. J. Harrison, of a son.

HORNER.—In Upper Harley-street, the wife of the Rev J. Horner, of a son.

JESSE.—On the 4th inst., the wife of Captain Jesse, Royal [illegible] of a daughter

PARKIN.—At the Rectory, South Kelsey, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. L. Parkin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON—HILLER.—At the British Embassy, Brussels, T. Bart a Esq., of Bexhill, Sussex, to Maryanne, eldest daughter of J. Hiller, Esq., of Roberisbridge, in the same county.

DOE—LARKIN.—At Dunblane St. Andrew, Wilts, the Rev. [illegible] Doe, M.A., to Hannah Merrick, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Hinds, M.A., Prebendary of [illegible]

HAMLEY—SUTTON.—At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. [illegible] Hamley, eldest son of T. Hewlett, Esq., Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Virginia, eldest daughter of Sir A. Stephen, Chief Justice of [illegible]

SELWYN—PRETHEROE.—At [illegible] Plymouth, [illegible] Selwyn, Esq., to Frances, eldest daughter of A. Pretheroe, Esq., [illegible] Cornwall.

SARSON—WOODROFFE.—On the 6th inst., at [illegible] Grosvenor-square, Walter, eldest son of [illegible] Sarson, of [illegible] Meadow of the late Skyrmer G. Woodroffe, Esq., of Hanover-square.

TATHAM—CRAWFORD.—At Rodbourney, Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Tathamough, C.B., 1st Regt., to Flora Sophia Emma, only daughter of D. Grant, Esq., of Cambridge-villas, Notting-hill.

DEATHS.

CHANTO.—On the 4th inst., at Somerton, Agnes, second daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Chanto, aged 24.

COMYN.—On the 3rd inst., at Richmond, Edward Anstey Comyn, Esq., aged 61.

DAINES.—At Catisfield Lodge, near Fareham, Hants, J. R. Daines, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red, aged 68.

EBORALL.—On the 30th ult., at his residence, Broomfield-house, Handsworth, Birmingham, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Eborall, R.N., for many years one of the chief officers of the London and North-Western Railway, aged 63.

HOLMES.—On the 4th inst., at her residence, Oxmantown-place, Parsonstown, Ireland, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, Mary, relict of George Washington Holmes, late Major 93rd Highlanders.

OPIE.—On the 2nd inst., at [illegible] Norwich, in the Castle meadow, Norwich, aged eighty-five, Amelia Opie, widow of J. Opie, Esq., R.A., and only daughter of the late J. Alderson, M.D., of Norwich.

SIR.—On the 6th inst., T. Roe, Esq., of Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square, and Temple Chambers, Fleet-street, age 69.

TRABERNE.—At St. Hilary, in the county of Glamorgan, the Rev. G. Traberne, rector of St. George's, aged 80.

WITHAM.—At Higham, Suffolk, Sir C. Witham, K.L., Lieutenant in H.M. Navy, aged 81.

FAVOURITES OF THE ROYAL STUD

We have given on the next page an Engraving of a Group of Horses from her Majesty's stables. The black horse with a star on his forehead is her Majesty's favourite charger, Begdale, which she rode twice at the Chobham Encampment. The one facing him is a bay, Hyperion, the favourite charger of H.R.H. Prince Albert, on which he rode by the side of her Majesty, at the Camp. The grey is Khorsead, an Arab of pure race; presented to her Majesty by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the great Parsee Merchant of Bombay, on whom the honour of knighthood was conferred some years since. Next to the grey Arab is Said, a bay; presented to her Majesty by the Imaum of Muscat. A pair presented to William IV., by the same Potentate, were sold, at his Majesty's death, to the King of Prussia, who has bred excellent artillery horses, by crossing with Arabs. On the left-hand corner is Hamman, a half-bred Arab, [illegible] Majesty's favourite riding horse, which was presented to her Majesty by Prince [illegible] Pasha, [illegible] Pasquis, presented to the Prince of Wales by the President [illegible] and Caspar, which is his Royal Highness' favourite.

HER MAJESTY'S RIDING-HORSE. GREY MEXICAN PONY, PAQUITA. HER MAJESTY'S BLACK CHARGER. PRINCE ALBERT'S BAY CHARGER [illegible] PRINCE OF WALES'S PONY [illegible] GREY ARAB, KHORSEED. BROWN ARAB, SAID.

FAVOURITES OF THE ROYAL STUD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 658.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1853. [PRICE, WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE WAR AND THE CONFERENCE.

THE Turks have achieved very considerable success in Wallachia and in Asia; and Russia has achieved a small success in the Black Sea. We suppose that neither the one nor the other will have much influence upon the fortune of the war. The Turks needed success to inspire them with self-reliance; and the Turkish Generals have proved themselves equal to their task. The fear was that the Turks would grow too confident, and that they required a reverse to bring them to reason. The Russians—or, more properly speaking, the Czar (for we cannot consider the dispute a national one when the ambition of a single individual has caused the war, and his single caprice or fear might end it)—also needed a victory, as a salve to that wounded self-love which has hitherto played so sorry a part before Europe. We could almost have wished that the Russian victory at Sinope had been of greater value; if it could have been the means of soothing the exasperation that the Emperor Nicholas must have felt at seeing himself so foiled by the allies of Turkey, and so beaten by Turkey herself. But this Black Sea battle—even upon the showing of the Russian despatches, from which we derive our only knowledge of it—is but little to boast of. A Turkish Pacha, with a few transports, was conveying troops and ammunition to the coast of Circassia, when he was attacked by a greatly superior force of Russian ships of the line, and conquered, after an engagement so severe as to render it difficult for the Russian Admiral to steer thirty-six leagues across the Black Sea, from Sinope to Sebastopol. So small an egg of victory is surely not worth the lusty cackle that has been made over it. If, however, the event be agreeable to Russia, and shall induce the Czar to stoop from his lofty isolation, and so far to mingle in the crowd of men and nations, as to listen for the first time to reasonable projects of pacification, the world will not begrudge him his victory.

War is so dreadful an evil that the statesmen of the west of Europe deserve all possible respect and gratitude for the long-continued efforts they have made to prevent it. Whatever may happen in the future, the Governments of Great Britain and France—and, in a minor degree, those of Austria and Prussia—will not be liable to the reproach of having neglected any precaution or spared any pains to avert the mischief. The new Conference that has been summoned is a fresh proof of their anxiety to spare this generation so barbarising a calamity as a general war. Yet it is very much to be doubted whether the successful diplomacy of the Four Allied Powers at the present stage of the conflict would be productive of all the benefits expected; or that it would ultimately prevent a far more sanguinary war than the one which is now raging. The Emperor of Russia needs a lesson. He requires to know his true place and his real weight. The peaceable and industrious people of the middle and west of Europe cannot afford to be periodically annoyed by the dread of his power and ambition. Since the year 1812, when Napoleon shut his eyes, and dashed his imperial forehead against an icy rock which he could not move; and since 1814, when Russia wiped out the shame of her own invasion by parading her Cossacks through the streets of Paris—a degradation which the French have never forgiven—the Czars have traded upon the unwieldiness of their empire. The Czar Nicholas has cleverly contrived to frighten the timid into the belief that Russia is very powerful, because she is very big; and as invincible, when it pleases her to become an aggressor, as she was when Napoleon was ill-advised enough to run his famous muck against her, bruising his head and heels in the rash encounter. All these ideas require to be wiped out—not only from the minds of the people of Europe, and more especially from those of Germany, but out of the mind of the Czar himself. Such of his people as have any mind at all upon the subject, require similar enlightenment. Were the new Conference to draw up a basis of pacification satisfactory both to Turks and Russians, it would, doubtless, save the present effusion of much innocent blood; but would it humble the pride of Russia sufficiently to justify the hope that she would not repeat the same game at the first convenient opportunity? We think not. There is a vulgar saying in the streets of London, that when a man is too "bounceable," it is necessary "to take the bounce out of him." Russia is, and has been for nearly forty years, in this "bounceable" position; and it would administer to her own future welfare, and to the world's repose, if she could be effectually humbled at the present time. An actual measurement and gauge of her strength with any one of the three antagonists, that either is, or speedily may be, opposed to her, will be the means of dispelling the illusion of her invincibility, among many others which it is the interest of Russia to maintain, but of Europe to destroy.

From all that is known of the present character of the Czar—from all that we read of his published proclamations (in which the insolence and the blasphemy seem to strive for pre-eminence)—and from all that we can gather from the openly avowed or covertly hinted opinions of the agents and emissaries of his Government, it is unlikely that the Conference will be able to impose peace upon the belligerents, until the war has run a much longer course. We know what desperate things are done in smaller circles by private persons, when foiled ambition, or spite, or wounded vanity, is the motive power that impels them to action. All history teaches us how irresistible these forces are, in driving mighty states and sovereigns to violent courses,

NICHOLAS, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—FROM THE LATEST PORTRAIT, JUST PUBLISHED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

which prudence and sound policy would condemn. The undisturbed possession of supreme and irresponsible power for a third part of a century; the notion, daily and hourly dinned into his ears, and instilled into his mind, by slavish worshippers and interested advisers, that he is not only an earthly sovereign, but the vicegerent and representative of Heaven, in all matters of conscience; added to the terror which his name and arms have excited throughout the ignorant population of the states that border upon his heterogeneous and chaotic empire—all these are elements in the character and position of the Czar, which lead the world to anticipate that he will persevere in his designs until the opposition of superior force shall render perseverance no longer possible. Were he the responsible minister of a Constitutional Government, or even of an ambitious sovereign, it is probable that the victory of Sinope, coming so soon after, and as if to counterbalance, the defeats at Oltenitza and San Nicholas, and the general successes of Selim Pacha in Asia, would afford him the pretext for a display of prudence under the guise of magnanimity. But, being responsible to no human authority, it is more probable that one success—small as it is—will urge him to attempt another, or to procrastinate in the hope of new advantages. He knows that delay—prejudicial, if not fatal, to his opponent—might be favourable, and could not be fatal, to himself. In this case, Great Britain and France, who have not yet taken any part in the war, though they have done so much to prevent or to shorten it, will have to become principals, instead of advisers or umpires. The capture of Sebastopol and Odessa, and the destruction of the Russian fleets in the Black Sea by the combined fleets of Great Britain and France, will thus be the necessary preliminaries to any further negotiations, if those of the Conference should fail, as in all probability they will. To that consummation events are rapidly tending. On the morrow of that day, the Czar, like the Wedding Guest in the "Ancient Mariner," will arise "a sadder and a wise man." On the morrow of that day, also, will Europe be delivered from an incubus that has too long sat upon her breast; and Russia will assume her proper proportions and her befitting level in the great commonwealth of nations.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Imperial receptions at the Tuileries commence on the 1st of January. On that occasion there is to be a grand assembly—*les demoiselles* excluded—for the solemn inauguration of the *manteau de cour* (train) That of the Empress is to be in cloth of silver, trimmed with silver blonde sprinkled with flowers. It is commanded that only members of the Imperial family are to wear the bees. The train becoming a necessary appendage at all Court receptions, it is predicted that the number who aspire to the honour of a presentation will be immensely diminished. The *manteau* forming no part of the rest of the dress, cannot, it is computed, be obtained under £25 or £30 at least; hence great lamentations among a large class of fair dames, who would fain make their appearance in the *salons* of the Tuileries, if the distinction could only be attained on more reasonable terms. Evidently the aristocracy of the Chaussée d'Antin will beat that of the Faubourg St. Honore—the Faubourg St. Germain *est hors de question* in all Imperial *réunions*—out of the field, except among the diplomatists and other wealthy foreigners who inhabit that quarter. Louis Napoleon is, after this occasion, to hold weekly receptions, to which invitations will be issued in a certain series; and on the 31st inst. the Princess Mathilde is to offer a grand ball to their Majesties.

A new list of senators is spoken of for the coming year. Many attempts have been and are being made, to win over, by the conferring of this dignity, certain persons who have hitherto held faithful to other causes and opinions. The success of these attempts yet remains unknown, as some of the names rumoured as likely to appear in the new list are warmly disputed by other parties—those of the Duce de Noailles and Valmy more especially. M. Dupin *aîne* will, there is little doubt, be one of those named to the post in question.

It is said that the Emperor intends, as a mark of his extreme satisfaction at the successful efforts of M. de Bourquency in the affair of the signing of the protocol of the Four Powers, to accord him a promotion in the order of the Legion of Honour; and further to present him with a snuff-box of great value, bearing his portrait, and that of the Empress, painted by Winterhalter.

The inauguration of the statue of the Maréchal Ney took place with much pomp, and the ceremony, presided over by the ex-K ng Jerome, was numerously attended. The Maréchal St. Arnaud pronounced a speech on the occasion, greeted with much applause; he was followed by M. Dupin *aîné*, whose discours was of an infinitely more political tendency—a fact which, it is hinted, is not altogether foreign to the probability of his approaching elevation, it being supposed previously that he was a warm advocate for the fusion of Frohsdorf

M. Thiers, in addition to the study of history and literature, employs his leisure in the forming a collection of paintings, sculpture, and other objects of *virtu*. It is said that he has the intention of writing a *brochure* on the progress and movement of art since the year 1830—the number of copies printed not to exceed fifty.

M. de Lamartine has published in his monthly number of the *Civilisateur*, a study on Cromwell, whom, as he states in a curious preface, he regards i a new view—simply that of a fanatic.

Various curious and interesting sales of books, correspondence, and autographs are announced as about shortly to take place; but, in consequence of certain scandals greatly complained of—some relating to living persons—in the headings of the catalogue of the famous *vente, Tremont*, the Government has the intention of exercising in future a strict surveillance over all such sales. On the 28th of last month commenced a sale of most interesting autographs, which, independent of a complete set of those of the Marshals of the Empire, contained forty-three letters of Napoleon, some addressed to Talleyrand, others to General Savary, and all those concerning the campaigns of France to the Duc de Raguse. This part of the sale, however, was stopped by the reclamation of some o. the Duc's family, and all these letters were withdrawn. Some of these epistles are extremely curious, and we regret that our limits will not permit our quoting them. In the same collection is a letter from the late Duke of Wellington, written from Brussels a fortnight before the Battle of Waterloo, to the Duc de Raguse. From this document, which is of six pages, we cite some passages, which form the *resumé*:—

The principle on which you act is generally true and good; an honest man cannot serve in the ranks of the enemies of his country. * * We are the enemies of one man and of his adherents, who has used his influence over the French army to overthrow the throne of the King, so as to subjugate France, and then to revive for us all the days of misfortune which we thought we had escaped. We are at war with him because we all feel that we cannot be at peace. It is a misfortune for France that she becomes the theatre of a war which this man necessitates, and of which he is the cause and the end; but she must not think that this war is directed against her * * On the contrary. Although I agree with you that you do well to keep away for the moment, I strongly advise you not to do so too long.

The small-pox has been making terrible ravages both in Paris and the departments. At Sarthe, the Bishop of Mazas has been obliged to break up his great seminary, in consequence of the violence of the disease, which has killed the Professor of Philosophy, and attacked several other professors, as well as upwards of forty of the scholars. The cholera, the cholerine, and the influenza are no less prevalent

M. Emile de Girardin's pamphlet, "Solution de la Question d'Orient" being exhausted in a few days, a second edition, with an addition of twenty-four pages, has already made its appearance, and is selling with no less rapidity than the first. This work, contains in an appendix, all the documents, relative to the affair which now occupies the attention of Europe.

Mademoiselle Georges—the beautiful, the gifted, the beloved, the admired, the celebrated—who fifty years ago made her début at the Théâtre Français—who turned all heads and all hearts, from Napoleon's to those of the poorest *ouvrier* who could scrape together a sufficient sum to obtain the worst place in the theatre—Mdlle Georges, after a retreat of a quarter of a century, once more makes her final appearance on the same stage that formerly witnessed her triumphs, in "Rodogune," which, we believe, has not been played since represented by her. We hope next week to give a description of this *solennité*, which for the moment takes the place of the *question d'Orient*, if not at the Bourse, at least in the *salons*. Alexander Dumas—the indefatigable, the *undiscouragea*ble (to coin a word) having had his second *Jeunesse* nipped in the bud by the merciless *Censeur*, has, nothing daunted, started with a third, written by steam, like its predecessor; but, as the youth of kings seem to *porter malheur* to his efforts, he has this time taken the *Jeunesse de Louis* as his theme: we heartily wish him, like Jacob Faithful's father, "better luck next time." The Italian Opera makes its way with difficulty, and does not attract as it was expected to do. The Grand Opéra weeps the departure of Mdlle. Rosati. The Gymnase continues to draw crowds to "Diane de Lys;" the Variétés fails to do so to "Diane de Lys et de Camelia." The Gaîté has an immense success with "Les Cosaques;" and the Odéon succeeds better with "Mauprat" since it has cut the piece down a little—frankly, six acts of anything is a trial of patience. At the Vaudeville, the "Genevève" of M. de Lamartine—that sweet and tender elegy—has been dramatised by MM. de Couralles and Jaime *fils*. We need hardly say the success was more—or less—than mediocre. Such a composition *must* lose its vaporous charm, its virginal purity, behind the footlights. As well try to seize and embody, and present to the public, the mist of the morning clothed in the properties of the theatre.

The hope of a successful issue for the labours of the Conference on the affairs of the East rather diminishes than increases, for it is asserted in the diplomatic circles of Paris that the idea of a new mediation came from Austria, and that no pledge has been given by the Emperor of Austria that he will take part in active measures against Russia if the Czar should refuse to subscribe to the views of the Conference.

The official reports of the police, addressed to the Central Administration, mention a frightful increase in the number of incendiary fires throughout France. The departments the most cruelly visited are those of the Oise, Aisne, Ille et Vilaine, Ardennes, &c. Everywhere the authorities are on the watch, and the gendarmerie perform continual patrols; but hitherto only a small number of incendiaries have been arrested.

Since his return from Fontainebleau, the Emperor has, almost unattended, paid several visits to the public buildings of the capital. On Sunday afternoon the Emperor, dressed in plain clothes, left the Tuileries, and went to the Museum, where he walked about in the midst of a crowd of persons who generally assemble there on Sundays. After having visited several of the halls, he again crossed the court of the Louvre, to visit the works on the side of St. Germain l'Auxerrois; after which his Majesty walked back to the Tuileries, examining the new buildings of the Louvre in his way. In the evening their Majesties went to the Opéra Comique. On Monday afternoon the Emperor drove along the Boulevards, and visited the rue de Strasbourg, the opening of which took place on Saturday. No escort, beyond two gendarmes, as outriders, and two after the third carriage, attended him.

The rise in the price of wheat, which recommenced last week, has made further progress, and flour has reached a higher figure than any hitherto quoted.

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A naval action has been fought on the coast of Asia Minor, ending in the total destruction of a portion of the Ottoman fleet. The engagement is thus described in the *Moniteur*:—

On the 30th November the Russian Admiral Nachimoff, at the head of six ships of the line, forced the entrance of the harbour of Sinope, and destroyed, in an engagement which lasted one hour, seven frigates, two corvettes, a steam-boat, and three transports. The frigate the least injured, which the Russians were bringing to Sebastopol, was abandoned at sea, and Osman Pacha, with his staff, was taken on board the Admiral's ship. An aide de camp of Prince Menschikoff brought the news to Odessa on the 5th December.

Further accounts state the battle began at an hour's distance from Sinope. The larger Turkish vessels which were destroyed had each 800 soldiers, besides artillerymen, on board, and a large sum of money, being bound for the east coast of the Black Sea. A fourteenth vessel escaped undamaged.

Advices from Bucharest of the 10th, state that the Russian squadron which destroyed the Turkish vessels at Sinope, consisted of four ships of 120 guns, and four of 86 guns, commanded by Admiral Nachimoff Admiral Cornilof arrived afterwards in the steamer *Odrian*. Three Turkish ships were set on fire by the enemy, but it was impossible to secure the prizes. The Russian ships were greatly damaged, and required many repairs to enable them to reach Sebastopol. Four hundred Turkish guns were sunk. The above is authentic

The carnage at Sinope is described as immense. A private letter from Vienna says that Osman Pacha succeeded in landing at Sinope the warlike stores and the crews from the transports which he was charged with escorting to Trebizond, and which were not captured by the Russians, and that the landing was effected while Osman was, with much gallantry, defending the entrance of the port.

Sinope is a port on the coast of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, situate midway between Constantinople and Trebizond, nearly opposite Sebastopol, at the points where the Euxine is narrowest; it is distant from that Russian fortress about 150 miles. The Russians crozed it in twenty-four hours, and returned to Sebastopol in the same time. Sinope is the best harbour on the coast of Asia Minor, situated about 300 miles from the Bosphorus. The town of Sinope is built on the isthmus of a peninsula jutting out into the Euxine, and forming two capacious harbours. That to the south-east is used by the Turks as a naval station. The town is square, flanked with towers, and covered by a small citadel; but, in spite of the importance of the place, it has long been considered the most vulnerable point on the whole north coast of Asia Minor. The squadron which the Russians have demolished was a convoy bound with troops and arms for some point on the coast of Asia, and, it is believed, that the Russian cruisers pursued this convoy into the road of Sinope. The land batteries of the port appear to have been quite incompetent to meet the fire of the ships, and this engagement furnishes another example of the comparative weakness of ordinary fortifications when opposed to modern naval gunnery. After the destruction of no less than twelve turkish vessels, without taking a single prize in a state to be removed to Sebastopol, the Russian ships were themselves in a condition to reach that harbour with difficulty. The havoc which is described to have taken place shows that the ships on both sides were fought with great gallantry. The Russians had, however, by their own account, a vast superiority of force, and Osman Bey, the Turkish commander, only surrendered at the last extremity. It has also been suggested that, as Sinope is a naval arsenal, it is possible that some of the vessels destroyed by the Russians were built in the port. The importance attached to this victory by Russia may be inferred from the fact that Prince Menschikoff, the original author of these calamities and the instrument of this fresh outrage, hurried from Odessa to St. Petersburg, to lay the news of this victory at the feet of the Czar.

The defeat at Sinope was known at Constantinople on the 3rd, when great excitement prevailed. A Grand Divan was held, at which all the foreign Minister were present. The English and French Ambassadors were urged to despatch the combined fleets into the Black Sea, but they had an audience of the Sultan, at which it was resolved not to send the whole fleets at once, but four frigates, to obtain more precise information. Accordingly, four steam-frigates were immediately despatched from the combined squadrons to Sinope, and two other steam frigates to Varna, for the purpose of procuring precise intelligence. There was no doubt that, upon the return of these vessels, the combined fleets would traverse entire the Black Sea, to prevent, if possible, any further collision between the Russian and Turkish naval forces

It is well ascertained that on the 28th of November, two days prior to the action, the principal divisions of the Turkish fleet were at anchor in the Bosphorus. Admiral Slade had brought back his division some days before, with the exception of one frigate, which had taken shelter at Sinope, and great satisfaction had been expressed that at this inclement season of the year the line-of-battle ships and frigates were safe in harbour.

The Turks continue to be successful in Asia. The two corps of Batoum and Anatolia were advancing on the Russian territory, and were to unite at Tefis. The Turks have obtained some important advantages over the Russians in the neighbourhood of Teflis. A majority of the inhabitants of Georgia had declared in favour of the Turks. The Turkish division of Bajazid entered the Russian territory in the province of Erivan on the 24th October. The Russian advanced guard having been attacked by 3000 Bashi-Bozouks, who preceded the Turkish division, were completely routed, and the Turks continued their march to Erivan. Abdi Pacha entered the Russian territory in Georgia on the 10th November, with the greater portion of his army.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 1st December, state that the Russian fortress of Safa, near Chevketli, has been taken by the Turks; 400 Russians were killed, 200 escaped. On the 17th November 1200 Russians landed on the same coast, but Selim Pacha forced them to return to their ships. In this engagement the Russians had 400 killed, and lost one cannon. The Turks have advanced to Alexandrinople, in Georgia. Their attack upon that fortress was repulsed, but they have blockaded the citadel of Akhalzikh (or Akiats). Its fall was daily expected. Schamyl and Selim Pacha have taken various fortresses; and they surround Prince Woronzow on all sides in the vicinity of Tiflis. Near Fort St. Nicholas (Chevketli), the Russians were repulsed in an attempt to land 18,000 men. Both retreat was attended with heavy loss. The Russian army was cut off from a retreat to Russia. The Mussulman population of Georgia had risen in arms for Turkey. Goumri, Redu-Kaleh, and Kutais were in the hands of the Turks. Schamyl attacked the fortress of Zakhatala. It capitulated after thirty-six hours hard fighting. The loss on both sides was heavy. Kahetty also surrendered, after several days' fighting. Schamyl has taken Djein and three other Russian fortresses, and report says that he has also defeated 10,000 Russians under General Orbianoff

We hear from Bucharest that the Russians were pushing their troops forward on the road to Kalafat. The Turks were still engaged in fortifying that place. On the 26th ult., a Russian Major was killed in a skirmish near Giurgevo. The Turks were still holding the island of Mokan. Entrenchments have been thrown up round Bucharest. A re-commencement of hostilities is shortly expected on both banks of the Danube, especially between Krajova and Kalafat. The entire portion of Wallachia adjoining the Danube has been covered with water, which rendered it impossible for the Russians to make any movement in the neighbourhood of the river. Kalafat, fortified and garrisoned by 20,000 men, was regarded as impregnable.

On the 8th, 4000 men of Osten-Sacken's corps arrived at Jassy. A division of the same corps had been sent to Redout Kaleh, in Asia.

A *cordon* was to be formed along the line of the Dniester.

General von Budberg was at Jassy, and immediately proceeded to enter upon his duties as the Russian Commissioner Extraordinary, in which capacity he will discharge the duties of internal administration which have hitherto devolved upon the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia. The General will also have to make provision for the necessities of the army, under the instructions of Prince Gortschakoff, who is his superior officer.

A letter from Jassy states that Count Constantine Rakovitza, an aide-de-camp to Prince Gika, Hospodar of Moldavia, had been transported to Russia, on charge of having maintained a correspondence with one of his relatives attached to the camp of Omer Pacha

Affrays have taken place at Galacz between the Wallachian militia and the Russian troops. The people of Wallachia are refused to obey the orders of a Russian General The battalion in question and four companies of Wallachians were consigned to their barracks.

News of the 28th ult., from Constantinople, states that new propositions for the Conference, and the communication thereof by M. de Bruck to the representatives of the Powers. We are also told of an "autograph letter from the Queen of England to Lord Redcliffe, urged him to continue his efforts to induce the Divan to accept the last note proposed by England."

The following particulars relative to the scene of the late naval engagement will be read with interest:—

The town of Sinope (Sinoub of the Turks) is situate in Anatolia, on the southern shore of the Black Sea, half way between Constantinople and Trebizond, and about 120 leagues from each of these places. It is dependent on the Grand Pachalic of Angora, and has a population of from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The port extends to the east of the town, but, as it is not enclosed by any mole, it can only be considered as an open roadstead. The roadstead is defenced by batteries and by the castle of the town, a large massive construction, raised in the time of the Greek Emperors. The importance of Sinope consists in its naval arsenal and building-yard—the only one in Turkey besides that at Constantinople. Ships of the line and frigates are built there. The site, cut on the surrounding mountains, is very hard, and the vessels built at Sinope are considered as the best in the Turkish fleet. The engineers are, for the most part, foreigners, as the service in Turkey, also the workmen are Greeks of the country, who are paid from ten to twelve sous a day. The fortifications of the port are incomplete and in a bad state. In 1828, at the time of the attempt of Admiral Duckworth on Constantinople, when defended by General Sebastiani, the French Ambassador, that officer, comprehending the importance of Sinope, sent two Frein officers and two subofficers of engineers to repair the fortifications. Their first care was to erect a battery at the point of the promontory in such a position as to be able to command both sides of the peninsula and the entrance of the roadstead. They afterwards completed other works of defence, some of which were never executed, and the others were not kept in repair any more than the rest of the fortifications. Thus the place remained without security for forty years, and those which have been lately commenced had not received the necessary development. The Russians, in 1807, made an attack on Trebizond by sea, but were repulsed. In the days of Turkish glory, when anything against Sinope, the Turks persuaded themselves that they had nothing to fear, and they have just been roughly punished for their carelessness. It may be readily conceived that a shipwright-in-ordinary, their heavy ornaments, studding appearing in the roadstead, could soon knock to pieces such old and dilapidated ramparts. It cannot be called a sea-fight, since the Turkish vessels were all at anchor in the port. It appears, according to the despatches, that it is there that they were sunk by an irresistible superior fire, to which the Turkish batteries were not in a state to reply. The length of time The cannonade, we are told, only lasted one hour, and that space of time was sufficient to destroy thirteen vessels, ten of which were vessels of war, and three transports. If the war is to continue actively next year in Europe and in Asia, it will become a matter of great importance for the Turks to rebuild the fortifications of Sinope on the principles of modern art, and to put that place in security, not only against a *coup de main*, like the present, but also in a state to maintain a regular siege. If the Russians were to take possession of Sinope—which they could readily do in its present wretched and unprotected condition—they might make it a place impregnable against the Turks, and convert it into a kind of Gibraltar on the Turkish coast of the Black Sea. An establishment in a position of this kind, which would enable them to land a considerable body of troops, they would keep in check all the centre of Asia Minor, and cut off the communications between Constantinople and Erzeroum. The Turkish army of Armenia would then have not only to oppose the enemy on the side of Georgia, but it would be another army in its rear, and the Ottoman government would be obliged to organise a second army in Asia Minor These considerations cannot escape the notice of the European military officers who give strategic advice to the Ottoman Porte, and town of Sinope is built with the materials of the old Greek city, a colony of the Milesians. Sinope was the birth-place of Diogenes, and the capital of Mithridates. It includes took possession of it in the year 71 before Christ. The houses and the fortifications present a multitude of ancient ruins confusedly heaped together. There may be there seen Greek and Pehlvi agonian inscriptions, busts, and military statues. Travellers mention having seen an entire statue, placed head downwards in the walls of the castle All the towns of Asia Minor, formerly so flourishing in arts and commerce, present the same spectacle so afflicting to the eyes of Europeans. The Turks have vegetated for three centuries on these ruins without deriving a lesson from it. They appear at length to be awakened

to an idea of civilisation, and the shock which they have just received will, perhaps, benefit them for the future.

It is reported that the British Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran had suspended his diplomatic relations with the Persian Government, in consequence of that Power having resolved, as it is said, on the instigation of Russia, to take part against the Ottoman Porte, and to march an army to the frontier. This movement on the part of the Schah of Persia had for some time been apprehended, as his relations with Turkey were such as to induce him to take advantage of the incressing difficulties which encompass the Ottoman Empire. The intelligence, however, still requires confirmation. The Persians are reported to be marching upon Arabistan; and it is believed that a combined Russian and Persian force would march on Erzeroum.

SPAIN.

The Senate have adopted, by 106 votes to 69, the resolutions recommended by the majority of the Committee, to the effect that the Senate ought to proceed with a bill before it on the railways, instead of, in compliance with the wish of the Cabinet, dropping it, and waiting until a new bill on the subject, presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the Government, shall be sent up to the Senate. On the following day (the 10th inst.) a Royal decree was issued, by which the sittings of the Cortes have been suspended; and no day is fixed for their meeting again. Everything seems to portend a *coup d'état*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the *Victoria* steamship, we have information from the Cape of Good Hope to the 7th ult. The principal subject of interest was the pending fate of the Orange River Sovereignty, where Sir George Clerk, with plenary powers, was obtaining information regarding its future disposal. Great fears are entertained by the colonists that the Government will withdraw British protection from it, by which case they expect their farms will fall into the hands of the Boers.

On the 18th of October Colonel Nisbett, 60th Rifles, Commandant of British Kaffraria, was unfortunately drowned in the Kei River. He was visiting outposts, and, while crossing the river at a drift directly below Fort Cox, his horse stumbled, and he fell in. The recent heavy rains had swollen the stream, and greatly increased its rapidity. The body was found a mile below, eight days after the accident. The command of the 60th devolved on Captain Bligh, and Colonel Pool (of the Lancers) took command of British Kaffraria.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Overland Mail has brought dates from Calcutta to the 6th of November; Madras, 10; Shanghai, Oct. 5; Amoy, 12; Hong-Kong, 27; Bombay, 14; Batmah, Oct 23; Sydney, Sept. 20; Melbourne, 26; Adelaide, Oct. 1.

Pegu is still in an unsettled condition, and many attacks from the Dacoits have occurred. General Godwin died at Simla on the 26th October

Major H. Edwardes is appointed Commissioner at Peshawur.

Cholera has appeared in Bombay.

One hundred convicts mutinied at Rangoon, and the greater part of them were cut down.

At Shanghai and Amoy they are still fighting. At Foochowfoo there is great disaffection. Canton is quiet, but great apprehension prevails. Trade in China is good.

Great excitement prevailed at Whampoa, in consequence of the death of a Chinese female confined in prison by order of the British Consul. The Americans protected the English Consul.

The Constitution Bill of New South Wales had been read a second time, by a majority of 34 to 8.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The screw ship *Victoria* has brought the following dates:—Sydney, September 17; Melbourne, 23; Adelaide, 29; the Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 8; she is 84 days from Sydney, 78 from Melbourne, 72 from Adelaide, and 32 days 20 hours from the Cape of Good Hope. She brings on freight 134,000 ounces of gold, and has forty-four first and fifty-three second-class passengers, who probably possess over 20,000 fifty-three second-class passengers, who probably possess over 20,000 ounces of them having nuggets varying from thirty-four to sixty-five ounces each. The intelligence from the colonies generally is of a most satisfactory character.

At Sydney the rural and pastoral districts to the north were very prosperous, and high prices were given for stations. The city is free from robberies, and handsome build ngs are rising in all directions.

The news from the gold mining districts of Victoria is favourable, and the diggers are adopting a more scientific mode than formerly:—

The Golden Gully diggings are now spreading over a large extent of territory. Great things are expected of the Ovens during the ensuing summer. Bendigo also continues to maintain its reputation. But the chief talk, of late, has been about Ballarat, the first of our gold-fields, and still worthy of being ranked among the best. At the close of last month, several diggers there came upon what they called a regular "table of gold;" and those were so fortunate as to strike the line, took almost fabulous quantities out of their claims, which, from their richness, received the appellation of the "jewellers' shop." The escort returns having confirmed the current reports, a "rush" was the immediate consequence; though, from the nature of the new diggings in that quarter, multitudes will be doomed to disappointment. All the heavy finds have been obtained by deep sinking. The depth of the holes is frequently from 60 to 120 feet, and many very productive ones have lately been above 100

Some of the holes in Canadian gully have been estimated to yield gold to the value of £2000 per running foot, but this is probably an exaggeration. We have it on good authority, that one hole (one of the richest) was valued at £800 per running foot, and as the future was ten feet wide, it would give £80 for the whole foot, instead of the £1200 or £2000 mentioned by a contemporary.

Experiments in deep-sinking have also been going on for some time at Bendigo, with the view of reaching a second bottom, and, should experience confirm the conjectures of speculation as to their being several auriferous bottoms, we shall enter upon a new era in gold digging. Mining would come to be followed as a profession, in which capital and co-operation would be indispensable requisites to continuous industry and success.

The agitation against the gold-digging license has been at length crowned with success. The history of this license is as follows:—On the 7th of May, 1852, Mr. Latrobe, the Governor of Port Phillip, having announced his intention of raising the license fee from 30s. to £3 a month, the miners assembled together, to the number of 5000, and passed a resolution pledging themselves to protect any miner against whom the fee might be sought to be enforced. The Government gave way without a struggle, and the miners were for a moment satisfied The diggers became unlicensed, and the police found it frequently from 40 to 120 feet, and many very productive ones have lately been above 100 profitless to enforce the payment of the fee. Public banks are added to the list of our luxuries. Melbourne, too, has now a post-office which is a model of completeness and convenience. The *Melbourne Argus* says:—

Provisions in general are not dear, in proportion to house rent; at least tea, sugar, butcher's meat, and potatoes are at a reasonable price; but bread, milk, butter, and such vegetables as turnips, cabbages, &c., are still at a high figure; the quartern loaf is 1s. 6d. It must be distinctly understood, in spite of all the "croaking" letters which have swarmed in the English papers, that the industrious workman may secure employment at high wages the very day he lands; while, at the same time, the clerk shopman, or broken-down city idler lingers about our streets dispirited, unemployed, and miserable.

Some land sales at Melbourne had realised £165 per foot, or £13 per inch, frontage. Fine flour, £23; cauliflowers, 12s. to 24s. per dozen; beef, 2d. to 3d. each; fowls per pair, 14s.; potatoes, 30s. per cwt.; butter, 4s. 6d. per lb; hay, £25 per ton.

Freight to London: Gold, 4½d. per oz.

Labour-market: Married couple (no children), £70 to £100 per annum; with family, £80 to £90; shepherds, £35 to £40; general useful servants, £70 to £75; gardeners, £70 to £80; cooks, £2 to £4 per week; carpenters, 20s. to 25s. per day; masons, 25s. to 30s.; blacksmiths, 20s. to 25s.; farm labourers, 25s. to 30s. (with rations) per week; seamen, for London, £45 to £50; coasting, £3 to £10 per month. About twenty or thirty merchant ships, with their topmasts struck, are lying useless in the port. Seamen are scarce.

At Adelaide trade was improving rapidly.

Accounts from New Zealand are favourable. The drain of labourers from Van Diemen's Land is severely felt by the colonists.

Several persons have been arrested in Victoria, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the gold escort; but they have all been discharged for want of evidence. The wounded troopers are recovering.

The wine-growers of the colony have at last resolved to bring their produce boldly and directly into the market, and compete with the foreign wines now so largely imported.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.—The Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company, having obtained the co-operation of England, France, and America, to assist in carrying out the proposal of connecting the two oceans by an artificial ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, has completed all necessary arrangements to send out a large surveying expedition, for the purpose of making a detailed survey of the line of the Isthmus lying between Port Escoose and San Miguel, the interior of which is entirely unknown to the world at large, and appears, from the discoveries made by Messrs Gisborne and Forde, on the occasion of their examining that country in 1852, to present great facilities for the accomplishment of such an inter-oceanic communication, and well deserving the support given to it. The surveying party, under Mr. Lionel Galliford's charge, is to set from Southampton on the 17th inst. (this day), and is to be accompanied by Lieut. St. John, R.E., and a party of sappers and miners, on the part of our Government. Dr Cullen is also to accompany Mr. Gisborne, and aid him as far as possible with his local knowledge of the country. The *Scorpion* Government surveying vessel has been appointed for this service, and has already left England for the Pacific, where she will join the English, French, and American war-steamers, which are to form the protecting squadron for Mr Gisborne and his party—each country having provided a party of marines to accompany the expedition into the interior, should the hostilities of the Indians render it necessary. One half of the expedition will be disembarked at Port Escoose, and with Mr. H. C. Forde direct to Panama, where an English Government steamer is to be in readiness to accompany them to the Gulf San Miguel, and to remain there during the entire time that the survey is in operation.

THE SON OF THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.—This young Prince has recently arrived in England from France, having travelled under the name of M. Daluid. His Highness, who is described as a most intelligent and gentlemanlike person, has been sojourning for a short time at the fashionable watering-place of Torquay, where he is visiting the country is said to be to complete his education, for which purpose he will shortly proceed to Dawlish, and place himself under a clergyman of that place. It is expected that the young Prince will be presented by some of the members of the Court, will visit his son during the ensuing spring.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN TURKEY.—The following officers have quitted England for Constantinople, intending to proceed thence to the Danube: Colonel K. Cameron, K.H., of Charles III., and of St. Ferdinand; Major Forbes, Madras Light Cavalry; Captain Lake, Madras Engineers; Captain Rigby, Bombay Infantry; Captain Malfour Ogilvy, Madras Army; Lieut. Green, Bombay Army; Lieut. Anderson, Bombay Artillery; Captain Twopenny, British service; and Lieut. Erlam, late Austrian cavalry. Three officers will be followed by Lieut. Colonel Kent Murray. Lieut.-Colonel Beatson, Bengal Army, has already joined Omer Pacha's army. These gentlemen proceed to Turkey with introductions from Lord Clarendon and the Turkish Embassy, but with no decided expectations of employment

STATUE OF MARSHAL NEY.

THE French Government have just realised with great pomp and éclat an idea which was conceived four years ago by the Republican Government.

In execution of an Imperial decree, a statue in bronze has been erected to the memory of Marshal Ney, upon the exact spot where he was shot on the 7th December, 1815, in the alley of the observatory, near a wall about one hundred yards from the *grille* of the garden of the Luxembourg.

The Marshal is represented at the moment when at the head of his division, he carried to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" the redoubt of Moscow. He has dropped at his feet the Marshal's bâton, in order to seize the sword with which he is about to win the title of Prince

It will be recollected that Marshal Ney was one of the first General's who, in 1814, after the fall of the Empire, flew to submission to the Bourbons. In reward he was created Peer of France, and Chevalier of St Louis. In February, 1815, when the news arrived that Napoleon had returned from Elba, he went to Louis XVIII, and promised him to bring him the ex-Emperor in an iron cage. He put himself at the head of the troops, in order to oppose the Emperor's progress; but on his arrival at Lons-le-Saulnier, on the 16th March, his opinions underwent a sudden change, for he read to his army a proclamation commencing:—"The cause of the Bourbons is lost: it is to Napoleon, our Sovereign, to whom alone it belongs to reign over this great country." When Napoleon fell a second time from the throne, Marshal Ney took refuge in the château of Bessonis, in the environs of Aurillac, where he was discovered, and, on the 6th December, 1815, was condemned to death by the Court of Peers. One hundred and thirty-nine Peers voted for the capital punishment, seventeen for banishment, and five members abstained from voting. The Marshal showed considerable embarrassment and feebleness during the interval of suspense; but, as soon as the condemnation was pronounced, he recovered the grandeur of soul of a hero. When the authorities came to read his sentence, he interrupted the functionary *sévèrement*, who began to enumerate his titles, and cried:—"Say simply Michel Ney, who will soon be a handful of dust." The next day, at eight in the morning, he was conducted into the alley of the Observatory, whilst the populace expected him on the plain of Grenelle where it was believed the execution would take place. Ney was placed with his back to the wall. He refused to have his eyes bound; but placing his right hand upon his heart, he said, in a firm voice, "Soldiers, aim at the heart!" He fell instantly, struck by six balls in the breast and three in the head

The artist charged with the execution of the statue had proposed to represent Marshal Ney, clad in a plain great coat, his hand upon his breast, and with the word of command to fire. But the Administration of Fine Arts were of opinion that this scene would be too dramatic; and they gave the preference to the heroic attitude which perpetuates the souvenir of one of the greatest feats of arms that illustrate the brilliant career of the celebrated warrior who, by birth the son of a wine-cooper of Sarreloui, rose to be a Marshal and a Prince, whom Napoleon surnamed the Bravest of the Brave, and "*Tame trampled Glacier*"

The ceremony of the inauguration of the Statue took place on the 7th instant, in the avenue of the Observatory. In the presence of the relations of the deceased, and of a vast number of military officers, high civil functionaries, and other persons invited, the venerable widow of the Marshal, who yet lives, was not present being prevented by want of strength from assisting at so great and striking a ceremony. Among the persons present were Marshals de Saint Arnaud, Vaillant, Magnan, de Castellane, Harispe, and Reille; several Admirals, the Ministers of State, of Public Instruction, and of Justice; the President and Vice-President of the Council of State, and a considerable number of senators, deputies, and high functionaries, all in grand uniform. Round the monument a large space was appropriated to officers of every arm; and three tribunals handsomely hung with crimson velvet, were set apart for the dignitaries of State, the members of the Senate and Legislative Body, and a considerable number of ladies dressed in mourning. A little before one o'clock the Prince de la Moskowa, General of Brigade and member of the Senate; the Duke d'Elchingen, in the uniform of a non commissioned officer of dragoons; Colonel Edgard Ney, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor and Count de Faverney, Minister of the Interior (married to the grand daughter of the deceased Marshal), arrived, and took the places specially assigned to them in one of the tribunes, as members of the family of the deceased. Prince Napoleon arrived shortly after; and almost at the same moment the Archbishop of Paris advanced at the head of the metropolitan clergy. The prelate, wearing his mitre, and preceded by the crosier and other emblems of religion, came forward to the foot of the Statue, the clergy chanting the "De Profundis," and all the persons present remaining uncovered. After a short religious service the clergy took their places, and a flourish of military music gave notice that the ceremony was about to commence. The damask covering which enveloped the Statue then slowly fell, and the figure of Marshal Ney appeared, as the sculptor has represented him, with the right arm stretched out in an attitude of command, familiar to the deceased. An immense cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" then arose from every side, the officers waving their helmets and shakos, and the ladies agitating their handkerchiefs. When tranquillity had been restored, Marshal de St. Arnaud, Minister of War, advanced and delivered the following address:

Gent emen,—We are to-day assembled to perform a great act of national reparation; we are come to inaugurate a Statue to Marshal Ney, on the same spot where, thirty-eight years ago, the hero fell a victim to civil discords and to the misfortunes of the country. This solemn reparation was due to the memory of the Prince of Moskowa, to his services, and to his companions-in-arms. If there is a privilege which belongs to great men united to the destinies of empires, it is to be judged by their services, and not by their errors. His legal rehabilitation may be seen in the act which we now assemble to witness. France will hail it with respect, mingled with gratitude. Soldiers! it is to you more particularly that I now address myself. The glory of Marshal Ney belongs to France; but it is, in the first place, the patrimony of the army. His life was connected with the finest souvenirs of our military history. Germany, Italy, Spain, and Russia have contemplated on their most famous fields of battle that noble form, as impassive in danger as the bronze which now represents him. To follow Marshal Ney in the details of his military career would be to write a history of our most glorious triumphs; I shall therefore now confine myself to a rapid sketch of the principal events of his life.

The Minister then gave a biographical sketch of the services of Marshal Ney, from his first entrance into the army in 1788, as a private in the Hussars, up to the end of his military career, specifying in detail the various titles and campaigns in which he had taken part, and concluded by saying:—"Let us offer our thanks to him (the Emperor) whose noble mind has acquitted this debt of France, and has permitted the army to come and seek in our hearts inspirations at the foot of the statue of a great captain."

M Dupin next addressed the meeting, and, on rising, was hailed by loud acclamations by the assembled multitude, who called to mind that he was before the Court-martial and the Chamber of Peers the defender of Marshal Ney, and had all his life advocated his rehabilitation. M. Dupin said:—

Gentlemen, in 1815, when Paris was occupied by the foreign armies—when their bivouacs, still smoking, stained the Tuileries and the Luxembourg, M. Ney and myself were entrusted with the defence of Marshal Ney. We then were accomplishing a great duty—the duty the most sacred of the profession of an advocate. Our efforts were fruitless, as the Tribunal-our accused succumbed! This day, after a long interval, furrowed by several revolutions, I come, with the sons of the Marshal, to be present at a great act of reparation accorded to the memory of their father. It is an honour in which I thank them for having associated me. That condemnation was not a just one; for it was hurried on in presence, and under the pressure, of the foreigner. It is in the name of "glory," said the Prime Minister of the Restoration, in the Chamber of Peers, when bringing before it the charge against the Marshal, "it is in the name of glory" that I come here to confound you, and require you, at the same time, to condemn Marshal Ney!" No, that condemnation was not legal, for it was pronounced in contempt and violation of a formal article of the convention signed, arm-in hand, under the walls of Paris, by the plenipotentiaries of that convention, General Guilleminot, when called as witness before the Chamber of Peers, and interrogated by the Chancellor as to the part which he had taken in that negotiation, replied in these terms:—"I was charged, as head of the staff of the army, to stipulate for an amnesty for all persons, whatever might have been their opinions, actions, and conduct. That point was accordingly settled without any difficulty. I had orders to break off every conference if a refusal was given. The army was ready to attack, and it was that article which caused it to lay down its arms." In fine, that condemnation was not regular, for the defence of the accused, without which there cannot be a true verdict, was not free. And, accordingly, at the moment when his defenders were interrupted, the Marshal, full of life to make his interruption, protested energetically against the iniquity of such a proceeding:—"Hitherto," said he, "my defence has appeared free; but I perceive that it is no longer allowed with. I thank my defenders for what they have done, and for what they are still ready to do for me; but I prefer not being defended at all to having only the appearance of a defence. What! I am accused, contrary to the faith of treaties, and it is endeavoured to prevent my invoking them! I appeal to Europe and to posterity!" This protest, which the Marshal handed to me on the instant, was warmly received by public opinion, that protest the sons of the Marshal renew in the face of heaven! and now depose it at the foot of the statue! You have heard, gentlemen, the Minister of War, when speaking in the name of the Government and in presence of the representative of the whole military profession of France, depict in eloquent language the great feats of arms of him whom Napoleon had designated (with justice he was one) "the bravest of the brave;" and each of you, in listening to him, has mournfully exclaimed from the bottom of his heart, "Ah, how much we should have wished the question examined anew, the powerful arm of which it deprived France!" The Marshal fell a victim of a political reaction, the victim of the implacable hatred which an anti-national coalition bore to the illustrious heads of that glorious army, of which the glorious remnant had just before been dismissed in presence of the enemy, on the banks of the Loire. Marshal Ney, Duke d'Elchingen, Prince de la Moskowa, of whose victorious on our battle fields was the holocaust offered up in expiation of the military glories of the Empire

It was the tricoloured flag immolated to the white flag! It was reserved to the sculptor of the Emperor to restore its colours, by raising a monument of honour in the place of a funeral monument; and by raising the statue of a hero on the very spot which had beheld the victim fall! Parties (continued M. Dupin, pointing to the spirited and beautiful sabre of the Statue) parties should bear in mind, that certain men whom they kill rise again in the attitude of command! Honour to the man who rose thus called from the tomb, and who says, and says before posterity, in the midst of the consolatory ceremonies of religion, and of the sad emotions of their fellow-citizens; and, like Marshal Ney, in the attitude of command!

Renewed cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" followed; and, the troops and deputations having filed off before the Statue, the ceremony term inated.

M. Francois Nude, sculptor of the Statue, is one of the first contemporary sculptors in France. He is now an old man, with a white beard, but with energetic features, and a lively and penetrating expression. Born at Dijon—the French city which, after Paris, has the greatest taste for the arts—he was a pupil of Cartelier. In 1812 he carried away the great prize which the Institute gave every year; and, two years after, for the place was preparing to go to Rome, to continue his studies at the French Academy there: when events occurred in the political world which compelled him to change his design. His family were Republicans; and he took refuge with them in Belgium, where he remained during almost the whole of the interval of the Restoration. During this period he profited much by the counsel and encouragement of his illustrious compatriot in exile, Louis David. He has executed, among other works, a series of compositions, of which Achilles was the hero, for the palace of the Prince of Orange. Among his works best known in France we may mention "La Marseillaise"—one of the four great bas-reliefs [illegible] de Triomphe de l'Etoile; the group of the Baptism, [illegible] the statue of Cato, in the garden of the Tuileries; Joan of [illegible] Mercure, in the garden of the Luxembourg; [illegible] Perseus [illegible] the Museum of the same palace; and La Peruse, at the Museum of the Marine.

The *chef d'œuvre* of M. Nude appears to be his little statue in silver of

THE GILDED PAGODA, AT PROME.

Louis XIII., at the château of Dampierre, belonging to an illustrious protector of the arts, M. de Luques. The young King is represented, at the age of fifteen, in the elegant costume of the period. The pedestal of this statue is of rare workmanship. There is also remarked at some distance from Dijon, in a country-house situated upon an eminence in the middle of a grove of trees, and in face of the Alps, a fine funeral monument, which represents the apotheosis of Napoleon. When the French troops pass near this edifice, they turn on one side to salute the Emperor with discharges of artillery and volleys of musketry. At Paris may be seen at the present moment, upon the colonnade of the Louvre, the bronze statue of Marshal Bertrand, destined for a public place at Châteauroux. This is one of M. Nude's works, who had also in his *atelier* many other remarkable works of sculpture; among which are the funeral statue of Godefroy Cavaignac, brother of the late chief of the Republican Government; "Hebe, playing with the Eagle of Jupiter;" a "Cupid, bearing a Sceptre as King of Nature, seated upon a Rock."

The Statue of Marshal Ney was cast in the *ateliers* of MM. Ekke and Durand.

THE GILDED PAGODA AT PROME.

This Pagoda is situated upon a conically-shaped hill of about 300 feet in height, and is approached on all four quarters by a flight of steps, which are covered over with a succession of wooden buildings, the roofs of which overlap each other, and are very elaborately carved. Our Sketch shows the entrance to the north flight of steps, consisting of a very pretty wooden pagoda-like building, with seven roofs, terminating in a gilded spire. The spire is surmounted by a "Tee," or umbrella—an ornament upon which bells are suspended. The building is flanked by two immense figures, representing griffins in the act of devouring a crocodile and a tiger. The buildings to the left are converted into barracks for the Bengal artillery, the officers of that company occupying the houses on the pagoda terrace. When the attack was made upon Prome, it was up these steps that the storming party rushed in taking the Pagoda. Strange to say, the first to enter was a little dog, which had followed one of the storming companies throughout the campaign. In the foreground are seen two guns of the Light Horse Field Battery, Foot Artillery. We are indebted for this Sketch to an officer in the British service.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Burney, during the occupation of Prome, was most active in providing for the soldiers' spiritual welfare; and that the Governor-General seconded his efforts by placing 1000 rupees at his disposal for books for the garrison.

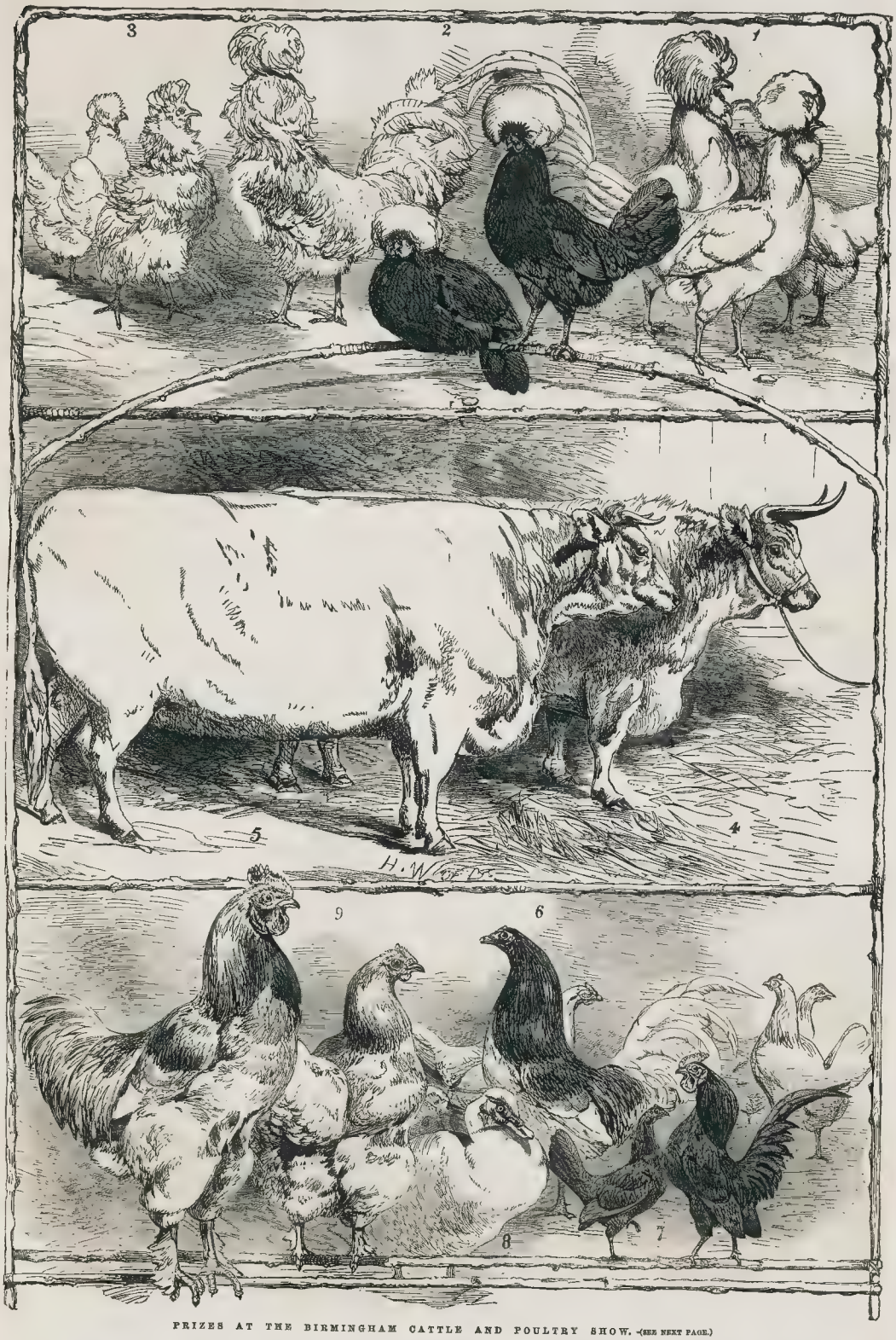
DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL GODWIN.

General Godwin, the veteran East Indian Commander, died at Simla on the 24th October last. General Godwin, who had risen to his high rank through long and laborious service, was chosen to conduct the late warlike expedition against Burmah: his appointment and his subsequent dilatory mode of proceeding afforded subject for much public discussion. The General was, however, far from being unsuccessful his progress proved slow but sure; to his great defeat of the Burmese on the 21st November, 1852, and his subsequent conquest of Pegu is, no doubt, owing to the victorious peace which our arms obtained last June from the Sovereign of Burmah. General Godwin has not long survived this prosperous ending of his campaign.

THE LATE GENERAL GODWIN.

The above Portrait has been engraved from a very clever and characteristic pen-and-ink drawing, forwarded to us from Burmah, by a non-commissioned officer, who served under the General during the greater part of the Burmese War.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF MARSHAL NEY, IN THE GARDENS OF THE LUXEMBOURG, PARIS.



PRIZES AT THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

THIS important Show of Cattle and Poultry was opened, in Bingley-hall-street, for the private view on Tuesday, and to the public the day following; and a very successful exhibition it is pronounced to be, excelling in many essentials all its predecessors. The Show is only in its fifth year, yet in some respects it is equal to that of the Smithfield Club. The great object which the promoters have had in view has been to foster and encourage the principle of "early maturity." All the classes for neat cattle were well filled with animals of the highest merit, and so equally matched that in some classes the Judges had very great difficulty in awarding the prize.

There was not quite so large a show of Hereford oxen as last year; but, in point of quality, the display was, upon the whole, superior. The show of Hereford steers was eminently successful, for a finer range of young oxen were never stalled. The gold medal for the best ox or steer was awarded to Mr. W. Heath, of Ludham-hall, Norfolk for his Hereford steer. The Hereford heifers were equally good. In the Short-horn classes some very fine specimens were exhibited—heifers chiefly attracting the attention of agriculturists. The breed of pure Devons was well represented. The Cross-breds exhibited were superior to those hitherto sent here, and there was a larger number of animals stored. The first prize in this class was awarded to the Duke of Beaufort for a cross between a West Highland Scotch bull and a pure Devon cow. A few long-horns were shown, quite average samples of their class: but this breed finds less favour with breeders and feeders than some others. There was a capital display of the Scotch and Welch breeds, in which several, Mr. Robbs, of Thirsk, contributed some of the most meritorious specimens. Altogether the cattle show was deserving of the highest consideration.

The number of Sheep exhibited was small, and the quality of the favourite breeds barely up to the mark of the Smithfield Club. Even in their own peculiar district, Leicesters seemed to decline in estimation Sir Robert Throckmorton's prize pen of Downs was much admired; but the principal feature of the sheep show was the fine display of Shropshires and crosses. The Earl of Aylesford: Mr. I. C. Whitmore, of Apley, Shropshire; the Hon. Robert Curzon; Mr. Druce, of Eynsham; the Marquis of Exeter; Mr. Mellor, of South Leigh, Oxfordshire; Mr. Twitchett, of Wilby, Northamptonshire; and Mr. Fleming, of Coldicott; were the chief competitors in these classes—the prizes of which were exceedingly well contested.

The show of Pigs was both large and splendid, thus supplying to the general character of the display an important feature of it: at inattentiveness An exhibition of fat stock, without the porcine element to squeak, grunt, snore, and be poked at by visitors, would indeed be the play with the part of *Hamlet* left out At Bingley-hall there has been no such omission, and it says a good deal for the merits of the Prince's pigs that they were here again selected for the chief prize in their class. The finest specimen, however, exhibited was, undoubtedly, a model porker—the property of Mr I. Brotherst Hall, Back-hall, Chester

The most characteristic excellence, however, of the Birmingham Show was the Poultry, in which it has taken, and, probably, will long maintain, the lead Last year's exhibition contained 1300 pens; this year the entries were 2275. If it be borne in mind that the contributors—who came from all parts of the country, and even from Ireland, with the exception of some fifty or sixty—were all amateurs, and that the sales of birds exhibited amounted, on Tuesday, before four o'clock, to £1000, some idea may be formed of the wide area over which the poultry mania is diffused, and of the intensity of its symptoms. It gave an extraordinary interest to this year's Show at Birmingham, for such a collection has never previously been brought together. The display was not off by a new and greatly improved arrangement of pens, which enabled the birds to be much better seen than formerly. Exhibited in such numbers and excellence, facilities of inspection, so as to discriminate their nicely-shaded merits, are essential. In Dorkings, especially the dark grey, there was a wonderful display. The Spanish and game varieties were also exceedingly well represented. Malays, which generally form weak parts of poultry exhibitions, were here exceedingly strong. As for Cochin-Chinas, they were larger, more awe-inspiring upon their legs, and heavier than ever; and, therefore, were considered more beautiful by discriminating judges. At this season of the year, when turkeys rise so much in estimation and in price, it may not be useless to point out that the wild American species, distinguishable by its bronzed wing, has carried the palm away, as all our recent shows, for weight and excellence. Being close-feathered birds, they do not look so large as they are in reality. A cock and two hens exhibited weighed 55 lbs. Aylesbury ducks retained their old superiority: but there were some novelties in geese, the "Embden" beating the "Toulouse." Although the agriculturist may hold in some disparagement the poultry department of the Birmingham Exhibition, the attractiveness of the whole display with the general public appeared largely upon that feature.

Upon the preceding page we have engraved the following prizes:—

1. BOLAND FOWL.—Class 42, No. 1611.—First Prize, £2 2s. J. B. Walker, Esq., M.P., Singleton, Swansea.

2. POLAND FOWLS, black, with white crests).—Class 36, No. 1601.—First Prize, £2 2s. Mrs Adams, Carpenter-road, Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

3 FRIZZLED, or ITALIAN.—Class 42, No. 1663.—First Prize, £2 2s. Miss Vivian, Singleton, Swansea

4. HEREFORD HEIFER.—Class 4, No. 31.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal to Breeder. Exhibitor, Mr. William Heath, Ludham Hall, Norwich; Breeder, Charles Henry Hoskins, Esq., R.N., Hopesay, Shropshire. Age, 2 years and 7 months. Fed on grass, hay, turnips, oat and pea-meal.

5. SHORT-HORN HEIFER.—Class 8, No. 66.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal as Breeder; also the Gold Medal and extra Prize of £20 for the best Cow or Heifer. Exhibitor and Breeder, Mr. H. Ambler, Watkinson Hall, Halifax. Age, 3 yrs. 11 m. Fed on grass hay, swedes, mangold-wurtz, linseed, and cake

6 GAME FOWL Class 39, No. 1011.—First Prize, £1 1s. Mr. Henry Fellowes, Tamworth

7. BANTAMS. Class 45, No. 1767.—First Prize, 15s Mr. Gilbert W. Moss, Liverpool. Age, 2 years.

8. DORKS.—Class 32, No. 1044.—First Prize, 10s. Mr. Charles Sturge, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

9 COCHIN-CHINA —Class 13, No. 812.—First Prize, £1 1s. Mr. Charles Packhard, Saint's Hall, near Haverhill, Suffolk.

MR. REYNOLDS'S PRIZE COCHIN CHINA FOWLS, FROM THE GREAT NORTHERN ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION, AT DONCASTER.

PRIZE COCHIN CHINA FOWLS.

FOREMOST among the Prizes awarded at the Great Northern Pig and Poultry Exhibition, at Doncaster, on the 1st and 2nd inst., were the Cochin-China Fowls, shown by Mr. Reynolds, of Boston, and which eclipsed by comparison from all parts of the Kingdom. They are remarkably short legged, and beautifully feathered to the extremity of the toe. The First-prize hirds are of a very rich buff colour, free from dark hackle feathers in the neck, and of great size and beauty. We have engraved a pair. The second-prize birds are of a delicate buff—a very rare tint. These are among the finest specimens we remember to have seen of the Cochin China breed, which has, doubtless, been very much improved, and made to assume all the habits of the barn-door fowl.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

—The third meeting of this learned body was held on Monday evening, in the rooms, Regent-street—Sir R. Murchison in the chair—when the second portion of a paper on the passes of the Balkan range, or Mount Hemus, was read to the members. This paper minutely described the several defiles, and entered into a comparison of the advantages and disadvantages in a military point of view, of the routes pursued by the armies of Darius, Alexander the Great, Marcus Duchitch, and Lieut.-Gen. Jomini and was drawn up from communications supplied by the President. The first portion had reference more especially to the line of communication between Salymni and Hasan Tsa and proceeded to describe in military detail the pass through the range from Salyumi to Starika, and on to Babrova, representing it as a very difficult, especially between Salymni and Starika. At Yacovitza it is said there was a defile of an hour's march, which was very narrow Near Shumla a bridge crossed the ravine. Here it was that the Russians forced their passage, during the campaign of 1829, against the Turks Passing the route of Alexander, 326 B.C., it minutely described the country between the Upper and Lower Dwina, supposed to be the battle-field of the wars between the Macedonians and the Tribulians At the conclusion of the paper it was asked if any gentlemen present could account for the manner in which Darius and other military leaders of antiquity had been able, without large commissariats, to conduct their forces through these defiles. Colonel Rawlinson, gentleman, presented a volume of beautiful illustrations of "Scenes in Ethiopia." by John North Bernard, artist in the late British Mission to the Court of Abyssinia, presented by the author. Mr. Thomas Baines, draughtsman to the forces under General somerset, exhibited at the meeting a collection of elaborate panic illustrative of the scenery and events in South Africa.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE IN THE ADRIATIC.—A notice appearing on Tuesday night's *Gazette* that the rigorous quarantine lately imposed on vessels arriving from Great Britain had been removed in the Adriatic ports of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and arriving from and sailing in those ports will be admitted on the same footing as vessels coming from the ports of France, Sardinia, and Tuscany.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO CALCUTTA.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Dec. 1853.—The Postmaster-General has been informed that the Overland Express from Bombay to Calcutta has been discontinued, and that the mails of letters and newspapers sent to Calcutta, when sent via France, will be forwarded in future by the ordinary daily mail. It is necessary to make this alteration know, to the public in the United Kingdom, as a considerable saving of time will thereby be effected, no arrangements under which letters might be conveyed to Calcutta by the Government express, it appears, be addressed.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have caused to be transmitted to the Commissioners of Customs for the information and guidance of their officers at the several ports in the United Kingdom, a copy of a letter from the Chevalier Bunsen, and of a note from the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister at this Court, enclosing patterns of the stamps to be hereafter affixed to the works imported into this country from the States of Germany parties to the International Copyright Convention with this country.

LARGE IRON ROOM.—Messrs. Chubb and Son, of 57, St. Paul's Churchyard have just completed one of their large moveable wrought-iron fireproof strong rooms, for the Adelaide Branch of the South Australian Banking Company. Its external dimensions are seven feet high seven feet wide, and seven feet deep; and, after deducting the necessary thickness of the fireproof materials, the internal dimensions amount to 275 cubic feet The interior of the room is fitted with tiers of shelves, sufficient to accommodate a great quantity of books, deed boxes, &c., and at the farther end with two distinct rooms iron closets for the deposit of cash, bills, and other valuables, which will be accessible only to the officials who possess the keys of these depositories. The room is lined throughout with hard steel plates, to render ineffectual any attempt to gain access to the interior by means of drilling, and the thickness of the iron plates forming the body of the room is three quarters of an inch at the thinnest part. The room is so constructed as to be taken to pieces for convenience of packing and transit, and can be erected in its new position in a few hours. The fireproofing composition is enclosed in separate chambers, which are secured in their proper positions when erecting the room The entrance is secured by a pair of strong fireproof wrought-iron folding doors, fitted with two massive detector locks, with twelve tumblers in each, no additional security as such doors is made to open independently of the other, that in case of the accidental loss of any of the set of keys belonging to either door, access to the interior may be obtained by the other, in order that the business of the bank may not be impeded. The weight of the room, complete, is nearly seven tons.

THE COAL TRADE.—At the present time, when the exceeding dearness of coals is much felt by all classes of consumers, the following extract, from the *Durham Chronicle*, will be found very interesting:—"To the Durham coal industry been developed, that not less than 47,000,000 of tons are annually raised, the value of which at the pit's mouth is little less than £10,000,000; at the places of consumption, probably not less than £20,000,000. The capital employed in the various coal fields is about 400 from records of Great Britain coal are annually 10,000,000 tons of coals, and 7,000,000 tons of ironstone, in order to produce 2,500,000 tons of pig iron, of the value of upwards of £5,000,000. For the supply of the metropolis alone, 3,000,000 tons of coals are required for manufacturing and domestic purposes; our coasting vessels conveyed, in 1850 upwards of 3,500,000 tons to various ports in the United Kingdom, and 3,350,000 tons were exported to foreign countries and the British possessions. The exhibit of the coal areas in the British Islands is 12,000 square miles, and the annual produce 37,000,000 tons of Belgium, 250 miles, annual produce, 2,000,000 tons; of France, 2000 miles, annual produce, 4,150,000 tons; of the United States, 113,000 miles, annual produce, 4,000,000 tons, of Spain, [illegible] miles, produce, 3,500,000 tons; of Spain, 4000 miles, annual produce, 50,000 tons; of British North America, 180,000 miles, annual produce not known. Taking the British coal-fields, and grouping them into districts, we find the supposed workable area as follows, in acres: Northumberland and Durham, 600,000. Cumberland, Westmoreland, and West Riding, 50,000 Lancashire, Flintshire, and north Staffordshire, 550,000; Shropshire and Worcestershire, 79,950; South Staffordshire, 65,50, Warwickshire and Leicestershire, 84,000; Somerset shire and Gloucestershire, 1 7,500. South Wales, 600,000. Scottish coal fields, 1,050 Irish coal fields—Ulster, 500,000; Connaught, 200 000; Leinster, 15,000; Munster, 1,050,000. Our exports, which in 1840 amounted to 1,576,000 tons, valued at £978,000, had increased in 1850 to 3,841,000 tons, of the value of £1 284,000. In 1841 our exports to France were 451,300 tons; to Holland, 173,378 tons; to Prussia, 116,295 tons; and to Russia, 77,102 tons. In 1850 there were to France 613,545 tons; to Holland, 159,353 tons; to Prussia, 186,328 tons; and to Russia, 288,188 tons.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The Central Railroad, New York, has over twenty-six miles of freight-care in use, yet even this does not accommodate the vast business that offers itself, and new cars are constantly in progress.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to contribute £100 to the building of the new church for the accommodation of the British residents in Paris

The extra clerks in the Customs are in future to be paid monthly, instead of, as hitherto, once in each quarter.

The Paris Advices state that Namik Pachia is likely to contract a Turkish loan per cent loan at sixty. These terms, however, are much lower than those which have been understood to have been contemplated by him.

The Rev. Richard Whittington, M.A., one of the masters of the Islington Proprietary School, has been elected to the vacant Assistantship in Merchant Taylors' School.

A groundless rumour has been put in circulation to the effect that baron Richards is about to retire from the Chief Commissionership of the Encumbered Estates' Court.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have given notice that they require two more ships to convey emigrants to Melbourne, to be ready to receive passengers on the 24th and 27th of January next

Mr. Frederick Glennie, resident at Mexico, has been appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that city.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes has been great distinguished lately with the Chinamen at the Turon diggings, near Bathurst, and many of them have been marched to the watch-house. The "yellow skins" have been so much annoyance to the authorities that they have ordered them off the diggings.

Last week Mrs. Caroline Chisholm delivered an interesting address to the members of the Mechanics' Institution at the Music hall, Leeds, on the subject of emigration to Australia

The barque *Sultana*, from Smyrna to Boston, has been spoken with near the latter city. Martin Koszta was among her passengers

Of the gold from the United States, per *Arabia*, at Liverpool, on Sunday, 686 081 dollars, there were 277,022 dollars transhipped to France, in the *Marseret*, for Havre

A letter from Quebec, dated Nov. 23, says—"There are now in this port, ready to sail, at least 45 vessels, 40 of which are not yet loaded. Sailors' wages are £2 10s.—cash down, in silver, the moment the vessel's anchor is weighed.

The number of vessels in the month ended the 5th ult., employed in the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, that entered inwards was 940, and the tonnage 134,372; and that cleared outwards was 1,161, and the tonnage 2,160,561.

Mr. Hercules Robertson presented her Majesty's letter before the Court on Friday, at seven o'clock, and sat as Lord Probationer. On Saturday, after reporting, he took his place in the Outer House as Lord Benholme.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Bogle, of the East India Company's service

Several cases have arrived from India, containing arms intended to be deposited in the armoury of the Tower of London, and the necessary arrangements have been made with the Government authorities for their admission.

The amount of railway calls falling due on December is £4,416. The total amount called in all 1853 is £11,222,373 against £13,611 in 1852, showing an increase of £3,216,768

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has just issued a pastoral to the inhabitants of the latter city, urging them to use every exertion for the establishment of model lodging houses.

According to the *Correspondance* of Berlin, it is stated that the Dowager Princess of Hohenzolern-Sigmaringen is about to enter a French convent at Kennebiem, near Colmar.

A station-master and guard on the Caledonian Railway have been fined—one in £2 10s., and the other in £2 7s.—for taking two passengers in custody who protested against an undue filling of a carriage with passengers beyond the number allowed by the regulations.

At the Earl of Derby's seat at Knowsley, Lords Malmesbury, Lucan, and Ossulston, and the Hons. Col. Stanley and Mr. Talbot, shot in one day, 62 pheasants, 29 hares, and 814 rabbits—in all 905 head.

The steamer *Duntroon Castle*, from Jersey to Newhaven, put into Portsmouth on Tuesday evening disabled. Her passengers were conveyed per special train to London.

Lord Justice Knight Bruce has severely bruised the bones of his knee by a fall, and there is no probability of his resuming his judicial duties for some days.

Placards appeared in Paris on Wednesday, announcing the sale of the château and estate of Ravigny, belonging to the Orleans family, in virtue of the confiscation decree of the 22nd of January, 1852. The upset price is 1,333,0387.

About 1400 rats were recently killed in some very old-standing wheat-ricks on an estate in the neighbourhood of Upton-on-Severn The quantity of grain consumed by the vermin must have been very great, as they had long held possession of their quarters.

An official notice has been received at the Liverpool Customhouse, stating that the claims of the lockers had been granted; that, in future, they would rank in the service as salaried officers, and be paid in a similar way to those in London.

The Roman Catholic inhabitants of London alone, of Irish birth, exceed in number the whole population of Dublin—being more than 200,000.

Letters from Naples announce that another ancient town has been discovered, several feet under ground, between Acerno and Sculfan. It is stated that it does not resemble Herculaneum or Pompeii in any respect.

Lord Palmerston has complied with a memorial of the inhabitants of Newcastle, praying for an "inquiry into the cause of the late mortality of that town." A commission will be appointed to make the inquiry prayed for.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Algiers on the morning of the 26th ult., and on the same day a more severe shock was experienced at Bogbar.

Miss Margaret Catchpole, the heroine of the Rev. R. Cobbold's novel bearing her name, is about to emigrate to Australia.

The Spanish Government has addressed a letter to Earl Granville, as President of the International Postage Association, in which a speedy reduction of postal rates is announced.

Mr. Schiel, of Manchester, who was badly treated by the Austrian military authorities on the frontiers of Lombardy, has been appointed Austrian consul at Manchester, as an *amende honorable*.

In ten months ended the 31st ult. there were 3,079,908 pairs of gloves imported into the United Kingdom.

After Thursday last the Rotterdam mails will be sent via Belgium, and the postage on letters will be reduced to 8d. the half ounce.

The numerous important despatches and papers connected with Ireland from February, 1849, to December, 1852. An illustrative map is included.

A new comet, discovered by Mr. Hind, on the 8th ult., is to be called "Euterpe."

The Prussian Prayer-book enjoins that the whole of the service, including the sermon, shall not exceed an hour.

Papers illustrative of the character and results of the revenue survey introduced into the north-west provinces of the Bengal Presidency since 1838, have just appeared in "Blue Book."

The new wing of the Metropolitan Benefit Societies Asylum is now erected, and will be finally completed, in regard to the internal arrangements, in about a fortnight, and opened for the reception of new candidates at the July election.

The *Robert Small*, convict ship, arrived in Swan River, 29th August, after having put into Rio on the 12th June. She had caught fire on her passage out, but the convicts had rendered every aid. For this they would be favourably reported to the Colonial Government.

Captain Cox, the first commander of that unfortunate steamer, the *Melbourne*, has obtained a verdict for £500 damages, for sudden and unjust dismissal from that vessel, against the Australian Royal Mail Steam-packet Company.

The Rev. Charles Luxmoore has been chosen a Fellow of Eton College; and an Assistant-mastership thereby becomes vacant in the Lower School at Eton.

The Queen has approved of Mr. George Moss as Consul at Messina for the Queen of Spain; and also of Mr. Thomas Snow, as Vice-Consul at Dublin for the Republic of New Granada.

A deputation of magistrates on the subject of a Reformatory School for Juvenile Prisoners of the county of Middlesex, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston, on Monday, at the Home-office

In and around the metropolis, bread which was selling at 8½d. and 9d. per 4-lb., can now be obtained at 8d. and 8½d., and country bread (unweighed) at 7½. and 7½d. per loaf. The price of the best bread is reduced about ½d., and that of the League Bakery is selling at 8½d. per 4-lb. loaf

Woodcocks, in considerable numbers, are now to be met with in the sporting shops skirting the parish of Deptford, Kent; and, from their early arrival, a hard winter is prognosticated.

ARMY CLOTHING.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

For many years the costume of the infantry soldier in regiments of the line has offered matter for animadversion. Officers of the highest rank, conscious of the defective mode of clothing the troops, as relates both to comfort and utility, offered valuable suggestions; but hitherto they have been unproductive of beneficial result. At Chobham some new patterns were displayed, and the army was led to believe in the advent of a long-looked-for improvement; but nothing towards salutary alteration has hitherto been accomplished. The heavy ill-fashioned knapsack, the hideous shako, and objectionable coatee and trouser still maintain their supremacy. Substitutes for each have in vain been laid before the Board. It is now said that no alteration will be effected until 1855. In what consists the necessity for procrastination remains unrevealed. Were the officers composing the Clothing Board to consult any of the veterans at present serving in the ranks, they would obtain information, from practical experience, more valuable than any suggestion emanating from speculative clothiers and accoutrement makers. Possibly such a measure *has* been resorted to; but, if so, why—in the parlance of the drill-sergeant—do the men remain "as they were"? No legitimately-armed force throughout Europe is so badly clothed and needlessly burthened as the British. Adherence to practice inconsistent with sound judgment might create the supposition that a variation from the outward appearance of a soldier, must deteriorate from the long-tried valour of the wearer—an hypothesis not likely to be credited by the service. The "sealed pattern," as it is termed, and the coat actually served out, are two very different habiliments. This violation of what is right originates in another reprehensible system.

If the money voted by Parliament for clothing an infantry regiment was devoted to that particular purpose, it would prove amply sufficient. But such is not the case, as presently shall be shown. The coatee now worn is composed of a brick-dust coloured material, affording neither warmth nor defence against wet. It is of a spongy, woolly substance; badly made; giving inadequate protection in cold weather, and absorbing instead of resisting rain. The great coats are issued by the Ordnance; and from whence such startling proofs of unprofitableness are gathered together, might puzzle the greatest of slop-tailors to explain.

A general officer, when given a regiment, derives his chief emolument from the clothing. In following the example of his predecessors, nothing disparaging can be affixed to his conduct. He accepts the appointment with the tacit understanding that his increase of income is derivable from a particular source, and from that quarter he expects the anticipated addition to arise. The fault, therefore, rests not with him on whom the superior distinction is conferred, but must be attributed to the defective system. Formerly, the Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment of Foot Guards received £800 per annum on being removed from his command by brevet. The allowance is now reduced to £600. In the line, the officer, under similar circumstances, was adjudged the bare pay of the rank he quitted; but the new regulation gives him £400 a year. Small recompense, in either case, when the retired allowance does not equal the interest of amount expended on promotion, irrespective of the officers having devoted the best part of existence to the service of their country. In the British Army a General, if unemployed, does not draw pay equivalent to that allotted to a retired first-class civilian clerk in the War-office! That the Colonel of a regiment should be recompensed—ay, and well recompensed—for years of toil and danger, does not admit contradiction; but that such benefit should be gained by deprivation of health and ease from the non-commissioned and private soldiers, is indisputably wrong.

Take a corps on home service composed of 47 sergeants, 40 corporals, 17 drummers or buglers, and 800 privates—making a total of 904 men. It will be shown by the estimates that the sum individually granted for clothing the sergeant amounts to £7 9s. 2d.; for the corporal, £4 19s. 6d.; for the bugler or drummer, the same; and for the private, £2 6s. Now, in point of fact, the outlay actually expended on the higher rank is £3, and on the others £1 13s. each—leaving, out of £2474 2s. 4d. allowed by Government for the whole regiment, a clear gain to the Colonel of £929 1s. 4d., exclusive of "compensation," &c., by which considerable profit accrues to the officer.

On nomination to the Colonelcy of a regiment, the General* enjoys the increased annual pay of £500, in the place of £400 already mentioned; which, together with the profits arising from the clothing, raises his salary to between £1300, and £1400 per annum. But this is not all clear gain: the General has many demands on his pocket for subscriptions to mess and band funds, together with various incidental expenses. It is true, that compliance with such requests is in no degree compulsory, and many refuse when referred to. On the other hand, instances of great generosity might be quoted, where officers, without waiting for solicitation, have devoted the greater part of their emoluments towards benefiting their corps. But it is not every general officer whose pecuniary position enables him to disburse for similar purposes money which, though not *nominally*, is, nevertheless, in *reality*, intended for his own use and benefit. Here, again, a glaring defect in the system becomes obvious by opening opportunity for comparison; since, where one Colonel is lauded for liberality, the commendation must be bestowed to the detraction of another.

There is a further outlay to which Colonels are subjected—namely, the accoutrements; and these must be furnished from the grant already quoted as given by Parliament under the head of clothing; but which expenditure need not greatly detract from the General's income. For the complement of men previously named, the accoutrements would probably cost £1200, each set of which may be averaged to last twelve years. A small sum annually invested, and at compound interest, would meet this additional demand without greatly detracting from the General's perquisites. These facts are incontrovertible.

When the Army Estimates are next laid before the House of Commons, it were well these matters should be inquired into. Few but military men are cognisant that money voted to the army for a specific purpose, is too often turned into a widely different channel. Scarcely one member of Parliament—if, indeed, any—cares to enter into details on such professional subjects; and thence the grant for infantry clothing is carried, under a prevalent impression as to its intended just appropriation.

The emoluments of a Colonel ought at *least* to equal his present receipts; but it should be asked from the country as a well-merited reward for gallant service in the field, instead of being smuggled through Parliament by a paltry subterfuge, in compliance with the usages of "political expedency." The working of the present arrangement is as repugnant to the feelings of him on whom the boon is bestowed, as it is unjust to the soldier by depriving him of so essential a comfort, as good and serviceable clothing.

Green Jugs Used by the Templars.—In clearing out the ground for the formation of Raymond buildings, in Gray's-inn, about thirty years ago, two earthen green jugs were dug up, which are preserved by the brothers as a memento of "the olden times." They will hold very little more than half a pint of liquor; are tall and of good proportions, but so small at the top as almost to preclude their being used to drink out of, and, having a lip, it is surmised that they held the portion assigned to each student, who was also supplied with a drinking-horn. I have seen a jug of the same description in the possession of a gentleman in Lincoln's-inn, which he informed me was brought to light in excavating for the new hall. It is, therefore, probable that all the inns of court were accustomed to provide jugs of the same description.—*Notes and Queries.*

Spanish Paintings.—The Duke de Montpensier has just presented the municipality of Seville with several valuable paintings of the Spanish school, which formerly belonged to the town. In the number is a "Virgin" of Murillo, and another of Morales; four large pictures by Zurbaran; different portraits of the celebrated painters of Spain, executed by themselves—amongst them one of Velasquez.

Loss of the "Hyperion."—The American ship *Edward Everett* arrived in the London Docks on Monday, and landed Captain Perkins, Thomas Hartley (first mate), Henry Swift (second mate), and George Phillips (seamen), the only survivors of the American barque *Hyperion*, from New York for Jamaica, which was picked up floating on pieces of wreck, where they had been for 57 hours, exposed to the greatest suffering. The *Hyperion* left New York on Friday, 28th October, for Jamaica, and on the following day the wind headed to the N.E., and commenced blowing heavily, accompanied by rain. After being thrown on her beam-ends, and every effort made to save her, it was found, on Sunday night, that she was settling down fast. The pumps were quitted in order to get out the boats; but before they could be got clear, the ship sunk, in lat. 35 deg. 10 min., lon. 73 deg. 45 min., Cape Hatteras distant 60 miles. As the ship foundered, the two mates and the seaman got hold of the side of the forecastle house, and the Captain upon a piece of the top of the batch house, five feet square. The night was very severe, and it was extraordinary that they escaped being washed off by the heavy seas whi h broke over them. The Captain saw nothing of the three men on the forecastle, nor they him, so that they imagined all else had perished. At daybreak, on Monday, Captain Perkins found a more secure kind of raft in a por ion of the top of the forecastle-house. There was a hole through which the pipe of the stove passed, through which he put his legs, and which enabled him to keep his hold. In this position he was buffeted about the ocean until Wednesday morning. The weather had but very little moderated; he suffered much from thirst, cold, and severe cramp, death seemed to him inevitable; and once or twice so severe was his suffering and hopeless his chance of rescue, he had an idea of casting him self off, but for a shark which kept dodging about the raft the whole two days, at times almost rubbing his sides against the timber. On the Tuesday a sail appeared near him, but he was not observed, and was left to another night's misery. On the Wednesday morning, the *Edward Everett* appeared in sight. To do the utmost to excite observation, he waved his cap with one hand and a piece of board, painted white, with the other. The crew of the ship noticed him, but at the same thought it was a boat with two sails. A boat, however, was lowered, and he was rescued from off his frail and perilous support, although much exhausted. What is his preservation was being so completely effected, he espied, at three-quarters of a mile off, the three seamen who were on the side of the forecastle. Like their capta n, they had endured great suffering They had buoyed up each other's spirits as well as they could, but of their time in endeavouring to scare away two or three sharks, which kept floundering about their frail and swamping craft. The crew of the ship *Edward Everett* saw a shower of their hats, and the same thought it was a boat with two sails. A boat, however, was lowered, and he was rescued from off his frail and perilous support, although much exhausted. What is his preservation was being so completely effected, he espied, at three-quarters of a mile off, the three seamen who were on the side of the forecastle. Like their capta n, they had endured great suffering They had buoyed up each other's spirits as well as they could, but of their time in endeavouring to scare away two or three sharks, which kept floundering about their frail and swamping craft. The crew of the ship *Edward Everett* saw a shower of their hats, and the same thought it was a boat, and, despite the sea which was running, the men were soon reached and rescued. On board the ship they received the utmost kindness. The number who perished was eight. The rapid rolling of the ship was thought to be caused by the starting of some of her butt-ends.

Arsenical Food.—In some parts of Lower Austria and Styria, and especially in the hilly region towards Hungary (says *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*), there prevails among the peasantry a singular custom of eating arsenic. It is eaten professedly for one or both of two purposes: first—That the eater may thereby acquire freshness of complexion and plumpness of figure. Second—That the wind may be improved, so that long and steep heights may be climbed without difficulty of breathing. By the middle-aged and the old it is esteemed for this influence, and both results are described as following almost invariably from the use of arsenic. To improve their appearance young peasants of both sexes have recourse to it. And it is very remarkable to see how wonderfully well they attain their object; for these young poison-eaters are generally remarkable for blooming complexions, and a full, rounded, healthy appearance. No symptoms of illness or of chronic poisoning are observable, when the dose is carefully adapted to the constitution and habit of body of the person using it. But, if, from any cause, the arsenic be left off for a time, symptoms of disease occur which resemble those of slight arsenical poisoning. From these symptoms there is only one speedy mode of relief—an immediate return to arsenic-eating.

PRINCE WORONZOW, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA AND THE CAUCASUS.

Prince Michael Woronzow (pronounced, and often in England spelt, Woronzoff), was lately described by a public writer as, perhaps, the second personage in the Russian Empire; an assumption founded rather on the high offices he holds, and the immense territory entrusted to his care as Governor, than upon any intimate knowledge of the political hierarchy of which the Emperor Nicholas is the chief. That he is one of the most important of the public functionaries of Russia, however, is beyond a doubt; and the new service to his country have by no means equalled those of Prince Paskiewitsch, or the late Count Diebitsch. The post inn which he now holds in Asia, and the defeats which he has experienced at the hands of the Turks, attract more than ordinary interest to his career and character.

Prince Woronzow is the first of his family who has held that title of nobility. The family is not of very ancient origin; and it must not be confounded with that of the old Boyard race of the same name, which bore itself so illustrious in the Russian history of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but which became extinct towards the close of the latter—that is to say, in the year 1676. We have it on the authority of Prince Pierre Dolgorouky that the first known ancestor of the present house of Woronzow was Gabriel Woronzow, who died at the siege of Tchigirino, in Little Russia, in 1678. His son, Hilarion Woronzow, had three sons—Roman, Michael, and John. Michael owed his rise, like so many of the Russian nobles, to the personal favour of an Empress, the Empress Elizabeth. He afterwards married his cousin, the Countess Anna Scavronsky. Elizabeth created him Chancellor of the Empire, and afterwards Minister for Foreign Affairs. She also procured for him, from the Emperor Charles VII., the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire, on the 27th March, 1744. He left only one child, a daughter, the Countess Alexander Strogonow, wife of the Baron Alexander Strogonow, who was subsequently created Count by Paul I., in 1798. He obtained, with his brothers, Roman and John, the dignity of Counts of the Holy Roman Empire, which was conferred on them in January, 1760, by the Emperor Francis I. General Count Roman Woronzow is described as a man of great merit; but of a spasmodic disposition. He left two sons, Alexander and Simon, both of whom became statesmen and servants of the Crown, and were distinguished for their loyalty and virtues of character. Alexander filled, under the Empress Catherine the Great, the office of President of the College of Commerce (which answers to that of Minister of Commerce), and he was subsequently, under the Emperor Alexander, Chancellor of the Empire and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The other brother, the General Count Simon Woronzow, passed through a distinguished diplomatic career, in the course of which he was intimately associated with England and English politics. We have some facts in connexion with his life and residence in London, which will be found interesting. He was Russian Ambassador in London when the French Revolution broke out, and took an active part in all the negotiations between England and Russia during the reigns of Catherine, Paul I., and Alexander. He died in London in 1832, in his 85th year. Of his military and diplomatic services we may here give a short detail. He began his as one of the pages in the household of the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, and at the death of that Princess entered as lieutenant in the regiment of the Preobrazinsk Guards. When the revolution took place, which brought Catherine II. to the Throne, Count Woronzow was one of the very small number in that corps, who, remaining faithful to the Emperor, Peter III., opposed the movement in favour of the Empress. He was, in consequence, placed under arrest, together with the captain of his company; but all opposition to Catherine's elevation having ceased, he recovered his liberty at the end of three days. Before entering on active service his father sent him to visit the interior parts of Russia, which he traversed in every direction. He then accompanied his uncle, Count Michael Woronzow, to Vienna, Rome, Paris, &c. War having been declared by the Ottoman Porte against Russia, Count Woronzow eagerly solicited military engagement, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a battalion of Grenadiers, at the head of which he was the first to storm the Turkish entrenchments at the battle of Kahul. As a reward for his distinguished conduct on that occasion, Count Woronzow was instantly promoted to the rank of Colonel; received, besides, the Cross of St. George of the third class; and was soon afterwards appointed to the command of the 1st Regiment of Grenadiers. At the peace of Kaimardgi, in 1775, the Count was made Brigadier-General, and his regiment received the title of "Grenadiers of the Empress." Soon afterwards Count Woronzow departed again for Italy; in which country he remained down to the year 1781, when he returned to Russia, and married the Lady Catherine, daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Cathcart. In 1782 the Count was appointed Russian Minister at Venice. He was removed from Italy in 1789, to be sent on a special mission to London, where he soon after became resident Minister and Ambassador. From that time he never ceased to play an important part in the politics, not only of Russia and England respectively, but of all Europe. He was the constant opponent of the French revolutionary ideas, and an equally stanch supporter of the principles of Legitimacy. Particularly well treated at first by the Emperor Paul, on his accession to the throne, he left his service without hesitation, when that monarch entered into an alliance with Buonaparte, and it was only on Alexander succeeding to his father's crown that he was reappointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. From London he went to Russia, in 1809, on the occasion of his brother, Count Alexander Woronzow being made Chancellor; but soon after returned to England; where, in 1808, his daughter Catherine married the late Earl of Pembroke. From that day he never left this country, except for some short excursions to France in 1815 and 1819, which he undertook to see his son, Count Michael, when at the head of the Russian corps, forming part of the army of observation under the command of the Duke of Wellington.

Prince Michael Woronzow, the subject of this memoir, was born at Moscow, we do not know in what year, but shortly before the close of the eighteenth century. While he was yet a child he was taken to London by his father, who was, as we have said, Ambassador there from the Courts of St. Petersburg. The young Count had been originally destined for the diplomatic service, but he preferred a military career, and he served with great distinction in the Russian army during the campaigns against Napoleon, from 1812 to 1814. He subsequently commanded the Russian troops which occupied France from 1815 to 1818. After they left France, he proceeded to Aix, to the Conference there, in which, on behalf of Russia, he took a prominent part. On his return to Russia, he was appointed Governor-General of Odessa, New Russia, and Bessarabia; and, during his administration of those provinces, he many times received the thanks of the Emperor Alexander for his services, partly as a civil governor, and partly for the additions he from time to time made to the Russian territory.

On the accession of Nicholas I. to the Imperial throne, in 1826, Count Woronzow received the command of his Sovereign to assist Ribeaupierre in his negotiation with Persia. He was continued in his functions as Governor-General of Southern Russia; but, without being superseded in them, he was called on to take part in the Danubian campaign. Prince Menschikoff, then in command of the force besieging Varna, had been so severely wounded that his death was reported. He was obliged to resign his command and Prince (then Count) Woronzow succeeded him. He accomplished the reduction of Varna—whether by superior military tactics forcing the Turkish commander to surrender, or by bribery inducing him to commit an act of treachery, appears to be a matter of controversy. The latter assumption is supported by the universal execration of the Turkish Governor of Varna among his own countrymen, and his having lived ever after on the bounty of Russia a despised and degraded man. Count Woronzow acquitted himself in this campaign so entirely to the satisfaction of his Imperial master, that he was soon after made Commander-in-Chief of all the forces set apart for the reduction of the mountaineers of the Caucasus. This, indeed, was only a natural appendage to his government of southern Russia, which he had continued to hold. We believe the following to be a correct enumeration of his various offices:—He is General of Infantry, Aide-de-Camp General, and First Member of the Council of the Government for the department of Political Economy; he is also Governor-General of New Russia, and Bessarabia, having under him as acting governor General Federoff. He is also Commandant-in-Chief of Georgia, Armenia, and the Trans-Caucasus; Lieutenant-General in the Caucasus, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Caucasus. His duties in these capacities have been threefold—diplomatic, administrative, and military. It was his mission to consolidate the power of Russia in her territory already conquered, and to pave the way, ultimately to use it, for the acquisition of more.

A volume would scarcely suffice for a detailed description of the prolonged operations of Prince Woronzow, and the Generals under his command, in the Caucasus. It may here be mentioned, that the family did not receive the dignity of Count till the 5th of April, 1797; and that it was raised to the rank of Prince (in the person of the subject of our memoir) in August, 1845, as a reward for a brilliant affair in which Schamyl's fortress of Dargo was captured. We are, however, here, a little anticipating events.

Besides making direct conquests of territory on the shores of the Black Sea and the Caspian, the policy of Russia has tended towards establishing such an armed circle round the semi-subdued parts of Turkey in Asia, as would enable her, at a future time, to co-operate in that quarter simultaneously with a conquering army advancing on Constantinople. The military operations of Prince Woronzow have been directed to that end; although, of late years, his attention has chiefly been absorbed by the war in the Caucasus. All his efforts to subdue those intrepid mountaineers have proved unavailing. Year after year Intelligence has arrived in this country of Russian posts taken, and Russian troops repulsed; and it seems that, whatever advantages have been gained by the Russians, have been purchased by a frightful sacrifice of men and ammunition; while the enthusiasm of the Caucasians remains unabated. Prince Woronzow has not, personally, taken part in these operations.

Edmund Spencer, the author of interesting books of travel in the Western Caucasus, Circassia, &c., acknowledges (in 1838) the courtesy of Count Woronzow, as Governor-General of South Russia, who invited him to accompany him on his voyage round the Black Sea, and visit the Russian "settlements" in Circassia, Mingrelia, and Gourial. "It was the means," says Mr. Spencer, "of procuring me a variety of information respecting the existing situation of countries which had been hitherto, owing to Russian influence, hermetically sealed from the inspection of the foreigner."

The same author speaks highly of Prince (then Count) Woronzow, as the "enlightened Governor of New Russia." He built the Hôtel de Richelieu at Odessa, at his own expense, and by so doing conferred a great benefit on travellers in the country, who otherwise suffered much through the barbarous customs of the country.

During the coasting expedition round the Black Sea with Woronzow, Mr Spencer notices Kertch, the ancient Panticæsæum, once the famous capita. of allthridates Eutapor, the celebrated King of Pontus. Count Woronzow, aware of the advantages of this most animated seaport (Kertch) had done everything to promote its prosperity; and, among other regulations to further his design, he recently obtained a ukase from St. Petersburg compelling all vessels bound for the Sea of Azov to stop here and perform quarantine. The quarantine establishment of Kertch, planned and executed according to a plan of Woronzow, is said to be a perfect model of its kind with respect to its convenience and arrangements. Woronzow was received at Kertch, as well as at Theodosia, with military honours, illuminations, and fireworks; and the whole of the party were regaled with a splendid banquet, given by the Governor of the town, "Prince Khirkbeoulidzeff."

In January, 1853, intelligence arrived in England of operations in the Caucasus very unfavourable to the Russians. A part of Prince

* To be the *full* Colonel of a regiment the officer *must* hold the rank of a Major-General at least.

Woronzow's scheme is to blockade the Circassian coast of the Black Sea, so as to prevent the landing of arms or other succours from that side. But some Circassian vessels succeeded in forcing the blockade, and had made their way, laden with slaves, to Trebizond, Sinope, and Constantinople. Schamyl had wrested from the Russians all the ports they had gained during the previous year, and Mehemet Arnim, his Lieutenant, had succeeded in concentrating under his standard all the Circassian tribes on the coast of the Black Sea, and had beaten the Russians at several points.

In October last Prince Woronzow suffered another defeat: he was personally engaged in the encounter. Selim Pacha, the Turkish commander on the Georgian frontiers, was, on the 20th of October, inspecting the ground, when some Russian cavalry made their appearance. The Turkish general sent for reinforcements. After they had arrived, Selim fell in with a Russian corps of 15,000 men from Redout Kalé, with which he engaged. The fight was a severe one; but it ended in the flight of the Russians, pursued by the Turks. The affair ended with the planting of the Turkish colours, by the Turkish chief, at Orelle, a post eight hours' distance from Clorock Deré. A short time previous to this decisive encounter, the Circassians had taken from the Russians the fortress of Foprak Kalé, as well as five fortified ports, and two other forts—Gostcgajewskoff and Tenguinsky—which they razed. Prince Woronzow found himself compelled to send for reinforcements; but he was at once menaced by the Turkish chiefs, Selim Pacha, and Adi Pacha of Tortum, with a serious movement in favour of the Circassians. An affair more fatal to the Russian arms, was the capture of St. Nicholas, as it is called by them, or Chevkedy, according to the local nomenclature. On the 14th October, the Russians having commenced fortifications on the Tobouroukssou, Selim Pacha crossed the river at several points, and drove the Russians back, pursued as far as Orelli, by Hassan Pacha. The Russians lost 600 men killed and wounded, and two pieces of artillery, besides 144 prisoners taken by the Turks. They had retired to Chevkedy, where they received reinforcements; and here another engagement ensued, which was more fatal to the Russians than the previous one. The Turkish General, Selim Pacha, took the fort by storm, after having made two attacks. The loss of the Russians was very great in killed, prisoners, ammunition, and provisions. Among the prisoners was General Klüf, a Cossack chief. Besides their other advantages, the Turks got 3000 sacks of flour, 1600 muskets, and a considerable store of ammunition. The Russians made five unsuccessful attempts to regain the fortress. Selim Pacha at once pushed on to improve his advantages.

The foregoing details are taken from the despatch of the Turkish General. Prince Woronzow also issued a bulletin, with an account of the affair at Chevkedy, in which he admits the importance of the Turkish capture, because it contained a dépôt of provisions. "It was judged necessary," he says, "to maintain the position as long as possible, on account of the provisions. But the detachment in the fortress could not do so, and fell fighting. Thirty soldiers only and three officers were able to cut their way through the enemy's forces; but two pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Turks, and the provisions were burnt. It is painful for me to announce my report of our hostilities with the Turks by so unfortunate an event; but it remains for us to hope and to say, as in 1812, 'God will punish the aggressor.'" This impious cant seems a habit of Russian chiefs, from the Emperor downwards. At the present moment Prince Woronzow is said to be in a dangerous state of health; but this may be only a rumour set on foot by the worse than Chinese purblind cunning of Russia, in order to cover the disgrace of recent defeats in the territory under the Prince's control. In his military capacity, the work of many years is menaced by the Turks, who are operating in two quarters a diversion in favour of the Circassians. Selim Pacha is manœuvring on the coast of the Black Sea, with the view of destroying the blockade, and rendering Schamyl free to act; while Abdi Pacha is operating in the direction of Georgia. The effect may be judged from the urgent demands of Prince Woronzow for reinforcements to his already enormous force.

Mr. Spencer, whom we have already quoted, tells us that the civil administration of Prince Woronzow has been more successful. He says that it is characterised by justice, prudence, and benevolence; that the Prince is a protector and judge, who will not only listen to, but redress, the wrongs of the inhabitants. The greater portion of his family fortune is expended in plans for the improvement of the vast provinces under his control. Various beneficial changes have been wrought entirely by his influence; particularly in the Crimea, where he principally resides, and where he will long be remembered by the inhabitants.

PRINCE WORONZOW, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN ASIA.

His education in England gave his mind a bias in favour of our manners, institutions, and customs; but he is, nevertheless, a sincere Papist, and firmly attached to the fortunes of his country, whether he serve in the Cabinet or in the field.

The family of this Prince Woronzow must not be confounded by the reader with that of Woronzow-Daschkaw, which is descended from his uncle John. The Daschkaw family was one of the most ancient in Russia—descended from Rurik, the founder of the Monarchy. It was formerly a reigning family at Smolensk. This family became extinct in 1810; but a daughter of Roman Woronzow became the wife of the then Prince Daschkaw. This was the celebrated Princess Daschkaw, who figures so conspicuously in the history of the Empress Catherine II., and whose memoirs have lately been published. Through her comes the connection between this branch of the Woronzow and the Daschkaw family. The present Count Woronzow-Daschkaw is a distinguished civilian in the Russian service. He is a member of the Imperial Privy Council attached to the Administration of Poland; and also Vice President of the Chapter of Imperial and Royal orders; and Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the Imperial Court.

SMYRNA.

Smyrna, the principal town and harbour in Asiatic Turkey, is delightfully situated at the extremity of a gulf, about thirty miles in depth, and varying from five to fifteen in breadth. This gulf is encompassed with high mountains, many of them richly wooded, which rise from the water's edge. Ancient Smyrna—for it was founded by Alexander the Great, and has risen ten times from its ruins—has been celebrated for its charming local advantages. It has been styled the Queen of the cities of Anatolia, the Crown of Ionia, the Gem of Asia, &c. Its greatest glory perhaps, lay in the fact—or, at least, the traditions of history—that it was the birth-place of Homer.

The form of the town is elliptical, and it extends nearly two miles in length. It stands at the foot of Mount Pagus, whose summit is still crowned with the ruins of an ancient castle. Within the walls of this ruin are to be seen some relics of the Temple of Jupiter. The stadium is formed on one side by an excavation in the hill. Polycarp is said to have suffered martyrdom on this spot. Traces of the theatre may be seen in another part of the hill. Numerous columns, busts, cornices, and entablatures, are seen built into the walls throughout all the upper parts of Smyrna. Within the walls of the castle are also the ruins of a mosque, said to have been the primitive church of Smyrna, one of the Seven Churches of the East.

Seen from the harbour, the smiling aspect of the town at once delights the stranger on arriving; the appearance of the buildings is more European and civilised than Constantinople itself; and the streets, though certainly narrow, are very superior to those of that famous but monstrously degenerate old city. The Bazaar, also, is very superior, in business-like appearance, to that of Constantinople. It is the principal dépôt for Turkish and Persian carpets, and other Oriental manufactures; and also of the figs, grapes, and currants of the interior, which form so important an item of export.

In the fruit season all is animation and activity at Smyrna, when strings of camels, tied head to tail, arrive from all parts of Asia Minor. They are generally in lots of five or six, seldom more; and drowsily they walk along, the foremost decorated with a little bell; and, as string upon string of these singular quadrupeds enter the streets leading to the Bazaar, the whole town is filled with their tinkling noise.

Arrived at the merchant's yard, the camels kneel down to deposit their loads (which are quickly disposed of)—gangs of men, women, and children being employed the live-long day in packing the fruits for exportation. The operation in the case of the figs is very interesting and full of bustle. The figs but still green fruit is picked from the branches and leaves, and then packed in drums, handful by handful, each handful being arranged in a circular form, so as to suit the shape of the drum. The operator wets his hand every now and then in sea water, and sprinkles each layer with the same fluid, which, it is said, tends to their preservation. The figs being packed, the lids of the drums are nailed down to prevent the fruit from swelling, which they would otherwise do to a great extent, and are immediately shipped for exportation. They ripen, and become coated with their saccharine "bloom" on the voyage. It is said that a prize of £30 is given to the first ship which arrives in London with the new fruit.

In commercial importance, Smyrna takes rank next to Constantinople—the value of the exports and imports of the two places respectively being about as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Constantinople ..	£2,200,000 ..	£1,000,000 ..	£3,200,000
Smyrna ..	£1,200,000 ..	£1,500,000 ..	£2,700,000

The greater part of the carrying trade, however—that, at least, to the capital and dependencies—is performed in Greek vessels, which enjoy almost a monopoly in this line, owing to the low freights at which they carry.

The imports consist chiefly of cotton goods from England and Switzerland, and miscellaneous articles of hosiery from the former place. The annual value, in gross, of such articles must exceed half a million; and they are displayed, at all the stalls in the bazaar, in such abundance, as to impress the traveller with the idea that he is within a hundred miles of Manchester, or, at furthest, in one of the Channel Islands. Smyrna imports considerable quantities of woollens from England and Germany, and of French silks.

The population of Smyrna amounts to about 150,000: of whom, 80,000 are Turks; 40,000, Greeks; 15,000 Jews; 10,000 Armenians and 5000 Franks. The Consulates are chiefly along the edge of the water; and, in the midst of them, is the Casino, or Merchants' Club, where everything is done à l'Européne, and where strangers are always politely admitted, to read the papers, magazines, &c., which are supplied in abundance.

SMYRNA, FROM THE JEWS' CEMETERY

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

We have been favoured by an English military officer of distinction, who witnessed the Battle of Oltenitza, with a Sketch taken by him during the action from the opposite bank of the Danube. Our Correspondent, while making the Sketch, stood upon the same hill from which Omer Pacha and his staff surveyed the battle. The position of the different corps was marked at the period of the hottest part of the action. On the day after the battle the gentleman in question went over the ground in order to verify the accuracy of the Sketch with which he has favoured us. The point of attack was the Quarantine Station, indicated by trees and buildings on the right of the foreground. The ground to the extreme left is marshy, and the Russian troops would have in vain endeavoured to operate there. The village to the extreme right is Oltenitza, which is about a mile from the Quarantine Station, and is divided from the Danube by a level plain, the land being partly ploughed and partly meadow. The Danube is about 1200 yards wide at the point between the Quarantine Station and the opposite bank of Turtukai. The Turkish entrenchments, which took in the Quarantine Station, were about a third of a mile long. The tents at the extreme left show the Turkish encampment upon a small island in the Danube. Our Correspondent has also enclosed a short account of the action, which will be found to contain details not hitherto published:—

Before daybreak on the morning of the 31st Oct. Omer Pacha arrived unexpectedly at Turtukai in a dense fog, with 25,000 men from Schumla. At noon the same day he took possession of the island near the Wallachian bank of the Danube (shown on the left of the Sketch), and planted a battery of six guns upon it. On the 2nd of November he crossed troops to the Quarantine Station, opposite Turtukai, turning out a few Cossacks only. He immediately commenced entrenching himself in that position, his left flank resting on the River Argish (in the centre of the Sketch), a small but deep stream, with wood and marshy ground on the other bank. He continued to cross over artillery, gabions, &c., for the fortifications as fast as a limited supply of boats would allow him. The works continued during the night, the troops standing under arms.

On the 3rd the works continued without interruption. A battery in front of the Quarantine Station (commanding the plain) was constructed, of six guns. Turks continued crossing till after dusk, making up the amount of three battalions, and 150 Irregular Horse.

THE BATTLE.

Nov. 4th.—A beautiful morning. Everything quiet up to eleven a.m. Omer Pacha sat on the hill, with General Prim, on the right bank of the river (which he never quitted during the action). At about 11 15 a cloud of dust was visible skirting the wood beyond the village of Oltenitza, and soon a dark mass of Russians was seen advancing from the village, gradually becoming more distinct as division after division took up their station on the plain.

A fourth battalion of Turkish troops was crossed over at this period to the entrenchments.

The Russian line consisted of twelve pieces of positions in the centre: the right was composed of four battalions of infantry, flanked by four pieces of artillery, the left, of four battalions of infantry, and five guns. Two regiments of cavalry on their extreme left also advanced in the commencement of the action, and subsequently retired out of fire.

At noon the Russian line advanced in the above order. The field batteries commenced cannonading, and were answered by the Turkish batteries on the island, and shortly after by the three batteries of heavy artillery from the heights of Turtukai (from which the Sketch was taken).

The Russian balls passed the Quarantine Station in rapid succession, and soon exploded two tumbrils of ammunition. The first attack on the entrenchments was then made by the four battalions of infantry of the Russian right, who advanced in the low brushwood on the banks of the Argish throwing out skirmishers to within twenty-five or thirty yards of the left of the Turkish position. They were repulsed by a well-sustained fire of musketry from the latter, and by the flanking fire from the batteries on the island. A field-officer and many men fell. The cannonading on both sides continued without intermission. The plain between Oltenitza and the Russian rear was dotted with parties carrying off the dead and wounded.

At half-past two o'clock the second infantry attack was made by the four battalions of the Russian left, supported by their artillery, on the right of the Turkish entrenchments. They advanced in close quarter-distance column across the plain, throwing out skirmishers to the front, keeping up an incessant fire of musketry. Exposed as they were to the fire from behind the entrenchments, and the great guns from Turtukai, they were literally mowed down, and the column soon broke and commenced a rapid retreat towards Oltenitza, leaving the ground strewed with their dead.

The 150 irregular Turkish horse at this period made a *sortie*, but were recalled by a bugle sound from Omer Pacha's tent on the opposite bank of the river.

The Russian artillery continued their fire while within range. The last shot was fired about 4 p.m., and the staff and foreign officers round Omer Pacha's tent cried "*Vive le Sultan*," and congratulated him on his first success this campaign.

The Russian army marched out this morning, perfectly confident in their success; without reconnoitring, or other preliminaries, they advanced as to certain victory! Before four p.m. they were completely repulsed. The ground was red with the blood of their soldiers, who had been led up within thirty

yards of the entrenchments. Their probable loss, according to General Prim and the best unbiassed opinions, must have been, at the least, 400 killed, and from 1200 to 1500 wounded. The Turks lost about thirty men and as many horses, who were killed by the fire on the Quarantine Station, within which they were stabled.

That night there was a beautiful sunset from the hill. The band played outside Omer Pasha's tent; and Achmed Pacha, who had commanded the infantry at the entrenchments, and been slightly wounded in the hand, came across and received the Brevet rank of Colonel. The cheering continued long. Fresh troops crossed over at dark, to reinforce their tired comrades.

Had Omer Pasha's precautions been less well taken and defeat ensued, the Turkish force had no means of retreat. Since then a bridge to the island has been constructed of the mills which float on the river, and the low brushwood on the left of their front has been cut down or burnt.

The ship on the right of the Sketch was set on fire towards the close of the action by a shell, and continued burning all night.

The 4th November was the Turkish Sunday, the only day the Turks hoist their flag.

Nov. 5.—Dense fog.—Went up early to Omer Pasha's tent; found him examining the trophies outside his tent—180 stand of arms, 117 helmets, swords, knapsacks, drums, &c. From the numbers it appeared that the Russian regiments, of four battalions each, engaged yesterday were the 21st and 22nd.

Got permission to cross over to the entrenchments; found the Turks busily employed repairing them.

The corpses were still lying thick out he plain, although some had been thrown into the Danube, some taken away by the Russians during the night; others were being roughly buried with a few spadefuls of earth on them: the remainder have since been burnt.

The dead were fine men, mostly bearing the medal for Transylvania and Hungary, in 1849. They had been marched into action in heavy marching order, with their full kit, and 6 lbs. or 8 lbs. of bread. A strange thing to bring men up to attack entrenchments shackled with such a weight! Inside the entrenchments many dead horses were lying. The houses and fruit trees were riddled with cannon-balls.

Nov. 8.—The Russian camp still di-cernible in the distance, but no fresh attack anticipated; if so there will be an awful carnage as the entrenchments are being widened. The Turkish force has been increased to seven battalions of infantry, 500 Chasseurs, sixteen guns; and a parapet for the cavalry is in process of erection. The whole is capable of withstanding a regular siege of heavy artillery. The winter is now setting in very severely.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH.—The newly-raised men belonging to the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101 (screw), Captain Hon. H. Keppell, were paid wages in advance, in the Sound. She has been supplied with a pinnace launch of 42 feet, similar to the one already on board, also a 32-feet barge, returning a 26-feet pinnace. She has now four boom boats, capable of carrying guns; while the weight of the two 42-feet boats exceeds but very little that of the ordinary launches supplied to sailing ships, while they carry more men. The *St. Jean d'Acre* sailed on Monday evening for Lisbon and Madeira. She is expected to return to this port about the middle of next month.

SHEERNESS, Dec. 13.—The *Cressy*, 80, screw steam-ship, is ordered to be commissioned immediately, and all necessary preparations are being made for completing her figment. The *Cressy* will not be completely fitted until the early part of February next.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.—We are informed that no letters or despatches have yet been received by the Admiralty from her Majesty's ship *Amphitrite*, on her return from Behring's Strait, and there is, consequently, no foundation for the statement that there has been news from the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*. The latest intelligence from the latter ship had already reached us by Captain Inglefield, that nothing more can be known of her until the autumn of next year. Of the *Enterprise* no intelligence has been received. It is also untrue that the name of Sir John Franklin will be struck off the books of the Admiralty, in order to make room for that of Captain Chads. It is not to be supposed that the Admiralty would contemplate such a step while the issue even of their own expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin is unknown.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—RUMOURS have prevailed about town for some days, of a difference between the authorities at the Horse Guards, relative to the leave of absence granted to certain officers, and it was said these differences would cause the resignation of an official of high rank in that department. The officer in question is the Adjutant-General, Sir George Brown, who has given in his resignation Sir George will, in all probability, be succeeded as Adjutant-General by Major-General Wetherall, the Duke. The Prince, however, states that the present Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, the Hon Lieut.-General Cathcart, will receive the appointment, and give up his command there.]

THE ARMY.—The first of the regiments (the 62nd) ordered to the Mediterranean for the usual reliefs, will embark at Cork about the 1st of January. The 46th, from Dublin, march this day to relieve the 62nd at Kilkenny.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 20TH.—By the unexpected death of Major-General Godwin, C.B., the Colonelcy of the 20th Regiment is again placed in the hands of the General Commanding-in-Chief. General Godwin died before the notification of his appointment to that regiment, and he being made a K.C.B. reached him in Burmah.

REGIMENTAL JOKING.—A general meeting was held last week at the Army and Navy Club, to determine what steps should be taken, in reference to the promotion of the fourth rule, for removing from the list of members two officers who have been obliged to quit the service for an absurd indulgence in practical jokes. The club decided that the conduct of the officers, not being ungentlemanlike, they were worthy to continue members thereof.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.—The pay of the Captain-superintendent to this force is to be £1000 a year. The other captains are to receive £500 a year each, £100 for a house, and £8. a day for subsistence, and 17s. 6d. a day for travelling expenses, when compelled to go off their stations on duty. A commander will be attached to each captain. A paymaster is to be attached to each division. The following officers of that grade have already been selected:—Henry N. Scaife, Edwin J. Forster, and Julian A. Messum. The pay of these officers will be £200 per annum, and 10s. a day for subsistence or travelling money. Surgeons will also be attached to each station.

THE WINE DUTIES.—A great and favourable impulse, as far as French interests are concerned, has been produced by Mr. Oliveira's visit to Bordeaux, during his tour in the French wine district. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was convened to receive Mr. Oliveira; and the Vice-President (M. Bethe) entered very fully into all the questions—commercial, moral, and international; expressing in earnest hope that Mr. Oliveira's effort might be successful as well for the interests of Bordeaux, those of the wine districts of France generally, and the still higher claims of international friendship and alliance—to all of which Mr. Oliveira gave a cordial response. Subsequently the Chamber of Commerce invited Mr. Oliveira to an official dinner, a compliment rarely paid by that body; and upon that occasion the great merchants and municipal body were all present, as also the British Consul.

AMERICA AND THE SULTAN.—A letter from Berlin says:—"A piece of curious news is circulated here as authentic, but the truth of which it is impossible to ascertain at Berlin. Namik Pacha has not succeeded at Paris in negotiating a loan. This was to be expected. But what could not be foreseen is that the United States of America have (so it is said) offered a very considerable sum to the Porte, on the condition that some small island in the Archipelago should be ceded to them.

THE UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes that the whole United States exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, were valued at 240,000,000 dollars specie included); but exclusive of specie they were 205,000,000 dols. The coal imports were valued at 258,000,000 dols., or 41,500,000 more than the previous year.

BULLION, &C., OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—A return just issued gives a statement of the amount of notes, securities, bullion, &c., of the Bank of England; also the quarterly averages of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank, and the monthly average aggregate amount of promissory notes in circulation; also a return of the weekly average prices of wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, and peas from July, 1849, to June last, and the number of quarters of wheat and wheat flour, &c., imported into Great Britain in each month from January, 1849, to June, 1853. The document extends to twenty-five pages, and contains a mass of figures. It appears that on the 6th of August the weekly liabilities of the Bank of England were £41,439,000, and the assets £44,816,000.

EGGS AND POTATOES.—Immense quantities of eggs are now imported into this country from Spain and potatoes from Portugal. Englishmen live in Portugal now specially to cultivate and export potatoes from that country.

RUSKIN ON ARCHITECTURE.*

(SECOND NOTICE.)

THE secret of Mr. Ruskin's errors, and of the disappointment and dissent which the perusal of his work provokes, is, in a great measure, attributable to the fact that, in common with too many architectural critics of modern days, he treats of the ornamental features rather than the structural genius of the art;—the same mistake as it would be to describe the coat instead of the man, and sometimes not even the coat, but the buttons and braid which cover it. Indeed, in more than one place, Mr. Ruskin contends that it is impossible to give a satisfactory account of the structural arrangement of a fine building by verbal description, even when aided by graphic illustration:—

The principal reason (he assures us) why architectural criticism is at this day so far behind all other is, the impossibility of illustrating the best architecture faithfully. Of the various schools of painting, examples are accessible to everyone; and reference to the works themselves is found sufficient for all purposes of criticism; but there is nothing like St. Mark's or the Ducal Palace to be referred to in the National Gallery; and no faithful illustration of them is possible on the scale of such a volume as this; and it is exceedingly difficult in any scale. No thing is so rare in art, as far as my experience goes, as a fair illustration of architecture—perfect illustration does not exist.

In these views we wholly disagree with the writer. Putting out of the question the reference to individual paintings in the National Gallery—which is not a parallel case to that of "translating," so to express it, the design of a work of art into another medium, we consider that, of the three sister arts—Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting—it is precisely the first named which is most capable of satisfactory exemplification, for purposes of criticism and education, by means of verbal description and graphic illustration. Its intrinsic merit is independent of the colour of Painting, which pierces the canvass plain with unfathomable recesses, and endows an opaque surface with the transparent splendour of a summer's sky;—it is equally independent of the delusive executive attributes of Sculpture, which give the roundness, smoothness, and apparent softness of flesh to the mountain marble. The features of an architectural work are of a sterner and more determinate kind; its merit depends upon general fitness of style, grandeur or elegance of proportion and convenience of arrangement; matters which can be made palpable to the educated eye by means of outlines of the plan and elevation, or even by a perspective view alone; to which, if desirable, may be added the details of parts upon a larger scale. There is no building in the world which might not be made appreciable to the mind's eye by these means, within the compass of a page much smaller than that of Mr. Ruskin's book, indeed, we have, in various books close to our hand, such engraved illustrations of most of the remarkable structures in the world—St. Peter's, St. Paul's, the Mosque of St. Sophia, and innumerable Basilicæ and Cathedrals, measuring about two or three inches each; all capable of being studied with interest and advantage. Another very essential point of architectural merit is the structural economy achieved in it—determinable by consideration of the relative proportions of the whole areas, and the areas of the points of support; and the relative proportions of the solids and voids in section. These, and other points revealing the creative intelligence of the designer, are the means of the art which the reasoning mind is never tired of contemplating, and in comparison with which mere decorative detail is a matter of but secondary import. But these are the very points in which Mr. Ruskin takes no interest; indeed, in sundry places, he preaches open rebellion against all the rules upon which they, as well as all that relates to orderly arrangement, depend. Recurring to the passage from which we have just quoted a few lines, we find the following observations, which, though amb iguously worded, betray a very incomplete appreciation of the genius of architecture; besides attributing to it many qualities which true architecture would repudiate. Enforcing the assertion as to the almost impossibility of illustrating architectural works, he says:—

For all good architecture depends upon the adaptation of its chiselling to the effect at a certain distance from the eye; and, to render the peculiar confusion in the midst of order, and uncertainty in the midst of decision, and mystery in the midst of intelligible lines, which are the result of distance, together with perfect expression of the peculiarities of the design, requires the skill of the most admirable artist, devoted to the work with the most severe self-consciousness, &c.

After this, we are not surprised when the author tells us:—"With respect to the two buildings, which are the principal subject of the present volume, St. Mark's and the Ducal Palace, *I have found it quite impossible to do the slightest justice to any kind of portraiture*;" and find that the numberless illustrations which crowd his pages are confined to details of capitals, bosses, leafage, and other decorative details to be found in various parts of the buildings in question. In the case of the Ducal Palace, he consoles himself for the absence of any general portraiture, with the reflection that "there will be placed *a noble cast of one of its angles*" in the new Crystal Palace now erecting at Sydenham; the said angle being only a piece of allegorical sculpture upon rather a large scale, and, for the purpose of architectural illustration, being about as serviceable as would be a brick, as a sample of a house.

As for St. Mark's (adds Mr Ruskin) the effort was hopeless from the beginning. For its effect depends not only upon the most delicate sculpture in every part, but, as we have just stated, commonly on its colour also, and that the most subtle, variable, inexpressible colour in the world—the colour of glass, of transparent alabaster, of polished marble, and lustrous gold. It would be easier to illustrate a crest of a Scottish mountain, with its purple heaths and pale bunches of tufted rushes and fairest, or a glade of furze forest, with its floor of anemone and moss, than a single portico of St. Mark's. The fragment of one of its archivolts, given at the bottom of one of the opposite plates, is not to illustrate the thing itself, but to illustrate the impossibility of illustration.

After what we have already suggested, we need add no comment to this, to show how far it is from the true field and purpose of architectural criticism; and that the "impossibility of illustration" in this matter "depends" not upon the subject, but him who treats it.

Mr. Ruskin charges Greek and Renaissance architecture with pride, impiety, lifelessness, unmeaningness, and sundry other characteristics, offensive to morals and taste; and he commends Gothic architecture, as being subject to none of these accusations. He devotes a chapter of eighty pages to an essay on "The Nature of Gothic;" in which—dealing lavishly with assertion and abstract generalisation, and indulging interminably in an extraordinary style of moral disquisition, to which he is much addicted—he utterly fails of realising a rational and practical conception of the characteristics of the Gothic; leaving, indeed, the subject more uncertain and confused than at the outset of his essay he describes it to be. He sets forth by promising to "endeavour to give the reader an idea, at once broad and definite, of the true nature of Gothic architecture, properly so called;" but, in the next paragraph, he discovers "that the main principal difficulty in doing this arises from the fact that every building of the Gothic period differs in some important respect from each other; and many include features which, if they occurred in other buildings, would not be considered Gothic at all; so that all we have to reason upon is merely, if I may be allowed so to express it, a greater or less degree of Gothicness in each building we examine." The inexperienced reader might really be driven by this mysterious prelude to imagine that the past existence of Gothic architecture was a new discovery, and that Mr. Ruskin was the Layard who had dug up its long-buried "Remains;" that nothing had ever before been written upon existing examples of Gothic structure, and the principles upon which they had been reared. Mr. Ruskin attempts the task of general definition negatively:—"That is to say, pointed arches do not constitute Gothic, nor vaulted roofs, nor flying buttresses, nor grotesque sculptures; but all or some of these things, and many others with them, when they come together so as to have life;" a sentence which means nothing, because it means nothing certain. We may here be permitted, perhaps, to mention two very important characteristics which are found in all real Gothic; namely, first, that the mouldings forming the framework of the building are vertical in their direction, converging arch-wise as they ascend, to support or form the roof; secondly, that the sculptured decoration is effected by the removal of superfluous material, and not by the addition of attached ornament: neither of which principles does Mr. Ruskin appears to see the force of.

But, dismissing the consideration of what regards the "material form" of Gothic, in which we find Mr. Ruskin confused and uncertain, we turn to its "mental power in expression;" upon which we might have hoped to find our author's suggestions more pertinent and exact, but in which the result equally disappoints us. Mr. Ruskin lays it down that "the characteristic or moral elements of Gothic are the following, placed in the order of their importance:—1, Savageness; 2, Changefulness; 3, Naturalism; 4, Grotesqueness; 5, Rigidity; 6, Redundance. The-e terms apply to the building itself; the relative characteristics in the builder being thus expressed:—"1, Savageness, or Rudeness; 2, Love of change; 3, Love of Nature; 4, Disturbed imagination; 5, Obstinacy; 6, Generosity. And I repeat," says Mr. Ruskin, "that the withdrawal of any one, or any two, will not at once destroy the Gothic character of a building; but the removal of a majority of them will."

We need not follow the author through the wordy maze by which he encircles and illustrates these six features of Gothicism. We shall be content with some of his observations upon "Savageness" and "Changefulness."

And, first, of "Savageness." Under this term we understand Mr. Ruskin to refer to that sort of untutored labour, and wild uneducated fancy, which knows no precedent, and recognizes no control—no combined purpose; and evidence of which he pretends he discovers in all Gothic structures. He denounces all notion of dictation in respect of form or device by the designer, or controlling architect of a building. The principle of subordination and division of labour to which this would lead, he asserts, is one of moral tyranny, enslaving and degrading the workmen; its effect is "to smother their souls within them, to blight and hew into rotting pollards the suckling branches of their human intelligence, to make the flesh and skin (which, after the worm's work on it, is to see God) into leathern thongs to yoke machinery with," &c. Furthermore—"It is not, truly speaking, the labour that is divided, but the men; divided into mere segments of men, broken into small fragments and crumbs of life; so that all the little piece of intelligence that is left in a man is not enough to make a pin or a nail, but exhausts itself in making the point of a pin or the head of a nail." Omitting many other illustrations of this humiliating phantasm in which the author indulges, applied to various branches of manufacture, we find him drawing the conclusion that the result of the sub-division of labour is to divide the industrious community into two classes, "both ungentle—the one envying, the other despising, his brother;" and that from this cause "the mass of society is made up of *morbid thinkers and miserable workers*." Every body who has at all studied the history of manufactures in this country, will at once acknowledge how untrue, as well as how mischievous and uncharitable all this is. The names of Watt, Arkwright, and Peel are but three out of innumerable instances in which, under a system of well-applied and divided labour, men, employed as the humblest agents in manufacturing processes, have originated contrivances which have given increased intelligence and efficiency to machinery, diminished the onerousness, and increased the productiveness of human labour, and elevated the "morbid thinker and miserable worker" to the highest pinnacle of success and worldly happiness.

Returning, however, to the author's extraordinary doctrine as applied to the subject of architecture and sculpture. He denounces Greek and Classic architecture generally, because its forms and its proportions are prescribed, and the workman is, consequently, a slave to principles and rules. In Gothic architecture he conceives the reverse to be the case, all being the result of the instinctive skill and unshackled fancy of the particular workman; and to show the extent to which he goes in this admiration of rude unskilled labour, we extract the following passage from an earlier portion of his work (Vol. II., p. 107):—

Until a man has passed through a course of academy studentship, and can draw in an approved manner, with French chalk, and knows foreshortening and perspective, and something of anatomy, we do not think he can possibly be an artist; what is worse, we are very apt to think that we can *make him* an artist by teaching him anatomy, and how to draw with French chalk; whereas the real gift in him is utterly independent of all such accomplishments; and I believe there are many peasants on every estate, and labourers in every town, of Europe, who have imaginative powers of a high order, which, nevertheless, cannot be used for our good, because we will not choose to look at anything but what is expressed in a legs and scientific way. I believe there is many a village mason who, set to carve a series of Scripture or any other histories, would find many a strange and noble fancy in his head, and set it down—roughly enough, indeed, but in a way well worth our having. But we are too grand to let him do this, or set up his clumsy work when it is done; and, accordingly, the poor stone-mason is kept hewing stones enough in the quarries, and we build our church of the smooth, square stones, and consider ourselves wise.

We agree as to the absurdity of the notion of making artists by teaching drawing, we are fully impressed, also, with the heaven-born character of genius; but we are of opinion, with Sir Joshua Reynolds, that genius itself, to be great and healthy, must submit to the discipline of the School, wherein are accumulated and perpetuated the experience and the examples of genius which have gone before. It is our misfortune too often to mistake erratic fancy, "savageness," "changefulness," "disturbed imagination," and other incidents of a wayward, overweening self-conceit for genius; and from the multiplication of the works of persons gifted after this manner, we wish to be defended. We have already enough abominable examples of wild, untutored conceit in every department and school of art, in all our streets, and in all our studios, to wish for a wholesale addition to them.

Proceeding, now, to the consideration of the second important element of Gothic "changefulness," we find Mr. Ruskin making the startling announcement, that, in the days of Gothic architecture, "every successive architect employed upon a great work built the pieces he added in his own way, utterly regardless of the style adopted by his predecessors." From all which, and much more to the same purport, one would be led to this conclusion, that the finest Gothic edifices which have so long been the admiration of the world were the result of the accidental agglomeration of the works of a vast number of untutored men, who all worked without principle to guide them, and without reference to what was done by their fellows or predecessors; without, in short, the slightest regard to the beauty or usefulness of the entire structure.

To say nothing of the inherent absurdity of such a notion, the history of architecture during the Gothic period is full of evidence to the contrary; evidence incontestable that if the Greek architects were precise in dictating proportions and measurements—even the niceties of form to their assistants and disciples, the great and powerful Freemasons—who monopolised all the great works of architecture, from the earliest period of European art down to the very decline and extinction of the Gothic—were equally precise, and even more strict in enforcing their behests. Endless examples and authorities might be cited in support of this assertion. Even in the earliest Norman times, the architects were men of great science and skill, whose names have justly been recorded in history; and many of them were bishops or ecclesiastics. Take, as example, a few from the middle of

* "The Stones of Venice." By John Ruskin. Vol. II. "The Sea-stories." Vol. III. "The Fall." Smith, Elder, and Co.

the eleventh to the middle of the twelfth century:—Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, and architect of that cathedral, Gundulph (cathedrals of Rochester, Canterbury, and Peterborough), William de Carilepho (cathedral of Durham, completed by Ranulph Flambard). Lanfranc (choir of Canterbury Cathedral), Roger of Salisbury (cathedral) Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester (conventual churches of St. Cross and Romsey), &c. Gervase of Canterbury records that William of Sens, the architect of Archbishop Lanfranc, in building his cathedral, was an artist of great talent; and that he not only made a complete model of the cathedral upon which he was employed, but *of all the details of sculpture necessary for its completion* " Dr. Henry observes:—" It is impossible to view the remains of many magnificent fabrics, both sacred and civil, that were erected at this period, without admiring the genius of the architects by whom they were planned, and the dexterity of the workmen by whom they were executed."

With regard to the body of Freemasons, it is difficult to assign the date of their first institution; but, on all hands it seems to be admitted that we are indebted to it for the noble structures of the Middle ages. The antiquity claimed by the Freemasons themselves is certainly almost absurd; but there can be no doubt that their association had its types at a period extremely remote—corporations or *collegia* of artificers existing among the early Romans, and even amongst the Greeks themselves. They were scattered, but not extinguished, by the downfall of the two Empires; records of them, and of their power, being found through all subsequent periods down to the fifteenth century. The contents of a statute of HENRY VI., prohibiting them from meeting in chapters, shows that, at that period, they continued to enjoy privileges amounting almost to monopoly. It was not, however, till the twelfth century that the large body of Freemasons succeeded in purging from ecclesiastic influence all the architectural business of the period; and they inaugurated their triumph by perpetuating upon the walls, even of sacred edifices, sculptured lampoons against the clergy.

The earliest lodge of which we have any authentic knowledge was that of Strasbourg, which was regularly instituted by the middle of the thirteenth century. Pope Nicholas III. granted to it a bull of absolution, which was renewed by his successors. The result of the establishment of this lodge as a centre, and of the branch lodges, in connection with it at Cologne, Verona, and Zurich, and afterwards in various parts of France, England, and Italy, was to establish a greater uniformity of practice; insomuch that many of the principal monuments of the thirteenth century, and later, bear so great a resemblance to one another, in the ruling principle of design, that it is impossible to assign their similarity to accident. The connection between the various lodges in all parts of the world appears to have been prompt and complete; and novelties, both in structural and decorative design, successfully adopted in one part of the world, were soon made known to, and practised equally by, those of the craft in the most distant places As they moved from place to place, as they found churches to build, their government was regular. A surveyor governing in chief, and every tenth man being a warden, overlooking nine. Wren's "Parentalia" bears testimony to the great economy and skill displayed in all their works, and the rapidity with which they were executed, and it is remarked that it was precisely in the course of the period during which their influence prevailed that sculpture was first made extensively available for architectural decoration; the necessary moulds for which were all carefully prepared, and handed about for use, one among the other; so that, in all this process, absolutely nothing was left to the fancy of "the village mason." On the contrary, the complaint which we find constantly made throughout the great artistic period is not so much the want of patronage, or of money, or of materials; but the paucity of skilled architects and workmen; which would not have been the case if the genius of "the village mason" had been appreciated as highly by our forefathers as by Mr. Ruskin.

With the neglect of ecclesiastical and monastic architecture, at the period of the Reformation, and the contemporaneous introduction of the Classic school, under new professors, the monopoly and power of the Freemasons began to give way, and much of the mystery pertaining to the craft has since been lost, with its perfect organisation. The attempt to revive Gothicism, therefore, in the present day, is to "reckon without one's host;" and to set up a sham and a mockery, a *caput mortuum*, where our works should be real and noble, and instinct with life.

In a future article we shall conclude our remarks upon this publication.

A NEW COMET.—On the morning of the 2nd instant a comet was discovered by Mr. Klinkerfues, of the Gottingen Observatory, on the border of the Constellation Perseus, near the foot of Andromeda. At four o'clock, a.m., on the 3rd, its right ascension was in 1h. 37m. 30s. and its declination at dep. 37 sec. north. The diurna motion in right ascension was 2m towards the west, and in declination of 1½ deg. towards the south. Mr. Klinkerfues was the discoverer of the third comet of the present year, which became so conspicuous at the end of August in the north-western heavens.

METEORIC CIRCLES.—M. Petit, director of the observatory of Toulouse, has communicated the following note to the journals of that place:—" The earth is at this moment entering into one of the numerous meteoric circles, the existence of which has been for some years admitted by astronomers. It will remain there until about the 16th or 18th inst. Some of the planetary corpuscules, near which we are about to pass, are of very considerable dimensions; one of them, for instance, as large as the telescope of Toulouse, was, in 1807, turned from its route by the action of the earth, and fell in America. At other times, in 1803, 1803, 1807, 1813, &c., their passage manifested itself by showers of dust or fragments of stones. These exceptional falls will, however, only produce very insignificant effects on the earth; and the neighbourhood of some small stars which we approach need inspire us with no alarm. It only excites pure curiosity." *Indépendance.*

AMERICAN NEW INVENTIONS.—The American papers report two great inventions. The first a machine for excavating rock formations, consists of a number of rotating steel discs, worked by steam, which saws and crush the hardest rocks with irresistible power. Exclusively of the engine and boiler, the machinery weighs seventy-five tons: it is easily worked by four men. The other machine is described as a "mechanical amphibia," enabling persons to go to the bottom of the sea or of rivers, and remain there to perform any work needed, such as laying foundations, exploring, gathering treasure, &c. Several gentlemen, among them Mr. Robert Walker, have been down to the bottom of the sea; remaining there half an hour, and moving about at pleasure. The description furnished by the papers is unintelligible, but the principle of the invention appears to be the use of a compressed air, on whose expansion, regulated at will, the vehicle floats, while an arrangement of grapnels and cords is used for locomotion.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—The facilities now afforded to all classes in the merchant navy, to attain a good nautical education are highly creditable to the Board of Trade, under whose auspices seven schools have been established for the purpose. Among them is one at the Sailors' Home, Well street, London Docks: there are three distinct classes to whom instruction is given, according to the proficiency of those attending the school, and the object they have in view. Those of the first class may learn to qualify themselves for the examination which they are now required to undergo, to take command of a ship in the foreign trade. The two lower classes are intended for those who have not made so much progress or who are not as yet looking forward to a command. To young men, who, by the shortness of their apprenticeship, have not been very great; and the process of graduation, from the lowest form to the higher grades of instruction—from the reason why terms at which it can be done—brings it within the reach of every one.

LIGHTHOUSES.—From a return issued on Tuesday, it appears that for the year ending December, 1853 a sum of £76,000 remained at the disposa. of the Trinity House, arising from the revenue derived from lighthouses, &c. This has been applied partly to the liquidation of the debt incurred in the purchase of private lights, and to charitable and other uses authorised by law.

MR. HUDSON, M.P., AND THE ROLLS COURT.—Mr. Hudson cleared £43,850 by the sale of the Newby-park estate. The hon member is having comparatively retired, until he comes with the York and Northern Midland Railway is over. He is determined to appeal to the House of Lords, under a full belief that the decision of the Rolls Court will be reversed.—*Herapath's Journal.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SECRETARY.—We have not room, but we are glad to see that what we have so long recommended is about to be carried out At the beginning of the year, the *Chess Players' Chronicle* will commence publishing a List of British Chess-clubs, commencing the List every month on the wrapper. This will really be a boon to the chess-world, both inside and outside the clubs.

A. G.—You have not even approached the true solution. Try and master the Chess Notation You must learn it before you can make any progress in chess.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—We believe among the arrangements for re-organising the West-End Chess-club, the engagement of a player of eminence to be constantly in attendance, is determined on. Applications for the appointment should address the Secretary of the Club. The salary, it is said will be from 60 to 100 guineas per annum

A WELL-WISHER.—Send your name and address; and in the meanwhile take this piece of advice—Whenever, in a public Chess-room, you are accosted by a shabby-genteel person, who, in hasty tones begins as if you are "disposed for a game," give him the "cold shoulder." Be sure to be one of the party with an ivory guide, with whom the less you have to do the better, both for your purse and credit!

YORKIST.—We hear that Mr. R. Crosbie has left Halifax to establish himself as an accountant in Dublin, if this is true, there is a good prospect of a revival of the old Chess spirit in the Irish capital With such players as the Rev. G. Salmon, Mr. Waller, Sir John Blunden, and the above-named amateur, surely a Chess-club might be established with success.

J. H. E. Penrhyn.—We really were not responsible when we spoke of the defence to the A. giler Gambit [illegible] almost any defence, by Mr. Staunton and Mr. Lowe. But that it had now been published by us as defects, to No. VI. of the *Chess Players Chronicle*, which was also directed expressly for us. But the same defence [illegible] to No. 1. [illegible] and the second move. Mr. Kenny may now look out on one side, and MM. Dufresne and Chamouillet on the other Thanks for the correction. 2 As the game in inquiry was assigned, and the error was discovered until the next day, we do not think it should be resumed. Had the false play been detected at the time, White must have retracted Pawn to e4.

BAGSHOT.—He would, probably, have taken the K. Pawn with his Kt, as recommended by the books

J. P.—They are too long-winded. The public at large care nothing for Problems so many moves deep. Try your hand on an end game of not more than four moves

A. Z. R. Y.—I examine the position at leisure one more. You may rely upon its not admitting of a solution in less than five moves 2. We have not space to spare for the solution you require at this moment.

M. P. Hull.—There is no Chess-club at Brussels Some excellent play, however is going on there between Messrs Van den Hoebeck, Sers, de Rivis, and Arts, and we hope to hear received of these gentlemen's each taking a first rate Chess Society

IGNOTUS (Cork, Ire.), Peckham, J., Alexander.—You are mistaken. Look at No 511 again and attentively

R. P., Brompton.—It shall be examined.

VIATOR, Belgium.—You are undoubtedly correct, and speak the opinion of nine-tenths of the Chess community, not only here, but on the Continent in saying that the play of Mr. Harwitz in the pending Match completely confirms the belief we expressed at the beginning. He has certainly raised in that readiness at [illegible] masterly combination gives, but he has lost in combinative skill Against inferior opponents he probably plays better than ever, but against one of the first class he would have no chance than he did seven years ago. After so-ing the extraordinary deficiency in depth and compactness which he has exhibited in the present contest, the idea of comparing him to such players as his countrymen, Von Heydebrand and Lasa, is a mere mockery, either would give him the odds of the Pawn and Move

T. P. H.—If the King retire to his own square after the first check, mate cannot be given in less than five moves

F.—There is no vacancy at the present moment. If any occurs, your offer shall not be forgot on

WAKEFIELD CHESS CLUB.—It is pleasant to hear that it is old-established Chess Society has been re organised; and, under the management of its original professors Messrs. Shepherd and Rathbone, promises to occupy the same proud post as it held ten years back, as one of the best clubs in Yorkshire

RICARDO.—The Dragon you refer to shall appear in its turn. 2. We do not approve of "castling" in a Chess Problem

F. M., Ricardo Bailey, H. W., of Walsall; H. L., of CHOCK; H. E. K.; Enquirator The Problems received shall be reported on next week

A. C.—When the conditions of a Problem are that "White is to move first and mate in three moves," they mean that White—in Black mate in the best possible defence—will give checkmate in three moves, in his own pieces only three times.

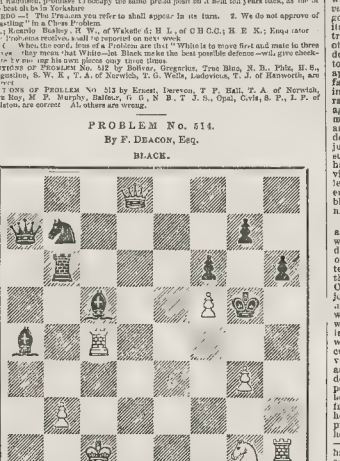
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 512 by Bolver, Gregorius, True Blue, B. B., Phiz, H. S., Augustine, S. W. K., T. A. of Norwich, T. G. Wells, Ladovicus, T. J. of Hanworth, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 513 by Ernest, Inverness, T. F. Hall, T. A. of Norwich, Tom Boy, M. F. Burphy, Balfour, G. G., S. B. T. J. S., Opal, Cavis, S. T., L. F. of Dalston, are correct All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 514.

By F. DEACON, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 508.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 8th	B to K K t 6th (a)	4. R to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Q 4th
2. B to K R 8th	B to Q 3rd	5. B to K B 7th—Mate.	
3. R takes Kt (ch)	P takes R		

(a) 1. K to Kt sq | B to K B 3rd | 2. R to B 3rd | B to K B 3rd
B to B 8th | 3. B to K B 3rd—Mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 509.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q K 8th (ch)	K to Q 5th	4. R takes B	K takes R
2. R to K 4th (ch)	P takes R	5. R to K B 3rd (ch)	K to K B 4th
3. B to K B 7th	B takes Kt (ch)	6. Q to K Kt 5th—Mate.	

Black has many other ways of playing at his 3rd and 4th moves, but none by which he can delay the mate

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 510.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 8th (dis. ch)	K to Kt 8th	2. B to Q B 5th	Q takes B (a)
2. Kt at K 5th to Q B 6th	Q takes Kt	4. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to R 8th
		5. R to K B sq—Mate.	

(a) 3. | Q takes Q | 5. R to K B sq—Mate.
4. Kt to K 2nd (dou. ch) | K to R 8th

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 511.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q K 3rd	B to Q 4th	3. B, Kt, or P mates.	
2. Kt to K 4th	Anything		

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.

The score up to Wednesday evening, when we write, stands thus:—

Lowenthal	..	..	..	..	..	10
Harwitz	..	..	..	..	..	10
Drawn	..	..	..	..	..	11

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 854.—By HON ACCORD, of the Aberdeen Chess-club.

White: K at his 6th, Q at K R 8th, B at K R 3rd, Kts at K 3rd and Q Kt 2nd; P's at K B 2nd and 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 6th, Q at Q Kt 3rd, Bs at K 7th and Q sq, Kts at Q 2nd and Q Kt 6th; P's at K Kt 4th, Q 4th and 7th, and Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 855.—By STEELA.

White: K at Q R 4th, R at K 6th, B at Q Kt 8th, Kt at K 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, P at Q 5th.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

THE United States Government has resolved to fit out an expedition to explore the newly-discovered track for a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The track selected is to that discovered by Mr Lionel Galbourne.

THE fine steamer the *Queen*, running from Aberdeen and Inverness to Edinburgh, had a narrow escape during the dense fog on Saturday last. She struck on a rock not far from Inchkeith, but floated with the rising tide, and was towed by two steam-tugs safely to Granton.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE REV. DR. HARRINGTON.

THE Rev. Richard Harrington, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, died on the 13th inst., after an illness of only three days' duration Dr. Harrington was formerly an Undergraduate of Christ Church, Oxford, from which he was elected to a Fellowship of Brasenose College, in March, 1822, having, in Michaelmas Term preceding, obtained a first-class in *Literæ humaniores*. He was a fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College for a period of eleven years, when he succeeded to a college living, which he held until 1844 In that year he was elected Principal of Brasenose College, on the elevation of the Rev. Dr. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, then Principal to the Episcopal See of Chichester. Dr. Harrington was one of the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, a Delegate of Appeals in Convocation, a Commissioner of the Streets and Market, and a county magistrate. In the affairs of the University, the Rev. Doctor took an active and prominent part, and enjoyed confidence to the fullest extent His talents were of a diversified order, and he was a zealous lover and promoter of all that related to architecture and archæology. He filled the office of President of the Architectural Society for several years, only retired from that post at the commencement of the present month. At the annual meeting of the Archæological Society, held in Oxford in 1850, Dr. Harrington read a valuable and interesting paper on the restoration of the spire of St. Mary's Church, which had been effected, in a great measure, under his personal superintendence. As a divine, Dr. Harrington was regarded with great and deserved respect; and although he was not often called on to officiate, yet his sermons before the University were such as reflected credit on himself, and were worthy of the University pulpit. Dr. Harrington at the time of death was in his 53rd year. He has left a widow (his second wife) and four children.

In the early part of last week, some fellows entered the outhouse of Mr. Shaw, of Bretton west, Yorkshire, and slaughtered nineteen sheep, by cutting their throats. A man named Syke has been apprehended on suspicion.

PHARMACY IN PARIS.—A report from the Minister of Public Instruction recommends the suppression of the chair of medical chemistry, left vacant by the death of M. Orfila, and the substitution for it of a chair of pharmacy, as being of more general utility. An imperial decree has sanctioned the proposition of the report, and created the chair of pharmacy so proposed, and appoints to the new chair thus established Dr Soubeiran, professor of the Superior School of Pharmacy of Paris.

COD LIVER OIL.—*Mere flammam*—to feed common lamps—was, till lately, all that it professed to do; but now its vaunt is, *clere videre*—to replenish the lamp of life when burning low, and threatening to go out. About sixty years have elapsed since Dr. Bardsley first sounded its praises; but scarce a dozen have passed since it was fairly put upon trial in this country, and everybody now knows the result. Thousands of cases, hitherto most unpromising, have, under its auspices, suddenly changed their aspect, and looked bright, hare, a fair fair hastening to decay had scarcely taken a few doses when the ominous cough was suppressed, she recovered her cases, smiled once more on a re-assured family of friends, and went on her way rejoicing; there a case of graver import, which had whispered death to the inquiring ear, made a stand, rallied, and consumption was, for the time, arrested in mid-course: and again, in patients still further reduced by the blighting malady, the administration of the hand oil was frequently observed to respite, soften, and assuage sufferings beyond its power to remove. Scepticism, by slow degrees, made way to conviction; and he who, a few years back, would justly have passed for a quack who should have pretended to cure consumption, is now countenanced everywhere by brother practitioners, who have a l the same story to tell, till the world at large has become convinced of the fact, and there is not now a village apothecary through the length and breadth of our isle who has not himself witnessed some of the endless beneficent wonders which this penetrating balm, under the Divine blessing, has already worked, and is daily working, among the children of men. *Farmer's Magazine.*

MR BENNOCH AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. Bennoch has addressed the following letter to the freemen and non freemen of the ward of Cripplegate within:—Gentlemen, For eight years I have endeavoured in the Court of Common Council to represent faithfully, not only the interests of the privileged freemen, but also the interest of the large body of non-freemen within this ward, who, to the disgrace of the Corporation, possess no voice in the elections. On entering the Common Council I soon found that, by the large majority of non-freemen, real independence was little respected, and that a man, to be anybody, must be all things to all men. He must mingle with the cliques that pervade and the coteries that abound in connection with that body. While I met with much to admire, I met with more to lament. I found many men worthy of all respect, but many more with whom I could never cordially co operate, and discerned without difficulty that, if true to my own nature, the area of my influence must be very circumscribed. Seldom concealing my opinion, I was looked upon as an interloper; and I rejoice to say that little, if any, of their confidence was intrusted to my keeping. When a few years ago I felt impelled to offer evidence to the Royal Commissioners, and was summoned before them, I uttered fearlessly and truthfully what I knew to be the facts which have not been and cannot be contested Then the hostility of the mass was so lashed every corrupt motive was imputed—I was denounced as a traitor, and had every unpleasable insult heaped upon me. Now, however much I may respect Cripplegate within—however much I may be obliged to those friends, of all parties, who have so kindly and uniformly given me their support and unwavering confidence, I am, nevertheless, bound to say that, notwithstanding all these gratifications, I am indisposed to subject myself to secret, cowardly innuendoes, or to open brutal attacks. The doubtful honour is not worth the positive annoyance; and so long as the Common Council is constituted as at present, I am resolved to enter it no more. My conduct for eight years is before you. I have never been a silent member, and I am not aware of any pledge made that I have left unredeemed, or am I conscious of having ever given a vote that I now would wish to see annulled. The trust confided, and seven times renewed, I return into your hands. I regret its retirement; and should the time ever arrive when I shall be nearer than many of us imagine—when I can promote your interests without dishonouring myself, which is not now the case, you may command my services. Until then, I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant, FRANCIS BENNOCH. 77, Wood-street, Dec. 8."

OPENING OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION TO HEREFORD.

IN our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the completion and opening of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Line of Railway, on Tuesday week. The line affords a direct communication from the mineral districts of Monmouthshire and South Wales with the North of England; and the day was, accordingly, an eventful one in the several towns on the route. Addresses of congratulation were presented by the inhabitants of Newport to the Directors of the Railway; and the first train arrived at Hereford soon after one o'clock. The streets of the interesting old city were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a procession was formed of the Railway Navvies, Masons, Carpenters, and Foremen, Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity and Wonderful Order, and the Mayor of Hereford, attended by the Mace bearers and Sword-bearer, and supported by Captain Money Kyrle, and the High Sheriff; the Members of the Town Council; Mayors and Corporations of other Boroughs; citizens, visitors, &c.; several superb banners being borne in the cortège, which emerged from the Barton gate; and, after passing along King-street, Broad-street, High-town, and St. Peter's-street, entered the Shire Hall, where the banquet was served with great taste by the Messrs. Hosley, of the Green Dragon Hotel. The Hall was decorated with the Royal arms, the Corporation sword and maces, banners, and other characteristic establishments. On the dais, five tiers of tables were laid, looking towards the body of the hall; and immediately in front of the dais lay a cross, on a crimson cushion, close to which was placed the mystic Loaf of beef (230 lb. weight), presided over by Mr. Hamlet, of Worcester (to whose superintendence the whole had been entrusted), assisted by Hodges, the cook at the Dragon. On the right, amongst some evergreens, was a group of halberts; and, a little beyond them, on a pedestal, stood the statue of "Cupid," by Mr. Jennings, of Hereford. The eye then rested upon the fine painting of the equestrian figure of George III., decorated with flags; and over the whole was placed a crown. Upon the painting of the Duke of Norfolk, by Lonsdale. On the left of the Mayor's seat were a group of halberts; several blue silk banners, with mottoes wrought in gold. At the lower end of the room the portrait of the late Mr. John Cotterell, Bart., was also decorated with flags and banners, the Royal standard, belonging to the Hereford-shire Friendly Society, &c. A great number of banners, mottoes, and Masonic emblems, kindly lent by the Palladian Lodge of Freemasons, in this city, contributed materially in decorating the room. Many of the dishes of meat, &c., bore appropriate mottoes

The whole of the decorations were entrusted to Mr. Abraham Winter, of the Shire-hall, and were completed by him in the most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Charles Anthony, the Mayor of Hereford, presided, assisted by the

THE DAIS, AT THE BANQUET IN THE SHIRE-HALL, TO COMMEMORATE THE GENERAL OPENING OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION TO HEREFORD.

ollowing Vice-Presidents:—Sir Robert Price, Bart, M.P.; Colonel Clifford, M.P.; T. Evans, Esq., William James, Esq., James Jay, Esq., F. L. Rodenham, Esq., W. Bennett, Esq., G. Bonnor, Esq., J. E. Gough, Esq., E. Pritchard, Esq. Among those present were—the Lord Bishop of the diocese; Lord Hereford; the High Sheriff of the county, W. Money Kyrle, Esq.; the Ven. Archdeacon of Hereford; Hon. Captain Fitzmaurice; Chairman of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway; Rev. Dr. Symons; Rev. Canon Musgrave; Lady Price; Mrs. Anthony; Mrs. Lingen; Thomas Brown, Esq., Ebbw Vale; the Mayors of Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, and Brecon; Thos. Pritchard, Esq., Secretary to the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway; James Grayston, York, Director of the Eastern Union Railway; &c., &c. The company numbering between 500 and 600.

After the repast, the Chairman gave the loyal toasts in succession, followed by the health of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese."

The Bishop of Hereford returned thanks.

The Chairman then gave "The Army and Navy."

Major Montgomery (First Royals) responded in the name of the army; and Lieut. Lyne, of Newport, for the navy.

The healths of the Lord-Lieutenant and the High Sheriff were then drunk. The Chairman then gave "The Chairman and Directors of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway;" for which the Hon. Captain Fitzmaurice returned thanks; and proposed the health of the Mayor of Hereford, for which the Chairman thanked the company. Several other toasts were drunk, including "Success and prosperity to the London and North-Western Company" joining to the toast the names of the most noble the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Moon, and Capt. Huish. Mr. Alderman Moon and Capt. Huish severally responded. Mr. T. Brown next proposed, in terms of the highest eulogy, "The health of Mr. Brassey," who thanked the company. Mr. Thomas Evans proposed the health of the engineers of the Newport and Shrewsbury Companies—Mr. Liddell and Professor Gordon of the former; and Mr. Robertson, of the latter. Both gentlemen responded. Mr. E. Pritchard proposed "The health of Messrs. Rennie and Logan." The Archdeacon of Hereford then gave "The donors of coal." "Mrs. Anthony and the Ladies" was the last toast of the evening, proposed by Captain Fitzmaurice, and responded to by the Mayor. Several other toasts remained on the list, but the time for the return of the train to Newport having nearly arrived, an instant break up was inevitable.

In the evening a grand Ball and Supper were given at the Shire-hall.

During the day, the navvies employed on the different lines were regaled; as were also the children of the City schools. A ball was also given at the old Town-hall; the theatre was opened gratuitously; and there was a display of fireworks on the Castle green. Altogether, this was a day of glorious festivity for the city of Hereford. The event was similarly celebrated at Leominster, on Monday.

The second Illustration represents one of the principal works on the line—an iron bridge, of fine proportions, across the Wye, near Hereford.

RAILWAY IRON BRIDGE OVER THE WYE, AT HEREFORD.

THE SEA OF ICE," FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE THIRST OF GOLD," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

KIDDERMINSTER PUBLIC ROOMS AND CORN EXCHANGE.

THE foundation-stone of the handsome edifice represented in the accompanying illustration, was laid at Kidderminster, with great ceremony, by Lord Ward on Wednesday week. The site of the building (intended for Public Rooms and a Corn-exchange) is near the junction of Vicar-street with the Oxford-road. The design is by Messrs. Bidlake and Lovatt, of Wolverhampton, favourably known as the architects of Bilston and Pontypool Town-halls, and other public buildings. The plan includes a fine concert-hall, a commodious corn-exchange, a library, a news-room, a lecture-room, and a school of design. The style adopted is Italian. The smaller rooms will be disposed in the front in two stories. The materials are red brick, with white stone dressings, with the exception of the lower story of the front, which will be of white stone, rusticated. The front will be decorated with stone Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by a cornice and balustrade. In a niche in a pediment raised over the front, will be placed the borough arms, cut in stone. The entrance leads to a hall; at the extremity of which will be the entrance of the concert-room—86 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 33 feet high, with a paneled ceiling. The Corn exchange will flank the Music-hall: it will be 59 feet long, 36 wide, and 20 feet to the top of the walls, and will have an open iron ornamental roof. It will be provided with that most important requisite, light, by a row of windows on one side, and by windows in

THE KIDDERMINSTER PUBLIC ROOMS AND CORN-EXCHANGE, FOUNDED ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.

the roof. The Corn-exchange and Music-hall being, together, a good deal wider than the main front of the edifice, and the front wall of the Corn-exchange lying some thirty feet further back than the main front, the architects have partly concealed the Corn exchange by means of a tower 60 feet high, containing a second entrance to the Music hall, and also an elegant campanile. This entrance is on the same frontage with the main entrance, but lies about fourteen feet further back: receding nearly the same distance still further is the entrance to the Corn exchange, surmounted by a clock. The Corn exchange is so constructed that it will form a convenient supper-room, communicating by means of lobbies with the Concert room. The arrangement of the several apartments throughout the building is well conceived.

After the foundation-stone had been laid by Lord Ward, his Lordship addressed the company on the advantages of the institution; and was followed by Mr. Lowe, M.P. for the borough. In the afternoon, the event of the day was celebrated by a public dinner, at the Lion inn, at which there were about 130 guests.

"THE SEA OF ICE," AT THE ADELPHI.

WE this week present an Illustration of the second tableau in the new piece produced at the Adelphi Theatre, under the title of "The Thirst of [for?] Gold." The scene in question is the "Sea of Ice" on which the commander of the *Eugenie* is cast, with his family, and *Putney Will*. We have already described the extraordinary machinery by which the icy surface of the stage is converted into a watery one while the hapless parents sink into the in-rushing sea, leaving their infant daughter on an ice-block, yet undissolved, and which floats her ultimately to a place of safety. The situation is, in all respects, awfully restored; and, illustrated, as it is, by scenery and machinery so applicable, is irresistibly effective. The acting of the piece throughout is capital. Mr. Webster, as the villanous *Pedro*, afterwards the *Marquis D'Arvex*, displays his usual tact and talent in the portraiture of cool and quiet rascality, which has become, as it were, the pattern-type now-a-days of the stage criminal. The accepted playwright of the present time eschews bombast verse, and affects a colloquial familiarity, which requires from the actor more intensity than vehemence. We doubt whether the recipe is not growing of too easy application, and makes, on every fresh occasion, fewer demands on both performer and dramatist: the character is, in fact, fast becoming stereotype, though it has not yet quite outlived its attraction. Madame Celeste's impersonation of the Mexican girl is decidedly picturesque and telling; while the development of the psychological elements requires more than ordinary intellectual acumen: and this Madame Celeste brings to the performance, and realises the difficult situations of the later scenes with equal truth and vigour. *Putney Will* by Mr. Keeley is also a rare example of eccentric acting. The idea of the character is somewhat *outré*. A British sailor, who mistakes his trembling impulse to partake in every row, and to resist oppression of every sort, for the sign and symptom of cowardice: and then wonders at the deeds of valour he has performed, while in such a state of excitement. The assumption suits Mr. Keeley's style of acting perfectly. The part, unfortunately, only appears at short intervals; but it is so well interpreted that it is never forgotten. The drama, considered as a spectacle only, is eminently calculated for a long run.

THE ELEPHANT'S FEAT, ASTLEY'S.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ELEPHANT'S FEAT, AT ASTLEY'S.

A grand Chinese spectacle, entitled "The Wise Elephants of the East; or, the Magic Gong," has been produced here, and excited no common admiration, owing to the extraordinary feats performed by these docile and well-instructed animals. These vast creatures are made to stand on their hind-legs, with their fore-feet, poodle-wise, dangling in the air; one of them also makes a colossal bridge for the other to pass under; and the latter ultimately is seen standing, as it were, on its head and trunk, with its hind legs raised perpendicularly. Both elephants place themselves also on pedestals, and wheel round rapidly; the female contrives, moreover, to balance herself on her wide legs on a narrow pedestal; and the male, placing his fore feeton the pedestal, pirouets, in a circular direction, with extraordinary swiftness, the attendant being all the while on his back, who still retains his position after the animal quits the pedestal, and during the time that he lies down and rises again to his feet. The dramatic piece prepared for their introduction is written by Mr. George Almar. It is gratifying to learn that, in the instruction of these stupendous creatures, no cruelty has been exercised. Their owner, he pursues, he says, "a system of training based on the maxim, that the *suaviter in modo* is at all times preferable to the *fortiter in re*." The elephants have been in his possession for two years, and during that period, by a course of gentle training and humane treatment, without the slightest coercion, he has brought them to the present point of perfection. They are now seven years old; the length of each being nine feet from toe front of the head to the tail; they are ten feet in girth; and in height, seven feet two inches and seven feet respectively. Their joint weight is three tons. Their proprietor justly takes credit to himself for having, in their training, produced a novelty hitherto unparalleled in the history of this mammoth quadruped.

MUSIC.

English Songs and Melodies. By Charles Mackay and Sir H. R. Bishop.

King Alfred.—We omitted last week to publish a Note by Sir H. R. Bishop in explanation of the history of the beautiful air, "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground;" to which the song of "King Alfred" has been adapted. The melody is a great favourite, and has been claimed by Thomas Moore, on behalf of the Irish; and by Robert Burns, on behalf of the Scotch. Irish and Scotch music are rich enough to stand on their own merits, without appropriating the music of England. Sir H. Bishop says, in reference to it:—"The account which Downes has given of this song is referred to in Sir John Hawkins' 'History of Music,' vol. iv.:—Downes relates that Mrs Mary Davis acted in a play called "The Rivals" (said to have been written by Sir William D'Avenant, 1668), and in it sung, in the character of a shepherdess mad for love, the following song, "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground," &c.; which King Charles II. hearing, he was so pleased, that he took her off the stage. Several circumstances occur to justify the assertion which has been put forth, that the song attributed to Sir W. D'Avenant was originally sung to a tune called 'On the Cold Ground;' a copy of which, printed in 1685, is preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It may also be worthy of notice, that the fine impressive melody to 'How stands the Glass around?" commonly known as "General Wolfe's Song,' was founded upon the same tune. The pre-cnt air, adapted to the words beginning 'My Lodging is on the Cold Ground,' is in 'The Songster's Companion,' printed in London, 1775; but there are some detached editions of the music, with those words, bearing marks of an earlier date. Although published by the late Mr. Moore, in his celebrated collection of 'Irish Melodies,' we are warranted in stating that this beautiful air is undoubtedly English."

The Harmonic Union, on Monday evening, gave a concert consisting entirely of secular music. The programme, it would seem, was not attractive; for the attendance was very thin. The performance began with Beethoven's overture to "Prometheus," played with considerable spirit; then followed Mr. Macfarren's cantata, "Lenora," which was first produced last season. It was now much better performed than before, and had a more satisfactory effect. The principal singers were Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs Weiss who gave the solos exceedingly well. The choruses and orchestral parts, likewise, appeared to have been carefully rehearsed. The only fault was the excessive loudness of the instruments: they were often positively deafening, and completely overpowered the voices, both in the solos and in the choruses. As the performance went on, none of the particular morceaux appeared to make much impression; but there was considerable applause at the end. The cantata has certainly much merit; it is the work of an able and experienced musician. But it smells too much of the lamp, the score is overcrowded; there are too many laboured contrapuntal contrivances, and there is, throughout, a want of that simplicity, so difficult to attain, which is the consummation of art. The different movements, moreover, are too much spun out; and the length of the whole is out of all proportion to the subject, a simple legendary ballad. This cantata was followed by Mendelssohn's fine concerto for the violin, most splendidly executed by M. Sainton—a treat of the very highest order to the amateur. The rest of the evening was devoted to Handel's famous secular cantata, "Alexander's Feast," a beautiful work, which, however, has not withstood the attacks of time as the great master's immortal oratorios have done. The light dramatic music of Handel's day has an antiquated air, like a fine old picture of some beauty of George the Second's day, decked out in flounce and furbelow, hoops, and stomacher. The airs, frequently charming in their subject and design, are disfigured by stiff, formal divisions; and the choruses have too much fugue and counterpoint. The effect of this style of composition can be got over only by the masterful and finished performance, but, on this occasion, the principal airs were entrusted to young singers, not unpromising, but quite unfit for so delicate a task; and the choruses, though tolerably accurate, were sung with as profound a gravity as if they had belonged to an oratorio. The thinness and dryness, too, of Handel's orchestral scores, when not retouched and embellished by the ilcate hand of a Mozart, are much more felt in his light and secular than in his grand sacred works.

The Wednesday Evening Concert of this week presented a sufficient variety of matter. Parts of it were good; but very little was new. There was, in the first place, a selection from Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," consisting of the overture, an air, and a duet. Then, Madame Amedei sang the splendid scena, "Elena, o m'," from the opera "Donna del Lago," in which she displayed the richness of voice and greatness of style for which she is so highly distinguished. There was next a sort of musical curiosity—a Grand March said to have been lately composed by Rossini for the Turkish Sultan. To give it the full effect a corps of military bands were added to the orchestra, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the martial clangour was astounding. Several favourite vocal and instrumental pieces, selected from the works of Mr. Benedict, were then performed: among these were the overture to "The Musen-singer," several songs from "The Gipsy's Warning" and the "Bride of Venice;" and one of his pianoforte concertos, performed by Mdme. de Barry, a highly-accomplished pianist, who, on this occasion, made her debut in London. The remainder of the concert, as usual, was of a light and familiar kind, consisting chiefly of vocal pieces, sung by Madame Amedei, Miss Lascelles, Miss Stabbach, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Perren, and other vocalists: most of them very good in themselves, but some of them sadly common and hackneyed. The hall was pretty well attended, but not so well as last week; indeed, the concert was composed of less attractive materials.

Miss Dolby concluded her series of soirées on Tuesday evening with an interesting selection of music, both vocal and instrumental. Her own singing was admirable. She repeated Mr. Lindsay Sloper's new cantata "The Lady and the Nightingale," which was first performed at her previous concert, and gave it with even increased effect. And she was equally successful in Beethoven's scena air, "In questa tomba oscura," so full of deep and gloomy feeling. Several other vocal pieces were well sung by Signor Ciabatta, Mr. Walter Bolton, and Mr. Land. The principal instrumental pieces were Haydn's Quartet in E flat, No. 64, performed by Messrs. Dando, Watson, Cramer, and Lucas; Weber's duet for piano and clarinet, played by Mr. Sloper and Mr Lazarus; and a fine trio for the piano, violin, and violoncello, composed by Mr. Osborne, and performed by himself along with Messrs. Dando and Lucas. This series of soirées have been attended with the success due to the elegance and taste with which they have been conducted. Miss Dolby has "gained golden opinions" by them in more senses than one; for her rooms have been crowded with fashionable company and her audiences have been warm in their approbation.

Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves are in Paris, whither they have wisely gone for the sake of rest and relaxation, after their great exertions in the provinces during the autumn. They will return for the opening of the English opera at Drury-lane, which is expected to take place in February next.

Mademoiselle Clauss has taken her departure, *vid* Paris, for St. Petersburg, from whence she intends to return about the beginning of our musical season.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE

A New Theatre for Leeds.—We are glad to hear that the long-talked-of and much-required scheme of building a new and commodious theatre, suitable to the wants and importance of this town, has again been mooted: and, from the spirited manner in which the promoters are carrying out their views, we trust that the undertaking will meet with the success it deserves especially as it seems likely to be of a very profitable character. We are informed that the scheme has been duly registered, and that a prospectus will be published in a few days, and that share for more than half the required capital have been already applied for.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Lord Adolphus Vane and Fair Non-Electors of Durham.—On Tuesday last the ladies of Durham presented Lord Adolphus Vane, ex M.P., with a snuff-box and diamond ring, at the Exhibition Rooms. The snuff-box bore the following inscription on the lid, surmounted by the city arms:—"Presented by the ladies of Durham to Lord Adolphus Vane, December, 1852." On the bottom were the family arms of the noble Lord. It is presumed that these gifts, which amount in value to £70, are meant to console the noble Lord for the loss of the representation of Durham. His Lordship appeared to be much affected with his reception, and was enthusiastically cheered during the whole of an excellent address, in acknowledging the gratifying compliment paid to him.

Hailebury College Examination.—The public examination of the students of the college took place on Monday, in the library of the college. Some interest was imparted to the examination from the fact that it was the last examination which the Court of Directors, as at present constituted, have power to hold. The competition during the present year was an unusually close one. The prize for the English essay was borne away by Master M. Melvill, the son of the respected Principal, a young man who has just completed his first term in rank and first in his class was Master Manyles, son of Capt. Manyles, of the West India Steam Packet Company, who carried off a full third of all the honours conferred on the class. Mr. Morley, a student who successfully competed for the first appointment conferred by Lord Broughton on the last University, was also mentioned as having passed with high distinction though he carried off no prize.

The War in the East.—Newcastle.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held in the Lecture room, Nelson street, in this town, "to consider the propriety of petitioning her Majesty the Queen to co-operate vigorously with France in the defence of the Ottoman Empire." The meeting was convened by the Mayor (Mr. R. Dodds), in pursuance of a requisition addressed to him, and signed by 120 of the principal inhabitants, including Sir John Fife, and a considerable number of the members of the Town-council, merchants, tradesmen, professional men, and others. The room in which the meeting was held is capable of accommodating upwards of 1000 persons, and it was crowded to excess throughout the proceedings. Resolutions expressing the feeling of the meeting were unanimously adopted; and the proceedings then terminated by a vote of thanks to the Mayor, who presided.

Dartmoor Prize Essay.—The premium offered for the best plan for reclaiming Dartmoor, and for the development of its various resources, has been awarded to Mr. Henry Tanner, estate agent, of Exeter, who was the successful competitor for the Royal Agricultural Society's £50 prize for his report on the agriculture of Devonshire. The recent alterations in the transportation laws have rendered Dartmoor an object of national interest, from the great success which has resulted from the establishment of the convict prisons on the moor, and the profitable employment of the convicts in reclaiming the surrounding waste. There are upwards of 200,000 acres of waste land, of good quality, lying in the midst of the fertile county of Devon, the property of the Prince of Wales, which is now almost unproductive.

New Catholic Church at Shrewsbury.—The Earl of Shrewsbury attained his majority on Saturday, and in commemoration of the event, the four-and-ten-sons of a Roman Catholic Church was laid at Shrewsbury, by the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, in the presence of a large number of the Roman Catholic clergy and the principal residents of that persuasion. The edifice is to be erected at the expense of the noble Earl, from the designs of Mr. Pugin, son of the late eminent architect. It is estimated to cost £10,000.

Sailors' Home at Greenock.—Steps are being taken to re-establish the Sailors' Home at this port. An energetic committee have made arrangements for the purpose, and will engage a steward and qualified superintendent, on whom, it is obvious, the practical efficiency of the institution must in a large measure depend. It is no doubt desirable that all such establishments should be well-equipped with libraries and other means of intellectual and moral improvement being provided, no Sailors' Home throughout the kingdom has an income equal to its expenditure. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the friends of the sailor will assist in at least giving a new impetus to an institution likely to prove beneficial in its operations.

Emigration from Plymouth.—On Monday week the *Scotia*, 716 tons register, left Plymouth for Sydney, and the *Zo la* for New Zealand. On the following Wednesday the *Kent* (815) sailed for Melbourne. These ships have taken out 40 married couples, 18 single men, 131 single women, and 87 children. The *Bodmin* (887) arrived from London on the same day, *en route* for Sydney, and sailed on the following Saturday.

Diabolical Act of Poisoning Dogs and Game.—For some time lately some miscreants have resorted to a diabolical system against A. M. Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall, Derby, by poisoning his pheasants. Several of the preserves have roads passing by them, of which the parishioners at Shipley have a right of access; the birds in these resort. At the beginning of the season Mr Mundy lost one of his best pointers, and since then a valuable retriever dog, both by poison. There is very little doubt that Mr. Mundy's party were watched, and no road too correctly judged by which they would return, and that poisoned food was laid where the dogs would be sure to pass, as in each instance they were suddenly seized and died almost immediately, and on examination of the contents of the stomach poison was discovered.

Grave-closing at Portsmouth.—A letter has been received from the Home-office, addressed to the churchwardens of the parish, and written by the direction of the Queen in Council, ordering all the vaults and graves under the various places of worship to be closed forthwith, and all interments in the graveyards attached to the same to be discontinued on and after the 1st of June next. This order is the result of a report of the graveyards in this parish had been a source of great complaint for some time past, and the above order has been hailed with satisfaction.

The Fog in Manchester.—During the past week there were serious fogs on the Manchester Exchange. People lost their way; children were put in the streets weeping and in great distress—though some of them were not many yards from their own doors. Unprotected females were in some cases almost frantic. Patent safety cabs were no longer safe even for their drivers, who had to dismount from their seats and lead their horses by the reins. Omnibuses travelling in strings, were frequently brought to a sudden halt on finding that the foremost had run the 1 ders up against a church or some other public building, or had got upon a footpath. At least three people lost their lives by walking into canals. Several had a narrow escape from drowning.

Juvenile Criminals at Liverpool.—The General Committee of the Liverpool Town council have had under consideration a proposition to establish a reformatory for juvenile criminals in Liverpool, and have decided upon making a recommendation on the subject to the Council at their next meeting, and a number of gentlemen connected with the shipping interest are favourable to the project.

Extraordinary Outrage.—On Thursday evening week, Mr. Bingalle, of Sheffield, residing near Rotherham), nurseryman, whose house and grounds are in a lonely situation, nearly a mile from that village, opened the door, walked into his grounds about six p.m., when he was seized by three ruffians bound by both his hands and feet, and secured to the handle of the oven door, and threatened with instant death if he did not reveal to them where his money was. He gave up all the money he had, amounting to 19s. 3d. Not satisfied, they ransacked the house, leaving Mr. Bingalle fast bound. Fortunately the cord with which his hands were secured was new, and he succeeded in loosening the knot, and thus freed himself from his bonds. The villains have as yet escaped.

Rewards for Dispatch.—The South American Government has, on the motion of the Legislative Council, awarded the sum of £400 to Captain Champion, of the *Victoria* steamer, in consideration of his having made the voyage out from England to Port Adelaide, with a cargo in 69 clear days. The like sum will also be awarded to any other ... which shall make the voyage out, whether under sail or by steam, in 67 days, within the next two years. To provide for this the sum of £6000 has been voted. It is made a condition that such vessels shall take out a contract mail.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The literary pensions just granted by Lord Aberdeen, in the name of her Majesty, to Mr. Alaric A. Watts, and to Mrs. Hogg, the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd, have afforded subjects for conversation in literary circles during the past week. To Mr. Watts has been given a pension of one hundred pounds a year, and to Mrs. Hogg a pension of fifty pounds a year. The services to art-literature rendered by Mr. Watts have not been sufficiently appreciated by the public. The "Literary Souvenir" (of the sustained annuals by very far the best) was, while under Mr. Watts's editorship, a real service to the cause of illustrated books. The pictures were generally selected with great good taste; and the literature appended to them, whether poetry or prose, was always to the point, and good of its kind—the kind also being good of itself. But Mr Watts's services to literature were not restricted to editorial duties: he was, and will perhaps be again, a graceful poet. Some of his verses (why has he been so long silent?) overflow with domestic pathos and beauty of no ordinary kind. It will be pleasant to him, no doubt, to learn that we have not heard a syllable said against the propriety of the grant. Authors, it is alleged, are seldom kind critics about one another. There is truth in the remark; but not less true is it that they are always ready to rejoice in the pecuniary welfare of one another.

Poets, poetasters, postasters, and poetites (for into these divisions does Ben Jonson divide all dabblers in verse) complain, and with reason, of the slender encouragement afforded by the public to new poetry even of the best description. Tennyson, it is true, derives a comfortable annuity from the sale of his four little volumes of verse; Charles Mackay is not only handsomely paid by English publishers, but, in spite of the non-existence of an international copyright, shares in the profits of his works that have been republished in America; and Mr. Longfellow, it is said, "does pretty well" with his poems; but what other living poet, it is asked, of recent reputation, obtains a penny from his publisher for his effusions in verse? Our great publishing houses are thinking seriously of adopting a lithographed form of letter for refusing and returning every offer of verse—epic, dramatic, pastoral, or even "on several occasions" "A greater drug in the market than verse," said a modern Jaush Torson to us the other day, "cannot to be imagined. The last age was a poetical one, this is an engineering age. Our fathers delighted in fiction—we rejoice in facts. Lord, Sir, we have more good poetry already in England than people care to read. There's Mr —— (I will not name him), will commence and complete a poem in an omnibus—ah, and not a bad poem too!—between Lord's Cricket-ground and the Elephant and Castle; and yet, to my knowledge, he has never read 'The Deserted Village' or 'The Vanity of Human Wishes;' and as for buying them, he would never, I assure you, think of that." "And yet," it was observed in reply to our left-legged Jacob, "this is, in many respects, a poetical age. We have more poets than ever. Ask Mr. Murray; ask Mr. Longman; above all, ask Mr. Moxon. Young men and girls, mistaking inclination for power, and the desire for the faculty divine, rush into rhyme—and would, if possible, rush into print with a reckless rapidity unforetold by Horace, or unthought of even by Pope. The public, I agree with you, will not buy new poetry; and as publishers do not exist to benefit the public at their own loss, it is hard to expect that they should throw their money away in the idle belief that they are doing good to poetry by encouraging writers of verse, in an idle expectation of discovering a new Milton in Moorfields or a new Byron in Bermondsey or St. Mary Axe."

Collectors of works of art are complaining, and not unjustly, of the depreciation of many modern prints, by the recent sale of the stock of Mr. Alderman Moon. There is a curious, but a general feeling prevalent among the connoisseurs, to wish to possess what other people do not possess, and not to care very much about things particularly common. Rarity alone supplies, at times, the place of beauty. Imagine then the disgust among collectors, on seeing at almost every railway refreshment station, in the principal waiting rooms of every hotel, and not unfrequently behind the bars of busy public houses, prints after Landseer and Wilkie, obtained by their recent purchasers at one-tenth less than collectors paid for them. Sir Ephraim Stanes, in Belgrave-square, and Hans Holbein, Esq., in Westbourne-terrace, are not over well-pleased at finding the same decorations in the Swindon refreshment-room of the Great Western Railway, or the bar of the Goose and Gridiron, that they have been accustomed to see on their own walls at home; nor do they care to hear from some of their friends that Jones and Smith, the tax-collectors for their districts, have each bought a Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time and hung them over their mantelpieces in their front parlours in Hanover-place and Coleshill-street. The public, it is true, gain by the wider dispersal of fine engravings; but are the impressions really fine? It is asked; and does not Sir Edwin Landseer and Mr. Cousens equally suffer as artists by the sale of prints, in which the original delicacy of finish to be found in the best and really only good impressions, is not traceable by the keenest eye, and by the best well-wisher to their joint reputations? The effect of such a depreciation of fine prints is already visible. Collectors will no longer pay large prices for new works and proofs before letters. They will wait till the stock is sold off, and proofs and prints have fallen to their real market value. This waiting on the part of collectors will, if we mistake not, seriously interfere with the production of very fine engravings. As for line engraving in England—that noble branch of the art—no one pursues it now amongst us, except Mr. J. H. Robinson, Mr. Doo, and Mr. Watt. Size, rapidity, and general effects are all that engravers and print-publishers think very much about.

Mr. Monckton Milnes has become the purchaser, during the present week, for the sum of six guineas, of a copy of Congreve's works, presented by the poet himself to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, the wife of the great Duke. We envy Mr Milnes his acquisition. The copy is a fine one; large paper, and in old red morocco: with a dated inscription on each volume in Sarah's own handwriting, recording their presentation to her in 1710, by the great dramatist. The "Wimbledon" book plate in each volume accounts for the sale of the volumes. They were probably never at Blenheim.

Labourers are busy erecting Marochetti's equestrian statue of King Richard I. in front of Westminster Hall. The site is good in itself, though far from appropriate. Smithfield, with its tournament associations, or the Tilt-yard, so famous for its jousts would have been better places. An admirer of "Ivanhoe" recommended Ashby-de-la Zouch. There was some humour and some propriety in the recommendation.

Mr. Dickens has returned to London from a tour in Italy.

Australian Wool.—The *Melbourne Argus* gives the following comparative table of exports of wool shipped during the year ending July 5th:—

	1852	1853
Melbourne	9,381,967lb.	10,218,046lb.
Geelong	6,731,400	6,721,260
Port Fairy	723,000	1,239,738
Portland	1,752,800	3,080,560
	18 657 867	21 119 294

The number of Cattle ... and in 1853, 761,5... But it would be wrong ... of which we have ... and which may one day seriously affect the supply of wool which they now draw from these shores. The value of the carcase is so ... naturally to effect the care with which ... In fine, fat, large-sized sheep now frequently sell at 30s. each, the current price before the gold discovery having been 10s. to 12s., while the fleece has scarcely improved in value at all.

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In the year 1843 the locality in which these Schools are situated abounded with vice; in it two of the most notorious gangs of thieves in London existed, and houses of the most infamous character abounded; and the immoral miasm of the place was so well known to the police, that when the attempt was first made to reclaim some of these outcasts, they deemed it impossible; seeing that the gaol and the cat, and solitary imprisonment had failed. The tradespeople were continually deprived of their goods, if left even for a few minutes unwatched; and in some instances, even large articles were abstracted from the property of the neighbouring Birmingham Railway. The City Mission-ary of the district, together with a few devoted fellow labourers, however, determined to make an effort to better this deplorable state of things: they devoted their only day of rest to this object, and commenced a Sabbath-school for the poor ragged children of the neighbourhood. This attempt was met by the most disorderly conduct: on some occasions compelling the teachers to close the school abruptly for the day, and in a few instances to seek the assistance of the civil power. Happily, these difficulties are now over; showing how powerful and triumphant is the principle of love, which even induced some of those who had been amenable to the laws of their country to receive the advice of the teachers with attention.

The kindness of the teachers, and the confidence imparted thereby, led to a great increase in the number of the scholars, until at length the loft over the blacksmith's forge, in which they met, became so packed, that there was no space to move in; and the female teachers and their pupils were, on some occasions, compelled to stand on this account. This led to deep consideration as to the propriety of securing larger premises; but the teachers being poor, it became a serious question to build a place, and there was none suitable that would receive them. But they were strong in that faith which can remove mountains; and accordingly, in 1846, they agreed for a building to be erected for a Sabbath-school, in which the day-school is now held. (*See the Illustration.*)

In 1848, in consequence of the repeated imprisonment for theft of the youths who constituted the bands of thieves already spoken of—arising, in some instances, from want, the result of loss of character and consequent want of employment—the School Committee, aided by the pecuniary assistance of Mr. John Platt, of Park-square, Treasurer of the school, commenced an industrial department to provide food and a trade for these poor lads: fifteen of whom were received and placed by the Committee under the care of Mr. John Ellis (now of Birmingham), to learn shoe-making. Under this arrangement, the industrial school, continued some time with varying success, involving a great outlay of money, which even now paralyses the energies of the teachers. At length it was found necessary to give up the shoe-making, and resort to a more remunerative occupation—that of carding wool, picking horse-hair, and making firewood—under another master.

In the year 1850 the establishment of the day-school was suggested by Mr. Robert Wilkinson, of Cumberland-terrace, who has contributed liberally to its support ever since. This was followed by the most cheering results: the children who attended the Sabbath-school now flocked to the day school; and thus the good instruction of the Sunday was not lost during the intervening six days.

The heavy expense of the industrial department and the day-school led to serious thoughts of discontinuing either one or the other; when the present master, Mr. Blanchard, suggested a new mode of conducting the two branches, by which a great saving could be effected. These

BROOK-STREET RAGGED SCHOOL.—THE WORK-ROOM.

views were approved of. A story was added to the day school, in which were rooms for the master and mistress, and a large room serving as a workshop for the industrial boys by day (See Engraving), and as their dormitory by night. By the work here done these lads support themselves, and participate in the profits of their own industry; by which means, two of the boys, who recently emigrated to America, saved a considerable sum. These poor lads were on the streets, without a friend; when one of the teachers directed them to this Refuge.

On one occasion a policeman brought a young man, about seventeen years of age, to the school doors, and stated that the lad had just been liberated from prison, and he felt sure he should to morrow have to take him there again—for he had no home, no character, nor means of getting an honest living. He begged hard for him to be taken into the industrial department. This was done; and the young man never again troubled the detectives.

The average attendance in the Sabbath-school is, in the winter, 150—in the summer, 70; except in wet weather, when the number is increased by those who seek shelte r, which is often the first opportunity of getting access to the minds and better feelings of these neglected ones.

The day-school, which commenced with fifteen scholars, within three months amounted to 180: the average attendance is 130.

Owing to the erratic habits of the parents, half of the scholars pass through the school in the course of twelve months, leaving it for other neighbourhoods, where perhaps no such institution exists; or they go into occupations which deprive them even of the advantage of a lesson on the Sunday: hence, to many, the instruction imparted during this short term is all the education they receive. The industrial department, for want of more capacious premises and capital, is limited to fourteen boys, but generally includes eighteen or twenty. From the time of its existence it has afforded a home to 100 lads, who, with three exceptions, are obtaining honest livelihoods.

Other agencies besides those named have been brought to bear upon the neighbourhood. Among these are a Maternal Society; a Clothes Club—to which fund threepence is added from the School for every shilling subscribed by a member; a Loan L brary; and a Band of Hope: besides which, Bibles and tracts have been distributed, and devotional meetings held on the Sabbath. The teachers have established a class-room on scientific subjects, and evening classes, endeavouring in every way to help the parents and children out of the depth of degradation, ignorance, and misery into which they have fallen, through misfortune, intemperance, and orphanage—in which efforts they have been most zealously aided by the City Missionary of the district.

Although the bands of thieves have been destroyed, and good in various other ways has been accomplished, yet much remains to be done; and for this end more extensive agency must be employed. But this the debt upon the School prevents being brought into action by the teachers, who, to their credit be it spoken, add instruction in a pestilential atmosphere on the Sabbath to their six days' toil. This institution, if freed from its debt, would, double-less, expand into one of the most important and useful institutions of this country.

SHOP-LIFTING AT COLCHESTER.—MRS. Bathia Webb, of Great Bentley, and Miss Elizabeth Holby, of Thorp-le-Socken, respectably dressed and connected, being sisters, were, last week, placed at the bar, charged with committing a series of robberies of vel s, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, &c.—from tradesmen's shops. Several cases were deposed to by shopkeepers and their assistants, and many of the articles taken were produced by the policeman, who found them at the prisoners' lodgings on seeing the things discovered in the hands of the policeman. Mrs. Webb declared she was innocent of the theits, and M ss Holby said—"I alone am guilty; I alone am responsible: my sister knows nothing about it." The prisoners were remanded to Thursday to complete the depositions, and bail was refused.

ROMAN COINS.—Recently, as some workmen were excavating for foundations on land belonging to the representatives of the late John Downes, Esq., situate in Nantwich, they found, at the depth of two feet, about eighty coins, some of the reign of Claudius, and others supposed to be of greater age, but which fell to powder on the slightest pressure. Roman coins have rarely been found in Nantwich; indeed, only the name of the street in which these were discovered, and the formation, &c., of the surrounding ground, there can be no doubt this town was an outpost in connexion with the more important station maintained by the Romans at Chester.

THE Royal Commissioners for the Corporation Inquiry did not meet on Tuesday. The inquiry, it is said, is adjourned *sine die*. It may be, however, that one or two sittings will take place before Christmas.

COUNTY COURT CLERKS.—A deputation of County Court clerks, consisting of Mr. Marshall, Mr. Dulling, and Mr. Pulley, had an interview with Mr. J. Wilson, M.P., at the Treasury, on Tuesday last, to present a memorial, signed by the chief clerks of courts, praying for better remuneration to the clerks of County Courts.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—To promote the observance of a general holiday on Monday, the 26th inst., the Bank of England and the other banks will present on the previous Saturday all bills that fall due on the 26th and that are not addressed at any banking or other rendezvous. It is understood that the transfer offices at the Bank of England will be closed on that day, also the Stock Exchange. Nothing has transpired with regard to the intentions of the Government. It appears now generally considered that the law would fully authorise the proclamation of a distinct holiday, and the convenience to trade would be universal if the matter were definitively settled in that manner. Under any circumstances, however, it is assumed that notices will be issued of arrangements for facilitating the duties of all the public offices as much as possible.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—On Wednesday evening the second fancy dress ball of the members of this club and their friends took place. By twelve o'clock about 300 persons had assembled in the large room. The two-thirds of the company were in fancy costumes classical and modern Greek, Chinese, Turkish, and Russian. The Plantagenets, Tudors, Stuarts, and the Georges seemed to be, however, most in favour. We noticed four native Indians, in their veritable costume. Several of the Artillery Company, as well as naval and military dresses were conspicuous. The affair altogether was very well managed.

MAIDSTONE CATTLE SHOW.—The stock and poultry, roots and implements to be exhibited at the Maidstone annual show of cattle, were deposited in the show-yard on Monday. The fat stock comprised some well-fed beasts. Several of them would not have disgraced the famous pastures of Earl Darnley. The show of sheep was unusually good, both for the butcher and for the flock. The pigs were just in that condition pigs ought to be in this season of the year. There was a very respectable show of poultry. The popular taste was exemplified by the fact that there were twenty-one pens of Dorkings, while there were but twelve of Dorkings, and three of Spanish. The implement yard was only partially filled.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S WINTER SHOW.—The first winter exhibition of fat stock, in connexion with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland took place on Monday, in the Edinburgh Cattle Market. Similar in principle, and with much the same object, as the Christmas show of the Smithfield Club, the exhibition—the first ever held on that side the Tweed—reflected the highest credit on the breeders and agriculturists of Scotland, and has more than justified the anticipations formed of it.

SALISBURY FAT CATTLE SHOW.—The annual exhibition of stock, in connection with the Salisbury Agricultural Society, took place on Monday, in the temporary erection used as the Cheese Market. In point of numbers the exhibition fell far below its predecessors, but the general quality of the stock was commendable, and many of the animals were much admired

THE NUGGET BRACELET.—An article of personal ornament, with the above title, has been registered by Messrs. Clayton and Co., of Watling street. The bracelet is formed of small nuggets of Australian gold, strung together, to which are appended miniature gold digging implements. The design is novel, striking, and rich in effect.

SUSSEX HALL, LEADENHALL-STREET.—A vocal and instrumental concert was given by Miss Annie Wyatt at this Hall on Tuesday evening, which was attended by an exceedingly fashionable audience.

Captain Duncombe Buckley, Fusilier Guards, arrived on Saturday, at Gen. Buckley's house, South Audley-street, from Constantinople, bringing despatches, and immediately proceeded to the Foreign-office. The Captain, accompanied by his brother and Lord Worsley, and Mr. Wilson, were present during the battle of Constantinople.

RESIGNATION OF THE LORD STEWARD.—We understand that his Grace the Duke of Norfolk has resigned his office of Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, and that the resignation is unconnected with any political motive.

IRISH "TEMPERANCE."—Such is the extraordinary demand for whisky in Galway that its two extensive distilleries cannot furnish the requisite supplies. In Cork, the price of whisky has been reduced 3d. per gallon. Drunkenness, nevertheless, is increasing in the "beautiful city" and all the precepts of Father Mathew appear to have been utterly forgotten by his fellow-townsmen. The Cork *Southern Reporter* says: "That the temperance movement has turned out a complete failure in Ireland is a statement which no man possessed of the smallest candour and observation will deny.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—MISMANAGEMENT OF THE RIVER.

WHEREVER we find a city that has continued prosperous for a long series of years, we may at once conclude that its situation is near a large and convenient river. In early times the streams and rivers were the principal highways; by them the commodities of foreign countries were introduced to the interior, and through them the native produce passed for exportation to distant lands. It soon become manifest that those whose convenience was consulted, and whose interests were promoted by such means of internal communication, must associate and take steps to maintain the waterway clear and navigable—support the banks, remove shoals, and otherwise guard against any and every impediment that might obstruct the free course of navigation. To ensure the most efficient system, certain privileges were granted, such as tolls and dues levied upon all ships using the channel thus kept open. Such dues and tolls were only permitted to be levied on the ground that all revenues so raised should be expended in the improvement of the river, and not diverted to any other purpose whatsoever.

For centuries the City of London has exercised the right of granting licenses to embank and build on the shores of the Thames. It has claimed and exercised the power of measuring and taxing a variety of commodities arriving by the river; not only commodities the growth of foreign countries, or of our colonial possessions, but also of produce coming from other ports of the United Kingdom. Had all the funds so accumulated been devoted to the purpose for which the privilege was granted, and the tolls permitted to be imposed, few persons would have been found bold enough to censure the Corporation of London. So long as what is taken from the public, is shown to be expended for the public good, the public, like a patient brute, bears the burthen cheerfully; and, although it may occasionally grumble, it still continues to pay. But men of all parties, and from almost every condition in life—the wealthy merchants, shipowners, factors, brokers, agents, and bargemen—all who have occasion to use the river, or come before its Corpor..te Conservators, have been singularly unanimous in bearing testimony to the fact, that, instead of being a public advantage, the conservation of the river, as now administered, is a public nuisance—the intervention of the Committee being a restriction upon trade, while the legitimate duties of the office are either ill performed or entirely neglected; and that the men to whom are entrusted the various matters connected with the Thames are wholly incompetent—many of them hardly knowing whether the natural current of the river is up to Richmond, or down to Gravesend.

Unseemly differences between the City and the Government have induced the latter to do as little as possible, while the former are not empowered to do anything. We need not, therefore, be surprised to see great shoals raising their slimy backs at almost every winding reach of the river; huge islands of living mud, giving off, at every period of low water, their poisonous exhalations, breeding and feeding the miasma that weakens, and the cholera that kills the poor wretches compelled to burrow in hovels on the undrained banks. Thanks to the fever of anxiety manifested by the Corporation in their desire to stand well with the public—now that the Royal Commission is probing their wounds deeply, and holding up to public criticism the loathsome matters that have been cankering for so long in the trading body of the community—they have determined to expend between £30,000 and £40,000 on improving the upper navigation of the river, where it is likely to be affected by the new water companies drawing their supply from the Thames.

To turn the beautiful river—once the theme of the purest poetry—where water-lilies grew in abundance, and sweetest fish were caught at London-bridge—into a common sewer, a stream of liquid filth, is almost a sin unpardonable. For the whole of this abomination, the City is not responsible, nor would we blame it wholly, did it not also claim the sole privilege of the conservancy. Had it done its duty according to its charters, the river would have been properly embanked long ago; quays and promenades, from Westminster to the Tower, would have been constructed—and even now ought to be executed without delay. Along with proper embankments might be constructed gigantic sewers, sufficient for the drainage of the entire metropolis. It has ever been our opinion, that the course of the river indicated most accurately the proper position for the great spiral or central sewers. There is no difficulty as to levels: the sufficiency of the fall is certain, the lateral branches could be regulated and introduced naturally and without difficulty; while, by constructing an immense sewer on each side of the river, surmounted by an embankment, forming a roadway for carriage and pedestrian traffic, a systematic arrangement of traps, gates, doors, &c., might, at the same time, be effected, that would overcome or totally prevent the annoyance of breaking up pavements and stopping up streets to remove any obstruction that might occur.

The City neglect of this its highest duty is well shown by the Rev. C. Dalton, Rector of Lambeth, who, in his evidence, on the 9th inst, before the Royal Commissioners, stated "that the banks of the river Thames, in the parish of Lambeth, are very low, and subject to inundations at spring-tides, which inflict great injury upon both the rich and poor occupiers of premises and houses along the banks. The poor suffer intensely from the consequences of the floods, and subscriptions are frequently made to compensate for the loss and alleviate the sufferings of the poor." Not only is this fact patent in Lambeth, but all along the low ground from Deptford to Vauxhall, thousands upon thousands of treasure is lost, and God only knows how much disease is experienced by the insufficiency of the embankments.

Where such are the facts in connexion with its easiest and oldest duty, we can hardly expect the conservators of the river capable of grappling with the higher duties of making ample provision for the accommodation of the shipping of the metropolis. It appears that over fifty years ago the merchants and shipowners applied to Government for wharfs, docks, and other matters necessary for the protection of their floating property. The City was urged to make the provision required, and was offered the full control of all such works along the river side, so that no competing company might destroy the advantages thus volunteered. The City followed its antiquated course, and declined the task. The natural results were, that the merchants constructed their own docks, and other conveniences, and became independent of the City, eschewed its counsels, and despised its honours.

Contrast this lack of forethought with the conduct of the energetic minds of Lancashire. Look at the sig-zag ins and outs of the banks of the Thames, even in the heart of the City, and then at the bold, imposing, and regular water frontage of the Mersey, at Liverpool. The contrast is, as the Queen's Palace to a cowshed, or the manufacturers of Manchester to the "incapables" of the Corporation of the City of London

Then the ostentation and display manifested by these do-nothing Conservators. See them, on state occasions, in holiday costume, in their shining shallops ascending or descending the river, toasting their City Monarch of the Thames as if he were the veritable Neptune of the ocean. How they swell and glorify themselves: little thinking that, while eulogising their order, and pampering their appetites, they are in reality condemning the system by which they exist, and are rapidly rushing on their own destruction.

When we pass in review the Chairmen of the Thames Navigation Committee for the last twenty years, we are not surprised at the evidence given; but we are surprised that the practical-minded merchants of the metropolis coming occasionally in contact with the Committee, and always being in contact with the evidences of its incompetence or neglect, should have so long submitted to its mismanagement. However, the end is at hand: the remedy will be applied, and our noble river relieved from the discredit which now attaches to it. Whether as regards the rich or the poor, the centre or the sides of the river—whether in its commercial or sanitary aspect, the river Thames, in its present condition, is a disgrace to the country.

IRELAND.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—A meeting of the remains of the Tenant League was held on Tuesday night, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin. The oratory was of the usual calibre, but the precise objects of the speakers could not be divined; and the Rev. Dr. Kearney, Messrs. Cantwell, Gavan Duffy, and a few more, having talked to their hearts' content, the proceedings were brought to a conclusion.

PRESSURE OF THE POOR-RATES.—Clare, or at least a portion of that county, still suffers under the pressure of a poor's rate, nearly equal in amount to the sums levied during the worst seasons of disease and famine combined. A rate struck for the union of Tul a shows that in one electoral division alone the rate is as high as 7s in the pound, in another, 6s., in four others the average is 5s 8d., in five more the average is 4s. 7d.; in three, about 3s 6d., while in two only the rate is a few pence below the last mentioned figure

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The Tipperary estate of Sir John Carden has been sold in nine lots, the gross net rental of which was estimated at £1425 per annum. Of these, three only were disposed of, there being no bidders for the remaining six. The net rental of the lots sold was £667; which produced £12,918 equal to about 19½ years' purchase.—The Galway estate of Mr D. M'Kevin, yielding a net rental of £953, realised £16,175, equal to 17 years' purchase, and the extensive estates of Gilleek and Creggs, also in Galway, containing 7500 statute acres, have been sold by private contract, for the sum of £35,000. It is not likely that there will be any further sales effected until after the Christmas holidays

THE ELECTION FOR CLONMEL has been delayed by a very unexpected circumstance—a strange mistake in the writ received at the Hanaper-office, Dublin, which directed the election of a burgess "in the room of the Hon. Cecil Lawless, raised to the Peerage, in consequence of the decease of Lord Cloncurry." The Hon. Cecil Lawless, who died shortly after his father, was the second son of the Lord Cloncurry; and it was the demise of Mr. C. Lawless that created a vacancy in the representation of Clonmel. The Speaker will have to issue a new writ; and the election, in any case, cannot take place for a fortnight. It seems, however, no doubt but that Mr. John O'Connell will be returned for Clonmel. Mr. Charles Bianconi has refused to allow his son to oppose "the son of O'Connell."

THE LADY MAYORESS OF DUBLIN.—We regret to state that her Lady ship is confined with an attack of measles, having taken to her bed the day after her brilliant ball. The attack is a severe one; but her Ladyship progresses favourably.

THE LAST OF THE O'MOORES.—The last of the O'Moores has quitted Cloghan Castle, and the paternal mansion of that ancient family for longer acknowledges an O'Moore for its master.

DEATH OF FRANCIS MEAGHER, ESQ.—One of the rising men of the Irish bar, Francis Meagher, Esq., died on Monday, to the great regret of his learned brethren, with whom he was a great favourite. Mr. Meagher was only called to the bar in 1846, yet he had a very extensive practice in both law and equity.

LIFE AT THE DIGGINGS.

In addition to our Australian news, in a preceding column, the following extract will be found very interesting. It is from a letter sent by a digger at the Eagle Hawk Diggings, and is dated Sept. 3rd:—

Times have improved very much since you left us in one way, but they have fallen off very much in another. Food is cheaper, and, true to the old rule, "When food is plentiful labour is cheap." Gold is more scarce, I think the diggers would do better if they would only stick to one spot, and explore it thoroughly before giving it up, instead of, as many do, sink two or three holes in a gully, getting only moderate finds, then give it up in place of exploring further and try elsewhere, running up expense in carriage, losing their time, and doing no good; and why? because it takes a long time to get into the run of the gold; and when at last they shift they have, as it were, to go through a fresh apprenticeship to a new diggings.

You remember "Dead Horse Gully," the scene of our sporting adventures. Well, I lately sank a hole there in the deep sinking. Mine ran about 12 feet deep, and, as I turned out pretty good, I drove in about 50 feet towards the side of the hill. One day I had been more than usually lucky, so next morning betimes I was stirring, made fast my rope to a tree, and down I went by it, hand under hand in my slush lamp, and proceeded along the drive on my hands and knees, as I was at work, and thinking of the lit nuggets. You remember I was always accustomed for making hand drives. Shading the light with my hand I crawled in. Near the face and I suppose I was feeling through a small pool of water. Casting the light before me to see how far the drive extended, I observed on the other side of the pool I perceived a pair of small guttering grey eyes, intently watching me. Cold, malignant expression of which forced the warm blood back to my heart with a bound which nearly suffocated me. I knew at once that it was a snake—and a deadly one, too. Ar hing its head, I don't know; came in contact with the roof of the tunnel, and I fell back stunned a ill senseless. How long I lay in this state I know not: but when I came to myself I was at last thought that I was at home in the "big smoke." I bitten? To the last mental query I cheerfully answered "No," for most certainly I was very deadly and the bi ten part swells up immediately. On consideration, I remembered that the snake had reared for the purpose so that it was clear that I had fallen in the nick of time, and the reptile had passed over me; but where was it now. A cold shudder passed over me when I considered that the snake must still be in the hole—perhaps even within a few feet, watching me with its glassy eyes, and preparing for another spring. I am not easily frightened, as you will be in with how for all the gold in Bendigo. I would not be in that mine again. How was I to proceed? My only weapon was a drive pick. Grasping it, and creeping cautiously along, I heard a noise in front. Was it the snake? I held my breath in fearful suspense, with the sweat of agony moisten ng my brow. No; it was only some loo-e stones fall from the roof. Deliberately, Excidedly I should be able to ke the first blow if I could succeed in reaching the mouth with my pick-axe. I made up my mind at once, perhaps rashly, I might have done better if I had waited until it was asleep. Muttering a prayer, I crept cautiously forward, I put the head of my pick caught hold of the rope pulled it, and down came a lot of earth. Curs-s on my bad luck, I looked to see what effect this move have on the snake. It was evidently aroused, twisting and contorting its body into all sorts of knots and loops, but still keeping its piercing glance fixed on the mouth of the tunnel. Darting quickly from my concealment, I nailed the snake to the ground through the neck with my pick. With a hiss of pain it suddenly twined itself round my leg, and partly drew it towards its head, recovering, I planted my left firmly, pulled out my tomahawk with my left hand, and cut the snake in two about a foot from its head, still the s mp body was contracted round my leg, and still the forked tongue was p aying in and out, notwithstanding the body was severed in two. I carefully cut up the side of the hole with the snake's body still cling ng to my leg, when I cut it in the head again cut the snake in two at d unwound it, thanking God for my narrow escape. The snake measured eight feet six inches. I went home to my tent and made out the day "fossicking." Hal and Tom send their remembrances, and, wishing you luck, I remain yours, &c.

MONUMENT TO LIEUTENANT BELLOT.—At a general meeting of the underwriters of Lloyd's, held on Wednesday, the sum of £50 was voted in aid of the subscription now being raised for the erection of a monument to the memory of Lieutenant Bellot, of the French Imperial navy, who lost his life in the last Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

INTERESTING SALE.—Next week the remaining portion of the valuable library of the late John Hugh Smith Pigott, Esq., of Brockley Hall, Somerset, will be disposed of by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. Among the 2100 lots, are some books with manuscript notes, by Dr. Johnson, Horace Walpole, and others; valuable historical documents and MSS.; coins; a complete collection of our earliest Eng sh newspapers; besides a large number of rare books on the eccentric sciences. Among the curiosities is the "marvellous speculum and magic crystal," used by the astrologer, Dr. Dee.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF COALS.—In consequence of the timely arrival of so many ships from the colliery districts, with large cargoes, into the port of London, it has materially reduced the high prices which have prevailed for some weeks, as they have fallen from 28s. to 24s per ton. The retail dealers throughout the metropolis reduced them from 3d. to 2d. per cwt. Coke, which has been as high as 9d per bushel, is 6d. to 7d. Should the arrivals continue, another fall is expected next week.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, December 18.—4th Sunday in Advent.
Monday, 19.—Dr. Darwin died, 1792. Tycho Brahe born, 1586.
Tuesday, 20.—Gray born, 1716.
Wednesday, 21.—St. Thomas. Shortest day.
Thursday, 22.—Holcroft born, 1744
Friday, 23.—Abdication of James II., 1688.
Saturday, 24.—Christmas-eve Robin Hood died, 1247.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
m h m h m h m h m h m h m h	m h m h m h m h m h m h m h	m h m h m h m h m h m h m h	m h m h m h m h m h m h m h	m h m h m h m h m h m h m h	m h m h m h m h m h m h m h	m h m h m h m h m h m h m h
9 35 10 5	10 20 10 50	11 4 11 33	11 48	0 15 0 45	1 6 1 36	2 0 2 29

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S. P., Cheltenham.—The phenomenon seen by our Correspondent, October 31, was the Aurora Borealis

C. B. R., Liverpool.—The difference of time between the ports of London and Montpellier (in the south of France) is 27 minutes, 29 seconds.

I. W. F.—The price is 26s. per annum, and sixpence each extra for shilling numbers.

Corporation of London Inquiry.—Mr. Pulling need be under no apprehension that we entertained the slightest notion that he could personally blame the confidence reposed in him as a barrister. We only inferred to say, that he might be so charged—but certainly not justly: if any such charge was made, it could only be by a member of the exposed Corporation. We may further add that Mr. Pulling need not be surprised to hear whisperings alleging that the incentive to his manly evidence was disappointed ambition. He may be as much puzzled as we are in what respect but strange things will occasionally take possession of weak minds. The Corporation is much in the fix of the young pickpocket, who complained to the magistrate, "that all the politest men in London were against him."

W. B., Market Drayton.—The sketch sent us is from a half groat of Queen Elizabeth.

B. G. C., Bath.—The sum mentioned in the *Edinburgh Review* 25,283,165 millions sterling, annually—is the value of the whole quantity of beer consumed, and not of the tax paid upon it.

An Admirer of Charles Mackay.—We regret that we are unable to publish the poem.

The Coal Question.—If "One of the Trade" will forward a concise correction of the quotation which he states to be incorrect, it shall appear.

Erratum.—In our account of the Surrey Poultry Show, last week, at the foot of page 492, Mr. Bernard Pierce should be Mr. Bernard Pierce Brent.

THE

CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS,

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the honour to announce to their Subscribers and the Public that no effort or expense has been spared to render their ANNUAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER one of unusual interest and beauty. The following subjects by the most distinguished Artists, are amongst those selected for Illustration:—

A Beautiful Allegorical Title. By G. Thomas.	Christmas Charity. By B. Foster.
Raphael's Virgin and Child. Engraved by W. J. Linton.	The Waits; or, "Making the Most of It." By H. G. Hine.
The Village Waits. Drawn by B. Foster.	The Goose-Club. By Phiz.
A London Market on Christmas Eve. By G. Dodgeon.	Christmas in Mad id. By J. Gilbert.
The Christmas Market-Waggon. By E. Duncan.	Christmas in Australia—the Picnic. By H. G. Hine.
Going to the Pantomime. By J. Leech.	The Mistletoe-seller. By Phiz.
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With Christmas Tales, Legends, &c., by Jules Janin, E. Souvestre, M. Charton, Paul Dupont, M. Martin, &c., &c.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1853.

Now that the civilised countries of the West are fairly committed by the affair of Sinope—on which we have elsewhere commented—to material interference in the Russo-Turkish question, it is well that we should consider the light in which we regard the question at issue, and the precise objects which we should seek to attain by the aid of our arms. The primary objects of the campaign before us are simple enough; namely, to rid the Turkish territory of the presence of wanton invaders, and to assert the integrity and sovereign independence of the Turkish empire; in short, to re-establish matters in the east of Europe, territorially, as they were six months ago. These objects attained, the relations between the Porte and its dependencies, and the neighbouring states, would have to be reconsidered, and so effectually remodelled as to give reasonable assurance against the recurrence of a state of things such as that with which all Europe has so long been scandalised and outraged. These objects are plain enough, and are undoubtedly within our attainment by firm and concerted action. We are sorry, however, to see recently thrown out—in a journal supposed by some to speak the sentiments of the Cabinet, and known by all to speak the sentiments of Russia—suggestions as to further objects which we are to seek to accomplish—objects having regard to the social condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte; the realisation of which could only be attained by the sacrifice of the sovereign independence of the Sultan within his dominions, which is the vital point now in contest between him and the Emperor of Russia. We will not now discuss in the abstract the propriety of England and France throwing themselves in on the side of the "persecuted Rayah" against his "Mussulman oppressor;" nor the merits of "the imperishable cause of Christianity and civilisation in European Turkey;" nor whether, in point of fact, the Christians of Turkey "burn to throw off the Turkish yoke," and "may be driven in this convulsion to side even with Russia rather than still undergo what they have undergone." We will simply assert that the statements of fact upon which all this alleged case of national grievance and all these apprehensions are based, are wide, very wide from the truth, evidencing a melancholy ignorance of the real condition of affairs in Turkey.

The late Sultan Mahmoud laboured strenuously to abolish all prejudices and distinctions upon religious grounds between his subjects—to place all in equality before the law—convinced that it was the only means of consolidating the authority of the law, too long despised, and promoting the internal prosperity. In his last progress through the provinces, undertaken only a few months before his death, he solemnly inculcated doctrines of equity and good-will between man and man. "Let us recognise," he said, "amongst the Turkish population, the Mussulman only at the Mosque, the Christian at the Church, and the Jew at the Tabernacle—elsewhere let all be as one family." And his son Abdul-Medjid has, from the very beginning of his reign, followed out the wise and humane instructions of his father. His first public act was the famous Tanzimat of Gulkana (promulgated Nov. 3, 1839); in other words, a charter of constitution, in which the life, the liberties, and the property of all subjects of the Porte were declared to be sacred; and all men, Mussulmans and Rayahs, equal before the law; and this important act has not been allowed to remain a dead letter—it has been followed up by acts for the reforming and remodelling of the law—civil and criminal—and of every department of the State.

Besides the improved administration of law generally, which has been introduced under the new order of things, courts of mixed judicature have been established at Constantinople, Smyrna, Adrianople, Salonica, Beyrout, and other principal towns in Turkey Proper, and since extended to Egypt, for the decision of cases civil and criminal, upon the European principle. In these courts the evidences of Christians is received, even against that of Mahomedans—a most delicate and dangerous innovation upon the prejudices of the letter; and the system has been found to work so satisfactorily that it is confidently expected that it may, before very long, be adopted as an element of reform in the whole jurisprudence of the country. Indeed, according to M. Ubicini, who has recently written a most intelligent work on the present state of Turkey, the reception of Christian evidence has already been adopted in *mehkemes*, or ordinary Courts of the Empire.

In the matter of religious worship, all the subjects of the Porte—Turk, Christian, and Jew—are entirely free, and upon a perfect equality. In matters of taxation, also, all are upon an equal footing, with the exception only of the *kharadji*, or cap tation-tax upon the Christians, in lieu of liability to military service; which, so far from being a dishonourable or burthensome charge, is absolutely the welcome price of a valuable exemption. The amount of this tax is very trifling—fifteen, thirty, or sixty piasters (about 2s. 6d., 5s., or 10s.) a head per adult male, according to amount of property; lunatics, decrepid persons, persons in indigent circumstances, and priests of every denomination, being exempt. The tax is collected through the Primate of each religious community, who returns the amount directly to the Treasury; so that all idea of imposition or persecution is done away with. In proof of the light in which this impost is viewed by the "persecuted" Rayahs who pay it, we have only to add that recently, in the carrying out of the general reforms of the state, when, with the object of establishing a perfect equality between all classes of the Sultan's subjects, it was proposed to abolish this special tax, and in lieu thereof to render the Christian population available for service in the army, upon the same footing as their Mahomedan neighbours, the outcry of the former against the proposed arrangement was so great, that the Divan, after the passing of an ordonnance for the purpose, was obliged to abandon it.

The tenure of land in Turkey by Christians is as free, and as sure, as that of Mahomedans; the only distinction being that it is held by the females of the family—it being a principle in the Mahomedan creed that women cannot be dispossessed of their property, by fate of war or otherwise.

Finally, as to the pretensions of Russia to protect the Greek religion in Turkey. This idea is quite as preposterous as would be, on the part of England, a pretence to protect the Roman Catholic Church in any part of Italy, or in any other Catholic state. The Emperor of Russia is a schismatic from the Greek Church; and the clergy of that Church know full well that, if they were to be subject to his rule, not only would their consciences, and those of their flocks, be outraged, but the Church revenues themselves be spoiled, and at the mercy of a stranger. And as to the tender keeping of their social rights, which the Christian subjects of the Porte would have to expect at the hands of the "God-believing Emperor," the unhappy inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia can speak but too feelingly, after forty years' experience, of his good offices in their behalf.

Having disposed—too briefly, perhaps—of these points, of which unhappily too little is known to ordinary newspaper readers, we have to add that, independently of all considerations which they suggest, the proposal for a joint interference by England and France on behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte, as an incident in the present proceedings, is one which should not be entertained for a single moment—one which if insisted upon, would make our present position with regard to Russia utterly untenable, besides depriving our conduct of all grace in the estimation of our old ally the Porte. It was the pretension set up by Russia to a protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Sultan, which the latter resisted as fatally incompatible with his sovereign rights, and utterly without precedent in the law and history of nations; and in this view of the case the Sultan was supported by the Governments of England and of France, and, indeed, by the whole diplomatic authority of Europe. It was to assert the preposterous claim in question that the armed occupation of the Danubian Provinces by Russia took place; and it was to resist it, as a concession involving no thing short of political annihilation, that the Sultan has gathered together his troops from the widest extremities of his dominions, to oppose and drive out the invader. Finally, it is to assist him in this armed defence of his rights that the British and French fleets are now cruising in the Black Sea. With what face, therefore, can England and France ask of the Sultan, as the price of their timely aid, that he should abandon to them that very principle for which so much blood and treasure have been expended; and in the hour of victory sign a document, unprecedented in character, which shall place Turkey in the light of a protected state, subject at all times to the interference—not of a single state, but of a confederacy of states?

Peruvian Bonds fell three per cent last week, in consequence of an unfavourable report from our Admiral on the Pacific station as to the supply of guano. On the last day of the same week we find the Royal Agricultural Society closing its labours for the year, by sending up a deputation—of its President (Mr. Pusey) and Lord Berners—to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to press Lord Clarendon to negotiate with Peru a reduction of the price of the same article. This being the third deputation on the same subject—one having gone up from the same Society when Lord Malmesbury was Foreign Secretary, and another from the Liverpool merchants to Lord Clarendon—people not unnaturally inquire "What is this article which is occasioning almost as much stir as that monopoly of Sicilian sulphur, which, during the time of the Carlist War in Spain, embroiled us with the King of Naples?"

As much nonsense is talked on the subject, it will be best to begin at the beginning, and relate, in a small compass, what is known of a substance, the supply of which, in sufficient quantities, at a moderate price, our best agriculturists consider the most important agricultural question of the day. Guano is the excrement of sea-birds, deposited on islands, promontories, and caves, within zones where rain never falls. These districts or zones will be found marked in maps of physical geography; and it is only within these zones that deposits of any value can be found.

The value of guano as manure for maize, and other cereal crops, was well known to the native population under the Incas, by whose laws the guano deposits were protected by severe penalties. No one was allowed to enter the islands during the breeding season, under pain of death, lest the fowls should be driven from their nests; and every detail of the gathering and distribution of the manure was settled by minute regulations.

It does not appear that the use of this stimulant was ever carried to Spain; it lingered unnoticed by Europeans among the native agriculturists, until within the last eighteen years. About that period a single cargo was imported into Liverpool; but, although experiment and scientific analysis showed that guano possessed, in a small compass, the properties most valuable for our principal crops, it cannot be said that its use made great progress among ordinary tenant farmers until within the last thirteen, and especially the last five years.

In 1833 the Peruvian Government issued a decree prohibiting foreign vessels from fishing along the coast, and on the Islands of Peru; and citizens of Peru engaged in such pursuit were required to obtain special permission. Attention was shortly afterwards directed to this decree by the seizure of the British schooner *Campeadora*, fishing for seals on the Lobos Islands.

In December, 1840, the Peruvian Government appears to have granted a monopoly of the export of Guano to one Don Quiros; and, in December, 1841, that contract was annulled, and a monopoly established, by which, for a period of five years, one-third net profit was to go to Quiros and Allier, and two-thirds to the State. The contract was not to extend to more than 20,000 tons, until the stock of guano had been surveyed. Guano was still permitted to be exported for the use of the agriculture of the country. This contract appears to have been immediately divided with Messrs. Gibbs and Co., who have ever since had in their hands the entire control of the foreign supply. By a decree of May 10, 1842, Messrs. Quiros and Gibbs were made the sole company by whom guano could be exported to foreign parts; and no guano was permitted to be taken except from the island north of the Chincha Islands. This island is included under Lobos de Tierra.

In the hands of Messrs. Gibbs the sale of guano was pushed, and its peculiar merits became known. The Ichaboe Islands, on the coast of Africa—containing a deposit not equal to Peruvian, but of useful quality—were discovered, and supplied an export in one year calculated at one million sterling. Other deposits from the coast of Australia and Saldanah Bay, near Cape Colony, were, from the falling of rains, scarcely worth freight and export duty. Thus Peru was established in a natural monopoly of a substance to which our first farmers looked as a palliative for the loss of Protection. Under these circumstances, Captain Buller wrote to the Foreign-office, pointing out the Lobos Islands as the probable sources of a great supply of guano, without the control of the Peruvian Government. The Foreign-office had forgotten the case of the *Campeadora*, and made an evasive reply; so Mr. Buller wrote to the *Times* with the information of his supposed discovery of an island of agricultural treasure. The guano-buying world was set in a ferment and deputations, petitions, memorials poured into the Foreign-office from Liverpool merchants, Northamptonshire farmers, and agricultural societies. Very soon the case of the *Campeadora* turned up, which settled the case of possession. Lord Malmesbury had a good deal of trouble to satisfy his agricultural friends that they could not annex the Lobos Islands; and to this day they remain dissatisfied, at having to pay from £9 to £10 a ton for an article of which they would and could use profitably double the quantity, if it were sold at half the price—for it is calcu-

lated that one ton of guano is equal to thirty-four tons of farmyard manure.

But Peru is a poor country, with many revolutions, few exports, and a considerable debt, and therefore not likely to abandon a monopoly without some strong financial argument.

By a survey made in 1846, by Don Rivero, it was supposed that there were 27,000,000 tons of guano, part of which only was of the quality worth exporting to England. Of this quantity the Chincha Islands were estimated to contain 18,000,000 tons. Admiral Moresby's survey apparently reduces that quantity to 8,500,000 tons. But we cannot make out whether his report refers to one or to all the three islands. According to Rivero, the southern group contained nearly 8,000,000 tons, and the Lobos nearly 1,000,000; but if Admiral Moresby's calculation applies to the whole three groups, then all hope of favourable negotiation with Peru for reduced prices is at an end. Nevertheless the Royal Society gets up a deputation, and agricultural noblemen deplore the greediness of Peru. All this is waste of time. The only useful deputation would be to Sir James Graham and Mr. Osborne at the Admiralty, to get a steamer ordered to explore every island, bay, arch, and cave within the rainless zones, on every coast where guano might be discovered. Let the farmers and landlords join, wich or without the shipowners, to offer premiums for genuine information. At any rate, sooner or later, guano deposits must be exhausted; and we shall have to rely on our chemists for the means of turning waste and offal of flesh and fish into portable fertilizers.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert are again enjoying perfect domestic seclusion at their marine residence at Osborne. The Duchess of Kent took leave of her Majesty on Saturday, and returned to Frogmore; and, on Monday, the Duke and Duchess de Brabant departed for Brussels. The Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Hardinge, and Lord John Russell, have paid visits to her Majesty during the week.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, went to Whippenham Parish Church. The service was performed by the Rev G. Prothoreo.

The Queen and Prince, and the youthful members of the Royal family have taken their accustomed driving and wal king exercise daily, except when prevented by the unfavourable state of the weather.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE BRABANT.

The Duke and Duchess de Brabant accompanied by his Excellency the Belgian Minister, and attended by the Count and Countess de Launoy, embarked at Cowes on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, and crossed over the Formyault on their return to Brussels. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove down to Trinity-wharf, and took leave of the Duke and Duchess on board the Royal Yacht. The Duke and Duchess travelled from Portsmouth by special train, and arrived at Dover at five o'clock in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded from the railway station to Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, where they partook of a *dejeuner*; and at half-past seven o'clock the illustrious party embarked in the *Ruby*, Belgian Government steamer, for Ostend, which port they reached, after a favourable passage, at one o'clock on Tuesday morning. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Brussels on Tuesday afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Osborne on Saturday last, on her return to Frogmore. The Duchess crossed to Southampton in the *Fairy*, and travelled to Windsor by special train on the South-Western Railway.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty, in consideration of the severity of the season, and the excessive price of every necessary of life, has, with her usual Royal munificence, announced her gracious intention of contributing £200 towards the raising of a fund by the Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitu ion in the Metropolis.

ACCIDENT TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.—As the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha were, five days ago, returning from their Palace of Ketlenburg to Gotha, the carriage, which was driven by the Duke himself, struck against a large stone in descending a steep hill. The shock was so violent that the Duke was thrown into an adjoining field. The horses, in a fright, started off at a rapid rate; and, on reaching the bottom of the hill, ran against a stake in a hedge with such violence that the pole was broken, and the Duchess was thrown to a considerable distance from the carriage. Fortunately, however the Duke only sprained his foot, and the Duchess was not at all injured.—*Gothaner*.

THE LATE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—On Thursday morning a funeral service was celebrated in the Catholic Church of the Bavarian Embassy, Warwick-street, Golden-square, for the repose of the soul of her late Majesty the Queen of Portugal. The service was sung, and high mass was performed by Father Brumber, McGuyer, &c. Invitations were sent by the Portuguese Minister to all the representatives of the sovereign powers related by consanguinity or affinity with the august deceased, as well as all the Portuguese and Brazilians resident in London. The church was most numerously attended. We shall illustrate the solemnity next week.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. C. N. Duncombe, to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral of Cork. *Honorary Canonries*: The Rev. W. Atkinson, and the Rev. W. Proctor, to Durham. The Rev. W. Berry, rector of Bilsworth, Northamptonshire; Rev. G. Robins, rector of Courteenhall, Northamptonshire; Rev. Canon James, vicar of Sedgingworth, Leicestershire; and Rev. T. Evens, of Preswood, Buckinghamshire, to be *Rural Deans*. *Rectories*: The Rev. C. A. Alington, to Burwell, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. Grant, to Templebreedan; the Rev. H. B. Pickles, to Hillingdon, near Castle Bishop; Rev. E. M. Closed, to Wrentham, Suffolk; Rev. J. D. Ridout to Bourn, Cambridgeshire; Rev. E. Bramell, to Hoe, Norfolk. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. Coop ly, to Hay Trinity, Cork; Rev. T. Pike, to Wimeswould, near Loughborough; Rev. J. W. Hull, to North Muskham; Rev. J. H. Croft, to Tembesombe, Somerset; Rev. A. M. Wilcox, to Ashtable, near Penrith; Rev J. Bartlett, to St. Blazey, Cornwall. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. R. E. Formby, to Hythe, Kent; Rev. W. Herbert, to Hancovye, Carmarthenshire; Rev. B. Wright, to Flockton, near Dewsbury; Rev. G. W. Spooner, to St. Mary Tunnall, Staffordshire; Rev. S. Horsgood, to Wayford, near Crewkerne; Rev. T. K. Little, to Lenwy, Flintshire; Rev. T. Davis, to Debewri and Llanor Church, Cardiganshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. J. Jameson, to the Proprietary Chapel, Lamington; Rev. J. Lawrell, to St. Matthew, Great Peter street, Westminster; Rev. E. R. Pitman, to Pipe Ridware, Staffordshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. W. M. Inland, of Willbarton, Surrey, one of his flock and friends, as a sincere, though inadequate, memorial of their high esteem and respectful attachment to him as their pastor; and of the general regret experienced at the prospect of their losing the advantage of his ministry. The Rev. C. H. Whyley, "by the parishioners of Oakington, Cambridgeshire, as a token of esteem and regard, 1853." The Rev. Francis F. Statham, of St. Peter's Church, Walworth, a testimonial, and a purse of £100, as "an earnest of their goodwill and appreciation of his mi is erial labours." This is the second testimonial to the rev. gentleman; his services while assistant-minister of Verulam Episcopal Chapel, Lambeth, having been recognised in a similar way by the presentation of a handsome piece of plate.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—It is understood that the Bishop of London, assisted by Dr. Lushington and Sir James Patteson, sitting as assessors, will commence an inquiry, on the 9th January, into certain alleged abuses connected with the above Cathedral.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The usual Royal Letter, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, authorising a general collection of alms for the purpose of enabling the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to continue and extend its operations, has been published. It bears date the 15th of October, and is the best answer that could be given to the report propagated that no such letter would be issued this year.

THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.—A crowded meeting was held at the Town-hall, Paisley, on Monday evening last—Provost Macfarlane in the chair—to consider the unwarrantable aggression made by Russia on Turkey; and to memorialise the Government on the subject. Resolutions bearing on the subject were moved and carried unanimously.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON.

It was rumoured last night, and we fear, with too much truth, that Lord Palmerston has taken a step which will excite the deepest regret on the part both of his colleagues and of the public. That distinguished statesman has, it is reported, tendered his resignation of the office which he has so ably filled since the formation of Lord Aberdeen's administration; and it is stated that the Premier's present visit to Osborne has reference to the lamented withdrawal of one of the most popular members of his Cabinet.

The noble Lord's resignation, from all that we have been able to ascertain, is in no way connected with any difference of opinion between himself and his colleagues on the Eastern Question, or, indeed on any other point of foreign policy. On all subjects affecting the interests and the honour of this country abroad, and, with one exception, on all matters of domestic policy, his Lordship's views are, we believe, in harmony with those of the Government. The exception to which we allude is the important question of Parliamentary Reform. Lord Palmerston, it is said, objects to the measure which his colleagues contemplate submitting to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for the amendment of our representative system; and his conscientious inability to concur with them on this subject is the cause—and, so far as it is known, the exclusive cause—of the decision which his Lordship has definitively adopted. We acknowledge that this resolution surprises us, as the general impression is that the new Reform Bill will rather fall below than exceed the expectations of the majority of reformers.

The sincere regret with which the country will learn that it is about to lose the official services of so eminent a statesman, will, we are convinced, be fully shared by the Government. From all that is known, Lord Palmerston, from the formation of the present Ministry, has uniformly acted towards his colleagues with that perfect cordiality which naturally characterises the intercourse of honourable men jointly labouring for the public good; and the frank and hearty sincerity with which, in a position of great and peculiar difficulty, he has steadily cooperated with the other members of the Cabinet, will greatly add to the sorrow with which they must regard the severance of their official connection.—*Morning Chronicle*.

On this subject the *Times* has two long articles; and on these the *Standard* has given a strong commentary, from which we take some extracts:—

"We have arrived at 'the beginning of the end.' On Wednesday, Lord Palmerston tendered a resignation of his office of Secretary for the Home Department; and yesterday Lord Aberdeen proceeded to Osborne to lay the resignation before the Queen. Thus the Ministry has lost the single man of character and talent whose association preserved it from utter contempt; the single man of its whole number who commanded any respect in the nation at large. The *Times* has no less than two long leading articles, laboriously endeavouring to prove that it is not in disgust at the foreign policy of the Austro-Russian Premier the late Home Secretary has withdrawn from the official service of his country, but from dissatisfaction at the sweeping extent of Lord John Russell's threatened Reform Bill. *We do not believe one word of this.* Without pretending to any secret intelligence of Lord Palmers on's feeling upon the subject of the Russian aggression, we know, from the whole tenour of his conduct while holding the seals of the foreign office, that he must from his heart condemn the vile truckling and trafficking system pursued by Lord Aberdeen during the last seven or eight months. Regarding the threatened Reform Bill as a sub to the whale, accustomed to engage public attention while the best interests of Europe and of England are being betrayed to the Russian tyrant, Lord Palmerston may object to its introduction at present, just as Mr. Pitt declared, on the eve of the French Revolution War, he would oppose *even his own Reform Bill* with such a temper as he now sees him impending; but, what ver Lord Palmerston's opinion of the new Reform Bill:—if indeed that bill is already in shape, which we doubt—whatever his view of the exped ency of bringing it forward early or late, the approach ng session, his character is a pledge that, if satisfied with the foreign policy of the Government, he would not, at a crisis like the present, weaken that Government by his retirement—as weaken it he must. . . . The artifices of the Czar to obtain a loan are patent. Among the artifices to allying reports of Asiatic victories, in places where neither Turks nor Russians can be traced, hold a prominent place. We repeat it, that, were Lord Palmerston satisfied with the foreign policy of the Government of which he was a member (which the entire course of his public life proves he cannot be), he would not have deserted that Government at a conjuncture like the present. If he had merely disliked Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, he might have demanded—as any reasonable man would—that the time for discussing the measure, might ask—its postponement for a month or two, or until the urgency of our actual complications had been overpassed; but he would not at such a crisis have abandoned the post. All the elaborate reason ng of the two long articles inserted by Lord Aberdeen's order in the *Times* proves indeed just the contrary of what it is intended to prove—proves that Lord Pa merston *has retired in disgust at the foreign policy of the Austro-Russian Premier*—proves, too, with what dishonest purpose it is proposed to distract the country with another Reform Bill agitation, at a time when no man calls for it—that purpose being to withdraw public attention from the outrageous violation of all public law by Russia . . . Let Lord Aberdeen place the seals of the Home Office in Mr. Cobden's hands (it would not surprise us if he should do so); he will still fail to get up a Reform clamour like that of 1831, or a no-Russian clamour. The hours of his Government are counted; and he can only make the end of his administration more infamous by whatever plunge he may take."—*Standard*, Dec. 16.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-office this day (Saturday). The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in town last evening, from Osborne. Sir Charles Wood arrived in town on Thursday night; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday evening.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION.—The Dublin Exhibition building was opened on Thursday as a winter-garden and exhibition promenade. The Lord-Lieutenant and Lady St. Germans were present, and six military bands played a selection of music.

MR. WILLIAMS, M.P., AND THE ELECTORS OF LAMBETH.—In accordance with a usual custom of meeting his constituents at the end of each session, Mr. Williams has invited the attendance of the inhabitants of Lambeth at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday evening next, the 19th instant.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—An important ceremony is about to take place at Rome in regard to two clergymen from England, for the first time, it is believed, since the period of the Reformation. His Holiness has, at the instance of Cardinal Wiseman, granted them a general private audience. It is understood to be at present arranged for the Carnival to return into England after Christmas, for the purpose of actively resuming his accredited functions in this country.

THE "THEOLOGY OF TABLE-TURNING."—On Thursday evening the Rev. N. T. Godfrey delivered a lecture on this subject at the Hanoverian-rooms. The rev. gentleman stoutly contended that table-turning, spirit-rapping, and clairvoyance were nothing less than a direct communication with the Evil One. The chairman, Mr. J Bateman, suggested that the meeting should conclude by prayer, and a hymn was being amidst great confusion. An extraordinary scene then took place. The chairman, left the, and a number of clergymen on the platform made a precipitate retreat amidst loud cries for the chairman to keep his seat. Several gentlemen attempted to address the meeting, and a Mr. E. Connor was called to take the chair, for the purpose of making experiments. He made several extraordinary state ments. The officials connected with the hall attempted to extinguish the lights, but were prevented doing so by main force. The table having, however, been at last turned over by the same means, the meeting separated amidst great confusion.

APPROACHING STRIKE IN GLASGOW.—We regret to learn that there is every prospect of a strike taking place in this town and neighbourhood amongst the operative cotton spinners, in consequence of an intended reduction, by a few of the employers upon a scale of prices lately agreed to by the second masters of Scotland. In connexion on with this matter, we learn that the whole of the master spinners of Scot and are willing to abide by the "scale," with the exception of seven.—*Glasgow Post*.

ALLOWANCE FOR SPOILED STAMPS.—The following important notice was issued on Thursday, by order of the Commissioners of Stamps, that, after Saturday, the 24th inst., all receipt stamps rendered useless by the new Penny Receipt Stamp Act, will only be allowed for as spoiled stamps, on the following days—viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock in the afternoon. Until the 24th inst., parties having any quantity of the old stamps (which have now become useless by the new penny stamp), may have them exchanged daily (Monday excepted), from twelve till two p.m.

FOREIGN POULTRY FOR CHRISTMAS.—Large quantities of poultry of all kinds are now being imported from France, Belgium, and Holland for Christmas cheer; and further large arrivals will take place, to assist in the supply of the markets, during the ensuing week.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The following bulletin was posted on the Bourse at Odessa on the 5th of December:—

The Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Nachimoff, has met in the Black Sea a Turkish and Egyptian fleet, composed of eighteen ships two-deckers *frigates*, corvettes, together with two steamers of 500-horse power, and two others of 300-horse power. After a long engagement, the following Turkish ships have been destroyed or captured:—

One of 84 guns	..	No name given.
— 62 guns	..	Id.
— 52 guns	..	Nezraini Effendi.
— 50 guns	..	Ahmet Ali.
— 46 guns	..	Nazim Fesim.
— 22 guns	..	Fessi Mahmoud.

Steamers—Two of 20 guns each; two transports; one British transport. The engagement took place near Sinope: 5000 Turks have been killed, and many taken prisoners. Osman Pachs, who was wounded, has also been taken prisoner.

Several officers, both English and French, were on board the Turkish fleet.

A naval division of ten powerful steamers, under the command of Kaiserly Ahmed Pachs, left Constantinople for the Black Sea on the 2nd instant.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The despatches from India and China, in advance of the Overland Mail, bring accounts from Burmah down to the 28th of October. They represent the country to be in a state of anarchy and confusion from the several chiefs already perpetrated by the Dacoits, but against whom Captain Latter had marched his troops and inflicted severe punishment, desperately wounding the notorious chief Meah Toon, who was conveyed on a litter to Ava; so that it was hoped the flagrant offences of this daring band would be at least suspended for a time. While Captain Latter was thus engaged, Captain Smith was not less active in the neighbourhood of Sarawah, where he succeeded in capturing one of the leaders, named Moung Koung Gyee, whom he ordered for immediate execution. With the exception of Burmah, India never enjoyed more tranquility than at present. Major Herbert Edwardes, C.B., had succeeded the late Colonel Mackeson as Commissioner at Peshawur. The death of Major General Godwin is confirmed: the veteran officer died at Simlah on the 26th October, after a very short illness, while on a visit to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Gomm. Admiral Austin, the Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Burmese waters, it will be recollected, fell a victim to the climate; and now the Military Commander has sunk under the same influence. Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, the Commissioner at Delhi, died on the 3rd ult. We have also to announce the decease at Madras of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, the Adjutant-General of that army. The gallant General died of cholera, brought on by overtasking his energies. This epidemic had also broken out at Bombay, where 275 persons had fallen victims. The disease was, unfortunately, on the increase. The financial condition of India appears to be in a prosperous. A Gazette Extraordinary notifies that the Company intended to pay off a further portion of their five per Cent Loan, or commute the interest thereon to 4 per cent, and of their having passed a new loan at 3½ per cent interest. The paying off the remaining portion of the loan, it was expected, would soon follow. These official announcements caused an advance in most descriptions of Government Securities and Joint-Stock Bank Shares.

The news from China is of Oct. 27, which brings no later intelligence from Shanghae. Hostilities were still going on at Amoy, and other places; but, from the confused and partial accounts published to the several local papers, it is impossible to know upon which side the advantage lies.

Commercial accounts from Canton state that cotton had advanced, and confidence seemed to be returning. The exports of tea had been moderate.

The Russians claim several successes in Asia. Advices from Odessa state that the Russians defeated the Turks at Aour, in the Caucasus, and took possession of their baggage. News has been received at St Petersburg that Prince Orbeliani encountered 20,000 Turks, who had passed the Arpatchai, near Alexandropol, and, after a sharp engagement, drove them back. They were retreating on the 14th November. It is also stated that, in another direction, General Brunner charged 7000 Turks with the bayonet, and completely routed them, taking a cannon, two standards, and a part of the Turkish train and ammunition.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated "Thursday morning," says:—

The Russian General Andronikoff has totally defeated the Turks in a battle at Akaltsik, on the borders of Turkish Armenia. The Turks left 4000 slain on the field.

Letters from Bucharest of the 8th inst. announce the *de facto* suspension of hostilities on the banks of the Danube. Mutual operations are at a standstill everywhere. Glungevo is being fortified, and heavy artillery sent there. The Russians have strongly fortified the little island opposite, connected by a bridge with the left bank. Turna Severin is held by 5000 Turks. The Russian hospitals are as full as ever.

We hear from Pernambuco (Brazil), that a conflict has taken place between the Russian and Wallachian troops: the commandant of the latter has been removed. Several companies have been sent into the interior.

General Budberg arrived at Bucharest on the 6th. The Boyards received him with great honours. He is accompanied by a staff of thirty officers of the Czar's guard.

Two Russian steamers were cruising near Varna, to cut off the Turkish reinforcements.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—

On the 29th ult. an officer was shot here for having furnished to Radziwill, the Secretary of Prince Gortschakoff, the materials for a correspondence with Omer Pacha. This is the first execution that has taken place at St. Petersburg for five-and-twenty years. Radziwill himself was shot on the spot.

FRANCE.

The committee appointed by the British residents of Paris to collect the subscription raised in honour of the late Lieut. Bellot have had an audience with M. Ducos, the Minister of the Marine. It is a curious fact that while the English residents in Paris have raised fully 12,000 francs for the Bellot fund, a French committee now sitting in Paris has only been able to collect 6000 francs for the same purpose among their countrymen. The English committee propose to erect a memorial in some conspicuous quarter in Paris, and to hand over 10,000 francs to the brother of Lieut Bellot.

At the Paris Bourse on Thursday the funds experienced a considerable decline. The Three per Cents closed at 74f. 75c. for the end of the month.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday Night.—The *La Plata* has just arrived, and landed her Mails. Her dates are—Trinidad, Nov. 25; Jamaica, 27; Cha rges, 24; St. Thomas, Dec. 1. She has fifty passengers, and 629,842 dollars in specie, and a usual cargo.

At Jamaica the Import Duty Bill had received the assent of the three branches of the Legislature, and was to take effect from the 3rd of November last. In the new tariff several important reductions have been effected in the rates chargeable on several of the most heavily taxed articles, including salted beef, pork, spirits, tobacco, wine, rice, Jews' harps, &c.

In political affairs in Jamaica the dead-lock had at last been removed, and the different branches of the Legislature were working harmoniously together, with some prospects of a continuance of this favourable change. The island was healthy

PERU.—We learn from advices from the south-western coast of America that an insurrection had taken place in the north of Peru; the Peruvian territory had been invaded also by the Bolivian army, headed by General Belzu. The Peruvian President has resolved to take the field against the Bolivians. The position of the Peruvian Government was critical.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading.	Thermometer: Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Dec. 9	30.333	42·2	33·2	39·7	— 1·6	89	N.E.	0.04
„ 10	30.282	42·1	40·3	39·7	— 2·6	77	N.E	0.08
„ 11	30.096	38·2	30·7	33·5	— 7·0	87	N.E. & E.	0.00
„ 12	29.939	38·3	30·5	33·7	— 6·6	89	N.E.	0.00
„ 13	29.643	47·6	29·4	38·2	— 0·7	93	N.E.	0.60
„ 14	29.182	44·8	38·1	40·5	+ 0·5	93	N.W. & N.	0.15
„ 15	29.151	34·0	28·0	30·9	— 8·9	95	N.W. & N.	

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.39 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.21 inches by 11h. a.m. on the 14th; increased to 29.26 inches by 5h. p.m. on the same day; decreased to 29 20 inches by 3h. a.m. on the 15th, and remained at about that reading to the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.769 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have ranged from 8·9° below, to 0·5° above, their average values. During the time they were below their averages, viz., on every day from the 2nd to the 14th (except on the 8th and 7th, when they were slightly above), the mean defect was 3½° daily.

The mean temperature of the week was 36·9°, being 3·8° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 15·9°, being the difference between the highest reading on the 13th, and the lowest on the 14th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 9·8°. The greatest was 18½° on the 13th, and the least 6° on the 15th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0·22 inch.

Snow fell on the 15th.

The Weather during the week was dull and cold. The wind from N.E. The sky was overcast, except during the afternoons of the 12th and 14th, when it was almost cloudless.

Lewisham, Dec. 16, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The births of 838 boys, and 790 girls, were registered in the week ending Dec. 10. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845 to 1852, the average numbers were 712 boys, and 685 girls. A considerable increase in the number of births, in the preceding week (it was 1414; so that this return shows a decrease of mortality in London. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the ten preceding years the average was 1215; but in this week in the year 1847 the number of deaths was 2416, in which week influenza carried off 374; bronchitis, 259, and pneumonia, 294: if this week be omitted, the average will be 1051, and increased in the proportion of increase of population, become 1200, so that the public health is still in an unfavourable state. The number of deaths in the West Districts was 156 (average, 179); North-West 327 (average 330); Central Districts, 210 (average 216); East Districts, 304 (average 285); and South Districts, 361 (average 329). The number at three different periods of life was—Under 15 years, 384 (average 430); from 15 to 60 years, 423 (average 382); and at 60 and upwards, 301 (average 281). The number of fatal cases caused by zymotic diseases, was 277 (average 380); of these, 5 were caused by small-pox; 35, by measles; 45, by scarlatina; 56, by hooping-cough (average 40); 31, by diarrhœa; 13, by cholera; 64, by typhus fever. By dropsy, cancer, &c., 50 (average 51); to tubercular diseases, 208 (average 176); of these 157 were consumption (whose average is 139). By those of the brain, 123 (average 125). By those of the heart, &c., 62 (average 41). By those of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 348 (average 296); of these 169 were bronchitis (average 103); and pneumonia, 134 (average 122). By those of the stomach, 49 (ave age 61); by age, 58 (average 62); by want of breast milk, 10 (average 9); by burns and scalds 2; by hanging, 2; by drowning, 3; and by fractures, 4. From the above, as compared with the preceding, it will be seen that the deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory organs has been the principal feature of late. The numbers referred to this class have been, in the last four weeks, 180, 257, 279, and 348. From phthisis or consumption, in the tubercular class, they were in the same period 128, 111, 126, and 157. Last week bronchitis was fatal to 134 persons, which number exceeding its average; and pneumonia in 142, also in a much excess. In zymotic diseases typhus and hooping-cough predominate; the former numbering 64 cases, the latter 56. Typhus shows an increased tendency to prevail. Cholera rapidly declines: in the first week of November the deaths numbered 102, and last week 13.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—MR. MECHI'S FARMING.—On Wednesday evening, at the ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts, at their house in John-street Adelphi. Mr. Mechi read a third paper, containing some account of his operations at Tiptree-hall in Essex, and of the results with which they had been attended. He urged the necessity of steam-power in the farm-yard operations. He felt persuaded that every farmer of 200 or 300 acres, who was willing to devote his mind to the subject, would learn in time, and one which circumstances would be certain to teach him. Mr. Mechi entered into a detail of the great value of a steam-engine, on a farm, in the balance sheet of profit and loss account of the farm, which he had now to lay before them, exhibited a clear profit, for the past working year, of £683 18s. 8d., including rent, profit, and investment. To this he might add a further sum, due to the improved condition of the soil, in consequence of his having purchased, for consumption by his live stock, £700 worth of corn, oilcake, &c., of which he should have the benefit next year, and which, however, would not between the valuation of 31st October, 1852, and 31st October, 1853, was £883 18s. 8d. This large profit was the result, in his opinion, after an attentive consideration of the matter in its minute details, of the system of manure irrigation which he pursued on his farm; and he detailed the much more valuable properties of liquid, in comparison to solid manures. Mr. Mechi concluded his paper (which was listened to throughout with the greatest attention) by a few observations on the advantages of Usher's steam-plough and Romaine's cultivator.

THE CHARTER HOUSE.—The "Poor Brothers" of the Charter House have lately had a "movement," by soliciting an increase of the pension of £25 now annually allotted to them. On Friday week the Governors of the institution took the petition into consideration, when they resolved that it ey could not consistently with their duty, make any increase to the pension of the brotherhood.

OBSTRUCTING THE PAVEMENT IN THE CITY.—The inhabitants of the City, and persons whose occupations require them to pass daily through the principal thoroughfares, having called the attention of Mr. D. W. Harvey, Commissioner of Police, to the annoyance and obstruction they experience in consequence of the troops of juvenile beggars, orarity girls, and men with barrows; that the officer with the greatest promptitude has issued orders for a number of constables to be selected from each division, for the suppression of the nuisance; and although the system is only in operation a few days, it has been found to work so well, that beggars, and itinerant fruit and flower sellers have disappeared from the leading thoroughfares.

THE NEW CREATURE AT BROMPTON.—The works on the plot of ground purchased by the Oratorians at Brompton, for the erection of a church and college on a large scale, have proceeded with great rapidity since the closing of the building in King William-street. Several of the buildings for the intended college has already been entirely erected, and is of very considerable extent and of imposing appearance. As the Fathers have been very desirous of having the building able to receive Divine service with as little delay as possible, a temporary church has been erected during the past week, and it is understood to be intended to serve for that purpose for the next six months. The premises on which these extensive buildings, for the purposes of the Roman Catholic Church, are being erected, are at the point of the road facing the Fulham-road, and leading immediately contiguous to the Kensington Gardens to the large plot of ground purchased by the Government for the new National Gallery.

DEFALCATION OF A TAX COLLECTOR.—Mr. Thomas Boulton, the collector of the property and income-tax for the parish of St. Clement Danes, has become a defaulter for the large amount of £3600. An official notice has been issued by Messrs. Twin ng and Wood (the assessors), stating that they had seized goods to the value of £3600 in the collector's premises, who are four in number, are, as a matter of course, accountable for his defalcations. The appointments, which he held for many years, have been lately disposed of.

DEPUTATION FROM GIBRALTAR.—A deputation, consisting of William Carver and John Peacock, from the merchants and inhabitants of Gibraltar, introduced by Mr. John Bright, M.P., and accompanied by Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P.; Mr. B. Carr, Mr. J. Turner, President of the Commercial Association, Manchester; Mr. H. Ashworth, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. Stagg, Director of the Chamber of Commerce; &c., had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle on Wednesday, at the Colonial office.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Wednesday a very handsome service of plate was presented to Mr. John Kesst by his fellow parishioners, and other friends, in acknowledgement of the efficient manner in which he had filled the office of Churchwarden and Chairman of the Board of Guardians of St. Luke's parish. The presentation took place at a dinner at the Prince of Wales Tavern, Banner-street. Among the guests were the Master and Warden of Dulwich College, of which the churchwardens of the parish of St. Luke are *ex officio* assistants. We shall engrave the testimonial next week.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister has returned to Portland-place, after attending the Duke and Duchess de Brabant on their departure for Brussels.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—Lieut. Henry Carr Glyn, the son of the London banker, and lieutenant of Admiral Dundas's flag-ship, arrived in Downing street, on Saturday last, charged with important and secret despatches from Constantinople. This young officer, who was selected for this duty, came home via Marseilles, in the French steam-packet. He is under orders to be in readiness to return to the fleet at a moment's notice.

JENNY LIND'S RETURN TO THE STAGE.—The musical public will be glad to learn that the Swedish nightingale—now Mdme. Goldschmidt—has returned to the stage, as will be seen by the following letter from Dresden, dated the 6th inst. On Saturday (says the writer at Dresden, in a letter dated Monday week), I attended the second of a series of concerts given by Herrn Otto Goldschmidt in the music hall of the Kreuz-school, which was filled in the remotest part by a distinguished audience, that on which Mdme. Jenny Goldschmidt made her first appearance in public since her marriage and return from America. Her voice is as fine as ever it was.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.

9 to 1 on Jest Post (taken) | 9 to 1 Agst Sir Peter Laurie

DERBY

9 to 1 Agst King Tom (taken) | 20 to 1 Agst Ruby (taken) | 33 to 1 Agst Bolardo (taken)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Great inactivity has prevailed in the Stock Exchange during nearly the whole of the week. National Stocks have met a dull market, and prices have shown a tendency to decline. The fall has been comparatively small; nevertheless, an important change has certainly taken place in the temper of an unfavourable issue as regards the dispute between Turkey and Russia. The continued shipments of bullion to France and other quarters have not, it appears, led to any material drain upon the Bank of England as had been anticipated; whilst the large imports from Australia and the United States—from which quarters nearly £1,000,000 sterling has come to hand this week—render the absence of any material falling off will be observed during the next two or three weeks, especially as the purchases for the India and China market have declined to almost a nominal sum.

On Monday, Consols for Account fluctuated between 95⅞ to 95⅝ and 95⅞. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 95⅝, and the New Three per Cents-Quarter per Cents, 97⅝. Long Annuities closed at 7⅞. Bank Stock marked 221½; India Bonds sold at 5s.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. premium. Very little change took place in prices on Tuesday. On the following day, Consols for Account, 95⅝, were noted at 94⅞, closing at 4⅞. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 96⅝; South Sea Old Annuities, 99⅛; and Long Annuities, 7⅞. Bank Stock, 221½; India Stock, 274½; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. per Cents Reduced were ⅛ and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96⅝ ⅞, cheaper bute, 4s. to 2s. prem ium.

The arrival from the Bank of France show a further decline in the stock of bullion of £560,000. In the October returns, the decrease was £2,080,000; and in November, £1,080,000. The total amount of specie withdrawn from the above institution this year, has been £6,753,000, chiefly in silver. In the same period, the Bank of England has lost £5,485,095. Our advices from Australia and California, in reference to the produce of gold, are very favourable. There are now on passage from the above colony about £500,000. The demand for silver has fa len off, and the price has consequently declined. Dollars have sold at 5s. 0¼d. per ounce; and bar, 5s. 1½d.

On the whole, a steady business has been transacted in the Foreign House, and prices have been well supported. Brazilian Bonds have marked 98; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1852, 94½ ex div.; Chilian Six per Cents 103; Grenada Deferred, 8⅜ to 9; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 76; Ditto, for the Account, 76; Russian Five per Cents, 104½ to 104; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88⅜; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90⅝ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 46⅝; Ditto New Deferred, 22¾, to which Committee Certificates of Coupon, 6¼ per cent

In Miscellaneous Securities, only a limited business has been transacted. Albion Insurance have marked 36½; Argus Life, 23; County, 125; Globe, 144 to 148, Guardian, 60; Imperial Fire, 375; Ditto Life, 20; Pelican Life, 39; Phœnix, 185; Rock Life, 8½; Royal Exchange, 240; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½; Berzin Waterworks, 15; East London, 130; Grand Junction, 75; Southwark and Vauxhall, 80; Caledonian Railway, 10; South-western Ditto, 85; Australian Pacific Mail, 8⅞; Australian Royal Mail, Steam, 2½; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 113; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 75 to 71.

Mining Shares have been rather lower, the latter decline having been advanced to 50, consequent upon the renewed reports relative to the discovery of gold on this company's property. Australasia Bank Shares have touched 83; Ditto New, 79; Ditto, for the Account, 79; Ditto for the Australian Chartered, 8⅜ to 9; London Joint Stock, 27⅞; South Australia, 43½ to 44; Ditto, New, 78½ to 78½.

In the market for Railway Shares very few transactions worthy of notice have taken place. Jobbers have been much occupied in preparing for the Account. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22¼; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6⅝; Caledonian, 76½; East Anglian, 3⅞; Eastern Counties, 6⅝; East Lancashire, 65; Great Northern 86¾; Ditto, B Stock, 121; Great Western, 83⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 68⅞; London and Blackwall, 8⅞; London and North-Western, 97¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35¾; Midland, 66; North British, 34¾; North Staffordshire, 12, Sarewsbury and Birmingham, 61; South-Eastern, 64; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 64; York and North Midland, 48.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Northern and Eastern, 61; Wear Valley, 31.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, Extension, No. 2, 1¼ prem.; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half Per Cent Scrip, 10⅞; Norfolk, 1847, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 115.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1¼; Dutch Rhenish, 6; Grand Trunk of Canada Shares, 20¾; Luxembourg, 10⅛; Ditto, Guaranteed, 5, Northern of France, 35½; Paris and Strasbourg, 33½; Royal Danish, 9¼; Sambre and Meuse, 9¼.

Mining Shares have sold heavily. On Thursday, Australian Cordillera were 5⅞; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 9; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 9⅛; Mexican and South American, 7½; Santiago de Cuba, 6¾.

Friday Evening

In the car's part of to-day the Consol Market was heavy, and the Three per Cents for the Accounts were done at 94⅝; but the price subsequently rallied to 94⅞. The Three per Cents Reduced have marked 94⅝; and the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96⅝. India Bonds have been par to 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Fresh up to-day the arrivals of English wheat, constwise and by land carriage, were moderate, and in some instances, fine parcels were in per quarter loads the demand ruled steady, and, in some instances, fine parcels were in per quarter loads the demand ruled steady, and, in some instances, fine parcels were in per quarter higher than on Monday. Although the imports of foreign wheat have continued to 20,000 quarters, the inquiry for it has been active, partly for the Continent, and good heavy wheats were

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 659.—VOL. XXIII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853. TWO NUMBERS, 1s. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

LORD PALMERSTON, THE MINISTRY, AND THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE country has recovered from the astonishment into which it was thrown last week, by the announcement of the resignation of Lord Palmerston. The loss of his Lordship's name to the Ministry, and of his services to the nation in a ministerial capacity, is felt to be great; but people are no longer of opinion that it is irreparable. No one questions his eminent ability, his long services, and his almost unprecedented popularity; but no one believes, even though a few partisan writers may assert, that the affairs of the nation are to be brought to a stand by the withdrawal of his Lordship, or any other statesman, however potent. Lord Palmerston is, and was, a favourite with all parties. His personal bearing, so courteous and so gentlemanly, his readiness in debate, his prompt and good-humoured wit, his exemplary industry, his accessibility, his thorough knowledge of State business, his downright English spirit—all these, and many other good qualities, both private and public, combined to render him at once the best known, and the best liked, of living statesmen. His name abroad was oftener heard than that of any other Englishman, and was respected by all the friends and feared by all the foes of Great Britain. But the damage that no other person could inflict, he has inflicted upon himself, for the Ministry will not be dislocated or even embarrassed by his secession. The time which his Lordship chose to disconnect himself from his colleagues was unlucky. With war impending, if not actually commenced, against the most formidable and nefarious power in Europe, and at the opening of a long series of important, and it may be, deplorable events, of which it is impossible to foresee the issue, it should have been no light matter that induced Lord Palmerston to quit the Ministry. That he took so grave a step, and one that, without explanation, is so damaging to his reputation, because he could not support Lord John Russell in a new Reform Bill that is to disfranchise a few rotten boroughs, is a statement that we cannot accept upon any other authority than his Lordship's own. Until the meeting of Parliament, the world must be content to remain in the dark upon the subject, and to feel regret that his retirement had not been delayed, even although it may have been inevitable, until his Lordship, in his place in the House of Commons, could have removed all doubt of his motives and reasons, by openly declaring them. In the meantime people will put their own construction upon the matter; and Lord Palmerston will incur the reproach of having forsaken the Ministry at a moment when it was essential to Great Britain and her allies that a firm and determined front should not only be made, but should appear to have been made, against the common enemy of Europe.

Events will, however, give a contradiction to all false surmises on the subject; and the whole Continent—Russia as well as Turkey—will speedily be as thoroughly informed as any one in England upon the true causes of his Lordship's retirement, and upon the position of the war question in the Ministry, and in the public mind. Things are evidently marching to a catastrophe in the East; and ere this sheet meets the eyes of our readers, a combined attack of Turkey and her allies against Sebastopol and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, may have set at rest the assertion that the British Ministry was for peace *à tout prix*, and that Lord Palmerston was the only supporter of active measures against the Russians. The true history of the cowardly butchery at Sinope has at length been made known; and the British and French fleets, that were not able to prevent, will certainly be able to punish it. If blasphemy and presumption be the characteristics of the Czar's own proclamations, misrepresentation the most shameless is the characteristic of all the despatches that emanate either from his diplomatists or his generals. The battle of Sinope was only a battle on the side of the Turks, who fought with a bravery unsurpassed in naval history. On the side of the Russians it was nothing but a treacherous massacre. So far from being engaged in conveying men and ammunition to the coast of Circassia, as alleged in the Russian despatch, the Turkish vessels were quietly lying in their own harbour or roadstead of Sinope. A dense fog concealed the approach of the enemy. When sufficiently near to be descried, the Russians hoisted the British flag, and bore down upon their unsuspecting victims, with a force at least five times as great. The result is already known, and adds another and the heaviest item to the sanguinary catalogue of the crimes of Russia in the abominable and selfish war which she is now waging.

The affair at Sinope is alone sufficient to nullify all pending negotiations for an adjustment of differences, and to warrant a declaration of war against Russia by the Four Allies of Turkey. Whether Austria and Prussia will carry their sense of justice so far, remains to be seen; but if, as we believe, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and General Baraguay d'Hilliers have the full powers of their respective Governments, we cannot so far doubt the judgment of either, as to suppose that the final step will not be taken

STATUE OF SCHWARZ, THE INVENTOR OF GUNPOWDER, JUST ERECTED AT FREIBURG, IN SAXONY —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

on so great a provocation. The Four Powers only consented to arbitrate after the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, upon the understanding that Russia was in the interval to adopt no further measures of aggression. Russia has broken faith both in Europe and in Asia. If it could be proved that the Turkish vessels destroyed at Sinope were engaged in carrying either arms or men to foment and aid rebellion in a Russian province, the attack, though murderous, considering the disproportion of forces, would be justifiable by the code of war. It would amount to an act of defence, not of aggression; and would free the Emperor of Russia from the double disgrace which now attaches to him—the disgrace of having deceived and broken his promise to the mediating Powers, and the scandal of an attack, the most barbarous and bloody ever committed by a nation calling itself either civilised or Christian. But this cannot be proved. Even upon the showing of the Russians themselves, the first story promulgated is no longer maintainable; and all testimony—not Russian—confirms the statement that the Turkish vessels were in harbour, and not engaged in any hostile movement whatsoever. Even a hostile intention is not to be attributed to them.

For these reasons the renewed Conference at Vienna loses its interest. The battles of the East are too hasty for the palaver of the West. Diplomacy dozes while the cannon rattles; and the sword unsettles in an hour that which it takes the punctilious pens of ambassadors and plenipotentiaries months to indite and months to sign. It is satisfactory, however, to perceive that on the 5th of December—seven days before the battle of Sinope was known to the Western Powers—there was a perfect accord between them, that Russia should not be allowed to retain possession of the Danubian Principalities. The events that have since occurred can but have strengthened that resolution. It is quite evident that the retirement of Lord Palmerston from the British Ministry cannot have weakened it.

MONUMENT TO SCHWARZ, AT FREIBURG.

Germany, the land of so many inventions, arts, and sciences, has just paid its meed of honour to one of the most eminent men in the history of inventions: a statue in commemoration of the inventor of gunpowder has been erected at Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The ceremony took place on the 30th ult., at two o'clock, when the statue was inaugurated in the presence of the leading authorities of the town.

Berthold Schwarz was born at Freiburg, and became there a monk in the monastery of the order of St. Francis.

In old books Bertholdus Schwarz is also called Constantine Anglklitzer, and he is common name seems to have been given him on account of his physical and chemical experiments, unusual for his age; which gained for him the appellation of "the Black Berthold" (der Schwarz Berthold), Bertholdus being his friar name. His favourite study was chemistry, in which he made great progress. Once, in the year 1340, he had stamped in a mortar a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, and had covered it by a stone. A spark of fire got into the mortar, the stone flew up into the ceiling of the room, and with such power that a part of the building fell into ruins. The monk searched after the cause, and repeated the experiment: the result was always the same; and thus gunpowder was invented; but Schwarz himself is believed to have lost his life in pursuing this study about 1354

The Chinese are said, indeed, to have invented the composition of the gunpowder, and the monks to have learnt it from them; for some men of that order had, already in the thirteenth century, visited China in the character of missionaries, and returned to Europe in 1255.

In the year 1294, Roger Bacon, the celebrated English friar, died at Oxford. In his work, entitled "Opus Majus," he says—

Of saltpetre and other ingredients an artful fire can be produced, which burns even in the farthest distance, and is able to imitate thunder and lightning. A portion of this matter, well prepared, can ruin a whole army, and a town, with a horrible clap and an intense luminosity.

And in another passage he says very distinctly.—"Thunder and lightning can be imitated by a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and coal." But the monks seem to have concealed their discovery in their monasteries, and not to have known what use to make of their inventions

The circumstance, therefore, that the Chinese, the monks, and the learned Bacon knew the mixture of gunpowder a long time ago, prior to its discovery by Schwarz, does not at all deprive the latter of the honour of having invented gunpowder; because he did not learn it from any other person. He taught, also, how the force of the powder could be used to blast rocks and walls, and to sling great stones in form of balls out of mortars towards walls and gates of hostile towns and castles. Berthold Schwarz is, therefore, also the inventor of fire-arms. About the year 1380 the use of them had become common. The Venetians employed them in their war with the Republic of Genoa, at the siege of Chiogia, which they conquered the 21st of June, in 1380. The English used gunpowder the first time at the glorious battle of Crecy, 1346.

The monument to Schwarz is erected in the Augustine-place. It consists of a fountain, which sends its crystalline water through four brass pipes. Above these are four niches; in one of which, on the front side, is bas-relief is to be seen showing the terrified monk at the moment when the explosion surprises him. In the three other niches inscriptions are to be read concerning the name, life, and conditions of the inventor, and the time and manner of his invention The inventor himself, chiseled in grey stone, stands upon the column of the fountain, in his monas ic habit, absorbed in deep study, holding his right hand (in which he keeps his book) upon the mortar, which stands upon a pedestal by the side of him. The sculptor is M. Knittel.

To the left side of our Engraving the Church of St. Martin lately restored—is seen, after the Cathedral the most beautiful of the ten churches of the city. In the background is the former Monastery of the Friars of St. Augustine, with a fine hall of Gothic style. The square about the monument is the Market-place of the city: at certain seasons it presents a lively picture of the dresses, costumes, productions, and of the inhabitants of the high-land of Baden. Women with caps resembling wings (one stands upon the pump step) from the environs of Freiburg, are, by their caps, known to be of the Protestant religion. Other peasant women wear high yellow hats and tails, lengthened by long ribands hanging down to the knees. They wear exceedingly short bodices; and the coat begins almost under the arms, being only a piece of thick cloth hanging down in regular plaits a little out and sewed. These women are from the dales of the Black Forest. One of these women stands in the foreground of our picture, with two men—one of whom (with the hat and the long coat) is also an inhabitant of her dale. The other man, with the short black breeches, the long waistcoat, and the white stockings, is an inhabitant of the country Hanenstein. There are also two policemen, one weighing the butter, the other noting the prices of the victuals. Near the cross of stone at the church wall rises the market flag, forbidding every stranger to buy anything before ten o'clock, when it is to be removed.

Thus has the town of Freiburg done honour to the monk who added Freiburg to the towns distinguished as the birthplace of great men, and who gave the honour to Germany of being the mother-country to that mysterious composition which awoke the new age of history, and now governs the world, and decides its most important events.

Glass Columns.—The Prussians have put glass to a novel use. A column, consisting entirely of glass, placed on a pedestal of Carrara marble, and surmounted by a statue of Peace, six feet high, by the celebrated sculptor Rauch, has been erected in the garden of the palace at Potsdam. The shaft is ornamented with spiral lines of blue and white.

Quick Sailing.—The ship *Star of the East* arrived out at Port Phillip in 75½ days. She took out a heavy cargo, besides her full complement—upwards of 400 passengers; which makes her passage the more remarkable, as all the other ships that have made the passage in from 86 to 90 days have gone out with passengers only, and in "ballast trim." The *Stretford*, which had been taken up by her Majesty's Government for the mails of the 4th of June, had not delivered her letters in Melbourne when the *Star of the East* (which sailed from Liverpool 34 days after her) arrived out.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Belgrade, Dec. 9, 1853.

The summer tourist who has once run down the Danube will be sadly disappointed if he fancies that the same facilities and speed are attainable in December as are to be enjoyed in August. The steamer which left Pesth on Wednesday, the 30th November, was one of the smallest and weakest on the line between Vienna and Semlin. The snow lay thick on the streets of the Hungarian capital; and, though the trumpets could be heard as they summoned from their beds the troops of the citadel, the utmost darkness covered the morning, and the fog of the the Danube obscured all else save the mustachioed guardsmen and police, who watched the travellers as they stepped into the steamer, saw their passes correct, and with lanterns sternly scrutinised their faces. It is needless to say that the existence of a state of war upon the Turkish frontier of Austria has not rendered the authorities less scrutinising and less watchful. But the fact that such a state of things existed rendered the passage from Pesth to Semlin more interesting to one whose only object was curiosity. A most varied and motley mass crowded the deck and cabin of the steamer. There were pursy little officers with incipient moustaches, on their way to quarters. Servian, Jew, and Hungarian dealers; a detachment of Greuzers or frontier troops; and, gliding amongst them all, was the never-failing policeman with his peaked shako and his sword. The confusion of tongues, the fetid atmosphere of every species of bad tobacco, the pernicious gas of the iron stove—the noise and the smell did not render the prospect of even two days' journey from Pesth to Semlin in the least inviting; but two days only is a summer trip, not to be enjoyed at any other time.

The fog-bell of the steamer tolled incessantly, as the *Maria Anna* left the quay, and passed with speed the numberless water-mills that crowd the river. The Danube's stream was smaller than it had been known for many years; and this impediment, together with the fog, rendered it incumbent to be doubly careful. The distance run on the first day was, therefore, slight. The fog came on about two hours after noon, and the ship lay too until morning. The next day, and the next, the fourth, and the fifth, rolled on; and we were still a considerable distance from Semlin. A breeze and sunshine greeted the passengers on the fifth, and hopes were entertained that Semlin would be reached that night—but no such fortune was its store. The sun went down, and as its disc decreased in size below a distant bank of clouds, the cold and frosty air upraised the mist which curled into fe-toons above the water, and gradually obscured the sky. The *Maria Anna*, with her weary passengers, was then at Czerrovitz, six miles from Peterwardein, and there the anchor dropped. Five hours' steaming is calculated as the distance from Czerrovitz to Semlin, and it was supposed by your Correspondent that in ten it might be possible to run the distance by the banks. Joined by two gentlemen and a lady, intent upon arriving at their destination, I left the steam boat at the village of Czerrovitz. At first some difficulty appeared to exist as to means of transport. The Slovoks who inhabit the village did not understand us, and German and Hungarian were unavailable amongst them. At last a man was found who spoke Italian. A *bauer*, or farmer, was then induced to furnish means of transport, and soon the common *vorspann* of the frontier was brought round, in which we mounted. The prospect on the whole was not inviting. The only thing which distinguishes the frontier roads from ploughed fields, is this—that the ruts are deeper than the plough would make them, and that these ruts are varied with here a mound, and there a hole. Into ground like this, in ordinary weather, the wheels of the vorspann, which are preternaturally small in the rim, roll into the shaft. In winter the whole is frozen, and the springless cart is rattled up and down, and sideways, with a speed unknown to any but the old mail coaches. The jolting, tilting, bumping, and noise soon shook the breath from out of us; and it was only during eye-balls and aching bones that we entered Peterwardein. The gates were opened as we rattled in; the sombre walls of the main defences cast gloomy shade upon the place, and the sentries gave no challenge as we passed. We found an inn with ease. There are fourteen houses in Peterwardein, and seven of these are taverns, at one of which we stepped. The lady who had joined us was at her journey's end, but not so with the rest; and, having landed her, the vorspann once more started. It appears that Peterwardein is like an eel trap—easy to enter, but hard to leave. The gates were shut before us, and egress was refused. There was nothing for it, then, but to spend a night in bed; and a general surrender of passports was effected Still, the object of the trip had been defeated; for, doubtless, the steamer would depart with dawn, and reach Semlin before us. We drew some comfort still from feeling that a night or ruin a tortress was more agreeable than one on board a steamer; and so it proved. But, in the morning, came fresh tribulations. As we rose to leave, the doors of all the rooms were found to have been closed with just as much effect as had been those of the defences on the previous night—namely, two policemen barred the entrance; and, with the utmost politeness, gave us to understand that the passports were not in order; that we were *suspects*, and prisoners. Your Correspondent, for his part, found refuge in that coolness which has never deserted him, and merely requested the policemen, with a politeness equal to their own, to acquaint the Governor of the fortress that the cause of our presence was that already described to you, and not a fruitless endeavour to spy into what certainly did not concern us; and, indeed, what we were far from having the means of understanding. It was farther hinted to the officers that, as a British subject, it was probable that I should lodge a formal complaint against the Governor at our Embassy in Vienna. One of my companions, who did not share my phlegm, endeavoured to persuade the officers of his importance and high position; in which attempt, although I knew that he advanced no more than the simple truth, he met with nothing but apparent incredulity An hour passed, and still no change took place. But presently a portly person, in blue uniform and a great military cloak, marched us off, accompanied by another officer. The first was the Burgermaster of Peterwardein, the second a Lieut.-Colonel at the head of the Platz Commando. "Your passports, gentlemen, are not in order. Yours, Sir," said the Lieut.-Colonel, addressing my companion, "is so far wrong that you are described as of middling stature, whilst you are of full size. Yours, Sir," said he, turning to me, "we cannot read." I stared with astonishment at the stolidity of this old soldier, who could make his ignorance a pretext for detaining me. It was soon evident, however, that these military gentlemen had discovered that they had found a mare's nest; for after the cause of our presence was thus already described to you, and not a full

to their Governments; and it is generally believed that the combined fleets will not enter the Black Sea until the Cabinets of London and Paris give express orders to this effect. The Turks were so greatly excited that it was reported that their fleet, under Admiral Slade (Mushaver Pacha) would attack Sebastopol.

A strict inquiry has been ordered into the causes of the destruction of part of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, which is attributed to the neglect of the Turkish authorities, in not recalling those vessels after they had been warned to do so, or to the want of timely information that the Russian fleet was cruising off the coast of Asia.

Two British merchantmen, the property of a Maltese house, which sailed with cargoes of coals to the Black Sea, were very roughly dealt with in the Battle of Sinope.

At Jassy a thanksgiving for the victory of Sinope had been solemnly celebrated. The Austrian, Prussian, and Greek Consuls were invited to attend on the happy occasion, but they did not appear. The English and French Consuls had a ready taken their departure.

THE WAR IN WALLACHIA.

Advices from Bucharest of the 17th announce that an action had taken place at Matschin (opposite Ibrails). The Russians made a reconnoissance with two steamers, five gun-boats, and four battalions of riflemen. The island between Ibrails and Matschin was occupied by the Russians, who landed twelve hundred riflemen on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Ibrails, and destroyed the Turkish batteries below the Bulgerian town of Matschin. The invaders were vigorously opposed by a body of Turkish cavalry, and, after a cannonade which is said to have lasted twenty hours, the assailants retired. The Russians sustained a severe loss of killed and wounded; and the attack is said to have been a complete failure.

Since the 6th December Dannenberg has been at Bucharest, although the greater part of his corps is in Lesser-Wallachia, close to the left bank of the Aluta. Sudden landings and surprises on the part of the Turks are still the order of the day along the whole line of the Danube. The Turks fight with such fanatical enthusiasm that hardly any prisoners are made; in Bucharest none have been seen.

The news tha. General Aurepis marching to dislodge the Turks from Kalafat, is confirmed by the latest advices from the Russian camp.

The Turks have thrown up immense fortifications at Kalafat, and courageously await the attack of the Russians. Selim Pacha and six other pachas command the troops there, which number from 20,000 to 25,000. Above 100 pieces of artillery are said to have been placed upon the walls. The discipline among the Turks is excellent. The communication between the Turkish camp at Kalafat and Widdin has been interrupted by the drifting ice on the Danube. A physician in the service of the Turks reports that the Turkish troops are suffering much severely from intermittent fever; and that of late other diseases, such as typhus fever, cholerina (a kind of cholera), &c., have increased the numbers of the sick to an alarming extent. It was believed that immediately after the cessation of the drifting ice Omer Pacha intended to cross the Danube at three points. Omer Pacha removed his head-quarter from Rasgrad to Rustchuk on the 8th inst.

Giurgevo is strongly fortified by the Russians. The works are well supplied with 24 pounders, and have been placed under the command of an experienced general. The Russian corps quartered at Fratesch in earth-huts consists of a regiment of Lancers and Hussars, and six battalions of Rifles and Artillery. At Radeschi, Dobresi, and towards Oltenitza, six large subterranean dwellings have been constructed, each nearly fathoms long and six fathoms wide, and which accommodate 3000 Russian infantry.

General Prince Eugen Fischbach, at Krajova, ordered Major Burileanu to keep his troop of 1600 disciplined Wallachian cavalry prepared to march against the Turks. The Major communicated this to his officers and men, and they, during the ensuing night, disappeared. Major Burileanu was called to account for this, and on the 20th November he died suddenly. His decease has made a very deep impression in Krajova, and the city is full of singular rumours.

Mr. Gardner, the British Consul at Jassy, has received Lord Redcliffe's instructions to leave the Principality.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The intelligence of General Andronikoff's victory over the Turks at Akhaltzik is confirmed. According to the Russian despatch the Turks lost 5000 killed, 12 cannon at the point of the bayonet, seven stand of colours the whole baggage of the besieging force, and large stores of ammunition. The Turks appear to have had possession of the town of Akhaltzik, but to have been driven out of it subsequently by a sortie of the garrison from the citadel or fortress, which the Turks had not been able to take. Another account states that the Turks were from 10 000 to 16,000 in number, and that the lost 1800 men killed and 3000 prisoners, besides standards, cannon, &c. The Russian loss was severe, and General Freitag was wounded.

Official news from St. Petersburg of the 15th inst. state that, on the 1st of December, Prince Bebutoff won a victory over the Turkish Serasckier at Ongusli (Asia), on the Turkish territory, taking twenty-four cannon, the whole Turkish camp, ammunition, &c. The Serasckier retreated in great disorder upon Kars.

On the other hand, Constantinople letters state that the Turks are constantly gaining new victories in Asia. The Georgians are in arms, and the greater part of Armenia has been retaken by the Turks

Persia is said to have offered, through Prince Woronzow, 30,000 troops to Russia, and demanded a Russian General. The declaration of war by Persia against Turkey is, however, still doubted.

By electric telegraph as late as Wednesday evening, we have received the following important intelligence from Vienna :-

The combined English, French, and Turkish fleets entered the Black Sea on the 30th. It is supposed that their destination is Sebastopol.

Three ships from each squadron have been left to guard the approach to Constantinople.

TURKISH VICTORIES IN ASIA.

The following important Turkish despatches have been received. If correct, of which there is little doubt, considering the source from which they have been derived, they place matters in the East upon a very different footing to the Russian bulletins :

ERZEROUM, Nov. 16. Mehemet Pacha, General of the Division of Bayazid, has penetrated the Russian territory, and occupied several villages situated near the frontier, in the province of Erivan. Anxious to profit by his first successes, he immediately advanced upon the city of Erivan. At his approach, the principal persons and authorities advanced to meet him in a body, and delivered the place up to him. The Russians had evacuated it.

Mehemet Pacha, thinking it unwise to enter Erivan at once, for fear of stratagem, took up a position in the environs. This event proves the sympathy of the inhabitants for the Turks, and it is a certain probable that the Russians, having abandoned so important a place, will also evacuate the whole province.

On the 14th November, a yaverl (an aide-de camp) passed through Erzeroum, bringing intelligence of an engagement at Gounri, a town situated on the frontier near Alexandropol, where the Russians have a large custom-house.

After a desperate fight (*combat acharné*), the Turks, led by Ahmed Pacha, President of the Military Council of the Army of Anatolia, repulsed the Russians, who took refuge in the citadel of Alexandropol. Not having cannon of sufficient calibre to lay siege to the citadel, Ahmed Pacha took his position, and fortified himself in the town of Gounri.

At the same time, Zarif Mustapha, in command of the *corps d'armée* of the frontier of Akhaltzik, at the head of the Bachi Bouzouks, and of several battalions of regular troops, se zed upon Tchildir at some distance from the fortified town of Akhaltzik, which the Russians had retired. He intended to fortify Paskoff, and, leaving a garrison there to hold the Russians in check, to push further into the province, of which the inhabitants are well disposed to the Turks.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE

The points agreed upon between the Four Powers are stated to be—1st. Maintenance of the territorial integrity and independence of Turkey. 2nd. The Dardanelles constituted Vienna Note. 3rd. Not to be the basis of the negotiations for a new treaty of peace. 3rd. All former treaties between the belligerent powers to be re-established. 4th. Evacuation of the Danubian Principalities after the conclusion of peace

The Protocol of the Four Powers—England, France, Austria, and Prussia—has been published together with the collective note of the 5th December, and the circular instructions sent by the Four Powers to their Envoys at the Porte. We append the most important pa sage of the Protocol :

The assurances given on several occasions by the Emperor of Russia exclude the idea that any just sovereign can engage any work to interfere with the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The existence of Turkey in the limits which treaties have assigned to her is in fact become one of the necessary conditions of the European equilibrium; and the undersigned plenipotentiaries declare what has long been the thought sent wrapt not only care involve considerations in the territorial circumscriptions of the two empires, calculated to alter the state of possession on which treaties consecrated in the East, and which is equally necessary for the tranquillity of all the other Powers. The Emperor of Russia, besides, has not confined himself to such assurances, but has declared that his intention had never been to impose on the Porte new obligations, or any that were not exactly in conformity with the treaties of Kutchuck Kainardji and Adrianople, according to which the Sublime Porte has promised to protect in the whole extent of its states the Christian religion and its churches. The Court of Russia has stated, that, in demanding from the Ottoman Government a testimony of its fidelity to its anterior engagements, it had in no respect intended to attenuate the authority of the Sultan over his Christian subjects, and that it only objected to obtain explanations of a nature to prevent every motive of doubt and every reason for misunderstanding with a friendly and neighbouring power. The sentiments manifested by the Sublime Porte during the last negotiations prove, on the other hand, that that Power was ready to recognise all its contracted obligations, and to pay full attention, in the measure of its sovereign rights, to the interests entertained by the Emperor of Russia for a religion which is his own and that of the majority of his people. In that state of things, the undersigned are convinced that the earnest and most ready means of attaining the object desired by their Courts, is to make a communication in common to the Sublime Porte, to explain to it how wish of the Powers to count but by their friendly intervention to the re-establishment of peace, and to give it an opportunity of stating the conditions on which it would be disposed to treat.

The following is the collective note :-

The undersigned, representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia assembled as a conference at Vienna, have received instructions to declare that their respective Governments behold with a profound regret the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte, and desire exceedingly, by intervening between the belligerent Powers, to prevent any fresh effusion of blood, and to put an end to a state of things which menaces seriously the peace of Europe. Russia having given an assurance that she was disposed to treat, and the undersigned not doubting that the Porte is animated with the same spirit, they request, in the name of their respective Governments, to be informed on what conditions the Ottoman Empire would consent to negotiate a treaty of peace.

It has been asserted that the object of the four Powers was only to induce the Porte to submit to the demands of Russia under another form, and that the vital point of the evacuation of the Principalities was not expressly provided for. To this statement the circumstances give a categorical refutation; for the advice tendered by the four Powers is that the Divan should declare its readiness to renew its offers, and to discuss the form in which peace should be restored and the religious question settled, *on condition only that it should not have to accede to any one of the demands it has already refused*; and, further, that *an arrangement be concluded for the evacuation of the Principalities*. It has been stated that a direct negotiation between Russia and Turkey had been recommended; but the instructions expressly recommend that "the Plenipotentiaries of these Powers should not treat alone, but in presence of the representatives of the four other great Powers."

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 13th state that a Te Deum has been sung in the Czar's chapel for the victories of Akhaltzik and Sinope. Te Deums have also been sung in all the churches of the capital. The population came in crowds to join in the service

The news of Nachimoff's naval success created St Petersburg by the 9th inst, and produced a tone of feeling there described to be little favourable to any projects of arrangement which in any way should reckon on concession on the part of Russia

The Czar has published a ukase, proclaiming the state of siege throughout Bessarabia and the governments of Cherson and Tauris, and placing those provinces under martial law. Tauris, and the left bank of the Bug, is put under the command of Prince Menschikoff; Cherson and the right bank of the Bug under the command of Baron von Osten-Sa ken

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the preparations making by the Emperor of Russia for the prosecution of the war in spring, are on an unprecedented scale of magnitude. In Poland the levy is no less than one in thirty of the male population -and that not (as is ordinarily the case) of the grown-up population, but of all males, whatever their age. In Russia, where the levies are more frequent, more than 12 per 1000 of the male population, the levy for the present year has been doubled. On a recent occasion, the Czar, having remarked that the number of men raised among the serfs in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg was smaller than in any part of his dominions, asked the reason. He was informed that the landowners round St Petersburg were in the habit of permitting their serfs to take service in the capital, on paying a portion of their wages to their masters; so that, in point of fact, the majority of those registered in the neighbourhood were actually in the capital. Two days after, the gates of the city were closed, and a razzia was made on all the coachmen, footmen, &c., of St. Petersburg, a large proportion of whom forthwith removed from their good places, and sent off to the army to fight the Turks.

FRANCE.

The announcement that Lord Palmerston had resigned caused a profound sensation at the Paris Bourse. The first effect produced was a rise in the price of public securities, but a reaction afterwards followed.

The *Moniteur* contains the following paragraph on the resignation of Lord Palmerston :—

The accounts received to-day from London confirm the resignation by Lord Palmerston of the functions which he occupied in the English Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Home Department. This resignation, as all the organs of public opinion in England are unanimous in declaring, is the consequence of a difference of opinion which arose in the Cabinet on a question of Parliamentary reform. Foreign politics are totally unconnected with the resolution of the noble Lord, and this incident cannot in any respect alter, we feel assured, the understanding so fortunately established between the Government of England and France on the great objects which occupy the attention of Europe. Nobody can be astonished, however, that our regrets should accompany a statesman in his quitting office who so actively contributed to produce that good understanding, and whose sentiments the Government of his Majesty the Emperor has ever had to applaud.

It was rumoured in Paris, on Wednesday, that the Russian Ambassador in Paris was on the point of demanding his passports. When the news is officially communicated to him of the combined fleets entering the Black Sea, such a step on the part of M. de Kisseleff is not improbable. It will then be seen if the Emperor Nicholas still regards the entry of the fleets as tantamount to a declaration of war.

Government Securities experienced a considerable decline at the Bourse on Wednesday, in consequence of the announcement that the English and French fleets had en ered the Black Sea. The Three per Cents opened at 76f 10c., rose to 76f. 25c., and subsequently to 74f. 50c., and closed at 74f 60c for the end of the month.

The Emperor has granted a sum of 25,000f from his private purse for the establishment of four markets in Paris, where butchers' meat is to be sold by auction and by retail.

GERMANY.

The intelligence of the retirement of Lord Palmerston from the English Ministry produced great excitement at Vienna and Berlin. The first effect of the news was to give somewhat increased buoyancy to the Money-market in both cities, as the prospect of a termination of hostilities in the East was thereby improved. Throughout Germany there appears to be great difficulty in believing that the resignation of the noble Viscount was unconnected with foreign politics.

The winter has set in throughout Germany and the North of Europe with unusual severity.

According to the last census taken in 1852, the total population of Prussia is 16 935,420 souls. Of these, 10,359,994 are Protestants, 6,382,293 Catholics, 1485 members of the Greek Church, 14,780 Mormonites, and 226 568 Jews.

Count Valentine Esterhazy has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary from Munich to St. Petersburg

The Austrian budget for 1854 shows a deficit of 43,000,000 florins under the head of ordinary expenses; while the extraordinary expenses create a deficit of 50,000,000 florins.

ITALY

Letters from Rome state that the concentration of the French troops at Rome and at Civita Vecchia had taken place, and that the Pontifical troops had replaced them at Viterbo, and other towns, a strong Pontifical garrison, however, remained at Rome. The persons lately arrested belong to the category of forcat nurses or the high releases of society. A comic, late schism had manifested itself among the members of the secret societies. A party ceeired a Constitutional King, another a Republican Government, and both the unity of Italy. The partisans of the first already increased in number. M. Berni, a distinguished painter, was among the persons arrested.

It has already been announced that the son of the Duke de Castiglione Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tuscany, was to marry the eldest daughter of Queen Christina by her marriage with the Duke de Rianzares. The bride's fortune was fixed at 3 000 000f. and Prince Corsini, the bridegroom's grandfather, aged eigh y-five, as ured to the young Prince all his fortune, amounting to 10,000,000f. or 12,000,000f. The Duke de Casigliano and his son lately passed through Marseilles on their way to Italy We now hear that the Duke de Casigliano has just expired at Florence, and that the young Prince, who was to be married to Queen Christina's daughter, has been carried off by typhus fever.

The opening of the Legislative Assembly of Piedmont took place on the 19th. The King was received with great enthusiasm. The Ministry of Count Cavour have, by the recent elections, gained a large majority of votes in the Lower House.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 15th inst. state that a Ministerial crisis was impending.

The Government had concluded a contract with the Bank of San Fernando for the payment of the dividend due on the 7th of January next, both in Spain and abroad.

Bread was still very dear, which fact, however, did not interfere with the public amusements of Madrid. On Sunday there were no less than 14 representations in the different theatres of the capital, and three balls—all of which were crowded.

The Government will celebrate the happy delivery of the Queen with an amnesty, which will comprise all those who are in prison or in exile for political crimes.

A duel took place a few days ago, at 4 p.m., near the Prado, Madrid, between the Duke of Alba and Mr Soulé, jun., son of the United States Envoy at the Court of Spain. The seconds of the Duke were General Ros de Olano and the Count of Quinsorato; and those of Mr. Soulé were Colonel Milans del Bosch and Mr. Perry, Secretary to the American Legation. The parties fought with swords, but fortunately without either being wounded; and it ended in the seconds drawing up a minute of their proceedings as having been conducted in a manner satisfactory to the honour and reputation of both parties. It was also agreed upon the letters which have passed between them should be mutually withdrawn.

AMERICA.

The *Canada* steamer has brought the President's Message, which was delivered on the 6th inst. The Message commences with thanksgiving for the continued prosperity of the country, and states that the diplomatic relations with foreign Powers are essentially unchanged since the Congress. Negotiations are pending with England respecting the fishery question, with a fair prospect of a fay urable settlement for American fishermen. Embarrassing questions have arisen with England respecting Central America. England proposes an amicable arrangement, and the American Minister in London is now negotiating. It recommends that a boundary line between the United States and the Russian Possessions in the north-west should be traced and marked. The Message then reports that some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation with France; announces that since last Congress no attempts have been made by unauthorised expeditions within the United States against the Spanish colonies; and promises that, should any movement be made, all the means at the President's command shall be vigorously exercised to repress them. Respecting Kossta, the President has arrived at the conclusion that he was seized at Smyrna illegally; that he was wrongfully detained in an Austrian ship; that at the time of seizure he was clothed with American nationality; that the acts of the American officers, under the circumstances, were justifiable and fully approved, and compliance with the demands of Austria is refused. The Treasury surplus for the fiscal year is 22,000 000 dollars, with which 13 000 000 dollars of the public debt has been paid, leaving the present debt 56,000,000 dollars. It recommends further progress in extinguishing the debt with the surplus; recommends a reduction of the tariff as the second best means of preventing a surplus; reports the navy to be inefficient, and recommends improvement; recommends an increase in the army, especially on the frontiers; reports the Post-office revenue deficient 1 000,000 dollars; favours aiding the construction of the Pacific Railway by all constitutional means; and concludes by briefly alluding to the death of Vice-President King.

The cholera was committing great ravages at New Orleans—214 died in one day.

The accounts from Canada give further confirmation of the remarkable prosperity of the province. A return of the revenue receipts from the 1st of February to the commencement of the present month shows a total derived from customs, public works, &c., of £1,069,191, against £742 933 in the corresponding period of last year, which was in itself one of great prosperity.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The latest advices from the gold mines confirm the intelligence of the extraordinary richness of some of the Ballarat mines. Ballarat, indeed, stands out in bold relief from the other gold-fields, as being preeminently the best and most enduring. The first discovered, it is the most lasting. It has gradually improved, and the yield for August was greater than during any month since December. A letter, dated Ballarat, August 26th, says :—

A hole is sunk not far from my tent 90 feet through the slate, and the parties have come upon gold a very great abundance. They took out of the hole last Tuesday 102 lb. weight. They are now paying two men 1 oz. of gold each per night to watch the hole, so it must be rich to enable them to do that. I was at the place myself on Tuesday, and have every reason to believe the accounts (which are really astounding) are all true. The parties were three months in sinking the hole which has turned out so rich a one.

Another letter, dated Ballarat, September 5th, says :—

The quantity of gold found is perfectly incredible. This week's escort is 15,277 oz. Besides this, there are 9000 oz. on deposit, which will be left behind. I saw seven men (Garratt's party) start for Geelong on Saturday with two carts, taking with them 1023 lb weight of gold, obtained in seven weeks. I spoke to Garratt, and requested him to call upon you.

A gold digger, named John Long, of Geelong, working in Prince Regent's Gully, Ballarat, deposited as follow :-

I do declare to my own knowledge that I saw 100lbs. weight of gold taken from a ten-gallon keg, half filled with stuff, taken from one claim in Prince Regent's Gully. I saw the gold weighed, and the weight was 100lbs. avoirdupoise. The digger to whom it belongs I also know; his name is Wilson, and he was lately servant to Mr. Harrison, formerly landlord of the Shearers' Arms, New Town [I do not care who believes it I saw it, and handled it, and God bless the diggers!

The announcements about the recent gold yields at Ballarat caused quite a sensation in Melbourne, and many parties of diggers started from the city and C. Ilingwood, resolved to try the golden lottery. A very fine 35 oz nugget, a specimen of so old gold was shown in the Queen's, Waterman's Arms Hotel, Melbourne. It was half of a 70 oz nugget dug up at Ballarat by a party of six, and in their division of their earnings, the mass of precious metal was actually chopped in two with an axe.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—It has been rumoured that a misunderstanding had arisen between the Liberals and Lord Paget, who has been selected to contest the southern division, and which retarded the Lordship declining to stand the contest. All doubt, however, upon the subject has been removed. A meeting was held on Saturday evening week, at Wolverhampton, of the friends of Lord Paget, at which it was officially announced that his Lordship would allow himself to be put in nomination, and contest the election. His friends are, therefore, exceedingly active.

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.—It has now been definitively arranged that the Lord Provost of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh will deliver his inaugural address on Wednesday, the 18th of January. The address is to be delivered in Queen-street Hall, and it is understood that the Lord Advocate has consented to introduce the distinguished Baronet to the societies.

CHELTENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—On Wednesday week the inhabitants of Cheltenham presented an address to the Head Master (Dr. Edw. R. Humphreys) of the Grammar School in that town, thanking him for the admirable manner in which he had conducted the duties of the school At the same time the scholars presented their master with a very handsome time-piece, bearing a suitable inscription. One little feature will show the value of this establishment:—When Dr. Humphreys first open d the school (under the act of 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 97), early in 1852, there were 30 scholars; at the end of the second half-year there were 180, and at the present time there are 250!

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.—On Tuesday morning a conference was held in Dee's Hotel, Birmingham, to consider the measures it might be most suitable to adopt with the view of promoting the establishment of reformatories for young criminals throughout the country. The meeting was attended by a great number of noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen who take an interest in the social and moral improvement of the poorer classes. The present conference was a renewal of a similar meeting held here on the 10th of December, 1851, on the subject of legislative enactments in the national treatment of morally-destitute and criminal children. Sir J. Pakington was voted to the chair. The resolutions proposed were adopted. A second meeting was held in the evening.

GRAND FUNERAL SERVICE FOR THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL, IN THE CHAPEL OF THE BAVARIAN EMBASSY, WARWICK-STREET, GOLDEN-SQUARE.

THE LATE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

On the morning of Thursday week, the 15th instant, a grand funereal service took place, at the Chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, in Warwick-street, for the repose of the soul of her late lamented Majesty, Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal.

The interior of the chapel was darkened, and hung with black cloth, upon which were emblazoned escutcheons of the Royal arms of Portugal. In the centre of the chapel was a catafalque representing the coffin of the illustrious deceased, covered with a crimson-velvet pall. The crown and sceptre were placed at the head of the coffin, and over it was suspended a small Portuguse national flag. The upper portion of the catafalque was composed of black crape, festooned, extending from the ceiling almost to the floor of the chapel.

The ordinary service for the dead was commenced, at eleven o'clock, by the officiating priests attached to the chapel. At twelve o'clock, the distinguished personages invited to attend the solemn ceremonial began to arrive. Among the earliest were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, her Imperial Highness the Princess de Salerno, and his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale. His Excellency Count Lavradio, Portuguese Minister at the Court of St. James's—attended by the First Secretary of Legation, M. Pinto de Soveral—received the illustrious party at the entrance of the chapel, and conducted them to a reserved pew in the gallery overlooking the altar. The members of the corps diplomatique had been invited by Count Lavradio, and they were present almost without an exception, attended by the secretaries and attachés of the various Legations, and attired in their full official costumes The Countess Lavradio, wife of the Portuguese Minister, Madame Van de Weyer, Madame Tricoupi, Madame Mu-urus, Madame Pinto de Soveral and many other ladies of distinction, occupied seats in the gallery; and the chapel was crowded with all the respectable Portuguese and Brazilian residents in London. Admiral Sir Charles Napier walked into the chapel just as the service commenced, and, with another Englishman whose sword did good service to Portugal a quarter of a century ago—General Sir Henry Fynn—remained interested spectators until the ceremony terminated.

His Excellency Count Lavradio having taken his seat as chief mourner at the head of the catafalque, attended by M. Pinto de Soveral and M. Mendoza, the service was proceeded with. The Most Rev. Dr. Morris, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Troy, and formerly chaplain to the Portuguese Legation, officiated, and was assisted by Dr. Hason, Dr. Tavares, and the priests of the French chapel. The musical service was very imposing. The ceremonial lasted over two hours. At its conclusion, the members of the ex-Royal family of France were conducted to their carriages by his Excellency the Portuguese Minister. Alms were distributed to the poor after the service.

THE WINE DUTIES' QUESTION.—Since the return of Mr. Oliveira, M.P., from Bordeaux, he has been engaged at Paris in seeing persons of influence and consideration, who can give him information and assistance. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave Mr. Oliveira a reception, when his Excellency assured him of the desire felt by the French Government to adopt and extend the principles of a reduced tariff, as shown by the commencement made with iron and coal, and which it was the sincere wish of the Government to apply to other articles. Mr. Oliveira has also had an interview with M. Ducos, who expressed opinions equally favourable to the extension of the principles of reduction lately adopted by the French Government. Mr. Oliveira had the opportunity of discussing the question in its fiscal relations with the very able Inspector-General of Customs, M. Greterin; and he also had a reception by the Minister of Commerce. Mr. Oliveira was presented to their Imperial Majesties, at the Tuileries, by Lord Cowley.—*Galignani.*

A SENSIBLE PIECE OF PROPERTY.—"Twenty Dollars Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 28th day of July, my negro boy 'Bob' He is five feet eight or nine inches high, will weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, is very neatly made, his colour black, head small, forehead tolerably high, chin short, eyes a little full, speaks tolerably quick, and is apt to elevate his voice when scared: *he is very sensible*, and handles tools with considerable slight. He may attempt to make his escape to the free States, but I think it is probable that he is either in Memphis or about Covington, Tipton County, Tenn. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, so I can get him. Holly Springs.—G. W. Reynolds."—*American Paper.*

A decree in the *Moniteur* authorises the admission into France, duty free, of China crape shawls, when introduced for the purpose of being embroidered, and exported within a period of six months.

THE "DUNBAR" EAST INDIAMAN.

THE *Dunbar*, which is the property of Duncan Dunbar, Esq., of London, is the largest ship, by nearly 300 tons, that has ever been built at Sunderland, where she was launched on the 30th ult. She was constructed at the building-yard of Mr. James Laing, by whom a large portion of Mr. Dunbar's splendid fleet, amounting now to nearly 35,000 tons, has been built. A few years ago the building of a ship of near 2000 tons burthern on the Wear would have been considered a dream; and that the feat has now been accomplished is a proof of the mastery which science, capital, and perseverance, have obtained over natural obstacles in these go-ahead days of Free-trade and stimulating competition.

The dimensions of the *Dunbar* are—length of keel for measurement, 201 ft. 9 in.; extreme breadth, 35 ft.; depth of hold, 22 ft. 7 in.; height between decks, 7 ft. 3 in. She is of 1980 tons burthen, her register tonnage being 1321. Her timbers are of British oak, and she is planked and decked with East India teak. She is built for strength, stowage, and durability, yet withal is a graceful model. She is extra copper-fastened throughout, and her iron knees and other fastenings are of enormous strength. The masts of the *Dunbar* are in keeping with the rest of the gigantic structure. They are built of teak. The mainmast weighs nine tons, the foremast eight tons, and the mizen in proportion. The poop is eighty-two feet in length, and seven feet in height; it is tastefully panelled in front, and ornamented with a row of pillars of polished teak; and it will be fitted up with all the elegances of modern upholstery for the enjoyment of first-class passengers. Great attention has been paid to ventilation in all parts of the vessel. The between-decks has the appearance of a large hall, each berth being separately lighted.

The *Dunbar* has been carefully inspected by many of the first shipping authorities, who have unanimously declared her to be the finest merchant ship afloat; and in strength, quality of material, and workmanship, will bear comparison with the best productions of the dockyards of this or of any other country in the world.

"THE DUNBAR" NEW EAST INDIAMAN.

MLLE. GEORGES, OF THE THEATRE FRANCAIS, AS "CLEOPATRE," IN THE PLAY OF "KODOGUNE."
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CAPTAIN LUDLOW.

An obliging Correspondent, who writes from Port Louis, Mauritius, has favoured us with the accompanying Portrait of the gallant Captain Ludlow, of the *Monmouth* whaler, who, at great difficulty and danger, rescued the crew and passengers of the *Meridian* from the Isle of Amsterdam. Our Correspondent writes:—

On the 27th Sept., the American whaling barque, the *Monmouth*, entered this port, having on board 84 passengers, besides the officers and crew, of the *Meridian*, of London, which had been wrecked on the solitary island of Amsterdam in the previous month. Their arrival excited universal sympathy here, and just and generous admiration of the conduct of Captain Ludlow, a native of Long Island, a man who has been thirty years at sea, and, it is said, expected to settle on shore at the termination of his present voyage. One of the passengers, Mr. Newbold, made some very interesting sketches of scenes connected with the wreck, which have been lithographed here. One of these illustrations I therefore forward—a photograph of the Captain, which I have taken here: the likeness is considered by the passengers to be good.

In an admirably written and touching narrative of the wreck which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* on the 2nd inst., it is justly observed of Captain Ludlow's services:—

It must be borne in mind that every man of the *Monmouth*'s crew incurred a considerable pecuniary loss by his participation in Captain Ludlow's views. In a whale ship, no one receives any wages, but every one takes a certain share in the profits of the voyage, according to his rating in the ship. They had been out two years, and had not been very successful, the *Monmouth* being only half full of oil. They had come upon fishing ground where in a few days they might have filled the ship, for I myself saw several whales sporting about close to the shore near the cabbage-garden, and one monstrous fellow shoved his black back above the water within an eighth of a mile from the boat which carried me to the ship, but not a murmur was heard from the lips of the gallant *Monmouth*s at the loss of their whaling season, and with it a sacrifice of their means of living.

* * *

You may be sure that the behaviour of Captain Ludlow has not passed unnoticed. The Colonial Secretary has addressed to him a letter, couched in very handsome terms, stating the confident expectation of the Governor that he will be authorised by her Majesty's Government not only to indemnify him for the loss which he incurred by quitting his whaling station, but also to present him with a testimonial "which may endure, to record exertions of which it could not pretend to be a recompense." To-day (Oct. 14), the Chamber of Commerce have presented him with a service of plate, value £120, and the passengers of the *Meridian*, out of their slender resources, have subscribed upwards of £20, to purchase something which may be handed down as an heir-loom to his children's children, and which may serve to perpetuate the gratitude which we shall ever feel towards the man who saved 100 human beings from a dreadful death. We held our meeting on the 3rd inst., and passed a series of resolutions expressive of our obligations to him, and to the second and third mates of the *Meridian*, and Charles Snow, as also to the Government and inhabitants of the Mauritius, for the sympathy shown towards us in our distress, and the promptitude with which they came forward to relieve it.

The passengers' testimonial of gratitude to Captain Ludlow, towards which £27 has been subscribed, is to assume the form of a watch, with a suitable inscription, and is to be purchased in London (there being no watch which can be bought here which is worth half the money), through the house of Blyth Brothers, and forwarded through Baring Brothers to New York.

CAPTAIN LUDLOW, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN WHALING BARQUE, "MONMOUTH."

Captain Ludlow has been greatly feted since his arrival, but receives all the attentions which are paid to him with his characteristic modesty. By the way, I must mention that, at his request, the £120 subscribed by the Chamber of Commerce for a service of plate has been handed over to him in money, the captain thinking that such a display of plate would be inconsistent with the frugal style of living to which he is accustomed. He purposes, therefore, to invest the money for the benefit of his children.

THE TURKEY.

The Turkey is an interesting bird at all times, but at Christmas it assumes a higher degree of importance, as the bird *par excellence*;—that is to figure upon hundreds of thousands of dinner-tables.

Few, in fact (we of course except the members of the sci-entific world), know anything relative to the Turkey, save that it is one of our farmyard poultry, and was so, as far as they know, from time immemorial. They place it in the same category with the ordinary fowl, the pea-fowl, and the guinea fowl; taking it for granted that the Turkey and the others mentioned are all indigenous—or, if introduced from "foreign parts," all introduced at or about the same period. We might easily prove the fallacy of this supposition, as it respects the three last-named birds; but, at present, it is the Turkey only that concerns us. Now, by way of adding zest to the Turkey, as, well served up, it graces the table, we purpose to run over its history. If our reader is anticipating a feast at "the goodman's board," where, "in its pride of place," the noble Turkey will add dignity to the entertainment, a little scientific knowledge connected with this subject of gastronomic pleasure may, perhaps, increase his relish, and lead him to "bless his stars" that he was not born in the days of Henry VII.; for it was after the year 1509 that the Turkey was introduced into England. Indeed, John Walcott (a writer on British birds, 1789) affirms that it was first brought into our island about the year 1521; but it could not then have been common. He rightly states it to be a native of America.

It remains a doubt whether we derive the Turkey through the intermedium of Spain or directly from North America. We incline to Spain, for the following reasons:—1. If we had received the bird directly from America, it would never have had the name of Turkey, or Turkey-bird. There is no connection between this name and its original country—but to this we shall again advert. 2. Belon, an eminent French scholar and Physician (born 1517, died 1564), erroneously termed it Meleagris, in allusion to one of Ovid's fables, supposing it to be the bird into which the sisters of Meleager were transformed—viz., the Pintado. Surely he could not have known that it came from America. In the application of this term he was, unfortunately, followed by Linnæus, who knew its native country, and it is now retained, although it is the specific title of the Pintado. In most Continental languages it is termed Indian Fowl—as Gallo d'India, Coq d'Inde, Indianische Hahn, &c. Now, by India is not meant *Eastern* India, which has received the Turkey from England, but *Western* India, as the discoverers of America always deemed the portions of America to be, which after (to them) a mysterious voyage, greeted their astonished eyes.

We have not yet erased the term "West Indies" from our geographical vocabulary. Hence the Spaniards and Portuguese would naturally call so noble and striking a bird—which there cannot be a doubt was a domestic tenant of the Mexican aviary—by the appellation of "Indian." Under this name it was transported into Spain. Oviedo, who embarked for the West Indies in 1514, and resided as Governor of the fort of Hayti, then called Hispaniola, published, among other works, one entitl d "Truidado de la Natural Historia de las Indias" (Toledo, 1526); in which he describes the Turkey as a kind of peacock, abounding in New Spain, whence numbers had been transported into the Islands and the Spanish Main, and were domesticated in the houses of the Christian inhabitants.

Our relations with Spain, at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII., were very intimate. At this period we had a company of merchants trading throughout the Mediterranean, north and south, from the Strait of Gibraltar to Aleppo, and to Smyrna on the eastern coast of Asia Minor, and thence through the Sea of Marmora to Constantinople. Now, the ships of these Turkey merchants touched at various Spanish ports on their return to England, and there conducted business. On their return home they brought from Spain, by design or accident, numbers of these striking birds, which, like the Cochin-China fowls of the present day (accidental arrivals, we know not truly whence), became first fancy fowls, were then dispersed, and that in purity, from their interbreeding with no other domestic gallinaceous bird. Their celebrity for the table as something recherché would accompany them; but then they came to England in Turkey merchants' vessels. What is their name? Who found themselves about Spanish? Of course they were Turkey fowls, or Turkeys. Now, at this time, the ports of Norfolk were of an importance which, from changes along the coast, we can scarcely now appreciate. Liverpool was a rude village, and the navigation of the Thames a work of tediousness and difficulty. It was then, as we suspect, to the county of Norfolk that the Turkey was first introduced; and, having spread there, in a congenial locality, and been graciously adopted, it reflected a sort of credit upon Norfolk, to the advantage of the Norfolk farmer, even to the present day. We do not mean to say that in subsequent times Turkeys from America have not been imported; quite the contrary; we are discussing the original importation of the bird into our island.

There is an old couplet quoted by that eminent zoologist, Mr. Yarrell, which runs as follows:—

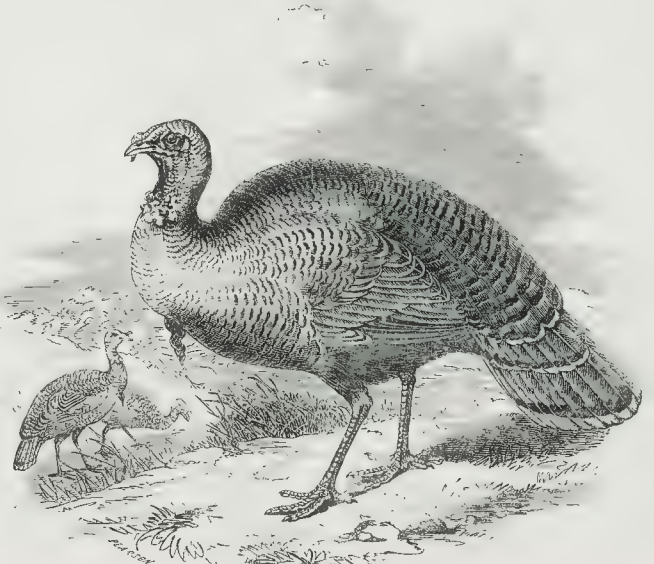
Turkeys, carps, hops, pickerell, and beer,
Came into England all in one year.

By beer we presume is meant beer made with hops, for beer is an old national beverage, from the days of the Celts downwards. However, we shall quote Mr. Yarrell's comment, proving how full of error an old saying may be:—

Pike, or pickerell, were the subjects of legal regulations in the time of Edward I. (died 1307). Carp are mentioned in the "Boke of St. Albans," printed in 1496. *Turkeys* and hops were unknown till 1524, previous to which, wormwood and other bitter plants were used to preserve beer; and the Parliament, in 1528, petitioned against hops, as a *wicked weed*. Beer was licensed for exportation by Henry VII. in 1489; and an excise on beer existed as early as 1284 (also in the reign of Edward I.)

It has been suggested that the name Turkey was given to this bird in the same way as we apply the term Goth to men of rude and barbarous habits—inasmuch as it was a strange foreigner, and very irascible; or, perhaps, because of the beard (pectoral tuft of the male); or, perhaps, because popular opinion attributed its introduction into Europe to the Turks—Turkey then being a formidable and dreaded power, whose ships ravaged the coasts of Italy and Spain, and whose armies laid waste the vast territories of Hungary, and the adjacent parts of Germany. Suleiman the Great reigned from 1520 to 1566. We adhere to our own theory.

About the year 1524, then, as it would appear, the Turkey was in-



THE WILD TURKEY.

troduced into our island, and, as we believe, through the intermedium of Spain, either directly, or by the agency of our merchant vessels trading in the Mediterranean. It is evident that the bird soon began to multiply, a fact which (its fame having probably preceded it) evinces the attention paid to it, since, from the extreme tenderness of the young the successful rearing of broods is by no means easy. In 1541 we find the Turkey enumerated among the luxuries of the table. Archbishop Cranmer (Leland's "Collectanea") ordered that at festivals there should be no more than one dish of cranes, swans, and *Turkey cocks*. In 1555, two Turkeys and two Turkey-poults were served up at the inauguration dinner of the serjeants-at-law, in London; they cost four shillings each while the swans were rated at ten shillings, and the capons at half a crown.—(See Dugdale, "Orig. Jud.") In 1573, Tusser in his "Five Hundred points of Good Husbandry," mentions these birds as forming part of the Christmas fare of the farmer. We now express a hope that it may grace many a goodman's board at the close of the year 1853, and the dawn of 1854.

No domestic fowl, when grown up, is hardier than the Turkey—a singular fact, when we consider the delicacy of the chicks, which are almost certain to die if drenched by a shower of rain, and which, from their propensity to wander abroad, are liable to accidents. Now the delicacy of the chicks is not the result of domestication, or of transplantation into a foreign land; the same observation applies to the wild Turkey, in its indigenous regions: hence it is that in rainy seasons the broods become greatly thinned, for the young, if once completely wetted, seldom recover; their vital energy sinks under the abstraction of caloric during evaporation. This observation leads us from the domestic Turkey in Europe to the wild Turkey in America; but here, we must be very brief, referring for fuller details to the works of Audubon, and to C. L. Bonaparte (Prince of Musignano and Canino), on "American Ornithology" (See Constable's "Miscellaneous American Ornithology," Volume IV. Edinburgh, 1831).

The Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*, Linn.) is a native of North America—from Canada to Mexico; south of which it is not to be found. Everywhere, however—like the Red Indian it has receded before the footsteps of the European colonist; and is very rare in Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas; and more so in Virginia and Pennsylvania. It still maintains its ground, however, in the wooded parts of the Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, and the immediate vicinity of those states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. The vast expanse of territory north-west of these states, on the Mississippi and Missouri, as far as the forests extend, is also abundantly supplied with this very valuable game; but we have reason to believe that its range does not extend beyond the frontier base of the Rocky Mountains.

The Wild Turkey is polygamous: each male, after a hundred fights, leads, during February, March, and part of April, a serallo in his train; and these distinguished ladies of the harem roost at night near their sultan—some on the same tree. But this unitedness lasts only for a short time; for, as soon as the females begin to lay, they gradually leave the company of their lord; and, indeed, sedulously avoid him, except for a few hours during the day; their actions being guided by instinctive prudence. It is about the middle of April that they prepare for incubation, arranging their simple nests in some concealed spot, among logs of wood, amidst dense brushwood or interangled herbage, in order that they may escape not only the eye of the crow, and of other marauders, but that of their tyrannical lord, who, if he were to discover the eggs, would, from jealousy, break them all. It not unfrequently happens that two, three, or even more hens associate together, form a common nest, probably for the sake of mutual aid and assistance, and rear their broods together. In such cases the nest is never left unguarded. Mr. Audubon states that he once found three hens sitting on forty-two eggs. The female sits close; and a person may pass near the spot, if he walk carelessly along, so as not to excite suspicion, without causing the female to quit the nest, but if he make his approach stealthily, as if searching for some object, she will steal away from it, and, having glided through the brushwood to some distance, will boldly show herself, uttering at intervals a clucking note, in hopes, probably, of drawing away the intruder, and baffling his research.

The males being deserted during the secluded incubation of the females, lay aside mutual hostilities, cease their threats of defiance, and meet in peace. At this juncture they are out of condition, and require time to recover their strength and energy.

When the young are hatched, great is the anxiety of the female, and great is other vigilance: the crow, the hawk, the owl, the polecat, the snake, and other enemies, are, as she well knows, ever on the alert; moreover, they are apt to wander away, and thus tax her patience. For the first day or two her cautious solicitude does not extend far beyond the precincts of the nest; to which, as evening approaches, she retires with her brood to rest. Subsequently, she wanders to a greater distance, leading her brood over dry and undulating grounds, in search of ants and their larvæ, grasshoppers, and other insects, wild strawberries, and other fruits. When about a fortnight old, the young birds begin to use their wings: hitherto, sheltered by the female, they have roosted on the ground; but now they mount with her into trees—first to some low or easily accessible bough—soon to higher branches—and there, crowding close under her plumage, feel instinctive reliance on her maternal solicitude. At this period they begin to wander more freely; visiting glades and open lands bordering the woods, where they spend much time in dusting their young feathers, and divesting them of loose scales and parasitic vermin: deserted ant-nests are favourite dusting places.

By the month of August the young birds have acquired considerable growth, and use their legs and wings with great readiness and vigour, so that, by rising quickly from the ground into the trees, they are able to escape the sudden attack of foxes, and other beasts of prey. Still they avoid the old males, by whom they are always assaulted, with vindictive fury, more especially as the young cocks now begin to show their distinctive characteristic, and even to utter an imperfect gobble, while the young hens purr and leap. Several broods now flock together, and prepare for a sort of partial and irregular migratory movement which takes place in October. On the recurrence of spring a dissolution of this general union takes place: the young cocks gobble and strut, and strike their wings with a whirring jar on the ground; a scene of gladiatorial strife ensues; the victors carry off in triumph the fair prizes of battle; and, like their sires, establish their respective harems.

We have alluded to a sort of migration which takes place in October. This movement, instinct-directed, is according to a great law, which enforces a change of locality in many of the feathered tribes, thus producing at once to lead them to territories where plenty reigns and climate is congenial. It is thus described by Audubon:—

> About the beginning of October, when scarcely any of the seeds and fruits have fallen from the trees, these buds assemble in flocks, and gradually move towards the rich bottom lands of the Ohio and Mississippi. The old males, or, as they are more commonly called, the "gobblers," keep in parties of from ten to a hundred, and search for food apart from the females; while the latter are seen collecting with the young, each with its brood of young, then about two thirds grown, or in union with other families, forming parties often amounting to seventy or eighty individuals, all intent on *shunning the old cocks*. Old and young, however, move on in the same course, unless their progress be interrupted by a river, or the hunter's dog force them to take wing.
>
> When they come upon a river, it requires a day or two for gobbling consultation, and for the screwing up of their courage, before making the perilous attempt. At length all mount to the tops of the highest trees adjacent, and at the *signal cluck* of a leader, take flight for the opposite shore. If the river be a mile in breadth, the older birds easily pass over, but some of the young and less robust frequently fall on the wing, and drop into the water; not to be drowned, however, for, pressing their wings close to the body, and spreading out the tail as a support, they stretch forward the neck, strike vigorously with the legs, and thus gain the landing-place. After their transaquatic expedition, the flock seems for some time as if bewildered, and while rambling about without caution, numbers fall a prey to natural enemies, and to the hunter.
>
> Order is restored, the birds separate into smaller companies, each composed of birds of all ages and both sexes, and devour greedily the falling mast; sometimes, attracted by food, they enter within the precincts of the settler's farm, and even associate with the poultry. Thus roaming about, they pass the autumn and the winter, till the middle of February, when the females separate from the males, but by whom they are perseveringly followed; then commences the battle—then triumphs the victor—and then the female acknowledges him as a champion worthy of her favour.

The above is a mere graphic sketch. We have forborne to enter into many details, and this the rather because all are acquainted with our domestic Turkey, which, in its peculiarities, displays far more of that instinct derived from its pre-progenitors, than do many of the reclaimed animals which we hold under our despotic rule.

We must not close without observing that there is another species of Turkey in America, the Honduras Turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*), of smaller size than the common Turkey, but of most effulgent beauty. The first specimen of this bird which appeared in this country was exhibited in Bullock's Museum, and was allowed, at the sale of that rich collection, to pass from London to Paris. Noble specimens are, however, now in the British Museum. It is a native of the countries bordering the Bay of Honduras, and is doubtless limited in its range of *habitat*.

W. C. L. M.

MADEMOISELLE GEORGES, OF THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Corneille's tragedy of "Rodogune" was, for the first time for the space of twenty-five years, reproduced at the Théâtre Français, a few days since, having been selected by Mademoiselle Georges, the celebrated tragic actress, for her farewell performance and benefit. The remarkable event was thus noticed in our Paris correspondence of last week:—"Mademoiselle Georges—the beautiful, the gifted, the beloved, the admired, the celebrated—who fifty years ago made her début at the Théâtre Français—who turned all heads and all hearts, from Napoleon's to those of the poorest *ouvrier* who could scrape together a sufficient sum to obtain the worst place in the theatre—Mdlle. Georges, after a retreat of a quarter of a century, once more makes her final appearance on the same stage that formerly witnessed her triumphs, in "Rodogune," which, we believe, has not been played since represented by her." Mdlle. Georges' performance of *Cléopâtre* is one of the topics glanced at by our Paris Correspondent this week. Her performance is also eulogistically noticed by the French theatrical critics.

The celebrated *feuilletonist* and dramatic critic, Jules Janin, says:—"Mademoiselle Georges, the *tragedienne epique*, attempted a great undertaking in giving us *Rodogune*. By her fine personal presence, her eloquent looks and gestures, by that truly royal mode of wearing the purple and crown, she recalled many interesting *souvenirs* to the playgoer. Her performance attracted to the Théâtre Français an enormous crowd—itself an imposing and curious element of the spectacle. The present generation had heard confused accounts of this *chef d'œuvre* of Corneille, and wished to see it in this last moment of its majesty, beauty, and grandeur."

Another Parisian theatrical critic says of Mdlle. Georges:—"We are now able to divine the fascinations and the success of her past theatrical career. She has saved from the ravages of time the grand outline of her noble head—eyes made to sparkle through the mask of Melpomene—shoulders of unchangeable marble—a neck of sculptural energy—and hands exquisite for their delicacy and grace. She played the character of *Cleopâtre* according to the triumphant and magnificent manner of the ancient school of tragedy—royally, grandly, solemnly, majestically, and slowly. Her voice is enfeebled, but it is still very expressive. She had to sustain during five acts, by turns frightful hypocrisies, the fury of a lioness, and inexpressible disdain; but, even in her imprecations, her anger, and in the depths of her rage and agony, she preserved the calm, the step, and the sovereign majesty of the Queen who, whether she wishes to kill her rival, or herself calls upon death, holds herself in the purple of royalty. The success of Mdlle. Georges was immense. She was overwhelmed with flowers, applause, and enthusiasm. It was a sad evening nevertheless. One of the great voices of tragedy was heard for the last time; a great genius entered into eternal silence; the shade of a great beauty appeared for the last time in an age, the old men of which she had dazzled in their youth by the splendour of her genius and beauty."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, December 25.—Christmas Day. Nativity of our Saviour.
Monday, 26.—St. Stephen. John Wilkes died, 1797.
Tuesday, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.
Wednesday, 28.—Innocents. Malthus died, 1834.
Thursday, 29.—Lord Stafford beheaded, 1663.
Friday, 30.—Royal Socie y established, 1660.
Saturday, 31.—St. Silvester.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 31

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 30	9 0	9 30	10 0	10 30	11 0	11 30

REVISED SCALE FOR INSERTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In consequence of the increased and increasing sale of this Journal, the Scale will be One Shilling per Line on and after January 1st, 1854.

*** Advertisements received at the Office, 198, Strand; and also by the sole authorised Agents, Messrs. Maxwell and Co., 31, Nicholas lane, Lombard-street, City.

Part of this Double Number being printed in Paris, an error has occurred in the folio; the binder is, therefore, requested to observe that page 554 is immediately followed by page 561.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1853.

There seems to be mischief brewing in Spain. It might be unjust to assert that the Spaniards are unfit for constitutional freedom, but it is certainly correct to state that they have not yet satisfactorily shown that they appreciate, or even understand it. The late King Louis Philippe was too keen an observer not to be aware of the fact, and too selfish and unscrupulous an intriguer not to endeavour to turn it to account. The odious transactions known as the "Spanish marriages" were his first great step to ruin. They were also a great step in the misery and demoralisation of Spain. They blighted the life and corrupted the heart of an unoffending girl. They inspired her with evil thoughts, and surrounded her with evil counsellors. They depraved the manners of a Court, and set an infamous example to a whole nation. Yet, to such an extremity has Spain been reduced, that the best hopes of the best men in the country are centred in the life and in the progeny of a youthful Queen, whose life is beset by many perils, and whose healthful progeny is scarcely to be expected. Never since the days of Mary Stuart has there been a Sovereign so helpless, so outraged, and so much to be pitied as Isabella II. She has both a mother and a husband, bound by nature and by duty to support and cherish her; but she has no one willing to give her honest, or competent to give her sound advice. As the critical period of her maternity draws near, the intriguers who wish to occupy her throne are more than usually busy. The Duke de Montpensier hovers about the inheritance which it was the object of his father he should gain; and the Carlists make no secret of their wish that what has happened in Lisbon may happen in Madrid. From such a calamity to herself and to her country, every right-thinking man and woman in Spain will earnestly pray that Providence in its mercy may preserve Queen Isabella. Under her government Spain has a chance, although a poor one, of not being left to lag irretrievably behind in the march of European civilisation. Failing her and her direct line of succession, that unhappy country would again become the prey to a civil war more protracted and fatal than the last; a war as perplexing and mischievous to France as to Spain, and which might, perhaps, embroil other countries besides those two. But, as if there were not risk enough in this contingency, the persons who monopolise place and power in the palace of the young Queen, seem bent upon doing their utmost to render her throne more precarious than her life. Spain has a damaged character, and they do nothing to retrieve it; she has a failing revenue, and they do nothing to put it upon a healthy footing;—she has the stupidest commercial code of any nation under heaven, and they shut their eyes to the experience by which all other nations are endeavouring to profit. They are only entrusted with power because Spain is a constitutional state; and they do their worst to bring the constitution into contempt, as a preparatory step to its destruction. They meditate a *coup d'état*, and the establishment of a despotism, because Louis Napoleon succeeded in a similar attempt, and because knaves have a better chance of plunder and aggrandizement under a despotic Sovereign, especially if she be a woman, than under any Parliamentary system, however corrupt and imperfect. In their anxiety to strike a *coup d'état*, they forget that the circumstances of France in Dec., 1851, and of Spain in Dec., 1853, are not at all similar; and that history is not made to repeat itself, because it may suit the purpose of ambitious men to plagiarise in politics. They forget that Louis Napoleon had a powerful name, a high genius, foolish opponents, and a first-rate opportunity; while they have neither name, nor genius, nor pretext, nor opportunity, but are a mere clique of palace *fainéans* and selfish adventurers. Their last act has been a summary dismissal of the Cortes, on insufficient grounds, and without appointing a day for their re-assembling. In fact, the Cortes are in their way. The Duke de Montpensier is naturally on the alert to profit by the follies or crimes of the present Court of Spain; and, if there were any reasonable hope that, under the reign of Donna Luisa, a free, firm, and progressive Government could be secured to the Peninsula, the word would take much less interest than it does in the present position of Queen Isabella. It is deplorable to think that Spain does not possess a single statesman of sufficient energy and ability to rescue the Queen from evil counsellors, to rally around her the friends of rational liberty, and to secure her a permanent place in the affections of her country. Unless such a man be speedily found, Spain will inevitably pass through the ordeal of one, if not of many, civil wars, before she be in a position to do justice to her magnificent resources, or to assume her proper place among the nations of Europe.

The meeting and the conference at Birmingham on the subject of Juvenile Delinquency, again call attention, in a forcible manner, to an evil of national importance. The reformation of young criminals is a subject often debated, but which, nevertheless, makes but slow progress amongst us. We excel other nations, both in our philanthropy and in our spirit of enterprise; but on this question, which requires the exercise of both, we suffer ourselves to be overpassed by many who are our inferiors. The evil of juvenile delinquency is one that must be combated. Day after day it clamours for a remedy, and will not be gainsaid or neglected under any less penalty than that of national disgrace. What is to be done with our young criminals? is the melancholy, and often the hopeless cry of police magistrates and judges, who, in the exercise of their functions, are brought into daily contact with so-called criminals, who are too young to know right from wrong, and so destitute as to deserve compassion far more than severity.

These miserable and neglected creatures know nothing of the law but as something severe and terrible. They never heard of its care or its beneficence, except in the protection of tills and pocket-handkerchiefs. It is to them the Destroyer, not the Preserver—the awful power that punishes, but never rewards. To consign to the discipline of a prison the babes who are driven to petty larceny by starvation, is alike cruel and useless. To punish them when they have been trained into vice by their fathers and mothers, or by strangers who profit by their misdeeds, is to punish the comparatively innocent, and to let the guilty go free. To neglect them altogether, is but to foster and encourage a monstrous social scandal; while, to feed, clothe, and teach those who qualify for the privilege by the commission of robbery, is to give advantages to the dishonest which neither the law nor society accords to the unoffending children of poor and hard-working men. The subject is surrounded and beset with difficulties. It can neither be satisfactorily dealt with, nor allowed to remain untouched. It is true that there is a remedy, which goes to the very root of the evil—the establishment of a system which shall make it as much the right of every British child to demand its education at the expense of the State—if its parents cannot afford to pay for it—as it has to demand, under the Poor-law system, the bread which may save it from dying of starvation in the streets. But this prevention of the evil is quite as difficult as the partial remedy for it; not from any insurmountable impediment in the subject itself, but from the unhappy jealousies which arise on the mere mention of national education. Other countries are, in this respect, more fortunate than our own. The United States of America, France, and Germany have not so many young criminals as we have; because Religion—or, more properly speaking, because an intolerant and jealous sectarian bigotry that usurps the name of Religion—does not interfere to prevent the State from regarding all destitute children as its own, and from acting towards them the part of a wise and just parent. No system of reformation for young criminals that the kind hearts and active intellects of good men can devise, will ever prove satisfactory, unless it be preceded by a system of National Education. When the State has done its duty by teaching its laws to the whole of its children; when no child born in the British Isles is suffered to remain uninstructed in the elements of all knowledge—not only of the knowledge derived from the Scripture to fit it for the life to come, but of the knowledge of "common things," to fit it for the due performance of its duties in this; and when the number of juvenile criminals has, by these means, been reduced to one-fourth, if not to one-tenth, of its present amount; then, and then only, will it be possible to consider the question of the reformation of juvenile criminals in a satisfactory manner. The residuum of youthful vagrancy and crime, after a few years trial of a sound and comprehensive scheme of National Education, will be but small, and will be easily dealt with. Those who devote themselves to the task of reforming

the young thief or beggar, will not be met, at the threshold of their labours, by the startling objection that they devote more of their care and attention to the poor who are vicious, than to the poor who are honest. The numbers, also, will not be so great as to deter philanthropy by the hopelessness of combating an evil so widely spread and so deeply rooted as at present. In the meantime, however, we would render all due honour to the benevolent men who have taken up the question—men who, like Mr. M. D. Hill, have made it the business of their lives; and men like Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and others, who have devoted themselves to its consideration at a later period, and given it the assistance of their hearts as well as of their heads, of their feelings as well as of their intellects. We trust that, in due time, something will come of their exertions; and that neither "wars nor rumours of wars" will distract public attention to such a degree as to suffer the whole question, or any part of it, to fall into neglect or abeyance.

THE MINISTRY.

It is positively asserted that Lord Palmerston has consented to return to the Coalition Cabinet. Should this be the fact, the noble Viscount has, of course, obtained his own terms. If orders have been given to the British fleet to enter the Black Sea, with a view to active operations, and if it be true that Lord Lansdowne and the Duke of Devonshire have threatened to withdraw their support from the Ministry if the main provision of the intended Reform Bill are not given up—then it is not impossible that Lord Palmerston may have consented to return to the Home Office. A few hours will, in all probability, place all the facts in connection with this affair in our possession.—*Morning Herald*, Friday.

The Cabinet met in Council yesterday in Downing-street, and were engaged in discussion five hours and a half. *Lord Lansdowne was not present.* It transpired in the course of the evening that Sir George Grey urged the unsatisfactory state of his health as a reason for declining the proffered post of Home Secretary. This refusal of office rendered it more than ever desirable that Lord Palmerston should be induced to re-assume the post he had given up. . . . . Lord John Russell's services as Home Secretary would be gladly accepted, but he (like Sir George Grey) is understood to have urged the plea of insufficient health as a reason for the non-assumption of duties additional to those now on his hands. And, assuredly, the chief parentage of a new Reform Bill is quite enough, both in labour and responsibility, for any one statesman. . . . . It is said that the question of *what* the Reform Bill shall really be has *not yet been decided by the Cabinet*—the plans before the Government being still in the hands of the Ministerial Committee, to whom the task of preparing a complete measure has been entrusted.—*Daily News*, Friday.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princes and the Princesses of the Royal family, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, left Osborne at an early hour on Thursday morning, on their return to Windsor Castle for the Christmas holidays. The illustrious party embarked at East Cowes, in the *Fairy*, Royal yacht, and crossed during rather a smart breeze to Portsmouth, whence they travelled by special train on the South-Western Railway to Basingstoke, and thence by the Great Western Railway to Windsor. The Royal party arrived at the Castle at two o'clock.

Sir James Graham has been the only visitor at Osborne during the past week.

It is understood that the sojourn of the Court at Windsor Castle will extend to the first week in February next.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Col. Sir George Couper, arrived in town on Tuesday morning, from her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and afterwards left London on her return to Frogmore.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Walewski have been among the distinguished circle enjoying the hospitality of the Marquis of Lansdowne, at Bowood, during the past week.

The Duchess of Inverness gave a grand dinner on Saturday last, at Kensington Palace, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and a distinguished party.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. H. S. M. Hubert, to Saxton, Norfolk; the Rev. S. Churchill, to Boughton, Norfolk; the Rev. T. E. Espin, to Hadleigh, Essex; the Rev. C. W. Doherty, to Pelham, near Gainsborough; the Rev. A. Matthews, to Grimsby, near Market Harborough; the Rev. T. Miles, to Tenbach; the Rev. W. A. Ormsby, to Smallburgh, Norfolk. *Vicarage*: The Rev. T. Rees, to Rumney, near Cardiff. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. F. H. Bishop, to Grazeley, near Reading; the Rev. L. Thomas, to Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire; the Rev. W. T. Newenham, to St. John the Evangelist, West Derby. *Perpetual Curacy*: The Rev. John Judge, to Treflystan, with the Chapelry of Leighton, near Welshpool.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The following appointments have been made by the Council of this College in order to fill up the Professorships recently vacated by the Rev. F. D. Maurice:—The Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D. is elected to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History, in addition to that of Hebrew and the Old Testament, which he has hitherto held. A lecturer is to be immediately appointed to relieve Dr. M'Caul, by instructing the junior classes in Hebrew. Mr. George Webbe Dasent, of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, Doctor of Civil Law, has been elected to the chair of English Literature and Modern History.

NEW CHURCHES AT BAYSWATER.—Two new churches are in course of erection at Bayswater, and are fast advancing towards completion. One of these is situated on the south side of Craven Hill and Westbourne-terrace, and the other farther westward of Notting-hill. The erection of these new churches has been found to be necessary, in consequence of the additional accommodation required to meet the great increase of inhabitants in this improved locality.

THE ROYAL BARON OF BEEF.—The baron of beef, destined to grace her Majesty's sideboard on Christmas-day, has been supplied by Mr Minton, Windsor. Mr. Minton received three prime Scots, estimated to weigh about 100 stone each, in order that the Castle employés might choose from which the baron was to be taken: they were all of unrivalled quality. The baron was roasted on Friday, and will be served up cold on Christmas-day.

JUNCTION OF RAILWAYS.—A meeting of the proprietary of the Eastern Counties Railway Company was held on Tuesday, in the London Tavern Mr. Waddington, M.P., in the chair—when an agreement was entered into to unite that Company and the Norfolk and Eastern Union Companies. At meetings of the Norfolk and Eastern Union Companies, respectively, the same agreement was submitted to the proprietors and agreed to.

LIEUTENANT BELLOT.—Paris letters state that the members of the sub committee for the testimonial to this lamented officer were received a few days since by his Excellency the Minister of Marine, who promised to further their views in any way they may point out. The tablet to his memory is to be placed in the Marine Museum of the Louvre. The subscription list will be closed on the 31st inst., after which the general committee will make its report.

SMITH O'BRIEN IN JAMAICA.—It appears that Smith O'Brien, follow.ng the example of M'Manus, Meagher, O'Donoghue, and Mitchel, has escaped from Van Diemen's Land, and is now in the United States. A Limerick paper says:—"The writer of the letter was one of those who assisted Smith O'Brien in his escape. We may add, that he was bound by no parole to the Government, and that no charge of breach of faith can be made against him."

STORM IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.—During Monday and Tuesday night, a violent hurricane was blowing in the Irish Channel, and on the west coast of England and the east of Ireland. A great deal of damage has been done Several ships were wrecked, and some have foundered; and many lives have been lost. Some parts of the Irish coast are strewn with portions of drift-wood and wreck.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Bank of England have given notice that, with a view to the observance of a general holiday, the transfer and dividend offices will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst.

Mr. William Brodie, unpaid *attaché* to her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm, has been appointed unpaid *attaché* to the Embassy at Constantinople.

A large meeting was held last week at Bristol, in favour of the vote by ballot. The meeting was unanimously in favour of secret voting.

There is a man in Orkney aged nearly ninety years, who has led to the hymeneal altar and followed to the grave eight wives. He is about to be married the ninth time.

Monsignor Jean-Francois de Saunhac-Belcastel, Bishop of Perpignan, died at Perpignan on the 9th, in the 80th year of his age. He was the oldest member of the French episcopacy.

Mr. W. Wilson, of Sackhill, Rathmines, Dublin, has forwarded a donation of £100, to be disposed of as the authorities of the Belfast Sailors' Home think best; but suggesting a library

Last week a number of persons in Leeds were summoned for neglecting to consume the smoke issuing from their furnaces, and fined 40s. and costs.

The Duke of Parma has pardoned six political prisoners, who had been condemned by court-martial to various punishments, on the 20th May, 1853.

The Duke of Hamilton has purchased Beaufort-house, in Arlington-street, for £60,000.

Up Friday week the corn-mill at Wike, near Leeds, occupied by Mr. John Briggs, was entirely destroyed by fire.

The Minister of Finance at Modena has extended the exemption from duty on corn, maize, and oats, which was to expire at the end of this month, to the end of March, 1854

The submarine cable across the Frith of Forth and Tay is being laid down, so as to complete the chain of telegraphic communication between the far north of Scotland and the south.

Letters for officers, seamen, and marines, serving in the undermentioned ships in the Arctic Seas, will be in time to be forwarded, if sent to the Admiralty on or before the 1st of January, 1854—H.M.S. *Enterprise*, *Battlesnake*, and *Plover*.

Workmen are at present employed in constructing a Crystal Palace on the Roken-square in Amsterdam, destined for the annual exhibition of flowers, the culture of which is carried to so great an extent in Holland, and particularly near that city and Haarlem.

The Master-General of the Ordnance has appointed Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Robert E. Boyle, Coldstream Guards, to be his secretary, in the room of Captain Lord Clarence Paget, R.N., resigned.

We regret to state that Mr. John Martin, the painter of "Belshazzar's Feast," has suffered an attack of paralysis that disables his right hand and impedes his utterance, though his hearing and sight remain perfect. This misfortune occurred to him last month, in the Isle of Man

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 10th, announces that the Pope has appointed Cardinal Wiseman a member of the Congregation of Immunity.

Sir Thomas Redington has been appointed permanent secretary to the Board of Control

The schooner *Invincible*, Capt. Pennington, from Palermo to Liverpool, has been driven ashore close to the Green Island, Gibraltar. The captain and crew (six in number) escaped.

By a return just printed it appears that the acreage in England and Wales of the parishes is 9,177,196 acres, 1 roods, 5perches, out of which 65,047 acres and 6 perches are occupied by railways

The *Journal d'Augsburg* announces the death of Comte Vincent de Tabasz Krosnowski, Hereditary Commander of the Order of Malta, Chevalier of several other orders, and one of the most distinguished noblemen of Galicia.

Mr. Robert Mackriane has been appointed Sheriff of Renfrewshire, in the room of Mr. Hercules Robertson, recently promoted to a seat on the Scottish Bench.

A railway is announced to extend the communication by the South Devon line from Torquay to Dartmouth and Brixham.

M. Elie de Beaumont was on Monday elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, in place of the late M. Arago. The other candidates were M. Lalnes, M. C Dupin, and M. Pouillet.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Hindostan*, which sailed from Southampton on Tuesday, took out £241,436 in specie, of which £208,300 is for the Presidencies and China.

The soldier who fired upon the mob in the Gavazzi riots at Montreal has been discharged under a writ of habeas corpus, and has entered into recognizances to appear before the colonial Court of Queen's Bench to answer the charge.

On Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, a glazed leather bag, containing nearly a thousand pounds' worth of jewellery, was stolen from a cab standing at the door of a tradesman in the Strand.

According to the advices just received from Buenos Ayres, the financial condition of the Republic is anything but flourishing, and there is small hope of any regular dividends for the bondholders for some years to come.

According to a return just issued the mileage of railways in England is 5288 miles, 5 furlongs, and 211 yards; and in Wales, 348 miles, 5 furlongs, and 203 yards.

At a moment when it was believed that the mania for turning tables and appearing to make them speak, was dying away in France, the Bishop of Vivior has, in an excess of zeal, revived the subject, by a letter to the clergy of his diocese, in which he denounces the practice.

The New York papers announce that the Earl of Mountcashel had arrive l there from a long tour through Canada and the United States of America.

Thirteen inhabitants of Hereford have subscribed the donation of 720 tons of coal for the poor of that city.

A veteran of the Prussian army, named Bause, died a few days since at Wesel, aged ninety-six. He had served for sixty-two years. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Jena in 1806, but was soon after exchanged.

It is shown by a return that last year the amount contributed by railway property to the poor-rates was, in England and Wales, £136,559 4s. 9½d.

On Monday there were attempts at skating on the ornamental waters in the Parks, though the ice was not thick enough to bear. Six persons were immersed, and narrowly escaped a watery grave.

Madame Lola Montes, Countess de Landsfelt (says the *Panama Herald*), passed through Sacramento, on her way to Grass Valley. Among her parlour ornaments were a piano, a parrot, two dogs, and a grizzly bear.

A thief has been carried off from the house of a police-inspector at Manchester, two belonging to the officer himself: one was his uniform coat, and in the pockets were a number of summonses and warrants.

The American Minister at Berlin, Governor Vroom, has been obliged to don a "State" costume, for the King declared he would not permit a deviation from the rule that official introductions shall not be in plain dress.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has consented to preside at the next soirée of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution.

There has been a new coinage of pence and half-pence, but it has by no means got into general circulation.

A man has perished of cold and hunger on the mountain of Great Lae, in Carnarvonshire, having lost himself in the fog.

There were no less than seven fires between five o'clock on Saturday evening and five o'clock on Sunday morning, in various parts of London. None of the fires, however, were of serious consequence.

An extensive landslip has just occurred on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line, consisting of near Devises, carrying away an occupation bridge, owing to the immense superincumbent weight of an embankment, which has at great expense been made and re-made.

Among the items of expenditure by the Trinity House last year was one of £51 16s. 3d., "for reading books for the use of the keepers of the lighthouses and crews of the light-vessels.

The Rev. Dr. Burgess, curate of St. Mary's, Blackburn, has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Literature.

A gentleman who had arrived in Melbourne, when he was leaving the hotel, asked a friend what he ought to give the servants. "Why, I hardly know," was the reply, "I should think their notions were rather grand, for I know Boots estimates his Trinity at £1600 a year."

At the High Court, Edinburgh, on Monday last, William Cumming was convicted of the murder of his wife, by repeated and barbarous treatment, and ordered to be executed on Monday, 9th January next.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., was present at the *viva voce* examination in the School of Law and Medicine, which commenced at Oxford on Tuesday week.

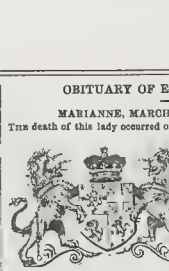
It is said that a bill is in the course of preparation, which will be introduced at the meeting of Parliament, with a view to throw open the coasting trade to foreign ships.

The anniversary of the Polish revolution was celebrated at Constantinople on the 29th ult., by about 100 Polish emigrants.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MARIANNE, MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY.

THE death of this lady occurred on the 17th inst., at her apartments in Hampton Court Palace, after a short illness. The Marchioness was daughter of the late Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, and grand-daughter of the celebrated William Carrol, of Carrolstown, who signed the original declaration of American Independence. One of Lady Wellesley's sisters was Mrs. MacTavish, another is Duchess of Leeds, and another the Dowager Lady Stafford.

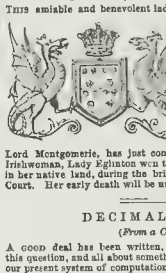


Lady Wellesley married, 1st, Robert Paterson, Esq., and, 2ndly, 29th Oct., 1825, Richard, late Marquis Wellesley (eldest brother of Arthur 1st Duke of Wellington); by whom, who died 26th Sept., 1842, she had no issue. Her Ladyship was for many years Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide

It may not, perhaps, be very generally known that the Marchioness's sister-in-law, Miss Paterson—a famous beauty in her day—was the first wife of the ex-King, Jerome Bonsparte, and is still alive; being resident in America, and known as Mrs. Bonsparte Paterson. She was married to Jerome when he was captain of a vessel, during the Consulate of Napoleon; but, on the establishment of the French Empire, it pleased the new Sovereign to make Jerome a King, with the proviso that his beautiful American wife should be divorced. By Miss Paterson Jerome had a son, who is now a citizen of the United States, and appears to be entitled to the position of a French Prince of the Imperial dynasty.

THERESA, COUNTESS OF EGLINTON.

THIS amiable and benevolent lady died, deeply lamented, at Eglinton Castle, on the 16th inst. Her Ladyship, who was daughter of Charles Newcomen, Esq., married, first, Richard Howe Cosserell, Esq., Commander R.N., and secondly, 17th February, 1841, Archibald William, present Earl of Eglinton and Winton, by whom she leaves one daughter Egidia, born 17th December, 1843, and three sons, of whom the eldest, Archbald William, Lord Montgomerie, has just completed his 12th year. By birth an Irishwoman, Lady Eglinton won the esteem and affection of all classes in her native land, during the brief period she presided over the Irish Court. Her early death will be universally deplored.



DECIMAL COINAGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A good deal has been written, and a thick Blue Book published on this question, and all about something which ought to be done to reform our present system of computation and coinage. What we propose as the simplest and best is as follows:—That the present coinage should remain, and three new pieces be created: one, a 10d. piece, to be called Victoria; another, containing 20 Victorias, to be called Albert; to divide the penny into farthings and half-farthings the farthing to be one-fifth part of a penny, instead of, as at present, one quarter; the half-farthing to be called a Centime. Our coinage would then be:—8 Centimes make 1 penny; 10 pennies, 1 Victoria: 20 Victorias, 1 Albert; our present 20s. sovereign would be 24 Victorias: our present shilling would, as at present, be 12 pennies; the half crown would be 9 Victorias; our crown-piece (5s.) would be 6 Victorias. This plan would at once simplify our coinage, and render it as easy as any extant.

RUSSIAN POST AT KALOUGERNI.

THE monument in the centre of the picture upon the next page was erected by Michael the Great, upon the site of a great battle between his troops and the Turks. This prince strove to free his nation from the dominion of the Porte; and held, for a time, in his power various parts of Roumania, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia. But he was assassinated by Basta, a General of Rodolphe II., Emperor of Germany, who found in Michael a useful, but a too independent ally. The event took place in 1601. It is not unlikely that the above locality may again become the scene of contest during the present war.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, IN HIS DROSHKY,

(SLEDGE,) AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE appearance of the Emperor Nicholas, as he sits in the rapid droshky or sledge,—of which we this week present our readers with a life like Sketch—is by far the most familiar of all his out-door appearances to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg.

He carries the love of a certain proud and austere simplicity to even a much greater extent than did the late monarch, his brother, Alexander; and of him it was said, as will be remembered, that he first taught our English aristocracy in London the dignity there was in not being over sumptuous.

We shall speak in a moment of this droshky and its uses; but, first, a word upon a subject which it forcibly suggests. In general, the idea of semi-civilised people and the idea of gaudy habits and florid display go together. "Barbaric magnificence" has become a proverbial expression; while sobriety of costume, and a sort of smooth plainness of manners are well known throughout all history to have been the general accompaniments of superior enlightenment. Military splendour is, for obvious reasons, a necessary exception to the rule. Yet, even in military life, we have a numerous interesting examples of how the great chief, on whom the fate of every enterprise depended the centre of all hopes the object of all anxieties—increased his moral weight by always appearing conspicuously simple amidst the surrounding pomps of war. Napoleon's grey capote, and the barbarian King's persussion, in ancient days, that Parmenio was, and must be, Alexander the Great himself although he wore the dress of a Persian, are instances of what we mean. Still, martial displays form, as we have remarked, a time-honoured and very just case of departure from this great canon of moral policy.

Now, what is undoubtedly singular, is that the Russians, who are reputed to be so barbarous a nation, seem to us the more deeply impressed with reverence for their Autocrat, the more they see him pass daily amongst them, and "stale his presence," in all the carelessness of a plain costume. Any one who spends some months at St Petersburg—bearing in mind the witty yet terrible saying, that "the natural death of the sovereigns of Russia is assassination"—will scarcely withhold an occasional tribute of inward admiration, as he beholds the unattended monarch receiving, as he darts through the capital, the salutes of the mixed crowd. But, how different are those salutes! They are paid by the upper classes; but *given* by the lower. With bare head, and crossing himself, the "sheepskin" bows as low as his own knees, and sometimes even beside them, when he meets the man who has abolished serfdom on his own estates, and before whom the ancient peasant-grinding nobility have been made to tremble. There is, doubtless, more grace in the Prince's reverence; but, oh! how much more heart in the boor's

Enough, however, of these grave reflections. Let us come to our droshky, or rather to the Emperor's. Let us hold on behind, if we can. This is no easy task, for the rate at which it dashes through the streets is incredible. A stranger immediately asks, "What on earth is the matter?" The answer is "It is Majesty always travels in that rapid way; and nothing is the matter only woe to the guard whom he may chance to find off their guard or to the public establishment whose officials are not in full working order."

St. Petersburg, not very long ago, was a city of wooden houses; it is now a city of granite quays, massive palaces, and golden domes. Fires were formerly frequent; they are rare at present. But habit is strong; and the precautions which Nicholas once employed through necessity, he now continues out of routine. The fire-brigades and their various stations are the chief objects of this incessant perambulatory persecution. There is no hour of the day there is no hour of the night—at which these devoted men are safe from the sudden appearance of the Emperor. Not even is his absence from St. Peterburg a guarantee: he has been supposed to be at Moscow, when the heavy clank of his from

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, IN HIS DROSHKY (SLEDGE), AT ST. PETERSBURG.

step in the corridor has been the first announcement of his presence. By a system of metropolitan telegraphs, worked from the roofs of certain watch-towers, he has been known to summon all the fire-engines in the capital, without exception, to the Winter Palace, where there was no fire whatever. To those who arrived first, in proportion to distance, he has given bountiful rewards; those who have not been on the alert he has punished.

We have spoken of his speed. Even through the crowded streets of the capital he seldom goes at less than fifteen miles an hour; and in his longer journeys through the country, his road is often strewn with dead horses, while generally he drops one exhausted attendant after another at some inn by the way. Though, in town, he is often seen in a common hired vehicle, our Engraving represents his own private droshky and driver. The latter is almost a portrait. We have often seen the original. That is his beard, his face, his very attitude; and there, behind him, with helmet, and grey cavalry cloak, sits the figure of Nicholas himself, as if carved out of granite. The position of the driver's arms is remarkable. Our English "whips" would probably deride it as unscientific; and certainly it does appear that, if the horse were to bolt, the coachman would have no purchase, and must be pulled out of his box. Yet it is the universal fashion at St. Petersburg, and all through Russia.

On great occasions the Emperor is seen on horseback, in which position he looks to the best advantage. Every morning (while in the capital) he may be seen on foot, about seven o'clock, striding along the Nevski. Occasionally he goes out in a two-horse carriage. But his characteristic equipage, which will be longest remembered, is the simple vehicle which we have engraved. Winter and summer are all the same; except that, when the frost has set in, the wheels are taken off, and the body of the little carriage is set upon a sledge.

RUSSIAN POST, AT KALOUGERINI.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

OMER PACHA, AT THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

We have been favoured by an eye-witness of this memorable battle with the accompanying Sketch of Omer Pacha, in his Camp, as he viewed the progress of the engagement; to which we append the following extract from a private letter, which has appeared in a contemporary journal :—

——, of the ——, has just returned from Constantinople, and certainly has been extremely lucky. He got letters from the Seraskier Pacha to Omer Pacha, who treated him with the greatest kindness. He arrived the day before the action, and he sat beside Omer during the whole of the battle. They had a most brilliant view of the whole thing a beautiful sunny morning, without a cloud, and a fine west wind blowing the smoke away. They were on the south side of the Danube, where it is only a third of a mile in breadth; and the bank on their side being very high ground, they sat and looked down on the plain on the opposite shore, which is flat, so that the Russian fire all struck 100 feet below the spot where Omer Pacha and his staff were placed. The action began at eleven o'clock by several columns of Russians—in all about 10,000—crossing the plain to attack the Turkish intrenchments, which had been hastily thrown up in the night, the Turks having crossed to the number of 4000 the previous evening.

The Turks allowed these columns to advance well into the plain, and then the heavy batteries which were Omer Pacha's head (on the right bank) opened upon them; next the batteries on the island: and then the guns in the intrenchment, which last were of small calibre, and only six in number. —— says it was a tremendous sight to see the effect of the Turkish guns on the Russian columns the moment they had got the range. The Turks are inferior to none in artillery, and they tore the columns to pieces The whole action lasted four hours. The Russians continued advancing, their guns playing into the intrenchment, which was little more than breast high; but when they got close up the carnage was frightful, as the Turks had 500 armed with the Minié rifle, and drilled on the Chasseurs de Vincennes system, who picked them off at every shot, besides the incessant fire of grape which the Turks kept up. —— says he saw the heavy shot and grape clearing regular alleys through the columns. He looked down and saw everything as perfectly as it it were a review seen from a hill. He saw one officer knocked down from his horse, who was evidently a General, for they immediately carried him far to the rear, and a carriage drove up furiously and took him away. By the time the columns were within 300 yards, they deployed, and Omer Pacha and every one expected to see them attempt to storm this low entrenchment with the bayonet, as they were three times the number of the Turks; but, after marching to within 20 yards of the narrow ditch—which my friend cleared at an easy jump, entrenchment and all, immediately after the action—they fairly turned tail and ran for it, the Turks giving them grape and musketry till they were out of sight. The Russians had about 15 guns with them the whole time, which did a good deal of execution, killing a few Turks and a good many *horses*—the latter, of course, standing higher than the parapet, for they had some irregular cavalry in the work. The Turkish artillery and musketry were kept up with a rapidity of fire that —— could not have imagined. Omer Pacha is about 50 years of age, adored by his army, of great military acquirements and information, and a perfect Turk in coolness and presence of mind. The four hours of the action he sat cross legged, with his long pipe in his hand; never at any moment changing a muscle of his countenance, and directing

GENERAL PRIM, IN BIVOUAC, AT THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

everything himself by means of his bugler, who stood beside him, and sounded to the intrenchment across the river any order required. Several French, Spanish, and other foreigners in the Turkish service who were present, all agreed that they never saw anything so grand or so perfect as the whole course of their experience; and perhaps no other action was ever seen so perfectly in all its details. The enthusiasm of the Turks was tremendous when the Russians broke and ran. The cry of "God bless the Sultan" rose from the entrenchments, the island, and the whole Turkish army behind Omer. One thing spoke badly for the Russians:—— saw the officers pricking their men on with their swords, to try to make them dash on, but they would not. He walked over the field half an hour after the action, and describes the carnage as immense; there must have been 1000 killed, and wounded innumerable—lying in dozens, dismembered and torn to pieces by the grape, thrown in *a loud portion*. The Russians are very sickly; the Turks, on the contrary, are in rich condition and great spirits. The senior medical officer, a Frenchman, assured —— that he had only two per cent sick.

We have been favoured, also, with the accompanying Sketch of General Prim, who was an eye witness of the battle.

It was upon his own demand that General Prim obtained the mission to the Turkish camp; and, no doubt, if he had asked for a longer leave of absence, it would have been granted to him without objection. A the Tribune of the Cortes, the absence of an Opposition chief is easily excused by the Government, especially if he is daring enough to defend the Constitutional liberty conquered by the sword.

The bulletins of the army of the Danube at first assigned a conspicuous rôle to General Prim; but the Spanish Government, although it has not yet been recognised by the Autocrat of the Russias, has not authorised the General to accept active service in the Turkish army. For the rest, says a Correspondent, who knows the General well "Whatever part he may take, he will always serve worthily and honourably the cause in which he may be engaged; and nothing that is not noble and of good report may be expected of so valiant a captain."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Mean Snow and Rain in Inches.
	inches.	°	°	°				Inches
Dec. 16	29.335	31.1	24.0	26.6	— 13.0	90	N.W.	0.2
,, 17	29.647	36.8	21.0	29.0	— 10.4	95	S.W. & N.	0.09
,, 18	29.167	38.8	27.0	29.8	— 9.4	87	S.E.	0.00
,, 19	29.305	34.6	27.3	30.1	— 9.0	92	E.	0.00
,, 20	28.748	37.1	28.4	33.1	— 5.8	95	N.E.	0.03
,, 21	29.380	36.6	33.3	34.3	— 4.3	95	N.E.	0.00
,, 22	30.054	37.0	32.0	34.5	— 4.0	83	N.E.	0.04

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29·35 inches at the beginning of the week to 29·70 by the afternoon of the 17th; decreased to 29·56 inches by the morning of the 19th, and increased to 30·15 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29·722 inches.

The temperature throughout the week has been low, and much below its average. The 16th was a painfully cold day; the wind blew from the N.W., its temperature fell 13° below the average of the same days; on four other days it was from 8° to 10°, and on the remaining three days from 4° to 5° below it. The 16th December, in the year 1849 was very cold; its temperature was 26·2°, and no other 16th day has been so low as this week; in the year 1840, the mean temperature of the 17th was 24·8°; and in 1821, the 19th of December was 28·5°; and these are the lowest temperatures on those days for forty years.

The mean temperature of the week was 31°, being 8° below the average of the same week in the preceding forty years. The temperature of this week is lower than any corresponding week since that in the year 1814, which was somewhat lower.

The range of temperature during the week was, 16·1°, being the difference between the lowest reading, 21°, on the 17th, and the highest, 37·1°, on the 20th.

The mean daily range of temperature was 7·6°.

Snow fell, on the 17th, 20th, and 22nd, producing water to the depth of three-tenths of an inch.

The weather during the week has been severe, and the wind chiefly from the N.E. The severity of the weather has, for some time past, acted injuriously on the public health.

Lewisham, 23rd December, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 15th inst., Viscount Hardinge in the chair. The Executive Committee presented an elaborate report, detailing the principal occurrences of the year, from which it appeared that the society has met with a remarkable success in the short period of its operations. It was originally 7762 shares had been issued, representing a subscribed capital of £388,100, of which upwards of £75,000 was paid up. The large number of 2016 shares had been entitled to rights of choice. Sixteen estates had been purchased, of which eight were already allotted, and two were ready for allotment. A bonus of £6 per cent was declared to the shareholders, and it was intimated that the committee had raised the rate of interest on deposits from three to five per cent. The retiring directors were unanimously re-elected, and a handsome acknowledgment of the valuable services of the committees and officers of the society made by the meeting. The report and financial statement appeared to give entire satisfaction to a very crowded meeting of shareholders. A net profit of £1944 12s. 5d. in favour of the society has been realised, in addition to £7814 16s. 1d. reserve fund.

THE NEW CAB ACT.—THE FOUR-MILE RADIUS.—Sir R. Mayne, Commissioner of Police, has applied, by a circular, to the various local boards of trustees for lighting the roads leading from the metropolis, to the effect that the most efficient mode of giving information to the public, at night as well as by day, of the point of the circumference of a circle of four miles radius from Charing-cross, is to place a lamp-post at the spot, upon which a notice of the distance may be affixed. The trustees are, therefore, requested to be so good as to cause a lamp-post to be put up at the exact place, which will be pointed out to them by the superintendents of the respective divisions of police in which they are situated; and who will supply the iron plates on which the notice is embossed in white raised letters upon a black ground.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.—Wednesday being St. Thomas's Day, the usual elections took place in the various City Wardmotes: in most of them the same gentlemen were returned as Common Councilmen. In some of the wards notice was taken of the Royal Commission, by urging corporate reform, or requesting that the "privileges" of the City should be kept intact.

CLOSING OF THE COMMON LAW OFFICES.—The whole of the offices connected with the several departments of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, including the Rule and Taxing Masters' Offices, will be closed on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Christmas week.

THE NEW HOME SECRETARY.—It is generally believed that Sir James Graham accepts the office of Secretary of the Home Department, and that Fox Maule (Lord Panmure) is to be First Lord of the Admiralty.—*Morning Herald.*

THE CORONATION COMMISSION resumed its sittings on Tuesday, and, after examining several witnesses, adjourned till the 11th Jan., when the examination of witnesses favourable to the Coronation will be entered upon.

THE LAMBETH CONSTITUENCY.—On Monday night a public meeting of the electors of the borough of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to hear from Mr. Williams, their representative, an account of his Parliamentary conduct for the last session. A vote of confidence in him was passed.

TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Austin, on Tuesday morning, resumed the inquiry instituted by the Poor-law Board into the circumstances attending the death of the infant Walsh. Garrett Walsh, the father of the child, was again examined by Mr. Austin, after which two officers of the house. The inquiry was again adjourned.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—A very serious collision took place on the river on Sunday evening, in the Half-way Reach, by which the Gravesend steamer *Meteor* was struck by the *Sylph*, Dublin screw steam-ship, the passengers and crew of the *Meteor* having a narrow escape of perishing with her. The bows of the *Sylph* pierced the *Meteor*, carrying away the steward's pantry, the companion ladder, and reaching more than half way across the beam of the vessel, shutting out a chance of escape. Their position at once became perilous in the extreme, the water was pouring through the small side port windows, flooding the cabin to such an extent, that several of the passengers were up to their waists in water. They were at length rescued, and put on board the *Sylph*. As soon as the vessels parted, the *Meteor* went down head first immediately. The ebb tide providentially had the effect of keeping her hanging, as it were, to the bow of the *Sylph* for full ten minutes; and to that circumstance may be attributed the saving of every soul on board.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

CHRISTMAS, with its delightful festivities, and its hallowed memories, has again arrived to concentrate the social and domestic affections with the sanctions of a high and joyful religious festival.

Brought into companionship as these pages are with the very flower of English beauty, and admitted into homes whence every influence that is not pure and elevating is carefully excluded, how is it possible we should be insensible to the innocent delights which our artists and essayists, vying with each other in their labour of love, know so well how to produce? Is it by some magical sympathy we feel that lustrous eyes will sparkle with unwonted pleasure, that sweetest smiles will mantle upon the cheek of beauty, and that winning lips will utter ejaculations of delight when our Christmas Supplement—pre-eminently the Supplement of the year—is opened out, and discloses how lavishly the resources of art have been employed in illustrating Christmas scenes and Christmas associations.

In the very midst of our home festivities, when fires blaze most cheerfully, and lights burn most resplendent—when looks are fondest, mirth highest, and enjoyment supreme—let not our readers within the four seas forget the true English hearts indulging in fond thoughts of home in some distant portion of the globe. Every family has a brother, a son, or a friend, whom a spirit of manly enterprise has summoned from all that is dearest to him in existence—some to languish in the pestilential swamps of Burmah, others to encounter indescribable peril and hardship among the icebergs of the Arctic Regions, while thousands have left our shores to seek precarious wealth at the gold mines of the Antipodes. When some months hence our Christmas Number shall gladden the dreary life of our countrymen in some distant portion of our colonial empire, let these few lines, and our Illustrations of Christmas in distant lands be the witnesses that, in every Christmas circle in the United Kingdom tender wishes were poured out for the welfare of the absent exiles, and affectionate regrets interchanged that the once familiar and still loved faces could not be seen in our Christmas hospitalities. For ourselves, we should be without excuse if we could forget our countrymen in distant lands; for, wherever a British fleet is cruising, or a British army is cantoned; in whatever quarter of the globe British enterprise and science may be engaged in digging mines, spanning rivers, and annihilating distance between great cities; wherever, in short, scenes of social and historical interest are being enacted—whether it be the discovery of the North-West Passage, a great battle upon the Danube, or the Irrawaddy, or the opening up of hitherto unknown waters in the populous territories of China and Japan—there the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has some friend and Correspondent, whose ready pencil transfers the salient features of the scene to paper, to be afterwards reproduced by our Artists and Engravers for the gratification of the public at home. To all these fellow-countrymen—many of them personally unknown—we beg to tender our warm acknowledgments, and to assure them that their contributions to our columns have carried the most varied instruction and delight to thousands of firesides, where we would, "by these presents," have them "freshly remembered" at this happy season.

If we carry our regards from the family circle to the state of the nation, we find the condition of our fellow-countrymen to afford occasion for much gratulation and thankfulness. Notwithstanding the high price of provisions and fuel, the great mass of the working classes will be enabled to provide themselves with good Christmas fare, and to surround themselves with comforts denied to them in less prosperous years. Australia sends us tons of fine gold, until it outrivals ancient Ophir; and California continues to pour her vast mineral riches into the treasury of the world. Trade and commerce, during the past year, have concurrently experienced a healthy expansion, which nothing but the twofold disaster of a deficient European harvest, and hostilities in the East threatening a general war, have been able to check. During this period of national prosperity, the relations between capital and labour have undergone a change which has brought an appreciable increase of comfort and independence to the industrial classes. These relations are not yet brought into a course of satisfactory adjustment; but even the Lancashire operatives who are "out on strike," will, it is hoped, be provided with an allowance during Christmas week, that will enable them to enjoy the festivities which an unusually early and inclement winter has rendered doubly welcome and exhilarating.

A word for the poor! The snow and severe frost which ushered in the Christmas of 1853 must have suggested to the benevolent that very many of our fellow-creatures are sadly in want of certain comforts at this inclement season, which it is in their power to bestow. The dwellers in well-warmed and luxurious habitations who, whenever they go forth to encounter the winter's cold, can arm themselves in triple panoply of comfortable clothing, are, we trust, in no danger of forgetting the thousands who are pining with hunger and shivering with cold in their damp and dreary abodes. Against what has been well called "the vice of indiscriminate almsgiving," we trust we need not caution our fair readers, for street alms to sturdy mendicants and professional beggars, whether male or female, breed vice and imposture in their most hideous forms. In large cities there are many difficulties in the performance of the Christian duty of personally visiting and relieving the poor. But benevolence can never want legitimate objects for its exercise in the metropolis, so long as we see the governors of those noble institutions, our great London hospitals, compelled to issue the most urgent applications for public support—for the want of a larger measure of which, hundreds of the suffering and indigent poor are turned away from their doors. Nor are there wanting parochial and district charities in every quarter of the metropolis, and in every large town, the committees of which perform the duty of personal visitation, and exercise due care in the selection of the proper recipients of their bounty.

And now with mirth and laughter let Old Christmas come! In ducal halls, in suburban villas, in comfortable farm-houses, in the snug drawing-room and smaller parlour, in the humbler dwelling of the honest artisan and the farm-labourer, may there be heard the musical laugh of young girls, bubbling up to their lips like the waters of some pure fountain, and the hearty and unrestrained roar of brothers, friends, and boon companions. Draw the curtains; shut out the world; pile high the blazing log! And now, all needful preliminaries having been made, we wish our readers, one and all, a MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

G. C.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

Boxing-night falling this year on Monday deprives the weekly critic of an early notice, unless he can contrive to anticipate theatrical doings. Different managers, however, are naturally desirous to conceal their plans until the very last; and some prudently object altogether to anticipate the surprise of the evening. What, however, can be done to gratify curiosity we will attempt.

The PANTOMIMES this year will be more numerous than usual.

At DRURY-LANE, the task of providing this species of entertainment has been confided to Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who furnishes the introduction; but the comic scenes, or "pantomime proper" will be prepared by the well-practised hand of Mr. Nelson Lee. In it will be introduced "Les Femmes Volantes," from the Théâtre de l'Ambigu, under the title of "The Flying Women and Celestial Aëronauts" Tom Matthews is engaged for *Clown*, Hulford will be the *Pantaloon*, Miss to the *Harlequin*, Miss Annie Cushine the *Columbine*, and the *Sprites* by the Elthare family. A new three-act drama likewise is announced, written by Mr. Mark Lemon, and in which Mr. T. Mead will appear. Farce and ballet also are to be added to the entertainments, which are stated in the puffs preliminary to "be on a most extensive scale, unprecedented in the annals of theatricals for novelty, splendour, and mechanical wonders."

From the pantomime at the HAYMARKET great things are expected, as it is understood that it will be the production of Mr. Buckstone himself, and founded on a comical fairy tale which has been overlooked by the Planchés, Taylors, and Talfourds. Mr. Buckstone, has, in fact, gone to an unusual source for his story—namely, to Southey's poetry. "Jack Pudding and the Three Bears; or, Little silverhair and the Fairies," is the title. The programme of the scenery promises much variety and splendour, and, we are told, it is all new; so that, for picturesqueness and beauty, it is not likely to be exceeded. Mr. Buckstone has decided on a most wholesome regulation during the holidays—he announces that the performances will not only commence punctually at seven, but close at eleven

Next in rank we take the PRINCESS'; and here we shall meet with the production of Mr George Ellis, under the title of "Harlequin and the Miller and his Men; or, King Salamander and the *Fairy* of the Azure Lake." The plot is sufficiently indicated by this description, and there can be no doubt that the appointments will be of a costly description. The character of *Clown* will be sustained by M Hulme; Mr. Vincent the *Pantaloon*, and Mr. Cormack the *Harlequin*. The *Columbine* will be most attractively personated by Miss Desborough.

For the ADELPHI, it is understood, that Mr Mark Lemon has written a grand magical spectacle, called "Number Nip and the Spirit Bride." *Number Nip*, King of the Gnomes, has been subject to the *Cruel Wolfenstein*, and can only be released by certain conditions to be fulfilled by a bride on the day of her espousal. To accomplish this, *Estella*, a sylph, in the power of the *Gnome*, is compelled to assume a mortal shape, and her endeavours to secure the love of *Count Rudolf*, form the action of the drama, which abounds in magical effects and splendid appointments.

From the pantomime at the OLYMPIC great things ought to be expected; for it will be, we understand, the production of Mr. Tom Taylor. The title is "Harlequin Columbus; or, the Old World and the New"—a rich subject, though somewhat of a serious character. The history of Columbus is one of the most pathetic narratives in the world. Mr. Taylor, however, is famous for a kind of cynical fun, and will doubtless contrive to teach, as well as to amuse. The Rochs family will, in this, sustain the three *rôles* of *Clown*, *Pantaloon*, and *Sprite*. Mr. Moreland will be *Harlequin*, and Miss Wyadham, *Columbine*.

At the MARYLEBONE THEATRE, the pantomime will be contributed by Mr. Nelson Lee. It is entitled, "Harlequin Ugly-Mug, and Tiny Lady Lee, of Old London-bridge broken down." Of the manner in which it will be supported, it may be sufficient to state that the *Clown* will be represented by Kileno; the other names have not reached us. Stonehenge by moonlight forms the introductory scene.

At SADLER'S WELLS, the pantomime will be, as usual, the handy-work of the acting manager, Mr. Greenwood. Conlin is to be the *Clown*; Naylor, the *Pantaloon*; C. Fenton, *Harlequin*; and Miss Caroline Parkes, *Columbine*.

At the STRAND, Mr. Flexmore is engaged for the *Clown*; Bologna, for *Harlequin*; Griffith, for *Pantaloon*; and Miss Goward, as *Columbine*. The pantomime will be entitled "Harlequin and King Nutcracker." In order to give more effect to the performance, a new stage has been constructed.

The SURREY will again resort to Alfred Crowquill for the literary portion of the pantomime. "King Muffin; or, Harlequin Heartcake, and the Fairies of the Glow-worm Glade." Doughty is, we understand, to be the *Clown*; Bradbury, the *Pantaloon*; Alexander, the *Harlequin*; and the Misses Gunniss, *Columbine* and *Harlequina*.

ASTLEY'S and the CITY OF LONDON will be supplied by Mr. Nelson Lee with their respective pantomimes. At the former theatre, the entertainment will be entitled "Old Billy Button's Journey to Brentford, or Harlequin and the Lady's Favourite." At the latter, the name of the forthcoming pantomime is called "Ocean Queen; or, Harlequin and the Mystic Branch."

The VICTORIA promises "the most gorgeous Christmas pantomime ever produced at a minor theatre."

Mr Planché, as usual, will be the presiding Christmas genius of the LYCEUM. The extravaganza to be written by him is promised to be accompanied with brilliant spectacular accessories, surpassing even the previous efforts made at that house. It is suggestively entitled "Once on a Time there were Three Kings."

The NATIONAL STANDARD theatre produces a pantomime comprehending no fewer than twenty three new and beautiful scenes, and to be supported by Mr. Buck as *Clown*, and "the world's wonder," Miss and Master Barnum.

Of extra-theatrical entertainments likely to prove peculiarly attractive, "Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC," that "monarch of mountains," deserves the first place, not only on his own account, but on that of his most adroit *premier* and public spokesman. It is not necessary for us again to describe the improvements which have been made both to the feature and the lecture-room—it will be enough for the public to learn that both are accessible. As a drawing-room entertainment the thing is perfect. What is attempted is neither elaborate nor multiform; but it is executed with an elegance which forestalls admiration and conciliates regard.

Another ASCENT OF MONT BLANC by another Mr. Smith, is exhibited in Leicester-square. This forms part of MR. J. R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE, the whole of which may be commended as an admirable exhibition. The scenes in this series are executed with a precision and accuracy, perfectly surprising; and ought to command as much attention as the same artist's Mississippi and Missouri, a few seasons ago. The amount of instruction to be gained from the present diorama, is very great, and communicated as it is through the medium of a delightful art, exceedingly pleasing. Mr. R. Smith is a good lecturer, and imparts his knowledge with much grace.

Mr. LOVE, the polyphonist, has a new and original entertainment lately written for him, and comprehending many characters drawn with considerable dramatic skill, which will, no doubt, afford as great delight to her Majesty's lieges in this metropolis, as it has recently given in Dublin. The production is entitled "The London Season," and will be found full of first-rate humour, illustrated with some new ventriloquial effects well calculated to excite especial wonder. Mr. Love stands at the head of all modern professors of this art, if indeed he may not be said to be the only *true* polyphonist in existence. This word, excellently descriptive of the more refined examples of ventriloquial skill, was indeed first *created* by him; and it may be legally doubted whether any other person be really entitled to it as an individual appellation; but, whether or not this be the case, he is the polyphonist *par excellence*; and those who are delighted with this kind of exhibition will find their taste in him justified by the artistic excellence of his performance. As to the entertainment itself, which serves in part for the vehicle of such special talent, it deserves a distinctive character. It is a monodrama of high order, and is throughout so impersonated as to make demands on various

histrionic susceptibilities—and Mr. Love may claim to be a distinguished actor. We have indeed sometimes wished that we could see him on the stage. He would do old Farren's parts capitally.

Mr. W. S. WOODIN is also in London for the holidays, and dignifies his entertainment with the sounding title of "Myriographic." This is a big name; but Mr. Woodin is no little man, and has taste as well as talent His "Carpet Bag, and Sketch Book" will doubtless attract his many admirers to the Regent Gallery on the 26th December, announced for their re opening.

The Quadrant will also rejoice in the presence of Mr. ALFRED BUNN, who advertises an entertainment replete with his recent American experiences, and to be appropriately called "A Visit from John to Jonathan." He will deliver his le ture in a splendid room, which is announced as being fitted up for the especial purpose.

At the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, the Moving Diorama from Calcutta to the Himalaya, will be open for the holidays; also, at the CYCLORAMA and COLOSSEUM, Regent's-park, the Panorama of the Destruction of Lisbon and of London, both by day and night, will lose nothing of their usual attraction. The latter may yet boast of its admirable Museum of Sculpture, its Conservatories, its Swiss Cottages and its Muse.

Talking of music, we perceive that at BLAGROVE'S ROOMS, Mortimer-street, an Introductory Lecture will be given on the 20th December, for the purpose of affording public practice to young vocal and instrumental performers. An excellent idea!

BURFORD'S PANORAMA, in Leicester square, will also merit the attention of holiday sight-seers who seek in struction as well as amusement. A new panorama of CONSTANTINOPLE has been opened only this week, and exhibits a Golden Horn, Valley of Sweet Waters, Pera, Galata, the various palaces, Scutari, Tower of Leander, the Seven Towers Santa Sophia, and all the Mosques, the Sea of Marmora, with Mount Olympus in the distance, and the Bosphorus, with the combined British and French fleets. Mr. Burford's Panoramas of the Granada and the Alhambra, and of the Bernese Alps, still also continue open for exhibition.

At the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, it is intended to deliver a lecture on the North-West Passage, from authorities contributed by Captain Inglefield, R.N., in addition to the pictures of Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and the Diorama of the Ocean Mail to the Cape, India, and Australia.

Mr. SAMUEL LOVER promises to appear in the field, through his representative, Mr E. L. Blanc, for whom he has composed certain "Songs and Sayings," which can scarcely fail of popular appreciation.

Madame TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION has been strengthened, for the edification of the loyal, with groups of the Queen, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and Prince Arthur.

The GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Regent's Park, will be open to visitors at sixpence a day, from Christmas-eve to January 8. An ex ensive collection of living fish, and other marine animals, has been made, and a magnificent specimen of the giant ant-eater, two crocodiles, and an immense grisly bear, added.

The ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, in Leicester-square, opens to the visitor both amusement and utility in the photographic department, which is now in full operation.

BALLS and CONCERTS, of course, are properties of the festive season; and the usual nobises of Moirato's Promenade Concerts at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, have appeared. Twenty-four concerts, commencing on the 19th inst., are advertised.

At the ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, the Hungarian Concerts will, probably, continue; while Mr. Hatch, at the SALLE ROBIN, will proceed with his "Irish Tourist;" and Mrs. Gibbs, at the HIBERNIA, next the Polytechnic, continues, we believe, her entertainment of "The Emerald Isle." The POLYTECHNIC itself will, of course, present its numerous attractions; and Mr. Wyld's GREAT GLOBE, in Leicester-square, will continue its daily or, rather, hourly lectures, and the exhibition of its maps, models, and other aids to geograph cal study.

MUSIC.

The Society of British Musicians had their Second Concert of this Season on Monday evening, at Kratz's Rooms, in Berners-street. The instrumental pieces were—Mozart's Quintet in A—for varied principals and stringed instruments; a Trio (MS.) for the pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, by Mr. Aguilar; a Quartet for two violins, viola, and violoncello, by Mr. Tom Barnett; and a "Divertisso" for the pianoforte, with stringed and wind instruments, by Mr. J. H. Griesbach. The vocal music consisted of a song, "Ah, that I could wing my way," composed by Mr. W. Watson, and sung by Miss M. Wells, a canzonet, "Ah, come not," by Mr. H Graves, and sung by Mr. Redfearn; Mr. C. E. Stevens's Duet, "Muse," sung by the Misses Wells; Wallace's Song, "In happy moments," sung by Mr. Walter Bolton; a Song by Mr. W. Watson, "Why should I blush," sung by Miss J. Wells; and Barnett's Duet, "This magic-wove scarf," from the "Mountain Sylph," sung by Miss J. Wells, Mr. Redfearn, and Mr. Bolton. The various performances went off exceedingly well, and were warmly applauded by a crowded audience.

There have been three great performances of the "Messiah" this week—on Wednesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; on Thursday evening, at Exeter Hall, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. Surman; and on Friday evening, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. Costa.

M. Moirato has commenced a series of Promenade Concerts at St. Mart n's Hall, in imitation of those of Jullien The first took place on Monday evenin . There was a large and competent orchestra; Miss Cecly Nott was the vocalist; and a good selection of music was performed to the satisfaction of a numerous assemblage.

The Wednesday Evening Concert of this week was by no means remarkable. Its principal features were Mendelssohn's music in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and a selection from Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl." Madame Amedei sang the scena, "Come per me sereno," "In si barbara sciagura," producing a great effect by her beautiful voice and expressive style. The rest of the miscellaneous music was of an ordinary description.

On Monday last, at the Wolverton Institution, Mr. W. West gave a lecture on the "Clowns and Fools of Shakspeare," with musical illustrations by Miss Vaughan.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—KING'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—The examination for these scholarships, which become annually vacant—one for young ladies and one for young gentlemen—took place on Monday last. The number of candidates was eighteen—seven ladies and eleven gentlemen. The scholars elected were Miss Rose P. Lyne and Mr. John Barnett (re-elected). Miss Rosetta Vinning was re-elected a scholar for one year. Mr John Cheshire was specially commended. The following were commended: Miss Carely and Miss Southgate; and Messrs. Watson, Wheeldon, Schroeder, and Mason.

MADAME MEDORI, who was so duly commended by the English public in the last season at Covent-garden Theatre, now at St. Petersburg, has fully confirmed our judgment of her musical talents. She has performed the characters of "Lucrezia Borgia;" *Alice*, in "Roberto il Diavolo;" *Norma*, in "Don Pasquale;" and *Norma*. In all her characters she has been warmly received.

RICHMOND.—A concert under the immediate patronage of the Duchesses of Gloucester and Cambridge, and the Marchioness of Salisbury, was given on Tuesday evening last, at the Castle Hotel, for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of Richmond. The following eminent artistes kindly assisting to further so excellent an object:—Miss Stabbach and Miss Wells, Mr. J. L. Hatton, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. Wrighton. The concert was fully and fashionably attended.

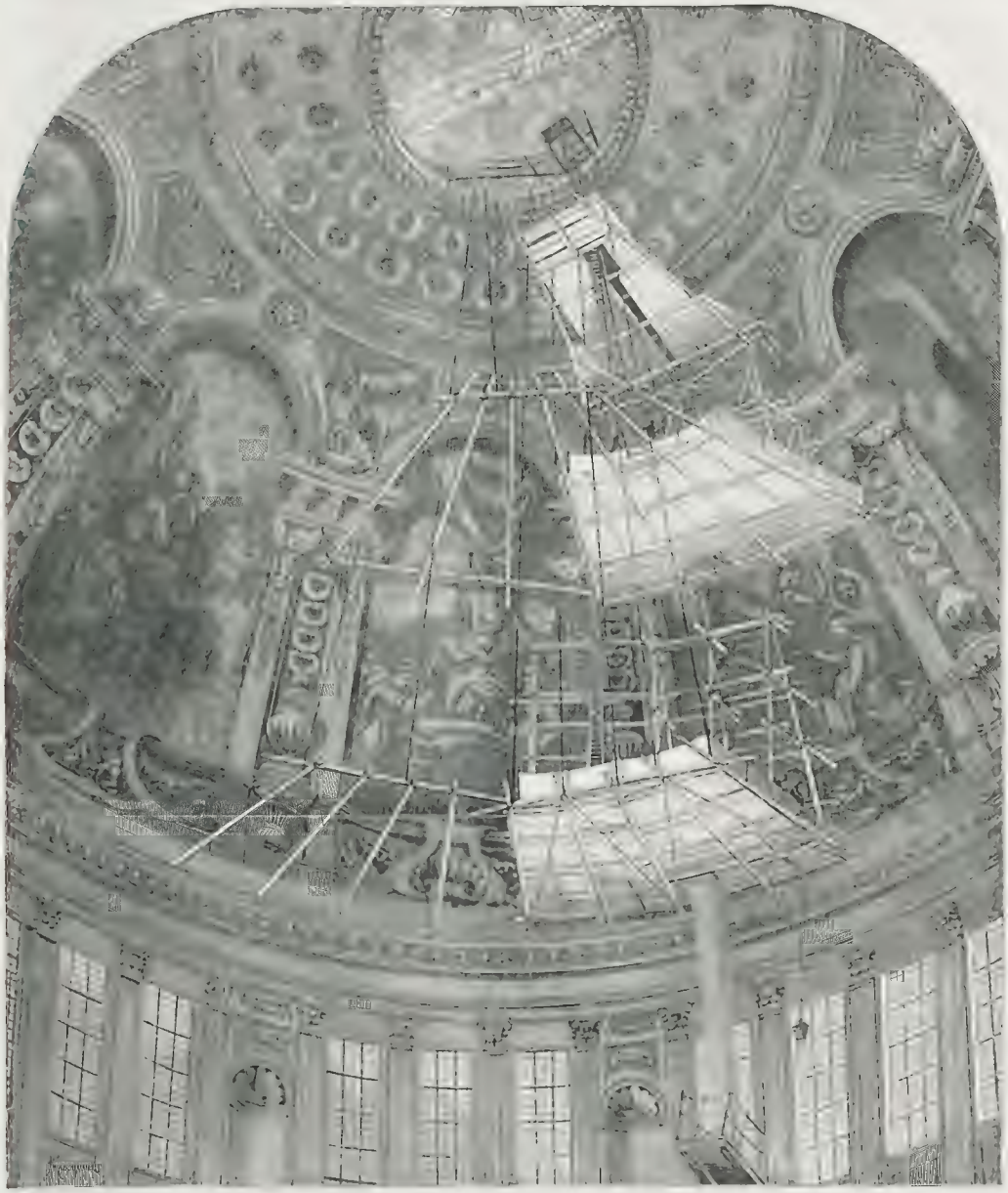
A MISER.—A man, named Beaving, died last week at Chilcompton, Somersetshire, aged 92. He would deny himself almost every necessary, either food, fire, or clothing. After his death there was discovered hid about the cottage nearly £200, principally in guineas and half guineas; several suits of clothes, rotten from lying by; and a quantity of coal in a pantry, which was bought by him about twenty-one years since, but which he was too niggard to burn; also a will, wherein he bequeathed £800, which, it seems, he had put out at interest, together with his other money, &c., to some relatives in America, leaving a poor old relative, who had rendered him every assistance in her power, without a shilling.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

ALTHOUGH, with the exception of the *Keepsake*, the Annuals, strictly so speaking, are defunct, yet London publishers take advantage of the purse-open season of the year to send forth the most enticing of their volumes. Gorgeously-bound books, glowing in crimson, purple, and blue covers, gilt edged, and "got up" with particular taste and attention, litter our table. Nor is the subject matter any longer confined to insipid love stories, drivelling little poems—Odes to "my Canary," or Sonnets "on seeing Miss —— pick up a polyanthus." all styles are consulted; and, accordingly, among the volumes submitted to our contemplation, we find, in addition to those books which one has upon our drawing-room tables and beguile the time of our visitors while awaiting our advent, many of deeper and more serious interest. As, however, at a literary tribunal, all claimants are on an equality as to right of hearing, we must at once commence our task, and taking the first on the pile before us, find we have made a lucky selection in choosing

The Court Album (Bogue). *Place aux dames!* Here we have eleven of the finest of our female art-lecturers presenting for the edification

RESTORATION OF THE PAINTINGS IN THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S.



RESTORATION OF THE PAINTINGS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Sight-seers and holiday-keepers have, for many years past, in their visits to our metropolitan Cathedral, expressed their regret that the paintings of the inner dome have been hidden from mortal eye by the accumulated dirt and grime of years. The blank appearance of the vast church has been a subject of regret from the time of its erection; and the rejection of the offer of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other great painters, to decorate the piers of the building, has long been a tantalising record in its history, and has not been lessened by the spectator looking upward, and there beholding the only attempt at pictorial decoration "in darkness visible." Sir Christopher Wren intended to have lined this dome with mosaic; but, as a cheap substitute for this decoration, Sir James Thornhill was engaged to paint the vast concave with a series of events in the Life of St. Paul, for which the artist is stated by Walpole to have received only *forty shillings a square yard!* They do not possess very great merit: but it should be recollected that they were executed in such a situation as to preclude an artist's best efforts; and, as bargainers say, "consider the price." For many years past, these pictures, viewed from the pavement of the Cathedral, have presented merely indications of forms mingled with patches of broken plaster; from the Whispering Gallery, the sad decay was still more evident; and, upon the lighting of the Cathedral with gas, at the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, the effect was still worse. Whatever may be the merits of Thornhill's pictures, it must be conceded that they were, at least, worthy of being preserved; and their restoration has been often mooted. In 1821, when the new ball was fixed on the dome, attention was drawn to the state of the pictures; but the want of funds, and the great expense of raising a scaffolding for the repair of the plaster, and the restoration of the paintings, prevented anything being done in the matter, which would have been costly; for the proposals included a scaffold built from the ground, and a platform covering the whole area of the dome at its springing. When the circumstances obtained publicity, Mr. Parris, the artist, was induced to contrive a moveable apparatus, by means of which he could readily approach every part of the dome, and thus effect the repair and restoration safely, and at a comparatively small expense; though it should be explained that the plaster had not then suffered to the extent it has since. A model, showing the nature of Mr. Parris's contrivance, was sent to the proper authorities, with a tender to execute the restoration for a moderate sum; but it was stated, in reply, that the Cathedral funds in hand would not warrant the expenditure. The contrivance was approved of by those best able to judge of its capabilities; and among them was Professor Cockerell, conservating architect of the Cathedral; who, in 1829, again brought the proposal before the authorities, and introduced Mr. Parris and his model of the scaffold to the Dean and Chapter, who smiled approbation; but still there were "no funds;" and the model was consigned to the Institute of British Architects. In 1845 the matter was once more agitated, and the late Dean ascended to the Whispering Gallery with Mr. Parris, to ascertain the state of the dome; but the result ended with a repetition of "no funds." About the middle of the last year it was intimated that the paintings were to be restored; but, as the state of the plastering was so much worse than when the first proposal was made by Mr. Parris, it was deemed requisite to raise or construct a scaffold capable of allowing at least eight workmen to operate at one time. This has been effected by Mr. Parris, aided by Mr. Penrose, who has solved the problem very satisfactorily, and at a cost comparatively trifling; and the first pole was raised on March 1. The construction has a strange appearance: it consists of platforms suspended one above the other in the dome, so that the cleaning of the paintings, and the repair of the stucco can be executed simultaneously. From the main cornice above the Whispering-gallery are thrown out a certain number of poles, 32 feet long, the thick end resting on the cornice, and some of them (three out of five) secured by bolts through the wall of the dome. At the other end these are secured to a cross pole, which is carried by three wire ropes passing through the eye of the cupola, and secured to the main timbers of the outer dome. There is a stout flooring of boards upon the poles, and an inclosure round its edge about 3 feet high. At a height of 30 feet above this first floating platform there is

THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.

THE CONVERSION OF THE GAOLER.

THE CURE OF THE CRIPPLE, AT LYSTRA.

PAUL PREACHING AT ATHENS.

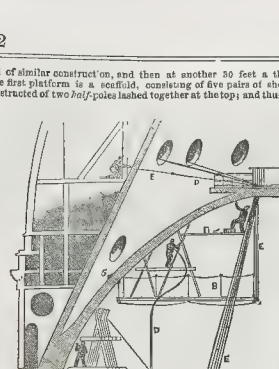
PAUL BEFORE AGRIPPA.

THE BURNING OF THE BOOKS, AT EPHESUS.

THE PUNISHMENT OF ELYMAS, THE SORCERER.

THE SHIPWRECK ON THE ISLAND OF MELITA.

a second of similar construction, and then at another 30 feet a third. Upon the first platform is a scaffold, consisting of five pairs of shears, each constructed of two *half*-poles lashed together at the top; and thus the whole height of the dome for one-eighth of its extent is completed. The contrivance will be better understood by aid of the accompanying diagram:—



A. The platform used by the plasterers.
B. An upper platform used at the commencement of the work—now taken down, as it was found to obstruct the light.
C C C C. Backets used by the painters, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure.
D. Is a gutta percha tube for communicating from above or below.
E E E. Wire ropes sustaining the scaffolding towards the centre of dome.

The height of the platform from the pavement, is 160 feet, and it is the same to the centre of the inner dome, 220 feet. Each rope was tested with eight tons, and there have been as many as twenty-three persons upon the platform at once, since it was completed. Its extent enables the artist to retire twenty-four feet from the picture to see its effect. It is more free from oscillation than a wooden scaffolding would have been, strange as it may appear; and it has not cost half the amount of a wooden erection. It is ascended by a flight of steps or ladder, surrounded with canvas, from a window in the drum of the dome.

Mr. Parris, in commencing his work of restoration, or rather repainting, the pictures, found twenty-five feet of the stucco, all round the dome, so far punished as to require plastering afresh (with lime, sand, and puzzolana), the old work being cut down to the brickwork. Where one quarter of the picture has been repainted, the platforms will be shifted; the lower one being used for the plastering; and the baskets through which the workmen descend to the ground, for the painting.

These are firmly fastened to the ends of the platform, and pass through the opening to the lantern, where they are carried over the floor of the gallery, and thence through the circular openings, and are thus fastened to the upright beam, work, by a combination of neap rope, from D. The end of the platform near the wall of the dome rests upon a roller, and is firmly secured by a ring bolt, which is made to pass through the wall of the inner dome: this is seen in the diagram at E, E, 1 and 5.

out for the painting, as they do not offer any obstruction to the light which comes up from the circle of windows above the Whispering Gallery. Mr. Parris is heightening the tone of the subjects as much light and vigour as possible, and carrying the general colour of the stonework throughout the fabric into the dome. The compartments of Paul and Barnabas at Lystra is finished, and will be seen at once on entering the Architectural Court, when it is all in remarked Mr Parris considers that the pictures were originally painted by Thornhill much lighter than they now appear, and that the bolder oil with which they were worked has darkened. The medium he is now using is encaustic, his own "marble medium."

Putting on one side the vital error in the general arrangement, whereby the endeavour is made by painting to transform the cupola into a drum of upright walls, the pictures are new works of merit, and the heads are painted with much force. The figures are each fourteen feet high.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RICARDO.—The best we have seen of your invention. It shall appear shortly.
H. L. of C. H. C.—In time, my.
H. W. of Wakefield.—It is very good, and shall have issue for when we are less pressed for room.
A. P. BRIDGMAN.—Burns has no officer for two Pawns. We should take his game for choice; but as the position is to be placed out, must decline suggesting "the best first two moves."
A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.—It shall be reported on in the next Number.
J. D. Cargill.—We do not think your solution sound.
C. A. M., Whitehaven.—Feel only correct.
MOPHUSEL.—The *Railway Examiner*, as to be issued with its contemporary in the Western Presidency, has commenced giving a series of exceedingly chess Problems, Games, and articles on the game.
ABSOLO-INTRAM.—You are right to the one. The other you have not yet hit.
C. H. D., Aberdeen.—Send your name and address, and you will soon meet with an opponent.
A and B.—It must reduce his Rook; and, as a penalty for having made a false move, must then play his King.
J. B. L.—You can Castle, after having been checked.
C. F. S., Bromwich.—Thanks. The games are some of them very entertaining, and well deserving publicity. We do like the theory. Your plan for abolishing the "shilling play" in public rooms, is very good in case; there could be no difficulty in getting a station to it: as we believe it is done in Paris; but it is only a place it can be got rid of only by the determination of amateurs not to encourage a system so derogatory to the interests of the game.
R. W. W.—The Problem is certainly not that of the solution, or it would be valueless. This solution you have missed, is very fair.
J. E. B. of Islington.—If I "—" is generally one variation, and that three set, of the solution of No. 513. Suppose Black to move, there is no mate.
P. T. S.—We have not more room, as Chess, at the moving of the members of the ST. GEORGE'S CHESS-CLUB. E. The Club, we understand, will take possession of their new house, No. 53, St. James-street, on the 1st of January. 2. The annual subscription is to be the same as before without any entrance fee, and the members to be exempt from all further pecuniary responsibility.
BAGSHOT.—No, your way of playing must have lost White the game. Black would have double ed his Rook on the Q. Rook's file, before the Pawn could reach the 8th square.
ENIGMATIST, Brighton.—The Black cannot make the move in question.
H. F. K., Sheffield.—It can be proved in five moves.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 513, by J. P., Sigma, T. T. M., A. Z., Omega, Rob, Murphy, L. S. D. S. P. Q. R. M. N. L., G. R. V. R. S., are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 514 by Jack of Worcester, Annabella, Semph, M. P., Gregory, Cupid, J. P. S. A. Z. Brewer, T. J. of Hauworth, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Brewer, M. P., Richmond, "Nemo me impune, &c." Orig, Jack of Worcester, Onyx, Perseus, Achilles, D. D., are correct. All others are wrong.

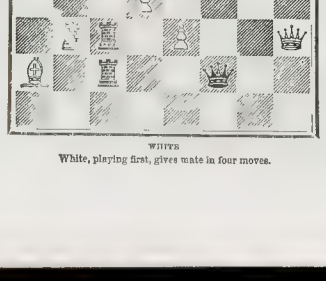
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 512.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K8 th	Forced moves.	3. B to Q 8 2nd	Forced moves.
2. Kt to Q B 8th		4. B or Kt mates	

PROBLEM No. 515.

By E. B. C., of Princeton, U.S.

BLACK.



WHITE

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the amount of business doing in the Market for National Securities has not been extensive prices have kept up remarkably well, considering the progress of events in the East. The firmness in the quotations may be attributed to the steady imports of bullion, the slight additions to the stock of gold in the Bank of England, and the announcement that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is now in a position to pay off the Exchequer Bonds, amounting to £6,042,785, due on the 6th of January, without the necessity of throwing any additional sums into the market. The large amount of Government deposits in the Bank upwards of £10,000,000—Chancellor of the Exchequer has borrowed about £1,000,000 to aid him in reducing our indebtedness.

Very few fluctuations took place in the value of English Stocks on Monday. The Three per Cents Reduced were 94⅞ ⅞, the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95¾ 96¼; Consols for Account, 95¼ ⅝ ¼. In a few hours we were to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 5s. prem. On Tuesday Bank Stock made 210 to 212. The top price of the Three per Cents Reduced was 94⅞; and of the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Long Annuities sold at 5. The Market on Wednesday was steady. The Three per Cents marked 95; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96⅝. On Thursday, the English Stock Market was flat. In price very little change took place, the Three per Cents, for the Account, being quoted at 94⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94⅞ ⅞; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96⅜. Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 5s. prem. Stock Bank Shares have been 8 ⅜, British North American, 85, London Stock, 27½; Oriental Bank Corporation, 4⅝; South Australia, 4⅜; Union of Australia 75; Australasian Agricultural, 47; Berlin Waterworks, 18 ⅜; Ditto, New, 4; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6⅝; South Australian Land, 4½. Albion Insurance, 95. Colonial, 11; Globe, 144 144; Guardian, 80½; Imperial Fire, 37½; Ditto Life, 20; Pelican, 45½; Phœnix, 18½; Royal Exchange, 296; Sun, 131; Universal, 47½; Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation, 27⅜. Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 61⅜, ex. div. and bonus £140,000 from Australia and £40,000 from other quarters. With the specimens of gold. Some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank. The exports have amounted to £241,450 to the East, and about £170,000 to the Continent.

A committee has been lately formed in the City for the purpose of ascertaining what is the actual position of those mining companies who have not yet published any reports of their proceedings. The Committee of the Stock Exchange have offered every facility in their power to aid the investigation. No doubt some curious facts will shortly be elicited.

Foreign Bonds have continued towards firm. Russians especially have kept up extremely well owing to the large heavy purchases on account of the Russian Government. Ecuador Bonds have been 5¼; Greek Four per Cents, 22; Mexican Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 67½ to 69¼; Portuguese Four per Cents, 40⅜; Russian Five per Cents, 110⅜; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; Spanish Three per Cents, 46⅜; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; Four per Cents 96.

For Railway Shares there has been only a moderate inquiry, nevertheless the quotations have kept up extremely well. The following are the closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 23¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5¼; Caledonian, 56¾; Chester and Holyhead, 17; East Anglian, 3¾; Eastern Counties, 13⅝; Great North of England, 84½; Ditto, A. Stock, 60; Great Western, 54; Lancaster and Carlisle, 17¾; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London and Brighton, 100; London and North-Western, 114; London and South-Western, 79; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24¾. Mid-Kent, 8¾; North British, 33; Northern and Eastern, 20; North Staffordshire, 10; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 38; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 60; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 65; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 7¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 163. Hull and Selby, 110; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾; Wilts and Somerset, 99.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 10½; East Anglian, 4¾; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 14; Eastern Union, Six per Cent, 20¾; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 110; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101¾; Norfolk Extension, 1846 10¾; South-Eastern, 24.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsula, 6; Grand Trunk of Canada, Shares and Bonds, 7¾; Great Western of Canada, 20¾; Luxembourg, 7¾; Ditto, Guaranteed, 5¾; Namur and Liege, 8¾; Northern of France, 34⅜; Royal Dutch, 8¾; Royal Swedish, 14.

In Joint Stocks very little has been doing. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 1¾; British Australian Gold, ⅞; St. John del Rey, 3½; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 2¾; Great Polgooth, 1¾; Mariquita, ⅞; New Grenada, 1; Santiago de Cuba, 5⅛; West Grenada, ⅛.

Friday Afternoon.

About an average business has been done in the Consol market to day. The Three per Cents are 94⅞ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94⅞ ⅝; and the New Three and a-Half per Cents, 96 to 96¼. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was very moderate. The following kinds were held steadily, though not to any extent, during the early part of the day. From several of the imports of wheat have been large, viz., rather over 20,000 quarters. A fair average business was transacted in most descriptions, on former terms. Floating cargoes were in request, on Continental account. The above of barley was rather limited and a good demand existed, at late prices. Oats were in fair request for English or Scotch, on former terms. In other articles of the trade little was passing.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 7647 barley, 2080 malt, 3250 oats, 770 flour, 1620. Irish barley, 6000 oats, 15,720. Foreign wheat, 24,240 barley, 4800 oats, 19,950 flour, 3110 beans.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 68s. to 76s.; ditto, white, 68s. to 83s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 68s. to 72s.; ditto, white, 74s. to 80s.; rye, 40s. to 42s.; grinding barley, 32s. to 34s.; distilling, 34s. to 37s.; malting ditto, 46s. to 48s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 62s. to 64s.; ditto, 56s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 67s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincoln tick beans, 38s. to 39s.; potato ditto, 36s. to 38s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 34s. to 36s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 38s.; Pembroke beans, new, 41s. to 43s.; old, 40s. to 42s.; grey peas, 38s. to 42s.; maple, 42s. to 45s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; tick beans, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 40s. to 43s. per quarter. Town-made flours, 40s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 34s. to 36s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s. to 36s. per 280lbs.

Foreign.—French flour, —s. to —s. per sack; American, 25s. to 26s. per barrel.

Sales of Wheat.—The sales of wheat this week are moderate, and prices are barely supported. Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 68s. to 83s.; ditto, white, 68s. to 83s.; Kent and Essex, white, 68s. to 83s.; Odessa, 56s. to 58s.; Marianopoli, 53s. to 55s. per quarter; Dantzic, 10s. to 15s. per cwt.; Brown Russian and Ukraine, 50s. to 53s.; white ditto, 52s. to 54s.; red ditto, 50s. to 52s. per cwt.; English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 to £9 5s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 6s. to 6s. 10s. per ton. Canary, 57s. per quarter. English linseed, 56s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 64s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s. to 52s.; do. pipe sd, 52s. to 55s. per quarter; Dantzic, 10s. to 15s. per cwt.; Brown Russian and Ukraine, 50s. to 53s.; white ditto, 52s. to 54s.; red ditto, 50s. to 52s. per cwt. English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 to £9 5s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 6s. to 6s. 10s. per ton. Canary, 57s. per quarter. English linseed, 56s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 64s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s. to 52s.; do. pipe sd, 52s. to 55s. per quarter; Dantzic, 10s. to 15s. per cwt.; Brown Russian and Ukraine, 50s. to 53s.; white ditto, 52s. to 54s.; red ditto, 50s. to 52s. per cwt.

Imports of Foreign Corn.—The imports of wheat in the week ending the 17th inst. were 20,000 quarters; barley, 4,000; oats, 19,000; flour, 12,000 barrels.

Imports of Foreign Cattle.—The imports of cattle into London during the week ending the 17th inst. were 1,000 oxen, 3,000 sheep, 200 calves, and 100 pigs.

Smithfield Cattle Market (Friday).—The supply of beasts in this market was moderate, but that of sheep was large. Prices of both kinds were lower than on Monday last. Calves and pigs were dull sale, at barely last week's currency.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—A steady but quiet business has been transacted, at the following quotations:—

Beef, from 2s. to 4s.; mutton, 2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. by the carcass. Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime large ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large coarse mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large pigs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.

Corn Trade.—Mark Lane, Monday.—Arrivals of wheat and barley from our own coast and from Ireland were moderate this week, but those of oats were large. The supply of foreign grain was also large. In the early part of the week the trade was dull, and prices were lower. Towards the end of the week there was a slight improvement, and prices were fully supported. The following were the quotations:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 68s. to 76s.; ditto, white, 68s. to 83s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 68s. to 72s.; ditto, white, 74s. to 80s.; rye, 40s. to 42s.; grinding barley, 32s. to 34s.; distilling, 34s. to 37s.; malting ditto, 46s. to 48s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 62s. to 64s.; ditto, 56s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 67s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincoln tick beans, 38s. to 39s.; potato ditto, 36s. to 38s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 34s. to 36s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 38s.; Pembroke beans, new, 41s. to 43s.; old, 40s. to 42s.; grey peas, 38s. to 42s.; maple, 42s. to 45s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; tick beans, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 40s. to 43s. per quarter. Town-made flours, 40s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 34s. to 36s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s. to 36s. per 280lbs.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 16.

STAFF.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major General the Honourable Sir G. Cathcart, K.C.B., to be Major General on the Staff on the Cape of Good Hope, to act as Adjutant-General to the Forces there, vice Lieut.-General Sir G. Brown, K.C.H.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon F. Power, recently on the East India Company's Service, at Liverpool, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class to act as Principal Medical Officer at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Lieut.-Colonel Ward, to embark.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Dr. Owen Rees, Physician to the Forces, vice Mackenzie; J. H. Lees, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Mackenzie.

6 REGIMENTS.

6 A. SCRIVENER, 6th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by Purchase, vice Archer, Brevet, retires. T. ARCHER, Brain, retires, vice Scrivener, 6th Dragoons. R. WARD and W. BISHOP, Hartford-road, Cambridge town, Soldiers. D. MATHIAS, Bandsman, Aberdeenshire.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HINDE, Bedford, grocer. C. AMBROSE, Shoreditch, ironmonger. H. WHEELER, Richmond, baker. W. CUTLER, Lambeth, builder. J. Isle of Wight, surgeon. R. F. HOLME, Hammersmith, coach builder. J. HAYWARD, Gloucester, cook. J. INGLE, Wisbech, linen draper. J. JOHNSON, Hull, merchant. J. DENNIS, Leeds, estate agent. J. ANDREW, Manchester, cabinet maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W. HUNTER, Cairnie Aberdeenshire, overseer. S. M. RUSS, Esq. (Dresser), Aldie, Rossshire. I. MUNTON, Campbell-town, Argyllshire, ironmonger. J. HADDEN, Pollockshaws, near Glasgow, builder. J. M'PHERSON, Perth, draper.

BIRTHS.

CHESELYN.—On the 14th inst., at Asfordby Grange, Melton Mowbray, the wife of Captain Cheslyn, of a son.

FELLOWS.—On the 14th inst., at Rickmansworth, Herts, the wife of H. W. Fellows, Esq., of a daughter.

FINNE.—On the 13th inst., at Sythett, Bengal, the wife of Colonel Finne, of 8th Regiment Light Infantry, of a daughter.

HUNTER.—On the 18th inst., at Torquay, the wife of Sir Paul Hunter, Bart., of a son and heir.

POOKE.—On the 14th inst., at the Vicarage, Keevil, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Poore, of a son.

TUCOMBE.—On the 12th inst., at Chalk Hill, Watford, Herts, the wife of George Tucombe, jun., C.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LOWTHER—PARKE.—On the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Lowther, Esq., youngest son of the Hon. Colonel Lowther, and H.M. Secretary of Legation at Naples, to Charlotte Alice, daughter of the Right Hon. Baron Parke.

MORRIS—WHITEHEAD.—On the 12th inst., at Chard, the Rev. H. C. G. Morris, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, to Alice Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. R. White-head, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, Rural Dean, Vicar of Chard and Timbercombe.

SMITH—RAMBRIDGE.—On the 20th inst., at Brighton, F. G. Smith, Esq., of the Oaks, Woodchester, to Josslin Annette, only daughter of P. D. Bambridge, Esq., of Barrow Hedges, Carshalton.

VERNON—PAGET.—On the 15th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Hon. and Rev. J. V. Vernon, Rector of Nuthall and Kirkby, in the county of Nottingham, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.

DEATHS.

BIRD.—On the 11th inst., at Mordiford Rectory, Herefordshire aged 61, Rachel, wife of the Rev. C. J. Bird, and third daughter of the late Rev. F. Glover, of Barmer, Norfolk.

BRIDGEMAN.—On the 15th inst., at Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. G. Bridgeman.

CHOWTON.—December 17th, at Hazeley, the Hon. F. M. Wa-legrave, infant daughter of Viscountess Chewton.

DOLLEWORTH.—At Ramsbridge-villas, on the 14th inst., William Houldsworth Esq., of Glossow.

HOWDEN.—On the 13th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Dowager Lady Howden, aged 80.

MONE.—On the 13th ult., at Cork, aged 74, Miss Louisa Mone, of Moneby, county Waterford. This lady was a granddaughter of the first Viscount Mountcashell, and is succeeded in her real and personal estates by her nephew, William Mone, Esq.

POLIDORI.—At Park-villas East, Regent's-park, in his 81st year, Gaetano Polidori.

SMITH.—On the 27th ult., Mr. Smith, of Albion House, Pimlico aged 68.

On the 3rd inst., his grandson, aged six months; and on the 13th inst., after a lengthened illness, his only son, William, aged 33.

WARDLAW.—On the 17th inst. at Easter House, near Glasgow, the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. aged 79.

MAS.—On the 14th inst., at Allen house, Philadelphia, Countess of Mar and Kellie.

PETERSTONBAUGH.—At Brighton, county Westmeath, Thomas James Petherstonbaugh, aged sixty three.

PRINGLE.—On the 3rd inst., John Pringle, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Roxburghshire.

THE MARKETS.

Friday Afternoon.

About an average business has been done in the Consol market to day. The Three per Cents are 94⅞ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94⅞ ⅝; and the New Three and a-Half per Cents, 96 to 96¼. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are steady.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—By Special Desire. Last Night but Three. This Evening (Saturday) will be performed, and greatly improved, ON BOXING-NIGHT, DEC. 26, and during the week, the New Comedy of the PEOPLE OF HASTY, by Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Compton, W. Farren, H. Cool, Rogers, Mes. L. S. Buckingham, Miss Fitzgerald, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, with a New Grand Scenic Interlude Pantomime, Combination, and Effects. At Every Story, call it HARLEQUIN and the Three Bears, or, Life's Silver Hair and the Fairies' Bridal; the First Pantomime ever produced at the Theatre Silverhair (somebody has been lying in my bed), Miss Lydia Thompson; Hiss, Mr. J. Maddox; Columbine, Miss Mary Keeley; and the Italian Opera; Pantaloon, Mr. W. A. Barnes; Clown, Mr. Harry Marshall.—Performances commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven o'Clock.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-st.—Last week.—Monday and Tuesday, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. After which on MONDAY, DEC. 26th, will be produced, and a New Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, entitled HARLEQUIN and the MILLER and his MEN, or, King Salamander and the Fairy of the Lamp Lake. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday the Lancers—or, the Gentlemen's Gun. Wednesday, the Rivals. And the Pantomime every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—EVERY NIGHT, the popular Melodrama of the MINT of GOLD—or, the Lost Ship and the Wild Flower of Mexico. With its Legendary Spectacle of MAMMON HILL—or, the Spirit Bride. Meadows, Cowen, Keeley, Wigman, M. Keeley, Cuthbert, F. Matlox, Leigh Murray, and Misses H. Wilmore, Keeley, F. Bedford, R. Gwyn, C. Boleyn, Parselle &c.

ASTLEY'S.—MONDAY, Dec. 26, The WISE ELEPHANTS of the East; or, The Magic Gems. Mr. Wieland's Elephants will appear. The ARENA and Mr. Wieland's Performing Steed will be under the Direction of Mr. Pauncefort Bunn. Before the Pantomime, BILLY BUTTON and the BEEFEATER, or, Harlequin and the Ladies' Favourite.

MR. J. WILLIAM WALLACK begs respectfully to inform the Public that, on BOXING-NIGHT, DEC. 26th, will be produced at the ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE, a grand Comic Christmas Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN KING LUCY MISGUIDED, LADY LEE, OLD LONDON-BRIDGE, &c. &c. &c. The astonishing Bavarian children from America, will also appear every evening.—Prices as usual.

WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS, Exeter-hall.—CHRISTMAS WEEK.—Miss Lucy Franklin will appear on WEDNESDAY NEXT, DEC. 28. CHARLES SAINTON, Esq., for positively One Night only. Miss Pyne and Mr. Wm. Harrison will appear, and Mr. Lazarus will perform. The Performance will consist of selections from Mozart's Opera "Zauberflöte" and the MAGIC FLUTE. Also which Selections from MARITANA, and other popular Vocal Music. Grand Symphony, Mr. W. G. Cusins (who will perform W. Sterndale Bennett's Pianoforte Concerto in F minor); Concertina, Mr. Blagrove; Quadrilles, Mr. Hughes, Violoncello, Mr. Howell. Admission, 1s.; 2s. 6d.; 3s., and Stalls, 5s.

MR. GEORGE GENGE respectfully announces that his ANNUAL CONCERT and BALL will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY Evening, January the 3rd, 1854, at which the following artists will appear:—Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Caroline Felton, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Wells, Miss J. Wells, Mrs. Theodore Distin, Mr. A. Frost, Mr. George Perren, Mr. Lawler, Herr Jaeghlemann, Mr. Frank Biddle, and Mr. Henry Smith, from America. Conductors, Mr. George Case; Signor Piatti, the Almost Conductor, Herr Meyer Lutz. The Concert will commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. At the conclusion will follow the Ball, for which Mr. G. has secured Adams's celebrated Quadrille Band. Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Pasquier. Tickets to the Concert, Ball, and Supper-room, 10s. 6d. each. Master's Private Boxes, 10l. 10s. Stalls, 1l. 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Lord and Hodgson, Oxford-street; D'Almaine and Jefferys's Repositories, and of Mr. Genge, Peckham grove.

THE HIBERNIA, next the Polytechnic.—Every Evening at Eight, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Mornings at Three. Mrs GIBBS (Scene by Miss GRADWELL), Misses, and Pantomimic Entertainments, THE EMERALD ISLE. Songs, Legends, Traditions, Anecdotes of the Sister Isle. Also, the Magnificent Scenery of the LAKES of KILLARNEY. Reserved, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d.

CHRISTMAS WEEK.—Mr ALBERT SMITH will give his ASCENT of MONT BLANC Every Morning, at Two o'clock, and every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, at our St. Martin's-le-Grand Work. Stalls can be secured at the door either every day, from 11 to 4.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

LEICESTER-SQUARE.—J. R. SMITH'S LA TOUR d'EUROPE, and ASCENT of MONT BLANC and VESUVIUS, is now open for the season. Daily, at Three and Eight o'clock. Acknowledged by the public press as one of the largest, most interesting and instructive exhibitions in London. Stalls, 3s.; reserved, 2s.; middle seats, 1s.

HINDOSTAN.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. By particular request this GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of CALCUTTA to the HIMALAYAS, is NOW OPEN Daily at Two and Eight o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar. Extra accommodation. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Old Indian photographs Invited. N. 168, New Bond-street.

THE EXHIBITION of the ELEMENTARY WORKS of STUDENTS in all the SCHOOLS of ART of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, with Specimens of Examination Papers, will be opened at KENSINGTON GORE, on TUESDAY, 27th inst. Admission 1s.Ed., daily from ten till four.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—Dr. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, Portland-st., Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic. OPEN Every Day and Evening, from Ten hours—excepting on Wednesdays and Fridays, from Two till Five, during which hours, Ladies only are admitted. Explanatory Lectures delivered by Dr. Leach, and for ladies by Mrs. Leach. Admission, 1s.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION of FOUNTAIN, PIGEONS, and RABBITS will be held at the S.E.R. Baker-street Bazaar, London on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 11th, 12th, and 13th of JANUARY, 1854. Entries close Wednesday, December 28th, 1853.

WILLIAM HOPCRAFT
JAMES HENRY GATLING } Secretaries.
Offices at the Bazaar

GRAND GERMAN FAIR (under distinguished patronage) in the GALLERIES of the PORTLAND BAZAAR, Regent-street.—The most extensive and magnificent collection of Toys, Bonbons, and Christmas Tree Ornaments ever exhibited. The whole imported direct from the manufactories expressively for the German Fair. Open from Ten o'clock in the forenoon to Five. The musical arrangements under the direction of Monsieur Perry.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First Exhibition of PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES, magnified about 40,000 times on the Disc, with an entirely new Series of Dissolving Views. LECTURE by Dr. Bachhoffner on Wilkie's New Fact. The Electric Telegraph. In LECTURE by Prof. Pepper, Esq., on Spontaneous Combustion, with the most Extensive Apparatus ever Exhibited. Dissolving Views, illustrated by the Oxy-hydrogen Microscope, combined. "The Road the River, and the Rail," by H. P. Carpenter, Esq., assisted by Miss Bubb. Admission 1s.; 2s.; Quarter to Four, and every Evening, 6d. Saturday at Noon 6d.—Open Mornings at 2 Evenings.—Admission, 1s., Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. and Mrs GEORGE BARNETT, at Willis's Rooms, 41, Brewer-street, (under sentence Private Lessons in the Valse, Polka, &c., at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age. An Evening Academy, Mondays and Fridays. Juvenile Academy, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Schools and Families attended by Mrs Barnett. Hand Night, Friday, December 30th.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

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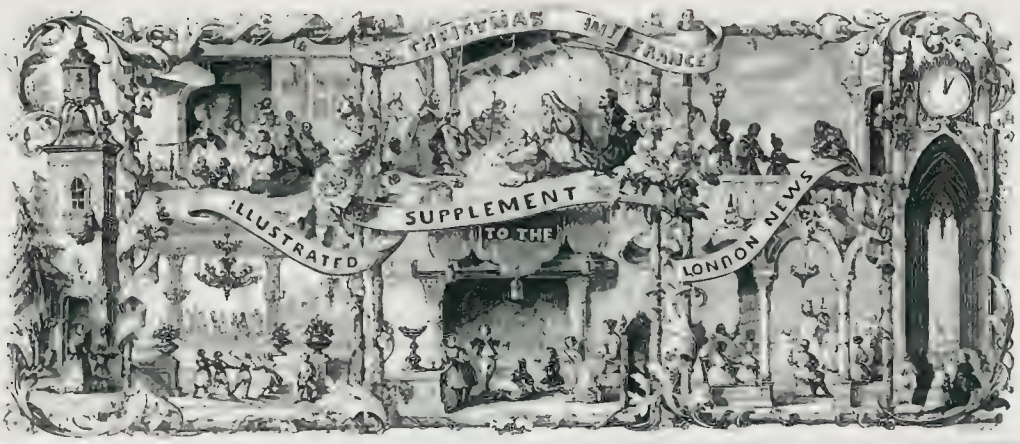

VOL. XXIII. LONDON, DECEMBER 24, 1853. GRATIS

MIDNIGHT MASS AT THE MADELEINE, PARIS. — DRAWN BY PH. BLANCHARD.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS.

By M. Charton.

Noël! Noël! disons trois fois Noël!
Chantons de cœur Noël pour complaire à Noël!

Midnight strikes! All the clocks of Paris ring, chime, buzz: all the cradles (of the infant Jesus) are decked with leaves and illuminated. But the small churches—sombre, poor, and naked—open their doors in vain: people pass by without stopping before their dark and deserted portals, or their windows which the feeble light within scarcely serves to illuminate. The multitude are hastening towards Notre-Dame, the Madeleine, Notre-Dame de Lorette, Saint-Vincent de Paul, Saint-Roch, Saint-Sulpice, or Sainte-Geneviève; and soon the waves of that living sea pour into those vast sanctuaries, all glittering with pictures, sculpture, gold, and lights, resonant with the chaunt of priests, the murmur of prayers, and the noise of footsteps. It is a brilliant and admirable spectacle for the eyes; but is it equally so for the mind? Is it, in truth, a real piety which calls together, at this hour of the night, beneath the sacred vaults these crowds of men and women, of old and young, of rich and poor? Alas! if suddenly a voice should sound from on high, uttering in a tone like thunder: "All ye that in this House of God, think not of God, depart! Ye that pray not, depart! Ye that came here solely out of worldly curiosity, depart! Ye that nourish in your hearts frivolous or guilty passions, depart! Depart, indifferent and forgetful souls! Souls without faith, depart!" Oh! what a sudden terror would blench all these faces! With what haste these pretended Christians would rush dismayed towards the doors! How easy it would be to count, in a few seconds, the rare and truely faithful bending to the earth, and fervently imploring the divine mercy in the midst of the silence and the solitude!

It is sad to think that the Midnight Mass should be one of the ceremonies which give the most trouble to the Parisian police. Whilst the Swiss (beadles) with their silver mounted canes and their innocent *hallebardes*, give chase to dogs and to school-boys of small invention, who empty bottles of ink into the fountains of holy water, and laugh at the black spots which pious women make upon their foreheads, the police agents glide into the crowd, observe and spy, and surprise more than one hand insinuating itself into the pockets of the lookers-on. But to be impartial, we must acknowledge that these scandals are not peculiar to our century. They have existed almost in every age, and more than once the ceremony of the Midnight Mass has been altogether proscribed. Mercier, the author of the *Tableau de Paris*, relates that in his time armed soldiers had to be stationed at intervals of twenty paces in the church of Saint-Sulpice, in order to check the impudence and audacity of the youth of both sexes assembled there.

If Christmas-night is the only one in the year on which churches are frequented, it is also the only one on which the custom of taking supper is generally preserved. Where is the humble home in which, midnight passed, the *réveillon* is not heard? On the first floors the tables are covered with wax-lights, flowers, oysters, turbots, *pâtés de foie gras, galantines, truffes*, fruits and champagne. At the *reveillon* of the garret and the porter's lodge, there is nothing more than a piece of that meat, which is the abhorrence of the Jews, smoking upon the gridiron, with, perhaps, some fritters, roasted chesnuts, and a pitcher of cider. Add to these a few old songs and the entertainment is complete. This last dish, not the least enjoyed, no longer enlivens the suppers of the rich; their ears have become too delicate for the choruses of their fathers. People still find pleasure, however, in some saloons in hearing couplets in which the wit excels the music, and sallies, decently joyous, provoke the smile. Such couplets are usually sung by artistes; but artistes like Nodaud, the poet-musician, and the comic Levasseur, are not to be found every day. After the repast and the songs, the juveniles dance the *cadillon*: the elder people, and those who call themselves reasonables, sit round the card-tables, scowl and dispute at whist with a sour politeness; and cast, from time to time, a look of envy towards the rows of ices or the punch which groups of idlers lay violent lands upon in the passage.

At length the dawn is about to appear, the lamps grow pale, the weary faces grow white, the cotillons and the whist are over, the visitors retire to their own abodes; but there is a noise of gliding footsteps in the rooms of the little children. Behold! what a strange circumstance! Before all the mantel-pieces of Paris are ranged, with a wonderful symmetry, charming little shoes, pretty little *bottines*, miniature slippers, and, at the extremities of the *faubourgs*, poor little sabots! It will be asked, what all those tiny little boots and shoes are doing there? There are enough of them to cover the feet of all the inhabitants of the vast kingdom of Lilliput. What are they doing there? They are waiting for a beautiful little luminous hand to descend from heaven to fill them with preserved fruits and bonbons! In the olden time the presents intended for children were fastened to the two ends of the Yule Log. Later an attempt was made to introduce into France the Christmas-tree, which, in a large portion of Europe, has superseded the Yule Log. But it is most usual to keep to the simple custom of filling the little shoes with bonbons, which more than one mother, *ouvrière et bourgeoise*, has had the foresight to reserve for that purpose. We will not venture to say that, whilst the good mother or the elder sister is stealthily approaching the hearth and stooping down, one of the little sleepers, kept awake with expectation, does not open his eyelids slily, and say to himself: "Ah! I was sure it was not Child Jesus!" But the prudent child will take care not to confess that he has discovered the mystery: he has too much interest in being cheated next Christmas-day: and in a few hours the room will ring with his cries of false surprise but real gratification.

CHRISTMAS IN THE PROVINCES.

By M. Charton.

The provincial towns, seeing that the old customs are abandoned by the Parisians, have no great desire to preserve them any longer. That which ceases to amuse Paris, is not worthy to amuse the *préfectures* and the *sous-préfectures*. Better a thousand times *ennui* than a diversion which is no longer the fashion in the capital. The programme is therefore simple: after the mass will come the *réveillon*; there will be no singing, but there will be dancing if Messrs., the lawyers' clerks, do not consider this diversion beneath their dignity, or do not prefer risking their month's salary at whist. Happy are the children of the provinces that Paris has not yet abolished the *bonbons* in the little shoes!

In order to find traces of the old customs of Christmas, we must leave the large cities, the small towns, the great boroughs, and the large villages behind us, and wander away into the fields, at a wide distance from the high roads, and, above all, from the lines of railway. But go as far as we may, we shall nowhere find that the fête of Christmas-day is celebrated with all its ancient traditions. The ceremonies used to commence long before the solemn day arrived. Rustic musicians, called "*Hautbois de l'Avent*," blew their instruments from house to house, beginning at nine o'clock in the evening and ending at midnight, during the four Sundays preceding Christmas-day, which were called, with their weeks, the *Temps de l'Avent*. On the morning of the eventful day they accompanied the seigneur, the provost, and the seneschal to the *pare des coultres forestiares*; an enclosure, adjoining the chateau, in which the cattle of the poor peasants were shut up for having had the audacity to browse a little grass or a few sprouts in the seigneur's domaine. The provost and the seneschal after having made the sign of the cross, and repeated aloud three times: "*Pax sit inter vos!*" opened the barrier of the park and restored to their owners the guilty oxen and asses, if it should so happen that there were any. At night-fall the fires of all the houses were extinguished. Brands were then lighted at the lamp of the Virgin in the church and blessed by the *curé*; the people then traversed the whole country round about, bearing in their hands these flaming branches, which, on their return home, served as a means of rekindling the fires; foremost among which was the famous Log known by the name of the Yule Log or the *coque de Noël*. It very rarely happened that the enormous Log was entirely consumed; and its remnants were carefully preserved until the following Christmas. While the Log was burning the children retired into a corner of the room and repeated prayers: the elder portion of the party took advantage of the interval to attach to the ends, the spiced sweetmeats and packets intended for the young folks. At the same moment a branch of ivy was suspended from the chimney piece. At this signal, received with joyous shouts, the boys embraced the little girls, tearing away, for every kiss, a leaf of the ivy-bough until it was left entirely bare. Out of doors, in the field or the court-yard of the chateau, the people amused themselves in a thousand different ways; some mounted upon the carts by the side of the musicians; some went about in disguise as at the carnival; some carried banners with tongues represented upon them, crying: "False tongues, we will skin them all, since they are good for nothing!" Others again made grimaces as if they wished to bite the moon, to break a needle with their knees, or to stop the four winds with their hands. At midnight all the games ceased; the bells rang slowly; on all sides the merry-makers flocked towards the churches, with pitch torches or tarred brands. After the mass the congregation chaunted the Christmas Carols or *Noëls*, as they are called, and returned home again, singing all the way, to sup before their burning Yule Log, unless the liberality of the seigneur should have provided them with a grand *réveillon* in the vast hall of the chateau.

There are no such fêtes now-a-day in France: but the Noël is still celebrated with a portion of the ancient piety and solemnity in some of the provinces.

In Britany, in the district of Tregnier, for example, troops of boys and girls disperse themselves on all sides, when the night sets in, and sing Noëls at the corner of the *carrefour*.

In Burgundy, nothing of the olden time has been preserved except good humour and glad songs; and more guests may be seen at the *réveillons* than Christians at the mass. The old men still repeat by rote several of the celebrated ancient *Noëls bourgumois*, in which the native Burgundian wit is more abundant than the piety.

In Normandy, the custom of beginning the year on Christmas-day was preserved for many centuries. The midnight fête was then a more solemn one than it is at present, and its symbolical meaning more easily understood by simple minds. Christmas-day was a more manifest signal for universal renovation. Religion, nature, customs, business, the affections, all seemed to re-unite on that anniversary of regeneration, to start afresh with renewed activity in all the various directions of human life. There was a singular emblem of this idea in the monasteries of the olden time: on Christmas-eve the monks were authorized to take a bath and change their garments, as they had great need, poor fellows! but it was at the same time a symbolical way of saying to all Christians: "Purify your consciences, renovate your hearts!" The symbol is forgotten—the lessons remains. After every year of fatigues and trials, have we not all great need to cast aside our old garments and to bathe our hearts at a new fountain of resolution and hope?

THE STONES OF PLOUHINEC.

A CHRISTMAS LEGEND.

By ÉMILE SOUVESTRE

Plouhinec is a poor town beyond Hennebon, in the vicinity of the sea. There is nothing to be seen around it but heaths and small pine woods; and the parish has never possessed enough grass to feed an ox for the slaughter-house, nor enough bran to fatten a descendant of the Rohans (1).

But if the inhabitants are destitute of corn and cattle, they have more flints than would serve to build Lorient. And beyond the town is a large heath in which the Korigans have erected two rows of long stones, that might be mistaken for an avenue if they led any where.

Near these stones, towards the banks of the river Intel, there once lived a man called Marzinne: he was rich, for the district; that is to say, he could salt a little pig every year, eat black bread *à discrétion*, and purchase a pair of *sabots* on the *dimanche du Launer* (Easter-Sunday).

Marzinne was considered a proud man in the country, and had refused his sister Rozenne to several young men who "earned their bread by the sweat of their brows."

Among these was a youth called Bernez, a hard-worker and a worthy Christian, who had brought nothing legitimate into the world with him, except a willing heart. Bernez had known Rozenne when she was a little child; he had then just arrived from Ponscarff-Bride, to work in the parish, and she had often followed him singing the song that the children repeat to all who come from his country:

Ponscarff Bride,
Cl air de chèvre, bée. Ba-a-ah!

This first brought them together, and by degrees, in proportion as Rozenne grew up, the attachment of Bernez increased;—until one day he found himself in love, *comme les Anglais sont dames*, that is to say, without knowing why.

It is easy to understand that the refusal of Marzinne was to him a heart-breaking circumstance; nevertheless he did not lose courage, for Rozenne continued to receive him well and to sing to him with smiles the old chorus composed for those that come from Ponscarff.

It was on the night of Christmas-day, and as the stormy weather had put a stop to all out-of-door labour, the farmers assembled together, and with them several young men of the neighbourhood, among whom was Bernez. The master of the house who wished to show how large a heart he had, had caused a supper of puddings and *bouillie de froment au miel* (porridge and honey) to be prepared. All eyes were turned towards the fire, except those of Bernez, who looked upon his dear *Rozennik*.

But lo! Just as the seats had been drawn up to the tables and the wooden spoons planted *en rond* in the basin, an old man threw open the door hastily and wished every body a good appetite.

It was a beggar of Pluvigner who never went to church, and of whom honest folks were afraid. People accused him of casting charms upon the cattle, of blackening the corn, and of selling magic herbs to the wrestlers. Some even suspected him of being able to turn himself into a hobgobbin.

Nevertheless, as he wore the clothes of a poor man, the farmer allowed him to approach the fire; he even let him have a three-legged stool to sit upon, and treated him like a guest.

When the sorcerer had finished eating, he asked if he might have a night's lodging, and Bernez went to open the door of the stable for him, where there were only an old donkey and a thin ox. So the beggar lay down between them to warm himself, and rested his head upon a sack of heath. But just as he was about to fall asleep, midnight struck. The old ass shook its long ears and turned towards the meagre ox.

"Well, cousin, how have you been since last Christmas, when I spoke to you?" asked the ass, in a friendly tone.

Instead of replying the other animal glanced towards the beggar.

"It is a great pity that the Trinity has accorded us the gift of speech on Christmas-night," said he, in a sulky tone; "and thus recompensed us for the assistance our ancestors rendered to the birth of Jesus, if we are to have for an auditor such a good-for-nothing as this beggar."

"You are a very proud animal, M. de Ker-Meuglant," resumed the ass gayly: "I have more right to complain;—I, the chief of whose family formerly carried the Christ to Jerusalem, as is proved by the cross which has since been marked between our shoulders; but I know how to be contented with the blessings which the Trinity accords to me. Do you not see, besides, that the sorcerer is asleep?"

"All his sorceries have not sufficed to enrich him," replied the ox; "and he damns himself for very little. The devil has not even given him notice of the fine chance he will have, in a few days—and close by this place, too."

"What fine chance?" asked the ass.

"What that," replied the ox; "do you not know then that, every hundred years, the stones on the heath of Plouhinec drink in the river Intel, and that during this time the treasures hidden under them are brought to light?"

"Ah! I recollect now," interrupted the ass; "but the stones return so quickly to their places, that it is impossible to avoid being crushed by them, unless you take with you, to preserve yourself against the danger, a branch of the Herb of the Cross, surrounded by sprigs of clover with five leaves."

"And moreover," added the ox, "the treasures that you have taken away will crumble into dust unless you give in return a damned soul; for nothing less than the death of a Christian will bribe the demon to allow you to enjoy in peace the riches of Plouhinec."

The beggar who had listened to all this conversation scarcely dared to breathe.

"Ah! dear animals! my little hearts!" thought the beggar to himself; "you have just made me richer than all the *bourgeois* of Vannes and Lorient: be assured, the sorcerer of Pluvigner will not damn himself for nothing any more."

He then fell asleep, and in the morrow at day-break, he was in the fields seeking the "Herb of the Cross," and the clover with five leaves. He was obliged to search for a long time and to plunge deep into the country, where the air is warmer and the plants are always green. At length, on New-Years-eve, he reappeared at Plouhinec, looking like a weasel that has found its way to a dove-cot.

As he was crossing over the heath, he perceived Bernez occupied in striking a pointed hammer against one of the highest stones.

"God help me!" cried the sorcerer, laughing; "are you going to carve a house out of this column?"

"No," replied Bernez, quietly; "but since I am out of work for the moment, I thought that if I were to trace a Cross upon one of these accursed stones, I would do a work agreeable to God, who would recompense me sooner or later."

"You have then something to ask of him?" observed the old man.

"All Christians have to ask of him the safety of their souls," replied the young man.

"And have you not also something to ask him about Rozenne?" added the beggar, in a lower tone.

Bernez looked at him.

"Ah! you know, then?" he resumed; "but after all, there is no shame or sin in it; for if I do seek the young girl, it will be to lead her before the *curé*. Unhappily, however, Marzinne wants a brother-in-law who can count more *réales* than I have hairs on my head."

"And if I put you in the way of obtaining more *louis d'or* than Marzinne has of *réales*?" said the sorcerer, in a whisper.

"You!" exclaimed Bernez.

"Me."

"What would you ask then in return"

"No more than a remembrance in your prayers."

"There would then be no need of my compromising the safety of my soul?"

"It would only require courage."

"Then tell me what I am to do!" exclaimed Bernez, dropping his hammer on the ground. "I am ready to expose myself to thirty deaths, for I would rather marry and die, than live without marrying."

When the beggar perceived that the young man was so well disposed, he related to him how on the coming night the treasures would be displayed, but did not inform him of the means of avoiding the stones on their return. The young man, thinking it only required courage and promptitude, resumed

"As sure as there are three persons in one God, I will profit by the occasion, old man, and my life will be at your service for the hint you have given me. Let me only finish the cross which I have commenced to carve upon this stone, and when the time arrives I will rejoin you near the little pine-wood."

Bernez kept his word, and arrived at the appointed place an hour before midnight. He found the beggar waiting for him, with a wallet in each hand and one round his neck.

"Come," said he to the young man, "sit down there and think of what you will be when you have all the silver and gold and precious stones at your command."

The young man sat down on the ground and replied:

"When I have the silver at my command I will give to my sweet Rozennik all that she desires, and all that she has ever desired, from lilacs up to silk and from bread up to oranges."

"And when you have the gold at your command?" added the sorcerer.

"When I have the gold at my command," said the boy, "I will make the parents of Rozennik rich, and all the friends of her parents to the farthest limits of the parish."

"And when you have the jewels and precious stones?" said the old man.

"Then," cried Bernez, "I will make all men happy upon the earth, and say that it was Rozennik who wished me to do so."

While they were talking in this manner the hour passed and midnight struck.

At that very instant they heard a great noise upon the heath, and they saw, by the light of the stars, all the large stones leaving their places and rushing towards the river Intel. They descended the length of the hill-side, bruising the earth as they went, and tumbling against each other like drunken giants. Passing beside the two men they disappeared in the darkness.

Then the beggar ran towards the heath followed by Bernez, and in those places where a short time since the great stones had stood, they saw wells full to overflowing with gold and silver and precious stones.

Bernez uttered a cry of admiration and made the sign of the cross; but the sorcerer set to work, filling his wallets, at the same time listening attentively in the direction of the river.

He had just finished loading his third wallet, and the young man his waistcoat pockets, when a dull murmur like that of an approaching storm, sounded in the distance.

The stones had finished drinking the water of the Intel, and were returning to their places. They rushed on, bending forwards like racers, and broke every thing they came near. When the young man perceived them approaching he stood straight up and cried aloud:

"Oh! Virgin Mary, we are lost!"

"Not I," said the sorcerer, who had seized in his hand the Herb of the Cross and the clover with the five leaves; "for I have here

(1) A soubriquet given to pigs in Normandy.

my safeguard. But it was necessary that a Christian should lose his life to assure me of these riches; therefore renounce Rozenne and prepare for death!"

When he had uttered these words, the army of stones arrived; but he presented his magic bouquet and it turned away to the right and to the left to precipitate itself upon Bernez. He, perceiving that all was over with him, fell down upon his knees and was going to close his eyes, when the great stone which headed the rest stopped all of a sudden and closing up the passage, placed itself against him, to protect him, like a barrier.

Bernez, astonished, raised his head and recognised the stone upon which he had engraved the cross! It was now a baptised stone and could do no injury to a Christian.

It stood still before the young man, until all its companions had taken their places; and then darted forward as swiftly as a sea-bird to its own place, meeting on its way the beggar who had been retarded by the weight of his three wallets.

On seeing it approach, the sorcerer stretched out his magic plants; but the stone, now become Christian, no longer submitted to the enchantments of the demon, and passed hastily on, smashing the sorcerer as if he had been an insect.

Bernez thus possessed, besides what he had himself collected, the three wallets filled by the beggar, and became rich enough to marry Rozenne, and to rear as many children as the *laouinnak* has young ones in its nest.

CHRISTMAS AND THE CARNIVAL.

By M. H. Marie Martin.

La vieille église tonte vibrante et toute sonore, était dans ses perpétuelle joie de cloches.
V. Hugo, *Notre-Dame de Paris.*

When on the Christmas of the pious year 1482 the brisk bells of Notre-Dame filled the night with merry chimes, and the old towers shook with the resounding echoes, those mighty voices were understood by the faithful multitude; and Quasimodo himself – the deaf, the hunchbacked Quasimodo — understood and loved them! And along the crooked, ugly streets of the old Gallic city, the obedient Christians came in crowds at that revered signal to attend the solemn mass of midnight.

But at the present day, how things have changed!

Modern Paris with its new streets, tastefully laid out, and its clean spacious, comfortable houses — like so many palaces! — Paris, with its galeries and its pleasures, its sciences and its luxuries, — when the great bell of Notre-Dame sounds at midnight in commemoration of the mystery of the divine birth — Paris is as deaf as Quasimodo.

Ah! it is because France has no longer any Christmas! No Sacred Christmas-day, festival so beloved by our pious ancestors; no Merry Christmas-day, — no dear old family tradition, — no joyful fête of the domestic hearth.

Christmas was a creed; Chrismas was a custom.

But the modern French are a nation of sceptics; they have no creed!

The France of our time is a revolutionary country; she has broken the links that joined her with the past; she has no traditions — no customs. More than sixty years ago she scattered to the four winds of heaven — never to call them back — her old usages, her joyous Gallic songs, her renown for amiability of manners, and her chivalry!

Happy the old nations who have a Christmas-day! Such nations are still young. Christmas, called by our fathers the *Cri de Joie*, is the fête *par excellence* of juvenile gaiety — the festival of children. It is the first, the youngest day in the Christian period; therefore the nations that have remained faithful to it, and celebrate it joyfully, prove alike their faith and their youth.

We, by antithesis, who call ourselves *young France*, we, who have lost our native faith and gaiety, we, — a people without a Christmas, — what fête have we chosen? What is the day of our sceptical joys, — what is the moment of our pagan laughter? It is the end of that period of which Christmas is the commencement; — it is the *mardi gras*; — it is the carnival!

We speak of "the diversions of carnival" as the English speak of "Merry Christmas." By these different names given to the same period of pleasure, the moral age of the two nations may be estimated.

Thus the customs of Christmas-night pass away and are lost. There are traces of them however still in existence, but we must not seek them in Paris; but far away from that revolutionary centre, in some province that is behind the time, some humble corner of France, such as Brittany, where the peasants still go out to the midnight mass, singing "Noëls" in the midst of their barren heaths; and where the children still walk in ranks to the doors of the farms and the *chateaux* on New-Year's-eve, singing the ancient chorus of the Druids: *An Gui! an Gui! l'An neuf!*

The Yule-Log too is forgotten among us! And there is perhaps not one Frenchman of the nineteenth century who has ever reflected on the simple origin of this *bûche*, so necessary to the peasants during the cold Christmas-nights, when they sat up waiting for the bells to call them to mass. "In every family," says one of our old chroniclers, "they blessed the Yule-Log, anointing it with wine and repeating over it the words: "In the name of the Father!"

Now-a-days we are too wise, too proud, too philosophical to sing Christmas Carols and to bless Yule-Logs! That was all very well at the time of Quasimodo. The bells of Notre-Dame chime in vain — such music is not for our refined ears. For us, let it be said once more, for us there is no Christmas; but, there is a carnival!

Very well! let us speak about the carnival!

The carnival lasts from New-Year's-day to *mardi gras*. That is the true Parisian season.

New-Year's-day is a day of surprises. It is not for us to talk about the boxes of bonbons that the good old January slips under little children's pillows during the night. — Grand surprise!

Nor is it our place to speak of the visits of those poor disdained second cousins, who go on that day only to visit the great lady, their relative. — The unexpected apparition!

But what impatience, what desires, what diplomacy are identified with *étrennes*, or New-Year's-gifts! and often, how many deceptions!

But here, at least, we find traces of one of our oldest traditions. For it is direct from the ancient Romans that the custom has come down to us of giving compliments and *étrennes* (strenæ) in the kalends of January.

At ego læta tuis dicam decuntar verba calendis
Et cana adhibens accipiensque preces?

asks Ovid in his *Fasti*.

But let us see how far we are faithful observers of this tradition of good wishes and presents on New-Year's-day.

First of all we acknowledge willingly that compliments are as numerous now as ever they were; — they cost nothing.

As for *étrennes*, the following is an authentic anecdote about them, which would be disavowed even by Pierre Durand, the witty chronicler of our *salons*, and which is one illustration, among a thousand others, of the morality of New-Year's-gifts.

On the 28th December of last year, at a soirée which took place in one of the finest hotels of the *Chaussée-d'Antin*, M. Charles C..., an *agent de change*, was dancing with the wife of a rich banker, when in the *causerie* of the *contredanse*, they happened to speak about *étrennes*, and Mme X..., the banker's wife, complained of her husband's parsimony.

"I expect," said she, "some niggardly present; but I am resigned."

"Who knows?" observed M. Charles, with an expressive smile.

"What do you mean?"

"And you, Madame, what would you say, if your husband gave you a bracelet worth three hundred *louis d'or*?"

"Oh! it is impossible," replied the lady.

"It would astonish you still more, perhaps, if I were to tell you that it depends entirely upon me."

"My husband's giving me a rich present depends upon you?"

"Yes, Madame."

"And how came you ascertain the exact amount of his outlay?"

"The outlay is already made, but the question is whether the gift will be for you."

"I understand you," said Mme X... frowning, as Juno must have frowned on hearing of Jupiter's intrigue with Danaë.

"The affair is a delicate one," continued M. Charles; "but that is my concern."

"What have you to do with it?"

"That is my secret; but what matter, so that I succeed?"

"Oh! if you succeed!..."

And, interrupting herself, Mme X... smiled upon him in her turn with singular expression.

On New-Year's-eve the banker knocked at the door of an elegant apartment in the *quartier Bréda*.

M. Charles was lounging in an immense arm-chair, with his feet upon the fender. He rose on hearing the knock.

"It is he!" said a little silvery voice. "Run, Charles, run down by the secret staircase."

But instead of doing as he was desired, M. Charles went himself and opened the door.

It was a *coup de théâtre*. The fair owner of the soft voice uttered a piercing cry and fell down fainting upon the carpet. The banker, dumb with astonishment, manifested his indignation in a tragic pantomime. M. Charles alone stood calm and smiling.

Some minutes afterwards, the banker regaining the use of his tongue, exclaimed: "I suspected it! but I was far from being sure — on this day, too, above all others, when I had brought her *étrennes* — superb *étrennes!* a present worthy of a prince!"

And he drew out of his pocket a jewel-box containing a bracelet worth three hundred Louis. — "What folly!"

He resumed: "but what am I to do with the bracelet?"

To return it to the jeweller would be to sustain a loss of ten or twelve per cent, which financiers do not like to lose; — they would much rather give than lose.

The banker returned home with the jewel-box in his hand.

"*Parbleu!* said he to himself;" I will give it to my wife!"

Mme X... received the bracelet.

And the gallant husband, who thought he had done wonders, made sure that his wife would be grateful.

We must confess that we have nothing to be proud of in this tradition *des étrennes*. The shameful marriages for money which we see around us — and it may be said that a marriage for love is a rare exception in France — are carrying us on fatally towards the dissolution of the social ties. To the rich Frenchman, a legitimate wife is nothing but a name!

And what could I show English readers in our French society, even if I were to call up before your eyes a panorama of the Parisian carnival with its concerts and its balls of all kinds: balls of the Tuileries, balls of the hôtel de ville, subscription-balls of the mayoralty, balls of charity, balls of duchesses, balls of vanity, burlesque balls, balls *celibataires*, and balls of ladies under twenty-five years of age, and most *recherchés* of all — children's balls and *bals masques* of the Opera?

What is there to show you in this glittering review of the high society of Paris? — A brilliant display of dresses embroidered with gold and silk, jewellery and lace, furs and diamonds! — Wives estranged from their husbands; husbands gambling at cards or at the Bourse; serious young men already at twenty years of age disgusted with dancing, and humiliated for a dowry; and young girls ambitious of obtaining a husband, not for the sake of the holy joys of mutual affection, but in order to be free from restrains and to have the right of wearing diamonds!

And if you seek the true French gentleman, with that noble bearing, that distinguished and perfect elegance, of which the emigration at the end of the last century sent so many models to foreign countries — seek him not in the modern carnival of Paris. Rather go back to the time of Quasimodo.

Salons where the French wit still sparkles, relieved by all the delicacy of the purest gallantry, salons not yet rendered vacant by death, — that politics have not trouble and dismembered; shall we find any left! Shall we cite those of Mme de Staël? — of Mme Récamier, — of the Princess de Belgiojoso, — of Mme Lamartine, — of Mme Victor Hugo, — of Mme de Montcalm, — of Mme la duchesse de Duras, — of Mme la vicomtesse de Noailles, — of Mme d'Agousseau, of Mme de Viriville, — of Mme la comtesse Merlin, — of Mme de Beausai, — of Mme Philippe Ségur, — of Mme de Castellane, etc.?

We will not say that all these salons are defunct, on the contrary, there still remain charming ones! But count them!

No doubt you will think us severe critics of French society; but why ask us for a Christmas, when we have only a carnival to show you?

It is true some people see magnificent hopes appearing on our horizon; they see that with the modern development of civilization a New Faith will rise up which will be the safe guard of the French people. We accept, with thankful hearts, these blessed auguries, and when another Quasimodo shall toll the bells of Notre-Dame for all, we will be the first to raise the joy-shout of our fathers: "*Noël! Noel!*"

PARIS ON NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

Paris is asleep from one end of the city to the other. But long before day-break the drums cause the silent streets to resound with a deafening noise: it is the morning homage of the National Guard to the superior officers of that force. This signal warns the citizens of the liberality they will have to display; for under colour of respect and deference the music of the drums is but a demand for a gratuity. A serenade or aubade, we scarcely know which to call it, is also given on a grand scale, under the windows of the Tuileries — to salute the Empress or the Emperor — and was in like manner given with similar formality to the king or queen, when there was either king or queen in France. But this, though an imposing spectacle (see *Illustration*) is one that is not familar to the mass of the people of Paris. Every body is too busy on New-Year's-morning, to have time for looking at shows however splendid — or listening to music however admirably performed. Each family has its own business to attend to. The grand-children awaken in expectation of the dawn; they anticipate in thought the enjoyments and surprises of the day. The head of the family soon receives the compliments and the promises of the various members of his household. There is not a tradesman in his employment, there is not an individual who has rendered him any service direct or indirect in the course of the year, who, on the first of January, does not compose himself towards him with the same ceremony as if he filled the highest position in rank and power. Irrespective of his duties as head of a family and subordinate of some other person, the citizen has to fulfil various obligations as a member of society. He has connections in the world, friends or acquaintances as it may be, whom he has to visit. The exigencies of civility are less with regard to these last-mentioned. In a country where the social relations extend with marvellous facility, a man would be infallibly bored to death if he were obliged to pay these visits in person. The sending or leaving of cards shortens this long and wearisome formality. Our era has even gone beyond the *sans façon* of the last century. Formerly these cards were taken by servants; in this proceeding there was a remnant of respect. But now-a-days it is to the post-office, or to the agents of an administration specially charged with this service, that is delegated the duty of distributing *cartes de visite*. In the provincial towns where the relations of life are more immediate, it is customary to place a dish at the door, in which every visitor drops his card. The custom of inscribing the name in a book at the door, is reserved for high and royal personages.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS IN A WORKING MAN'S FAMILY,

[WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY GAVARNI.]

By Émile Souvestre.

Among those large and but little frequented streets, which occupy the high ground on the left bank of the Seine, there is one of which the aspect is particularly quiet, and so to speak, provincial; it is the *rue du Montparnasse*. In that street several houses of the better class of citizens, surrounded by planted courts or gardens, are mingled among carpenters' workshops, timber-yards, and the humbler abodes of mechanics and artizans. The comfortable hotel overlooks the shed; the superfine coat rubs against the blouse. And this contiguity produces neither arrogant disdain on the one side nor envious hostility on the other; each lives in his own sphere without comparing himself with his neighbour.

It was chiefly on account of the quietude of the place that M. Lefèvre, an *ex-conseiller d'Etat*, had decided upon fixing his abode in it. M. Lefèvre was an old bachelor, rich and well-informed, who, after having lived for himself when he might have been useful to his fellows, found fault with others for doing as he had done, now that he began to have need of their sympathy and assistance. His egotism, having grown old, had, as usually happens, transformed itself into misanthropy. Too enlightened not to recognize his mistake, and too self indulgent to reproach himself with it, he made a compromise between his judgment and his *amour-propre* by deferring the self-condemnation which he knew that he deserved.

He employed all his ingenuity in proving the vices of his fellow creatures. Drawing consolation from every fresh instance of perfidiousness, hypocrisy or servility, he exclaimed, with a kind of melancholy satisfaction: "I said it was so!" The world for him was nothing better than a vast hospital of diseased people who gave him the opportunity of proving his skill as a physician by pronouncing them incurable.

There were certain circumstances and certain periods of the year which, to him, were particularly favourable for such reflexions. M. Lefèvre took a supercilious delight in assuring himself of the greedy baseness of all who came to him in the hope of profit; he moved with a pitiless hand the springs of such human *marionnettes*, and when he had forced them into a betrayal of their own baseness, he cast them a piece of gold into the gutter.

This wicked diversion which was, at bottom, only a round-about way of seeking his own self-justification, had brought its punishment along with it. Far from finding in it any real satisfaction, the old *conseiller d'Etat* grew daily more morose. It was all very well to degrade mankind in order to exalt himself, but a sentiment of brotherhood made him participate in the degradation. In vain he sought to fortify himself by hatred and disdain; he was like the reed spoken of by the Evangelist which breaks at the first step, and pierces the hand which it ought to support.

He had had a new proof of this on the occasion of New-Year's-day. Seated before the fire in a luxurious and costly arm-chair, which he never by any chance offered to a visitor, he had successively received all those pretended friends who hasten to offer their vulgar good-wishes on New-Year's-day. First came the servants for the customary *étrennes*, repeating the venal compliments which they had learned by rote; then the god-daughters and clients in straightened circumstances who, in expressing their good-wishes, always found the means of referring to their wants; next came the relations, near or remote, bringing useless presents — usurious loans which he had been obliged to pay back a hundred fold. To these succeeded acquaintances repeating the ordinary good-wishes for his health and happiness with the same indifferent interest which they would have displayed in deploring the ruin; and lastly, came the outer circle of acquaintances less intimate, who leave their *cartes de visite* at your door, to testify that your name is still inscribed in their visiting-books among those of the people to whom they owe a call.

The old magistrate who had found no satisfaction in his morning's work, except in the irony with which he had presented each comer with his gift, and who had exhausted both his patience and his wit, breathed a sigh of satisfaction when he saw that the drawer in which he had deposited his *étrennes* was at last quite empty. He cast his eyes upon a little memorandum he had made of the persons among whom he had just distributed his gifts, and reckoned calculated what they had cost him.

"Twelve hundred francs!" he muttered, shrugging his shoulders; "twelve hundred francs paid for falsehoods, which have not had wit enough among them to be different in their forms! Twelve hundred francs to make twenty discontented, and thirty ungrateful persons! For of all those who have just left me, carrying away my gold or my crown pieces, is there a single one who supposes my liberality to have been voluntary? Who is there among them that would not prefer my death to my life, if it would bring him a sou more? New-Year's-gifts! ridiculous cheats kept up by custom, in spite of common-sense — pitiful comedy which really deceives no one, and in which one person gives without pleasure what the other receives without gratitude. What is it but a remnant of the old Roman relations between client and patron — an unnecessary custom which cupidity favours, and vanity dares not abolish?"

At these words he closed the drawer and rose with a bitter heart; beneath his apparent disdain for humanity, a sadness and discouragement lay concealed which he in vain strove to disguise from himself. These men, despicable as he deemed them, were after all, his fellow-travellers in the journey of life — his only beings with whom he could exchange ideas, anxieties or hopes. The more he found them unworthy, the more he deprived himself of sympathy and of resources. Every vice was a security lost; for in every man whom he successively discovered to be despicable he lost a companion or a friend!

Saddened by these reflections he drew near to the window, leaning his feverish brow against the pane of glass, freshened by the cold air without. He remained for some time motionless in the same place, his eyes wandering along the street and among the gardens and the workshops.

His looks were at last fixed on the *atelier* of an old turner, named Humbert, who had only been established in the street for a few months. Although age had bowed his shoulders and silvered his beard; and although he was compelled to have recourse to spectacles to help his weak sight, he went to his work as soon as the day dawned, and at night-fall he still toiled by the light of his lamp. Whilst the only assistant he employed, rested from time to time, took his meals at ease, and slowly obeyed the bell that called him to his task, old Humbert was always at his post, break fasted without leaving his bench, and had for a time-piece nothing but his zeal. Indulgent to every one, he was exacting only to himself.

He had thus managed to bring up and educate a son, now one of the first mechanics in Paris, and who was at once his father's pride and his happiness. An only daughter still remained at home; and it was for her sake that the old man worked so hard. Already betrothed to a cousin, she waited till the savings of the young man might enable them to keep house: and the old father laboured in silence, to hasten the coming of the day which would leave him alone in the world: – but which would, at the same time, secure the happiness of his daughter.

At the moment when the eyes of M. Lefèvre fell upon this modest *atelier*, the old turner was at work with his assistant, and the rolling of the two wheels, then in movement, might be heard across the street.

Suddenly M. Lefèvre saw the door open, and the old man's daughter entered the *atelier*.

SHOWING, AT THE TUILERIES ON NEW YEAR'S EVE, — DRAWN BY EUGÈNE LAMY.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS IN A WORKING MAN'S FAMILY.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

She no doubt announced the arrival of an expected visitor, for her father showed signs of joy, and opening a cupboard, took out a *bilboquet* (cup-and-ball) and a child's toy representing a windmill.

Almost at the same instant the son appeared at the door, and threw himself into his father's arms. There was in the warm embrace of the young workman, in his agitated voice, and in his gestures, from which a bystander might almost have guessed the words that were unspoken, so tender an expression that the old *conseiller d'Etat* was interested in spite of himself. He rubbed his hand over the window-pane, dimmed by his breath, and gazed more attentively.

New actors shortly made their appearance on the scene to complete this family picture; they were the two grand-children of the old turner, introduced by their mother.

The old man hastened to hide the play-things behind his back, whilst the son, with his arm affectionately placed upon his father's shoulder, encouraged the children to approach. The youngest held in its hand a snuff-box of *cuir bouilli*, resembling ebony in colour and polish; the other a porcelain cup, with a saucer, on which the initials of the grand-father were traced in golden letters. Both advanced half shy, half smiling, and the youngest lisped a good-wish for the New Year, whilst the mother, at every hesitation, whispered in its ear the forgotten word or syllable.

The old man much affected, pressed both the children to his heart. He asked them little questions, listened to their replies, his hand all the while playing among their curls;—kissed each of their foreheads; and then, in his turn, distributed the *étrennes* which he had purchased for them.

On seeing the little wind-mill and the cup-and-ball, the children uttered shouts of joy. The gifts were evidently unexpected. After throwing their arms around their grandfather's neck, they forced every one present to admire their riches. They went from their father to their aunt, from their mother to the workman, showing the wonderful playthings with triumphant exclamations, and then returned to the old man to thank him again. New embraces were interchanged among the members of the family, and all left the *atelier* together: the children going before accompanied by the young girl, and followed by the aged mechanic, arm in arm with his son and his son's wife.

After their disappearance M. Lefèvre remained for a long time in the same place. What he had just seen appeared like a reply to the accusations which a short time before had risen from his chagrined heart; and a doubt came over his conscience whether his philosophy were quite sound. He thought that if the rich presents which had fallen from his hands, had not awakened a gratitude similar to that with which the humble gifts of the old turner had been received, it was not the fault of humanity, but of himself; that after all love was only the result of love, and that the value of New-Year-day-gifts, like that of every thing else, could only be estimated by the heart.

ENVOI A GAVARNI,

Sur son tableau "*Le Jour de l'An de l'ouvrier.*"

Sous des ris de charpente, en des murs bien bâtis,
Je vois un atelier et de simples outils :
L'engrenage, le tour, l'étau, le T, l'équerre,
Ce qui mesure, isole, assouplit la matière.
Devant son établi, debout, un grand vieillard
Qui porte sur son front ses soucis de son art,
Dont au premier aspect la physionomie
Tempère la finesse avec la bonhomie,
Supporte doucement sur son dos mi-voûté
Son fils, homme de fer, doux et plein de fierté
Une enfant déjà grande et sa mère, deux anges,
Dissemblables beautés et vertus sans mélanges.
Présentent par la main et sur le premier plan
Deux beaux petits garçons. Le premier jour de l'an
Se devine aux jouets qu'ils montrent au grand-père.
Le vieillard, affectant une mine sévère,
Cache derrière son pour les montrer après
Avec pas de plaisir, des joujoux qu'il tient prêts :
C'est un moulin à vent aux deux ailes croisées
Avec un bilboquet. Oh! les douces visées
Qui naissent dans l'esprit de ces naïfs parents!
Les moins enfants, je crois, ne sont pas les plus grands.
Un artiste railleur dont le crayon s'aiguise
Sur le déshabillé de mainte Sydalise,
Par un contraste heureux qui retrempe son cœur
Et donne à son talent une jeune vigueur,
A buriné ces traits où vit tant d'espérance,
Où d'une belle eau bleue on voit la transparence,
Que d'avenir sommeille en ce tableau pieux!
Il met du baume à l'âme et repose les yeux
Les enfants élevés dans cette humble atmosphère,
Gavarni! seront grands sans sortir de leur sphère.
Cette fête naïve et ce recueillement
Font aimer le travail. Ce bel enseignement
A décoré sans art de ton heureux génie
Qui laisse reposer un instant l'ironie.
C'est le cœur tout empreint de la douce leçon,
Que je l'ai dédié cette frêle chanson

LA CHANSON DU JOUR DE L'AN.

Refrain.

Petits enfants, je sais lire
Dans ce livre,
Ce rare s. rose et si blanc;
C'est aujourd'hui le jour de l'an.

Le beau jour de l'an, pour l'enfance,
Est toujours un événement;
On bramborions quelle abondance,
En échange d'un compliment!
Pour leurs dents fines, mais rangées
Que les petites dents des rats,
Que de bonbons et de dragées!
Ils ont des joujoux à pleins bras!

L'arbre de Noël, cette année,
Avait déjà porté son fruit;
Jésus, sous votre cheminée,
Vrait mis son présent, la nuit;
Huit jours sont un siècle, peut-être,
Pour vos petits gosiers d'oiseaux;
Le jour de l'an, par la fenêtre,
Éclaire de présents nouveaux.

Chacun d'entre eux se précipite
Sur ses bonbons, sur ses joujoux;
Vingt fois les prend, vingt fois les quitte,
Glisse dessus, roule dessous.
A chaque fois qu'on vous embrasse
C'est un déluge de cadeaux;
Du pantin la ficelle casse,
Et Polichinelle a bon dos.

Un tambour derrière l'épaule,
Trompette en bouche ou fifre aux dents,
C'est un petit-fils de la Gaule,
Sabre au poing, et les yeux ardents
Prends plutôt ce petit navire,
Ou cette bêche, ou ce compas!
Dans ton alphabet sais-tu lire,
Toi qui marches si bien au pas?

Dans le jour pâle des mansardes,
Je vois des enfants demi-nus
Jouer avec de vieilles hardes,
De petits martyrs inconnus.
Enfants riches! de leurs guenilles
N'ayez jamais peur en chemin;
Donnez-leur un peu de vos billes,
Et tendez-leur de votre pain.

PIERRE DUPONT.

Le 30 novembre 1853.

THE SONNEURS OR WAITS OF BRITTANY.

[WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY PENGUELLY.]

By EMILE SOUVESTRE

"Souffle, souffle, hardi sonneur! En t'écoutant, les jeunes filles "rêvent la danse sur le sable uni des grèves, et les jeunes gars pré-"parent l'anneau d'argent pour leurs plus aimées; hardi sonneur, "souffle toujours."

I repeated in a low voice this couplet from a song of the district of Cornouaille, recalled to my memory by the wild melodies of the hautbois and the *binious* which resounded from all parts: it was the *sonneurs* (or waits) of the country who were making their rounds in celebration of the New Year, playing *aubades* at the doors of all the village authorities. I had already met several of their bands and exchanged the ordinary salutations.

"Joy be with you from the white to the black month, my dear, gentleman." (†)

"The same to you, my friend."

"May the Trinity receive you in its paradise after the last anguish!"

"May it give you a crown of stars!"

"God be with you!"

"The virgin protect you!"

And I pursued my journey, still hearing as I went the echoes of these rustic melodies, which seemed to throw after me from afar many happy good wishes for the approaching New Year.

I had long known this race of wandering musicians who traverse the parishes of old Brittany, gaining their subsistence from marriage and other celebrations, and always in search of festivities. Uncouth remnants of the once powerful corporation of the *Bars*, or Bards, formerly attached to the Druids, and charged with the care of preserving in their songs the remembrance of the national glory. The *sonneurs* of Brittany have retained some of the customs of the ancient Bards. Like their predecessors, a wandering people, known by everybody and receiving everywhere a ready welcome, they acquire in this exceptional existence a sort of rough gaiety foreign to the other Bretons. The people often cite instances of their audacity in visiting haunted places at midnight, in braving apparitions in the churchyards, or in traversing districts inhabited by those redoubtable dwarfs, called Korils, who live amongst the stones of the Druids; others speak of the Arbez mountains, crossed in the middle of the winter, while troops of famished wolves are abroad besieging the doors of the hamlets. The *sonneurs* thus acquire a high prestige and reputation: not that they gain affection or respect, but that a kind of admiration is felt for these rash and merry "Bohemians," who, according to an expression of one of their band, "walk bravely upon the earth without fear of anything either above or below!"

The night was gathering around me on the moor; I saw the circular tops of the hills disappearing in the cold fog of the last day of December; patches of snow covered here and there the uneven portions of the more elevated heaths, and the steeple of the church of the *Château neuf du Faou* rose before me illumined by the last rays of the setting sun.

I soon reached the hospitable dwelling of Captain Le Sur, who was expecting my arrival.

I found the cloth laid in a small apartment, which, with its low ceiling, its painted wainscotting and its narrow windows, had the appearance of the cabin of a ship. The captain, whose life had been spent in ploughing the seas, took a pleasure in these arrangements, so conformable to his old habits and reminiscences.

He received me with the cordiality of a Breton and a sailor, without speeches but with extended hands and smiling lips. An old arm-chair was placed for my disposal beside the hearth on which the stump of a young oak tree was burning cheerfully. At a corner of the table prepared for the evening's repast stood one of those dusty bottles with their *cachets* mildewed by time, which announce choice nectars such as those to which Horace refers, and which have been left "to grow old in Sabine casks during several consulates!"

I had just sat down, with my feet upon the hearth; the heat had already begun to melt the hoar-frost incrusted on the rim of my gaiters, and my host, his hand placed kindly upon my knees, had just done inquiring about the friends we mutually esteemed, when we were suddenly interrupted by the explosion of an *aubade* beneath the windows of the house.

At the same instant, old Dinorah, opened the door, crying out: "Monsieur! it is the two Plodus and Bavarnek."

"Ah! ah!" said the captain, rising with an air of satisfaction; "the old chouans have not forgotten me then."

"Perhaps you have become a public character since my last visit?" I inquired, smiling; "and I am the guest of a new magistrate?"

"Not that I know of," said he.

"What is the reason then of this concert?"

"Oh! that is an old story," replied the sailor; "but let me see to these musicians. Dinorah, follow me with the glasses into the cellar."

He went out with the old servant, and I approached the window to have a look at the *sonneurs* who continued playing their music.

They were three in number; their dress consisted of the breeches usually worn in Cornouaille, a leather belt, a *soutache*, and a little fringed hat adorned with a pea-cock's feather. The plaintive music of the *binion*, an instrument formed of goat skins, was played by the elder of the three; whilst the younger musician accompanied them on one of those rustic hautbois, whose sharp notes pierce the air like arrows. All three seemed animated by a passionate ardour, as if the rude harmony they produced intoxicated them with delight. There was a sort of violence in the expression of their faces, and in their breathless efforts. With sparkling eyes and tightening hands they prolonged their provoking modulations as if they were hurling a defiance. The notes actually seemed to hiss in the air and clash against each other.

At last they ceased in a long and plaintive cadence; I then heard the door open, and the captain went out followed by Dinorah carrying four glasses on a tin dish.

On perceiving the sailor, the three *sonneurs* saluted him with joyful and friendly deference. He went from one to the other, shook them heartily by the hand, and filled and emptied the glasses with the two Plodus and Bavarnek.

From the window at which I stood, I heard them exchanging the New-Year's greetings. Each drank another glass of wine and the *sonneurs* prepared to take their leave.

"Joy be with you till the year following the one that is coming," exclaimed the elder of the two Plodus, touching his hat.

"God grant that we may all meet together again as we have done to-night," exclaimed the younger brother.

"Let us drink each other's health in memory of the night on which we first met!" exclaimed Bavarnek.

At this remembrance they touched the four glasses one against the other, and the *sonneurs* departed.

They had long disappeared in the darkness when I heard once more the sound of the *binious* and the sharp, piercing notes of the hautbois. The echoes grew weaker and weaker till they were lost in the silence of the night.

The captain returned, Dinorah following with the plates for supper; he pointed out my seat at table, and drawing the cork from the mildewed bottle already referred to, made excuses for the *aubade* and the delay it had occasioned.

"Our Breton music," said he, "is not of the choicest to offer to a guest, and has perhaps spoiled your appetite for supper; but I and Bavarnek and the Flodus are old friends, and I could not leave them standing at my door without giving them, as the phrase goes '*le salut des vins*'."

"Indeed it appeared to me," I replied, "that your acquaintance was intimate and of ancient date."

"Twenty years."

"And if I am to believe what the elder of the three said, it is closely allied to an event of which this day in particular recalls the memory."

"True; their *aubade* is the celebration of an anniversary."

"You have already told me," I resumed, looking at him, "that it is an old story."

"And you wish me to relate it," said the captain, smiling. "But a host should refuse nothing to his guests. Besides I remember that at Coppet, when there was not enough for dinner, Mme de Staël made up for the deficiency by an anecdote; perhaps my recital will serve to distract your attention from Dinorah's deficiences. If the palate is not satisfied the ears can take supper."

Thus speaking he filled my plate and my glass, and leaning his elbow on the table, whilst I ate and drank with an appetite which protested against his fears, commenced the following recital:—

"The story I am about to relate," said he, "goes back to the last days of the Empire, when France was vanquished by Europe; when our Breton ports were blocked up by the English fleets and filled with disarmed vessels, amongst which was my brig the "Alcyon." Condemned to an involuntary idleness, I returned to my native town where we soon learnt that certain ancient chiefs of the royalist party, encouraged by the recent disasters of our troops, had again armed the chouans.

All the scouts of the royalists were in movement; some huntsmen who, emboldened by custom, still ventured into the woods of Saint-Goazec, or into the heaths of Montreff, had met women following the most unfrequented paths, beggars turning their backs upon the villages where they expected to received alms, and priests on horse-back enveloped in large cloaks, plunging at a heavy trot into solitary defiles. It was reported that the bands of the north and of Morbihan had thoughts of reuniting their forces in order to undertake an expedition against Carhaix, where they were likely to be welcomed by the sympathy of many of the inhabitants.

The government instantly formed into companies in self-defence. I joined the volunteers of Faon, without seeking any particular rank, and our batallions soon commenced operations in all directions. These expeditions often attended with no positive result or precise information, were not very serious. In spite of all the fears loudly expressed from time to time, it was difficult for us to imagine any real danger. The terrible civil war kindled during the Republic between town and country, was known to us only by the recitals of our fathers. We had not participated in the bloody dramas that the "*blues*" and the chouans had enacted on our moors during a period of six years. It was to us scarcely more than an historical tradition. The reconnoitering parties ordered out by the superior authority, were considered rather as military promenades than important expeditions; their proved inutility had increased our confidence, and we began to laugh at the uneasiness of the prefect. But a letter from him at last arrived, informing us of the increasing activity of the royalist chiefs; how they had been seen traversing isolated farm yards, and how a convention was being held at the *Château de Gouare*; and concluding with a hint as to the necessity of redoubling our vigilance.

Our commander, a determined sportsman, was loved action for its own sake, decided on a grand march in the direction of Gouare. For two days we made our preparations, but not so much for a dangerous enterprize as for a promenade of curiosity. A mid-night walk upon the mountains was a novelty for the greater part of the volunteers, to which the idea of peril added a peculiar emotion, that was not without its charm.

We departed at night fall at a brisk pace, the cold weather being favourable to quick walking. A half transparent fog obscured the glitter of the stars. It was the last day of December; lights shone in all the casements of the little town, and we heard, as we passed by, the songs, the bursts of laughter or the stifled cries of joy which issued from the inside of doors carefully closed and bolted.

"*Gage!* they are all preparing for the New Year," said lieutenant Duroc, in a jovial tone; "this evening they make horns of sweet-meats for the children and pan-cakes for the parents. But let us quicken our pace a little, comrades, for we must return here to-morrow to claim our portion of the feast."

"Shall we have to keep walking until we meet the chouans?" inquired one of the volunteers.

The whole troop replied by a shout of laughter.

"The *percepteur* forgets that these gentlemen of the night are not visible to the naked eye," resumed M. Duroc; "their existence is an administrative creation which we owe to the bureaux of *M. le Préfet*. The birth has been inscribed, although the child is not yet born."

"What are we going to do then in the mountain, lieutenant?"

"We are going to *take* the air, my dear, sir."

"In that case one may smoke a cigar?"

"Aye! and even offer one."

The *percepteur* distributed some among his comrades.

"Never mind," said he, as soon as the cigars were lighted; "I ask myself, what is the good of this 'white night' since there is nothing to do in the mountain?"

"What good?" repeated the lieutenant, with mock gravity; "and the orders of the prefect, sir! Will you not let him have his bulletin from the great army? or save the empire by our interposition? You must know that we are here to gain for him the cross of the legion of honour, or a place in the senate—and let that keep your nose warm. For after all, gentlemen, it is only the nose that suffers from this cold fog. Besides the night is splendid—excellent weather to wait for the wolves to come out of their hiding-places! What a pity that *M. le Préfet* has not commissioned us to send him some of their furs, instead of the ears of the chouans."

And thus led on to his favourite topic, lieutenant Duroc related some of his hunting-adventures, interlarding the recital with fictions as well as puns.

Our troop, composed of about twenty volunteers, had by this time insensibly broken its ranks. Some had gathered around their lieutenant, who grew more and more animated, while others had followed in small groups, laughing and singing alternately. One would have taken us, not for a military expedition, but for a company of jolly comrades returning with their muskets on their shoulders from some *rendez-vous* of pleasure.

We continued in this manner as far as the banks of the river of "Terror" (‡), which we crossed between Saint-Goazec and Spezet.

Arrived in this place opinions differed as to the road we ought to take; there was not one among us all who knew anything about the footpaths which traversed the *lande*; and the increasing darkness rendered it still more difficult for us to discover our whereabouts.

After a long and confused debate, we at length decided upon taking a guide.

The sergeant, together with some volunteers, was accordingly sent for the purpose of seeking one at an isolated house lying a little towards the right. But before they had reached it, they returned

(†) The inhabitants of Brittany call January the white month (Gwen vear) on account of the snow; and December the black month (Kerdes; on account of the fogs and the rain

(‡) The river Laon, erroneously called Laune by geographers.

leading with them a young peasant whom they had found hiding behind a bush.

He at first appeared somewhat frightened, but the lieutenant succeeded in reassuring him; and he confessed that on hearing our approach, he began to be afraid, not knowing whether we were armed "in the name of God or in that of the Devil."

"And whom do you consider as the soldiers of the Devil?" inquired the lieutenant. "Faith! it may be said of the town-folks," replied the lad, naively; "for they recruit for the bishop of Vannes, and once forced our fathers to take arms with them, under the penalty of finding all their cattle slaughtered, and their poor huts reduced to ashes."

"Have they begun to reappear in the country?"

"Not to my knowledge; but there is a report from the village that they are forming themselves into bands."

"And so you took us for one of these bands?"

"Monsieur, will excuse me, but that is the truth."

"And you concealed yourself?"

"From fear of being forcibly compelled to make one of you."

"So you are not for the king?"

"No, sir."

"Then you are for the emperor?"

"Neither for the one nor the other."

"For whom, then?"

"For nobody, sir, seeing that if I be for some one I must fight for him; and besides I wish to be for myself, and for nobody else!"

The avowal was so frank, and the tone in which it was said, so natural that we could not repress our laughter.

"*Pardieu!* gentlemen," cried the lieutenant, "here is one at least who cannot be accused of fanaticism."

"Where were you going when you heard us?"

"To Saint-Goazec, sir."

"You know the route which leads to Gouarec by the *Landes*?"

"Eh! Sainte-Anne! I walk it every week."

"Then you shall conduct us thither."

The young peasant appeared disconcerted.

"Me conduct you!" he repeated; "why, to do that we shall have to turn back."

"Then turn back!" said Duroc, spinning him round upon his heels and pointing out the way.

"*Seigneur!* and those who are waiting for me down yonder?"

"They will have to wait," replied the lieutenant; and as he saw the peasant was preparing new objections: "That's enough!" he added, bluntly; "the fog is too cold for us to stay babbling in the moonlight—and see that one of you keep an eye upon him."

The boy perceiving that resistance was useless, resigned himself but with a bad grace, and as if yielding to compulsion. It was in vain that I attempted to justify the violence that was done him, by explanations; — he shook his head without a word and walked on before at a pace with which we had great difficulty in keeping up.

He lost no time in quitting the path we had followed, and led us along the side of the heath in the direction of a gloomy pass between the two hills.

The lieutenant who had once hunted in the *parages*, looked about him without being able to recognize a single feature of the landscape, and was about to express his doubts as to the route followed by our guide; when the latter forestalled him, and replied, in a peevish tone: "That if they knew the way themselves, his assistance was useless, and his further services might be dispensed with." He even made a movement as if he would return towards Goazec, and it required not only the persuasion, but the threats of the lieutenant to force him to continue the journey.

But the gaiety which had enlivened our departure, seemed to vanish in proportion as we advanced into this unknown region. It was piercing cold, the roads were bad, and our party had fallen into an almost universal silence. Instead of *lazzis* and bursts of laughter, there was nothing to be heard but complaints or curses.

But by a singular contrast, our guide seemed under a precisely contrary influence. In proportion as the temper of the others became gloomy, his cleared up. He seemed to be in his element at last, and grew quite talkative. After having told me the names of the woods that rose before us in the distance like spots blacker than the night, and pointed out several ruined farm-houses and manors, whose tottering walls traced their dark outlines upon the sky, he even condescended to accept some tobacco which I offered him.

He had just filled his earthen pipe, when a church bell sounded afar off. He counted the hours one after the other, and turning towards me when the last vibration had died away: "It is midnight," said he smiling; "the New Year has begun and you have unconsciously given me my first *étrenne*."

"God grant it may bring happiness!" I replied.

He looked fixedly at me for a moment, but said nothing, and put the pipe in his mouth without lighting it.

We had entered into the dark ravine which separates the two hills, and we beheld their naked summits on both sides of us, half visible in the star-light. I asked the young peasant where we were.

"In the land of the *sonneur* of midnight!" he replied.

"God help us then!" said the lieutenant, who had approached. "Gentlemen! be on your guard, you are entering the region of sprites and phantoms; we are in the immediate neighbourhood of a haunted spot! Do you not remember the terrible Ballad of Lao?"

"And if you have forgotten it I warrant your guide will be able to repeat it for you," added the sergeant.

"Aye, aye! let him sing it," echoed several voices.

"You hear!" said Duroc, turning to the peasant; "they call for the 'Guerz of the Sonneur of Midnight!'"

"This is no place to sing it in," observed the guide, whose eyes seemed to pierce uneasily through the darkness.

"Upon my soul he is afraid of awakening the Kourils," cried one of the band, laughing.

"Let him be reassured then; does he not see that we are armed?"

"And authorised by *M. le Prefet!*"

"Come, lieutenant, order him to sing it."

"For the good of the public!"

"If he refuses we will him declare him an enemy of the government."

These threats, uttered in a laughing tone could not have frightened our guide; but at any rate he appeared resolved upon obeying, and after a short prelude he sang the following Ballad in that high prolonged tone which gives to the Breton music a character so doleful, that the lightest heart grows sad to hear it.

The Ballad of the Sonneur of Midnight.

I.

The brave *Sonneur* of Cornouaille traverses the moor which leads to the house of the Kourils; in vain the women have told him that he must not tempt God; that there are things in the world which he ought not to know, and others which he ought to fear.

II.

Lao replied that, since the little black men had only the wind of the moors and the songs of the night-birds for sonneurs, he would approach them fearlessly and make them dance in the moonlight to the beautiful roundelays of Cornouaille.

III.

Thus speaking he takes his *binion* and goes on his way. In proportion as he advances his heart becomes bolder and the sound of the *binion* stronger and louder. He has already proceeded over half of the *lande* and bounds before him the great stones among which the Kourils live.

IV.

He fancies he hears a murmur growing louder and louder every instant. At first, like the warbling of a brook, then like the rush of a river and at last like the roaring of a sea.

V.

Lao begins to blow more forcibly and he feels no more fear.

VI.

All at once the moon rises and he utters a cry! On the right hand, on the left, behind, before — everywhere as far as his eye can see the heath is covered with Kourils running about and repeating in a loud voice: Pay, brave *Sonneur*, and lead the dance of the Kourils!

VII

In vain he resists; the *binion* approaches his lips in spite of himself; he plays and he dances involuntarily, until the stars grow pale. The sounds become weaker and weaker and are feel more about less freely.

VIII.

At last the cock crows. The *binion* falls from the lips of the *Sonneur*, his arms drop down on his knees, his head hangs upon his breast, and voices in the air repeat the chorus: Sleep, sleep, brave *Sonneur*! sleep till to-morrow night!

IX.

And on the following night and every night till the day of judgment, Lao will waken to lead the dance of the Kourils, amidst the agonies of hell; and the sound of his *binion* send forth its warning from afar: *Imprudence is the Sister of Death!*

I fancied there was an accent of dark and menacing irony in the voice of our guide when he pronounced these last words. I do not know whether my companions perceived this, but a long silence followed. Nothing was to be heard for several instants but the clash of our arms and the sound of our footsteps.

At last the lieutenant appeared as if he would shake off this moody impression by a derisive shout of laughter.

"*Mordieu!*" he exclaimed; "in spite of the warning given by the *binion* of Lao, I should not be sorry to learn how much breath there can be in a dead body!"

He had scarcely uttered these words when, as if in compliance with his desire, a *binion* resounded upon the moor from the right hand.

The whole company stopped with one accord. The sounds were loud but hurried, as if the *sonneur* were carried away in some rapid movement; they came nearer and nearer, till at last they suddenly ceased in one of the sharpest notes, as if the instrument had fallen from the mouth of the *sonneur*.

This unexpected silence made the boldest of us start; the lieutenant hastily drew his sword.

"Upon my soul! I will know who this fellow is that is playing the part of Lao!" cried he; "to the right, gentlemen, to the right, by the little foot-path!"

With these words he rushed towards the place whence the sound of the *binion* had proceeded, and we were hastening to follow him when the sounds arose again, but from the opposite hill with the same violence and the same *eclat*.

"Hark! now it is on the left," exclaimed the sergeant, in an altered voice.

"Are you quite sure of it?" asked Duroc, striving to struggle against his own convictions.

Before any one could reply, the *binion* burst forth anew, but this time on the right hand, as if it wished to leave no doubt on our minds.

We all stopped in alarm; some attempting vainly to conceal their fear, by multiplying explanations, each of which was refuted by the invisible and double *sonneur*, who continued playing alternately upon the two hills. The lieutenant, who had been awhile rendered dumb by surprize, turned round to inquire of the guide, but in the midst of the general panic, he had disappeared!

In vain each looked to his neighbour for an explanation; — no one could tell at what moment he had escaped. And in vain we ran from side to side, "searching the night with our eyes;"— the ravine was empty.

Nevertheless the mysterious *sonneur* continued to sound his *binion* sometimes to the right, a little behind us, sometimes to the left, a little before. The sounds became more and more distinct, and the pauses less prolonged, when at last they exploded above our heads, from both sides at once!

Twenty cries burst from our ranks at that instant, and every hand pointed to the two hills. A *sonneur* had just appeared on each height, dancing and walking along the edge; and behind each gathered a crowd of shadows at first indistinguishable in the fog, but when they had attained a portion of the elevation more illuminated than the rest we caught sight of glittering arms. A confused rumour of voices struck upon our ears, and the cry. "The chouans! it is the chouans!" went through our ranks.

It was in truth the chouans. In vain we sought to distinguish the end of those black lines winding down the sides of the hills; no sooner had the foremost reached the ravine than others poured on from behind; they descended the two hills like a double torrent.

The two bands had evidently perceived us, for they did not advance as if to unite, but as if manœuvering to surround us. We should thus have been cut off from all chance of safety. Our only resource was to regain the entrance of the ravine and to force a passage across the foreguard of the chouans, who were just reaching it. Duroc understood this, and having rapidly explained to us what we had to do, rushed forwards at our head with a resolution that was contagious.

At the moment when we emerged from the obscurity that had hitherto concealed us, the chouans uttered a loud cry, and the sound of fire-arms began to echo on the hill.

The lieutenant ordered us to divide, so that the balls of the enemy might take less effect, and the precaution was far from being needless. But as we arrived in face of those who defended the pass, each, by an instinctive impulse, kept close to his neighbour. This movement was fatal to us. A volley of balls reached our serried ranks, and we were soon surrounded with wounded and killed. In attempting to succour them the volunteers, who had at first escaped, were struck in their turn. Our troop which only returned the fire of the enemy by a few isolated shots, began to fall back and seemed to melt under the fire of the chouans. And, at last, when all hope was lost the instinct of self-preservation caused the survivors to throw down their arms and take flight in different directions. Some fell into the hands of the chouans and were massacred; others succeeded in concealing themselves among the bushes until morning, and went home to the Faon to tell the news of our disaster.

As for myself, favoured by chance during the whole combat, I had continued to fire upon the enemy without receiving a single wound; I even succeeded in forcing my way through the line stationed at the entrance of the ravine. There remained but a few steps and the road was free! I had charged my musket for the last time, and was attempting to pierce the darkness that shrouded the path I had to follow, when all at once a spark flashed from a bush at my right hand. I did not even hear the explosion. Struck on the side by a musket shot, I sank down on the ground and lost all consciousness.

I cannot say how long the swoon lasted; but I was awakened from it by cries and the glare of torches. It was the chouans visiting the field of battle to despoil the dead and to kill the wounded. I heard supplications interrupted by a shot, then silence, and then the noise of the victors plundering the bodies.

One of the bands now advanced towards the spot where I lay. I strove to rise, but in vain. My limbs seemed to have lost all relation with my will. The chouans continued to approach, rummaging the bushes on their way, until they were so near that the light of their torches forced me to close my eyes. At the same instant several cries burst forth — they had perceived, and were running towards me.

I lay motionless, my eyelids half-closed, but seeing all that passed around me.

A sinister-looking chouan bending over me, exclaimed,

"Another gentleman of the town to despatch!"

And he had raised his blood-stained hunting-knife, when suddenly an arm arrested its descent; and I heard a voice crying: —

"This prize is mine — leave him to me!"

"Why so?" asked the man with the knife.

"Why!" repeated the voice, "because the 'Blues' once killed seven Christians in my family, and I want to avenge them."

The chouan seemed to understand this explanation, for he went away grumbling and made room for the other, in whom I had already recognized our guide — the young peasant.

He leaned over me as if to assure himself that I still lived, and whispered in my ear: — "Fear not; but remain motionless!" and rising to load the English carabine which he wore *en bandoulière*, he placed the end of it upon my breast. The beating of my heart ceased for an instant and I held my breath. He made the sign of the cross.

"May God have mercy upon me!" he said, gravely. "This is in memory of my dead."

And the shot exploded. But the barrel of the gun had slid along my hunting vest, and the ball went labouring in the ground at my side. The explosion however stunned me, and I fell off into another half-swoon.

It was this that saved me. The chouans who approached holding torches to my face, believed me dead and left me.

I heard their cries, though vaguely, for some time after their departure; I saw their torches as they passed by: then all was dark and silent.

I but slowly regained consciousness. I had been benumbed and felt no pain. Languor had taken the place of resignation. There was apparently no chance of assistance for many hours, and I felt certain I could not survive so long. I therefore considered my fate as decided and submitted to it. My only regret was that I had not been able to express my last wishes on certain worldly affairs, which occupied my mind at this moment more than life itself.

Suddenly I heard a noise of footsteps along the pathway, as of people advancing with precaution, and on the search for something. I at last distinguished a voice, which said: "It is there!" Three shadows then approached me, and I recognised our guide followed by the two *sonneurs*.

I had raised myself upon my elbow, and the young peasant on perceiving me in this posture, uttered an exclamation of surprise.

"Holy Virgin! he moves!" he cried: "Quick! quick! and help me."

"What are you going to do?" asked I, in a half smothered voice.

"What we ought:" he replied, rapidly. "Come here, you others, and bear him away gently."

The two *sonneurs* lifted me from the ground and followed the young man as far as the entrance of the ravine, where we found a horse. After having mounted it himself, he raised me on to the saddle and made me sit before him, supporting me at the same time with his arm. We then commenced our journey.

All this took place without my being able to renew my questions. I was so feeble that to speak was too great an effort for me. And thus was I carried away without knowing what he intended to do with me, until we arrived at a village, which I afterwards knew to be Saint-Goazec. Our horse stopped before a door, at which one of the *sonneurs* knocked several times. A voice from the interior replied that the door would be opened immediately. At this announcement I was lifted down and carried to the stone seat that stood near the threshold. The young guide approached me and taking my hand in his, said:

"You are now at the doctor's house; — may Heaven save you! You gave me my first *étrenne*; I give it back to you."

On hearing the key turn in the lock, he threw himself upon the horse, and rejoined the *sonneurs* who had already departed.

It was several months before I completely recovered. During that time events had rapidly succeeded each other. The empire had crumbled to the dust—crushed under its barren glory;—and the exile of Ghent had reascended the throne of his ancestors. The chouans had no longer any motive for concealing themselves. He to whom I owed my life, came to see me with his uncle and his brother, in whom I recognized the two *sonneurs* of the last night of December.

Since then our intimacy has continued. I never fail to see them on this anniversary, and we drink together in memory of the *etrennes* of 1814.

The captain's story, often interrupted, had prolonged itself beyond the supper, to the hour when he was accustomed to retire. Unchangeable in her habits, Dinorah brought two wax-candles. It was now time for us to separate. After thanking the Captain for his recital, and shaking him heartily by the hand, I withdrew to the little chamber that had been set apart for me. As I entered it struck eleven by the neighbouring clock. I approached the window; the stars were unusually brilliant, and threw a soft light over the hill tops, and I heard afar off the sound of the *binious* melting away into the valleys. But their language had changed for me, and instead of awakening the memory of a love-song, it seemed to recall the terrible ballad of Lao, to repeat the warning words: *Imprudence is the Sister of "Death!"*

THE BONBON TRADE IN PARIS ON NEW-YEAR'S-EVE.

New-Year's-day is for the confectioners a golden mine whose rich vein it takes several days to exhaust. The elegant young ladies who serve in brilliant shops, sparkling with a thousand lights reflected by mirrors and crystal pendants without number, though so obliging and so active are scarcely equal to the task of pouring out for the impatient crowd the floods of sweet-meats for which they thirst: floods more abundant than those which issued, at the touch of the fairy's wand, from the diamond rocks of the Fortunate Isle! Statistical science, who is not a fairy, assures us that no more than three or four millions of francs worth of bonbons and confectionary are sold at Paris on New-Year's-day. But the fact is, that bonbons multiply in the hands of the Parisians to so wonderful an extent, that if the value of all the sweet-meats that people give each other could be calculated in money, it would certainly amount to at least twenty millions of francs. The meaning of this mystery is exceedingly simple. You give Mme X... a bag of *marrons glacés* (preserved chestnuts) tied with a pretty little red ribbon. Mme X... thanks you with a smile, opens the bag, graciously offers you one of your own chestnuts and eats one herself. She finds it exquisite; but as soon as you have taken your departure, she carefully ties up the bag and sends it to the children of Mme B..., her particular friend. Mme B... in great alarm least the bonbons, pastilles, *pralines* and preserved fruits, which fall like manna among the children, should make them sick, does not fail to offer the bag to pretty Mlle Sophie, daughter of her old friend colonel C..., Mme Sophie is god-mother to the little daughter of an old sergeant, now a dealer in guns and fishing tackle, in the rue Saint-Denis. What a capital thing! exclaims this last, who hastens to do homage to his neighbour, the haberdasher, an amiable widow of forty and upwards. The widow who has her share of self-respect thinks she ought not to owe her neighbours anything, so she sets to work making with her own hands another bag, as white as snow, puts the same *marrons glacés* inside it, substitutes a blue ribbon for the red one, and sends it back to Mme Sophie, who, it is to be hoped, will this time keep them for herself, unless indeed she be compelled to arrange them in a pyramid upon a dessert-plate for the good of the family. Even in this case I should not like to take my oath that the family will eat them! There are in Paris bags of bonbons, that it would be as fatiguing to follow during the first week of the New Year, as to trace the foot-steps of the Wandering Jew! All the necessary calculations being made, the bag of bonbons, whose cost-price was *six francs*, and whose history we have just related, has served the place of *six* bags; total thirty six francs.

It often happens that bonbons are worth less than the cove which contains them. It is almost impossible to imagine how much invention, art and labour, are expended on all sorts of boxes for bonbons, great and small. Those intended for rich *étrennes* are covered with delicate paintings, like the most beautiful fans, or they are carved, damasked inlaid, impearled, and gilt. Others again, more modest than these, imitate every natural form that the mind can imagine. The show-rooms and the factories of the confectioners, to say thus be said to exhibit in miniature all the products of human industry.

THE "SONNEURS" (WAITS) IN BRITTANY.—DRAWN BY PENGUILLY.

A BONBON SHOP IN PARIS ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.—DRAWN BY GÉNIOLE.

Paris.—Typographie de J. Best, rue Poupée, 7.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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A CHRISTMAS PICTURE, AFTER RAFFAELLE.—ENGRAVED BY W. J. LINTON.

CHRISTMAS GAMES FOR EVENING PARTIES.

From the time Christmas begins to loom, rubicund and holly-crowned, through the fogs of November, and Baker-street resounds with the heavy top-boots of our modern Colins and Strephons, the rattling wheels of the butch-rs' tax-carts, and the stifled moanings and apoplectic snortings of their victims, children become, to use a modern politcal phrase, the masters of the situation, and all our little descendants are forthwith advanced to the dignity of lords of the ascendant. Christmas is the saturnalia of minors; when guardians, natural and appointed, are thrust from their authority, and must see to obey the behests of their young charges. The domestic bark is seized by a crew of mutinous little hands, and navigated gaily through the frozen regions of the winter solstice, with "youth at the prow, and pleasure at the helm." Grave maturity must smooth its frown of state check its crookings, and admonitions; and, dressed in a livery of smiles, kneel a slave to the bright dreams and joyous fancies of childhood. Our drudging wits must be liberated from the treadwheel of daily cares, and dispersed abroad marauding for pleasant conceits, toys, and drolleries. We must quit our solemn trifles, and address ourselves earnestly to the office of ministering to the mirth and enjoyment of our little lords and ladies paramount. Mammas must turn their thoughts from the formal prescriptions of domestic cookery to the wild regions of flummery, tartlets, syllabubs and whipt cream; papas must sweep away all pre-occupations of office, desk, and ledger, into the lumber-room of their brains, rub up their reminiscences of school-boy pranks, and rack their fancies for new conundrums; and elder sisters must divide their cares between their own toilets and the becoming adornment of dollies for the younger branches in the female line. All, in fine, must tune themselves—hearts and minds—to the key-note of childish enjoyment, and prepare to enter, with due forgetfulness of all but the present urgency to please and be pleased, into the mirth-echoing realms of the child kingdom.

For the merry games in which, under such agreeable pressure from without, young and old, maid and wife, bachelor and husband, sire and grandchild, are wont at this season to mingle with equal zest, the French have a charming designation, expressive of the guileless simplicity which must animate all who would aspire to join them in their true spirit—*jeux innocens* they call them. Innocence—pure, childish innocence—being, indeed, their essential characteristic; and in that innocence lies all the refreshing enjoyment which they are capable of affording. Unlike the pretended relaxation of the card-table and its kindred, they do not, under the mocking title of play, quintessentialise the world's mammon-worship. In them is no mimic reproduction of the sordid appetites and corroding anxieties that belong to the pursuit of wealth—no watchful eagerness to swell our gains—no sinking of the heart at apprehended loss—no wearing excercise of the faculties under the pressure of these feverish and grovelling impulses in baffling combinatory and shrewdly calculated ventures. They transport, on the contrary, to a utopia of equanimity, an ideal state of joy and innocence, a glimpse of the golden age—that *hucus à non lucendo* of poets (golden, because not curst with gold)—where no musty rules and rigid observances call down frowns on the infractor, but laws are made for the exquisite delight of breaking them. Commend us ever to the frank and genial pleasures of such games (unknown to the subtle Hoyle), where the stakes are a joint-stock of frolic, fun, and gaiety; our gains the gains of all; our loss, haply, a little stuffness and self-conceit—better parted with than kept; and where the keen strife of wit with wit is a generous emulation for uncostly honours, to which defeat brings no pangs of envy, no sour griping of regret—while triumph becomes a general jubilee. Albeit, they remind us not of the base and unromantic phases of this work-a-day world, nor subject us with hypocritical playfulness to its heaviest yoke; yet are they not without some reflex images of the realities of life. The philosopher, while he laughs and romps with the wildest of his little playmates, may yet discover, in the sources of their mutual merriment, a type of human folly; and in "Hot Cockles," "Blindman's Buff," and "Hunt the Slipper," may carve out fantastic symbols of the ever-shifting scenes in the comedy of real life. On the first of these he may moralise to the effect that open-handed dealing is not always repaid by a similar return, but when our backs are turned, there are always numbers ready to inflict an injury; while it teaches that the delinquent who strikes the blow unseen by his victim, is not always safe from conviction, and that his "bold Roman hand" may betray itself by unmistakeable characteristics. In the second, he may discover an allegorical illustration of the truth, that the infirmities and misfortunes we incur by our own faults, render us in the world objects of derision, rather than pity; or he may see in the blindfold individual a lively image of love, whom all laugh and jeer at until they are caught, and become as helpless and ridiculous as themselves.

As the French have given to these games of happy childhood their happiest designation, so likewise have they proved the most prolific and ingenious inventors of them. Scarcely any indeed with which we are are familiar, with the exception of the most traditional and homely, whose antiquity is beyond research, but have been at various times transplanted from the social circles of the French. To them, accordingly, we unhesitatingly recur for a further supply, and have here gleaned together a few of these innocent pastimes which appear to have escaped the extensive gathering already made for the supply, of our active import trade in French fictions. It is not promised, however, that all of them are new to England.

THE LOTTERY, OR TOMBOLA.

This is quite a modern introduction, and is generally found productive of much fun. It gives rise to a great deal of excitement, without the disadvantage of rousing the vanity or the covetousness of the players, which are too often the moving springs of our amusements; while it leaves behind solid tokens, and visible remembrances of the past enjoyment; and our joyous laughter is made tributary to the comfort and happiness of the needy. It has, in short, so many recommendations, that it should be preserved from the fate of most novelties, which are allowed to fade into disuse, the more rapidly as they are adopted and launched into with eagerness. Let it be a custom among us which we "will not wilmingly let die." Now for the conduct of the game.

The mistress of the house who desires to set up a lottery, should have provided before-hand a number of fancy articles, toys, and elegant nicknackeries of various descriptions; and among these should be prepared one in particular destined to the discomfiture of some luckless expectant. This let should be carefully enveloped in several wrappers of tissue paper, and well tied up in cotton, and be by choice of any absurd and childish, or worthless article. It should be placed the last [illegible] to the remaining lots set out upon a table [illegible]. When the time of drawing has arrived, the mistress [illegible] takes a pair of [illegible] which she distributes among [illegible] wishes and agreed price between each card. [illegible] together [illegible] between [illegible] being [illegible] each. He then turns up the [illegible] of the [illegible] card in succession and calling it out. The drawer who has a similar card to the one called out, places his beside it. When the whole are thus gone through, those who remain holders of cards corresponding to those under the lots, are declared the winners; but of what, remains to be seen. The card under each lot is called out, beginning with the first; and the drawer who holds a similar one, names off the lot. Thus in succession through all the lots, until the last, or the great "sell" lot.

So much for the technical arrangement of the game; now let us sketch its dramatic effect—the movement and excitement to which it gives rise. As one by one the cards in the drawers hand are proclaimed worthless the laugh at their disappointment stimulates them to make another venture, and a general bidding takes place for those that remain; and as their number diminishes, and the consequent probability of any one of them becoming a prize proportionately increases, they fetch higher and still higher prices. The anxiety—the mingled hope and fear with which all eyes are fixed on the card about to be turned up, are emotions which not the coolest and soberest of the company can guard against; and when at last, the lots are distributed to the winners, the trepidation of each, lest his prize entitle him to the honour of contributing to the general mirth by being presented with the "sell," and having deliberately to unfold layer after layer of paper and wool until he reaches the kernel of the mortifying joke which is cracked against him.

The mistress of the house retains from the proceeds of the lottery the cost of the various articles drawn for, and the remainder is devoted to some charitable purpose.

This plan is by far preferable to that of requesting the invited guest to contribute articles; this has the appearance of levying a tax in kind which might not be kindly taken, especially as many would be afraid to bring anything that might be considered poor or worthless. Another rock ahead to be avoided is selling the cards at too high a price, which may be distasteful to the pockets or temper of many of the players The more rich and generous will always have an opportunity of displaying these qualities by subsequently bidding for the chances of other players.

GET OUT OF THAT.

This is one of those games to which we have alluded as being emblematic of some features of the every-day world—where each, in the struggle for a higher place, strives to supplant another, and inwardly wishes him to "get out out of that," that he may succeed to his advantages. Its principle is likewise the same which sets agoing the wheels of our great political machine—or rather its wheel, for, like a barrow, it should have only one—the common *weal*. The prime minister being the *fellow* in the centre; and his party in the house, the *spokesmen* whose tendency, like the gentleman's in Joe Miller's renowned anecdote, is certainly to *turn*, as well as to turn.

Our business, however, is not with political parties; nor does the mode in which they have practised the game of "Get out of that" time out of mind, require any description. In evening parties it proceeds thus:—The players seat themselves in a circle, with the exception of one who is deprived of his seat and stands in the centre. He is not content, however, to remain thus unprovided, and very unceremoniously proceeds to remedy his position. Advancing towards some one person in the circle, of whose seat he desires to possess himself, he politely requests him or her to "get out of that." To the natural answer, "What for?" he replies with perfect candour, "Because you have such and such a thing (naming something) and I have not." Whereupon the person so singled out, is obliged to get up and resign the coveted seat and obtain another by adopting precisely the same course. To render the game more animated, it is advisable to have two persons left standing—one of each sex—the lady addressing herself to the gentlemen, and *vice versa*. The players should take care they have not about them that which they name, as exclusively possessed by the person whom they address, and that they do not mention anything which has previously been named. A gentleman wishing to displace a lady, would designate her neckace, her ring, etc, her flounces, her bracelets, in short all the constituent parts of her toilet; while the lady would, in the same manner, refer to the gentleman's waistcoat, boots, studs, &c. If the game were limited to this, however it would soon grow wearisome, and the players would be tempted to tell each other, in reference to it, to "Get out of that." A certain amount of fancy and playful invention may be grafted on it, by introducing certain mental or personal qualities, real or imputed. As, for instance, a gentleman might request a lady to give up her place because she had an enchanting mixture of captivating grace and touching innocence, to the possession of which he could never aspire;—and, on the other hand, a lady might unseat a gentleman on the plea that he was possessed of an amount of self conceit and impudence which she would be very sorry to share with him. These little compliments may be varied in infinite ways, and sweetened or salted to the palate of the individual addressed—care being taken, however, to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of any one.

THE LOTTERY OF ADVICE.

There is another game which is susceptible of a philosophical application. Is not advice ever a lottery? When we ask it—a lottery, whether it will be worth having; when we give it—a lottery whether we shall be thanked for our pains, or our advice will be followed? Like physic, advice is frequently most unpalatable when most salutary; but as in the game about to be described chance directs the stroke of any such home-thrust be received, the wound soon heals, nor, according to the surgical phrase, by the first intention, but by the want of any intention at all

To play this game you prepare your advice ready cut and dry on small slips of paper, mingling occasional blanks therewith, and jumbling them all together in a little bag. The person who takes charge of the bag and hands it round for each of the assembled company to dip into, must ask the person about to draw "What do you think of this advice?" The drawer must reply—"I think it is pleasant, or disagreeable, or well-judged, or blank." The slip is then unfolded, and if the character of its contents has not been correctly guessed at, a forfeit is paid. This is generally the case; and when, moreover, the advice contained in the slip takes a satirical turn, not a little mirth is excited. We subjoin a few specimens of the sort of advice which may be given.

1. If you took as much pains to conceal the deficiencies inside your head as you do outside, your conversation would appear less bold.
2. If you were less sure of pleasing, you would be more sure to please.
3. Your attentions to a certain young lady amount to persecution—your only chance of winning her approval is to leave her off.
4. As abstinence is easier than moderation; you had better hold your tongue altogether.
5. If you do not decide among your many admirers, it will be said that you are devoid of mind, or you would make it up.

THE SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

The person who conducts this game, and is the disciple of St. Crispin himself, is honoured with the title of master, takes his seat in the centre of the circle formed by the other players, all of whom select some object or utensil appertaining to the trade of a shoemaker, which they are to represent—as, for instance, the awl, the waxed thread, the last, the leather-knife, the sole, the leather, the shoe, the boots, the nails, the hammer; and even the names of persons and things more indirectly concerned, may be adopted—such as money, a customer, a shoebinder, &c.

Whenever, in the course of the game, the name adopted by one of the players is mentioned, he must immediately take the cue, and make his observation introducing the name of another object, who must come in after the same fashion. Whenever the word shop is used, all the players must rise from their seats and say, "Well! let us all go!" and their seats not allowed to resume their seats until they have been touched each in turn. When it is required to bring the game to a close the master says, 'I shut up shop!" We may give the following short example of the manner in which it may be played.

The Master. What's the matter with your You look all in the dumps, shoe-binder!

Shoe-binder. Well! isn't it enough to make one look so, to be all day here, binding shoes?

Master. You'd find it harder if you had to stitch leather.

Other. I don't know about that; she'd earn more money.

Young. Yes, indeed, ah! without me, I should like to know what would become of the master?

Master. You're all very necessary that's sure, but you're dependent on the leather shop.

Leather-knife. I don't know that you're so very proud fellow that he is not everything. Why he hasn't so much merit as the waxed-thread.

Waxed-thread. You think yourself my betters I suppose; why you've not even equal to the last.

Last. Though last, not least. Remember I support the boots.

Boots You don't support me any more than the sole.

Sole. I'd soon be off if I wasn't made to stick to it by those cursed nails

Nails And wouldn't I too, if I wasn't driven to it by the hammer

Hammer. I wouldn't move if it wasn't for the master.

Master. Here's a pretty to-do. When once pride gets into your head it's all up with the shop.

All (getting up). Well let's all go.

Master Stop, you stupid dunderheads. You'll all be sorry for it. The nails (nails sits down) wont know what to do without the [illegible] sits down). The leather (leather sits down) will have a dread [illegible] hand without the awl (awl sits down), and the leather-knife; and even the boots would droop without the last, and the shoebinder's heart would be in her shoes when she found there was no money.

All the players thus named in succession resume their seats. Any blunders or omissions are of course visited with forfeits.

THE MAGIC WAND.

This is not so much a game as an elaborate trick requiring some preparation; and, like all similar amusements, it can only be performed once in the same party, as once the trick is known, it can give rise to no more forfeits—one great source of pleasure being, according to the Rochefaucault maxim, in the misfortune of our friends: the amusement subsides to dullness. The chief actor or wizard, who wields the magic wand, must select two or three confederates, whom he initiates into the mysteries of his art. He then makes himself up with a shawl for a robe, a conical paper cap on his head, huge spectacles, and, in short, all the conventional appointments of a Zadkiel; and, standing in the middle of the room, commences tracing imaginary circles in the air and on the floor with his wand, and muttering any high-sounding nonsense. After a moment of profound reflection, he then touches one of his confederates with the extremity of his wand, and commands him to go and place himself at the other end of the room, and when there to close his eyes with both hands. The confederate obeys, making a low bow, and, turning towards the company to show that he is securely blindfolded. The wizard then bids him collect his faculties, and endeavour to guess on which person the wand shall rest. He then touches several persons lightly with the wand on the shoulder, exclaiming each time, "The wand moves." "The wand moves!" and, at last, resting it on the shoulder of the person who had spoken last, cries, "The wand rests!" The confederate will immediately name the individual thus pointed out, who is a confederate also, and purposely speaks last. He then takes the place of the first confederate, and the wizard moves his wand round as previously; his accomplices, without any appearance of design, exciting the company to talk. Silence is then enjoined, and the magician's wand is laid on the shoulder of the last speaker, who is immediately named by the blindfolded confederate, whose place he then takes, and, in his vain attempts to guess in turn on whom the magic wand is resting, pays an unlimited amount of forfeits. Chance may, perhaps favour him; and he is succeeded by another equally gifted seer who furnishes another abundant crop of forfeits. The magician, himself, may subsequently assume the part of the seer, and resign his wand to a confederate, while he astonishes the assembly by the correctness of his divination. This feat, when skilfully performed, never fails of exciting the organ of wonder in the audience to an extraordinary degree; while numbers will imagine they have discovered the secret, and seek to put their supposed discovery into practice—producing so many forfeits that it will be found difficult to dispose of them. The company may have their revenge when the trick is at last explained by clamouring for the burning of the witches or sorcerers, and, according as the dupes-makers are ladies or gentlemen, they are condemned to the extreme punishment of being kissed by all the gentlemen, or of singing a song or performing some other act of penitence.

JACK'S ALIVE.

This is an old game and one that furnishes no occasion for the display of ready wit; in fact, it would be impossible to find the smallest peg whereon to hang an impromptu. Nor do we mention it on account of its novelty or intellectual merits; but because it furnishes another simulitude to the ways of the world. "Jack," the lighted scrap of paper which is passed round while sti. "alive" from hand to hand, and brings down confusion on the luckless one in whose hand it expires, has its prototype in many a famished pauper or union Jack who is hurriedly thrust on parish to parish while yet the spark of life is in him, lest it expire within its bounds and bring odoguy on its authorities. The resemblance is a melancholy one; but like the skeleton in the Egyptian festivals, let it teach a lesson and remind us to contribute to Jack's Christmas cheer, that he may be kept alive till better luck befall.

THE HEALTH OF CARDINAL PUFF.

Among the forfeit games we may mention one with the above title, which we have never yet seen described in any collection, English or French. Whence it is derived, we have never been able to discover, nor to what particular Cardinal allusion is made under the name of Puff; though, had it been less ancient we might have made a shrewd guess. Certain it is, however, that the inventor of the game could have been no very enthusiastic admirer of the Cardinal in question, or he would not have rendered it so difficult and arduous a task to drink the health. The candidate for the honour of drinking the health of Cardinal Puff, is accommodated with a chair, a table, and a glass of wine; and if he can, he goes through the following complicated ceremonial. He first proclaims aloud, "I drink the health of Cardinal Puff," and takes his glass up with his thumb and one finger on the stem, takes one sip, and sets the glass down; then, with the first finger of each hand, he strokes the corresponding side of his upper lip, as though smoothing his moustache, raps successively once on the upper edge of the table, once on the under edge, rises once on his seat, and stamps once each foot successively. This is Part One of the ceremony. Part Two he commences by saying "I drink the health of Cardinal Puff! Puff!" taking the glass up this time with *two* fingers, *sipping twice*, setting the glass down *tick tack*, so on using *two* fingers and doing *twice* throughout as was done only once. Part Three, and last, consists in saying "I drink to the health of Cardinal Puff! Puff! Puff!" taking the glass up between the thumb and *three* fingers, *drinking off* its contents, striking the edge of the glass on his left thumb nail *three*, after the ancient fashion of quaffing *supernaculum*, setting the glass down *thrice*, striking his moustache *thrice* with *three* fingers of each hand, rapping *thrice* with *three* fingers first on the upper then on the under edge of the table, rising *thrice* on his seat and stamping *thrice* with each foot successively. To set the game going, it is necessary that some one should have rehearsed the feat so as to be perfect in it, and thus be in a position to set the example to be followed by those who think their observation and memory good enough to go through with it. The attempt is almost invariably a failure, as something is sure to be altered or omitted in the strict order of the ceremonial; and for each of these breaches a forfeit is exacted, and the health-drinker recommences until he finally achieves the feat without a blunder.

THE COCK AND BULL STORY.

Some degree of readiness of invention and fancy is necessary in the person who is selected to conduct this game, and who is called the story-teller, and sits in the midst of the other players: each of whom adopts some particular trade or calling—the gentlemen, for instance, that of an ironmonger, a butcher, a carpenter, an apothecary, a shoemaker, a pastry-cook, &c.; and the ladies, that of a milliner, a haberdasher, a flower girl, &c. The story-teller then informs them, that when, in the course of the story he is about to tell them, he fixes his eyes on any one of them, that person must immediately name some object or article appertaining to the trade or profession chosen by him or her, and that without hesitation or repeating what has been named before: any infraction of this rule entailing a forfeit. The story-teller himself pays a forfeit, and yields his place to a successor, if he break down or commit any blunder in telling his story. To show the absurd effect that may be produced by this arrangement, we will suppose the story-teller to commence thus:—

Once upon a time a poor fisherman was seized by the press-gang, and sent to sea. He left behind him an affectionate wife and two dear little (*looking at the pastrycook*)——

"Sausage Rolls!"

(*Looking* whom he loved most tenderly. Their sorrow at being thus separated may be more easily imagined than described. Months rolled

on; but, far from consoling the poor sailor's wife, time only added to her (*looking at the shoemaker*)——

"Upper leather!"

grief, for she received no tidings of her husband, who had left her quite unprovided with (*looking at the carpenter*)——

"Shavings!"

money. In spite of hard work, she was often unable to set a little (*looking at the apothecary*)——

"Spermaceti ointment!"

bread before the children. One day, a poor man with a patch over one eye, and who appeared worn out with fatigue, came to her door, and asked for (*looking at the ironmonger*)——

"A flat iron!"

a night's lodging. The poor woman hesitated, but reflecting that she had nothing to steal, consented; telling him at the same time she was sorry she could not offer him any (*looking at the haberdasher*)——

"Tape!"

supper. The stranger said he did not mind; all he wanted was (*looking at the milliner*)——

"A stomacher!"

to rest himself. So she made him up some (*looking at the apothecary*)——

"Pills!"

straw in the corner of the room, and retired or the night with her (*looking at the flower girl*)——

"Tulips!"

children. In the middle of the night she heard a strange noise, and looking through a chink in the door, saw the man sitting up, counting out a bag full of (*looking at the carpenter*)——

"Sawdust!"

gold. Her heart beat at the sight, as she thought how happy a little of it would make her, and all sorts of wicked thoughts came into her (*looking at the haberdasher*)——

"Stockings!"

head. However, she sighed, and stole back to her bed. In the morning the man got up, and, thanking her, proceeded on his journey, but not without making her a handsome (*looking at the milliner*)——

"Pelisse!"

bow. She looked wistfully after him, for she had expected he would at least have given her a few (*looking at the flower girl*)——

"Daffodils!"

pence. On turning round, disappointed at his meanness, what should she see in the corner where he had lain but his (*looking at the butcher*)——

"Calf's head!"

bag of gold. Again the tempter prompted her to break one of the Commandments; but she resisted, and, seizing the (*looking at the ironmonger*)——

"Gridiron!"

bag, ran after him. She soon overtook him, and returned him his treasure. Upon which the poor man tore off his (*looking at the apothecary*)——

"Blister!"

patch, and exclaimed, "Behold! your long lost (*looking at the shoemaker*)——

"Highlows!"

husband. The delighted wife fell into her husband's (*looking at the pastry-cook*)——

"Custard!"

arms, and they returned home arm-in-arm. The children jumped with delight about their papa, and were still more overjoyed when they were told they should have a good dinner, and might order what they liked. The dinner showed great diversity of tastes, for it consisted of (*looking at all the players*)——

"Tenpenny nails, cleavers, chisels, gallipots, top-boots, mantillas, jelly bags, nightcaps, and polyantnuses."

The story may be drawn out in this fashion according to the fancy of the story-teller, and the taste of the players.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

If music is the food of love, noise in this game is the food of fun, and none whose nerves are unsophisticated, or whose ears are at all delicately strung, should come within a mile of where it is being played. It proceeds in the manner and form following:—The players seat themselves and form a circle after the manner of the military band in Kensington Gardens, each adopting an instrument of which he is the imaginary performer. One chooses the violin, and draws his right hand backward and forward over his extended left arm; another the horn, and puffs out his cheeks, imitating the acting of a horn-player; another the piano, and strums with his hands upon his knees; another the harp, taking a chair or any other suitable piece of furniture to figure as an harp, and so on through as many instruments as there are performers, some of them being absurdly out of place in an orchestra, such as a jew's harp, pan-pipes, and a hurdy-gurdy. Drums, tambourines, cymbals, triangles, and all sorts of noisy instruments may be introduced if the assembly be numerous enough, and add marvellously to the general effect. Each player must imitate the action, and, as well as he is able, the sound proper to the instrument on which he is supposed to be an executant, adopting any particular tune best suited to its peculiar character; and the utmost ardour and enthusiasm must be thrown into the various gestures of the performers. The spectacle which is then presented by this orchestra of imaginary musicians, all playing, *con furore*, is irresistibly ludicrous, and renders the gravity, which is prescribed on pain of a forfeit, a sheer impossibility. In the midst of the circle the conductor takes his post, a-straddle on a chair, with the back before him, in such a sort as to figure a desk, on which he beats time. He may get himself up after the similitude of the great Monsieur Jullien; whose attitudes and gestures, at the most excited pitch of his last "universal smash" polka, may be adopted as a model, but will need no exaggeration to be made as amusing as those of the orchestra which he directs. In the midst of the indescribable confusion of sounds over which he triumphantly presides, the conductor suddenly singles out one of the performers, and asks him why he is at fault. The individual so addressed must at once, and without a moment's hesitation, give some answer corresponding to the nature of his instrument:—for instance, the fiddler may say his bow wanted rosin, the harp-player that one of the strings had broken, the clarionet-player that his instrument was broken-winded. Any failure to do this, or any repetition of an excuse previously given, entails a forfeit.

THE DOCTOR.

To play this game it is not necessary, as might be supposed, to have taken a degree, or to have passed the College of Surgeons. The prescriptions of our doctor are distributed hap-hazard like those of the ingenuous medical gentleman mentioned in the preface of Don Guzman d'Alfarache, who carried a large assortment about in a bag, and when consulted, pulled out the first that came to hand, which he delivered to the patient, piously ejaculating, "Heaven send you a good one." The individual who personates the doctor, takes his place in the right of the semicircle formed by the other players who are all presumed to be his patients. Beginning with the one next to him, he gives a consultation to each in succession, going through the usual business of feeling the pulse, poking the ribs, and auscultating, and asking questions, as to their various complaints—the origin of which he attributes to any absurd cause, such as over eating, love, catching cold from talking to a very frigid young lady, &c. He must pronounce it to be something with a very hard crack-jaw name, real or manufactured—as for instance, *elephantiasis*, *peripneumonia*, and prescribe a number of drugs with equal pronounceable designation, at the same time taking down a note of each prescription. When he has gone through the whole number, he calls upon one of the players to tell him what is the matter with any of his patients whom he names and what he should advise as a remedy. The person so called on must repeat exactly the name given to the patient's complaint, and the drugs prescribed. If he is plucked in his examination, which is generally as sure to be the case as though he were before a board of real examiners, a forfeit is the penalty. The painful efforts of those who are unaccustomed to the hard words which medical men handy with each other, to retain and pronounce them, and the [illegible] way in which some are distorted, will make the looker-on visit more attention than it is generally found.

THE LOVERS' EXERCISE.

The gentleman who has to perform the part of [illegible] lady, and places himself in the centre of the room [illegible] another, takes a [illegible] the first couple. The sergeant then advances towards the troops, and, with a military accent, gives the following words of command:—"Eyes right!" "Attention!" "Take ladies' hands!" "Arms round ladies' waists!" "Right-about face!" "Make ready!" "Present!" "Fire!" The sergeant executes every movement himself as he commands it, and at the last very intelligible figure of speech, salutes his lady—the same manœuvre being performed by the whole of the troops. The effect is extremely martial and inspiring.

TUNING THE ORGAN.

The person who has to enforce this penance takes the part of the organist, and condemns the penitent to perform that of his assistant. Both stand in the centre of the circle, and request the ladies to stand upright on their chairs. When they have complied, they are told that they must consider themselves *organ-pipes*. The organist then says, there is to be a grand musical festival to-morrow, and he must tune his organ. So saying, he presses one finger of his left hand against the left side of his nose, and utters a long nasal sound, which he endeavours to make as like as he can to that of a tuneless organ-pipe. The lady towards whom he advances while discoursing this eloquent music, must answer him in the same tone, and imitating his action, which she will find it difficult to do with suitable gravity. "That won't do," says the organist, with a profoundly knowing air. "That's not the note." Then turning to the penitent, he tells him to set that pipe right. The process of setting the pipe right, consists in taking the lady up in his arms and transferring her to another chair. The organist repeats the same performance with another lady; imposing on the assistant the same laborious task until every lady has been moved from her chair, when the assistant, who is nearly dead with fatigue, is happy to hear that the organ is tuned.

IT WAS I.

The person on whom this penance is imposed, must arm himself with the most impenetrable stoicism, for he will have to run the gauntlet through a fire of sarcasms, and satirical innuendoes, to which he is obliged to lay himself open, and must actually point the weapon against his own breast, in a self torturing spirit, worthy of a Hindoo or a Catholic penitent. His task is simply to ask every player in succession, "What did you see this morning, or this evening—in the street or at the play?" and so on. To the answer which is given, whatever it may be, he is bound to answer "It was I." Thus if it be, "I saw a gentleman who, bought at other persons' valuation, and sold at his own, would realise a handsome fortune;" or, "I saw a man sneaking down an area to make cupboard love to the cook;" or "I saw a monkey playing tricks on an organ"—to all he must make the same humiliating confession. Happy and favoured may he deem himself if, while in this paltry of topsy-turvy compliments, some fair hand throw him a delicate bouquet, instead of a bad egg.

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIER.

This penance is peculiarly a gentleman's, and is one of the least satisfactory to the performer. Why the military gentleman who is called upon to perform so accommodating a part for his friends, should be a Prussian, is not easy to see—unless, perhaps, because he is likely to look rather blue during the proceeding. The penitent must accoutre himself in the best way he can; taking a stick, or any other convenient implement to represent a musket. He must then, without uttering a word, place himself before one of the ladies, present arms to her, and stamp twice or thrice with his feet on the ground. The lady must immediately get up and follow the soldier, who conducts her to the other end of the apartment, where he leans his ear towards the lady, who whispers in it the name of any gentleman on whom she has fixed her mind. The soldier then proceeds with the same gravity, and observing the same strict silence, towards the gentleman, to whom he presents arms, accompanying the ceremony by stamping on the floor as before. The gentleman rises and joins the lady, accompanied by the soldier, who, when she has been saluted by the gentleman, conducts her to her place, presents arms, and returns to receive the gentleman's orders. This goes on through a series of gallant invitations obsequiously conveyed by the soldier, until some lady takes pity on him and invites him to become the favoured party, when he immediately puts down his musket, salutes the lady, and conducts her back to her seat.

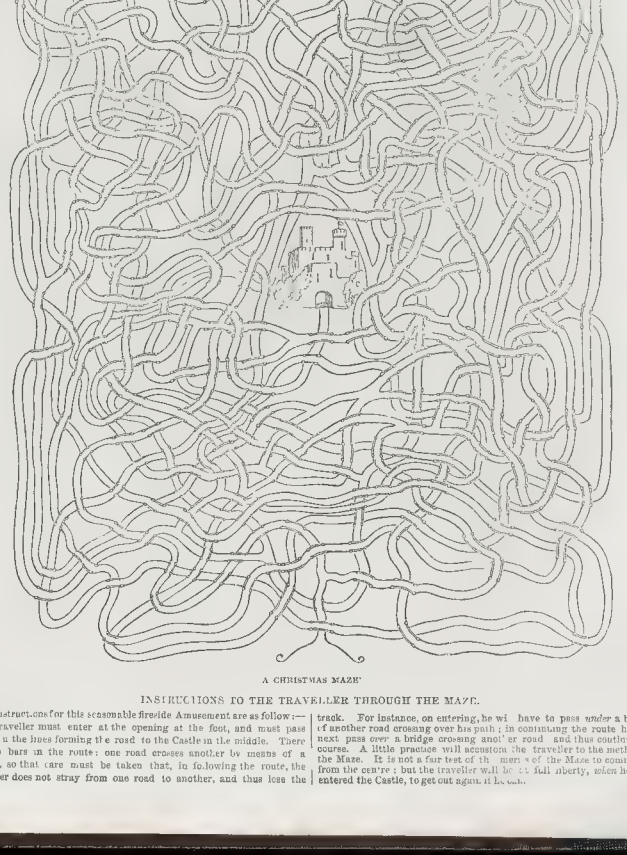
THE LEARNED PIG.

The person whose privilege it is to enforce the penance of the learned pig, may reserve for himself the part of the master of that wonderful animal, or may select any other member of the assembly who is likely to acquit himself of the task with most effect. The impersonator of the learned pig must walk upon all fours, and must obey the commands of his master, imitating the gait and grunt of that interesting quadruped to the best of his mimetic powers; while the master must introduce him to the assembly with all the usual jargon and flourish of a showman. "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the celebrated learned pig, Toby, of which you've all read so much in the *Times* newspaper. He has been offered the situation of editor of that journal, and likewise private secretary to Prince Albert; but refused these handsome offers, preferring to travel about in a caravan like the wild Arab of the desert. He was made a Doctor of Civil Law on account of his general acquirements and knowledge of the world, and corresponds with all the learned societies of Europe. He can read the human heart like a playbill, and will tell the age of any lady more correctly than the lady herself. Now, Mr. Toby, please to point out which of these young ladies is most fond of flirting."

The learned pig has then to go round, carefully examining all the ladies in succession, grunting and sniffing at them with his snout, and finally squatting himself down before one of them. This proceeding is generally accompanied by roars of laughter at the expense of the lady who receives this unenviable distinction. The master may, in the same manner, call upon the learned pig to point out the acute gentleman who left, an evening party, taking away a new hat, and leaving an old one, and so on; fixing as many playful charges on the company as may be found entertaining. The quadrupedal attitude of the learned pig will generally suggest as brief a display of his sagacity as possible.

THE DEAF MAN

This penance is almost as severe and mortifying as the last. The person on whom this temporary infirmity is imposed must stand out in the middle of the room, and to all that is said must answer three times following: "I am deaf; I can't hear!" The fourth time, however, the answer must be "I can hear." The fun to all but the unfortunate victim is for the first three times to make the deaf man some very agreeable proposal, such as bringing a lady to him and asking him to salute her, to which he is obliged to turn a deaf hear; while the fourth time he is requested to perform some humiliating act, such as to take a lady to another gentleman to salute, sing a comic song, recite extempore verses in praise of the lord mayor, dance a hornpipe, &c.; and to all these agreeable invitations his ears must be suddenly open. In fact, he must illustrate exactly the reverse of the old proverb, "none so deaf as those who wont hear." He is not obliged to accede to the requests that are made to him in the intervals of his deaf fit. This would be too severe.



A CHRISTMAS MAZE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAVELLER THROUGH THE MAZE.

The instructions for this seasonable fireside Amusement are as follow:—The Traveller must enter at the opening at the foot, and must pass [illegible] the lines forming the road to the Castle in the middle. There are no bars in the route; one road crosses another by means of a bridge, so that care must be taken that, in following the route, the traveller does not stray from one road to another, and thus lose the track. For instance, on entering, he will have to pass *under* a bridge of another road crossing over his path; in continuing the route he will next pass *over* a bridge crossing another road and thus continue his course. A little practice will accustom the traveller to the method of the Maze. It is not a fair test of the merits of the Maze to commence from the centre: but the traveller will be at full liberty, when he has entered the Castle, to get out again if he can.

THE VILLAGE WAITS.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

THE village world is all a-tune:
The bees are singing in their hives;*
This one blest night beneath the moon
The silenced robin's note revives;

The loud winds, hushed—in love, not fear—
Sink whispering round the holly-tem,
Soft as when toned on Christ's own ear
Each angel voice of Bethlehem.

On such an eve the strains that pour
From every lowly hamlet spire,
From village street, or cottage door,
The wearied wings of echo tire:
The storm-bowed sailor on the deep,
And sea-rocked babes, and aged men,

Shall hear sweet carols in thei[illegible]
An[illegible]t their dre[illegible]

On such an eve each upward loo[illegible]
Is voiceful as a breathing sound;
And sighs from many a household nook
Turn prayers upon the hallowed gr[illegible]
A once dark world, made pure[illegible] snow,
Shows white to heaven; and Heaven shall hear
The faintest murmur of her woe,
The lightest dropping of her tear.

* It was an ancient superstition that on Christmas-eve the bees sang in their hives.

THE VILLAGE WAITS.—DRAWN BY E. FOSTER.

Young men and maidens shall go sing,
And children, that, with new-sprung heart,
Are Christ's beloved. earth shall ring
His praise who hath no counterpart;
Who pities the pitiless,
Who weepeth where the mourners weep,
Who turneth not from guilt's distress,
Who walketh on the unstained deep!

Sound, sound with voice, and sound with string,
Through this night's moon, and morrow's sun;
Bid ransomed souls their offerings bring,
Till music and deep prayer are one!
Through all the hours glad anthems swell
To hail on earth the Christ new-found,
And call the witness-stars to tell
How God's full day of love was crowned!

O! sacred love, and sacred song,
Glad stars, and music-breathing night,
Go hand-in-hand—a rapturous throng—
A glorious band in God[illegible]eat sight!
Mute aspect of the holy earth
Be mute no more, but holier still,
Throned in the light of this new birth—
This offspring of Divinest Will!

THE CHRISTMAS MARKET-WAGGON.—DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN.

Of the many loads of produce which gladden the heart of the beholder at various periods of the year, there is none more welcome than the waggon laden with produce for Christmas cheer, crowned, as in the accompanying picture, with a vast bush of HOLLY and Mistletoe—redolent of holy joy and ancient homage of the season, the heartiest observance in the Calendar. There is a sort of rude music in the very wheels of the waggon, as they roll along the hardened road, perchance aided by the bells upon the horses. But the mind's eye rises to the crowning glory of the Holly—the plant which constitutes so beautiful a feature in the winter scenery of England, and whose scarlet or yellow berries render it so universal a decoration of churches (hence the name Holy-tree) and dwelling-houses at Christmas time. This custom may be to commemorate the victory gained over the powers of darkness by the coming of Christ; and the gathering of Mistletoe is a relic of Druidic worship.

CHRISTMAS WEATHER:—SNOWBALLING.—FROM A PICTURE BY G. DODGSON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, 1853.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SNOWBALLING.

BY EDMUND H. YATES.

Oh! wearied with this daily grind,
This wear and tear of brain and mind,
This conflict with the world unkind,
I pity him who does not find
Some pleasure in a school;
Who does not in each youthful scene
Recall some thoughts which once have been
His chief delight; the village green
On which he played (although I ween,
Perchance, but played the fool).

The cricket-ground, the wall for fives,
The bumping-block (oh! he who strives
For gain within these human hives
Will find, if he the fight survives,
Even tougher lumps than those);
And, more than all, the garden mound,
Whereon he took his "vantage ground,"
And gathered ruddy troops around,
To fight among the snows.

The sides are ranged, the ground is planned,
The wall is built; behind it stand
The troops defensive, such a band!
Each boy a snowball in his hand,
And valour in his eye;
Each is prepared the worst to brave—
For counsel comes before we shave,
What British boy would be a slave
When "Forward" is the cry?

And now the rival troops engage,
Besiegers mimic warfare wage:
Jack Wilson, the astute and sage,
Contrives by tricks, in Gamp called "bage,"
To gain the distant wall:
Ha, ha! he's down. the boaster proud!
For Tomkinson, 'mid laughter loud,
Pushes him backward 'mongst the crowd,
Which does but jeer his fall.

Stragglers from either side are out,
Peppering with balls each country lout,
Each red-cloaked dame, or farmer stout—
Respecting not the beadle's gout,
French teacher's execrations!
His "*mille diables!*" he may roar,
"*Ord nom!*" and "*sacre!*" forth may pour,
He but receives a dozen more,
To show the love of nations.

You call it mischief! Is our life
So truly free from party strife,
From broils so clear, of peace so rife,
That gun and pistol, sword and knife,
Are things to us unknown.
Have we such feeling for distress?
Is fun mixed with our bitterness?
Do we, though fighting, love not less
The hand ranked 'gainst our own?

For my part, no! The daily grind
Is more severe, the friends less kind;
More hard the wear and tear of mind;
Less pleasant sympathy I find
Than when I was at school:
Then wonder not my thoughts have strayed,
To what is in this sketch portrayed,
One of the games at which I played—
Perchance though, played the fool.

PRINCESS ILSE.

A CHRISTMAS TALE OF THE HARTZ MOUNTAINS.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY L. F. SIMPSON.]

At the time of the Flood, when all the waters of the earth rushed together, climbed the hills, and with their waves rolled above the highest mountain-tops, there was a fearful disorder among the waters; and when, finally, the Lord took compassion upon the poor Earth, and allowed the clear light of heaven to break through the grey veil of the clouds, and commanded the waters to separate from each other and find their way back into their valleys, surely neither stream nor streamlet could have found its own course, if not legions of kind angels descended upon earth and led them carefully into the right path.

As the summits of the mountain ranges gradually appeared from out the flood, the angels descended on all sides, slowly, into the valleys, driving the waters before them. And as they descended, deeper and deeper, they organised, the course of rivers and streams, defined the limits of the sea, and enclosed the lakes within rocky boundaries, or green belts of wood and meadow. With broad brooms and besoms of sunbeams they swept along the damp earth, brushed the mud off the grasses, dried the heavy foliage of the trees; and so busily were they employed over their work, that the clouds of watery dust they stirred up hung like a veil of mist in the gulleys of the mountains.

Their labour had lasted many days, and was nearly completed, when a weary Angel sat resting himself upon one of the highest points of the Alps. The spot commanded a wide prospect towards north and south, towards east and west; and the Angel looked thoughtfully down upon the green earth, which had risen again so fresh and lovely from out the floods of Sin. "How changed is the earth!" he thought. "how glorious in its purity!—but will it always remain so pure? Will not all the misery and filth of Sin, which has been washed away by these great waters, again accrue? Will the black finger of Sin never again leave its dark impress upon the fair countenance of the purified Earth?" A deep prophetic sigh heaved in the breast of the good Angel, and he turned away his dazzled eyes from the morning sun, which, blood-red, was rising in the horizon. He cast a long look on the side where the streams of Germany had taken their downward path. He saw them gliding along in the distance: the great river, the Rhine, with its vine-wreathed banks following them, and a legion of streamlets and rivulets busily hurrying on in the rear. He rejoiced to see how well they were led—how all disorder had vanished, and how every stream and source, however small and unimportant, had been attended by some kind angel, who had directed it when and where to flow, when, with doubt and hesitation, it had run aside, and carefully guarded it when it too thoughtlessly bounded over the rocks. He saw the jovial Rhine, wreathed with vine-leaves, hastening along; and he fancied he heard in the distance his exulting shout as he greeted his beloved Moselle, who, wreathed with grapes also, came, blessing as a bride, to meet him.

Onward and onwards the waters rolled—their splash and roar reechoed in the distance, when the solitary angel on the mountain top was suddenly startled by another sound. He heard a violent sobbing and gentle sighing close to him. He arose, and, turning the corner of a rock from whence the sound proceeded, he found a young waterspring, wrapped in a white veil, bubbling and sobbing bitterly, lying upon the ground. With compassion he bent over her, and tenderly raised her gently and patted her veil, he recognised the little Ilse, [illegible] down in the valleys of the [illegible] Angel," have you been left here [illegible] the others left, and not on[illegible] many with them?" Little Ilse tossed [illegible] replied, "I have not been forgotten—old Mistress [illegible] her me a long time, and beckoned and called to me to [illegible] Oceart wanted to take me with them, but I [illegible] with them, even should I have to perish here all alone. [illegible] send into the valleys, like a common streamlet, to do service in the plains, to quench the thirst of oxen and sheep, and wash their clumsy feet—I, the Princess Ilse! Only look at me—if I am not of the noblest race! My father is a sunbeam, and the pure air my mother; my brother is the diamond, and my beloved darling little sister is the dewdrop on the rosebud. The waves of the Flood have carried me up to a giddy height; I have been allowed to wash the snowy crests of the kings of mountains, and the first sunbeam that broke through the clouds has embroidered my dress with spangles. I am a Princess of the purest water, and truly cannot descend into the valley! I, therefore, concealed myself, and pretended to be asleep, and old Weser, and the silly rills, who do not know better than to rush into her arms, at last went away mumbling."

The Angel shook his head sadly at the long speech of little Ilse, and looked earnestly and searchingly into her pale little face; and, after gazing firmly into her large, childish blue eyes, which were glistening with anger, he discovered in their clear depths dark spots, and ascertained that a dangerous guest had taken up his abode and played his pranks in the head of little Ilse. The little demon of Pride had taken possession of it, had driven out all pious thoughts, and maliciously grinned at the good angel out of the eyes of poor little Ilse. The little demon of Pride has turned the head of many a silly child, even when not a Princess of the purest water, and the compassionate Angel, aware of the danger she incurred, determined to save Ilse, at all price.

In his eyes, which could see so far, Princess Ilse was only a naughty child, and therefore he did not address her as "your Highness," or "your Grace," but simply as dear Ilse. "Dear Ilse," then said the Angel, "but if it was your own free choice to remain here, and not go with the other waters to the valleys, you ought to be perfectly satisfied at being here, and I cannot understand what you are crying and sobbing about."

"Alas!" replied Ilse, "when the waters had gone away, dear Angel, the whirlwind came here to sweep the mountains, and when he saw me he got into a great rage, he scolded and abused and shook me, and tried to throw me over that rock into a deep dark abyss, where daylight never penetrates. I begged and wept, and trembling pressed myself close up to the rock;—at last I succeeded in escaping from his powerful arms, and hid myself here in this fissure in the rock."

"And as you will not always succeed," said the Angel, "for the whirlwind keeps good order here, and carries a good broom—you must see, dear Ilse, that it was very silly of you to remain here all alone, and you will follow me willingly if I will lead you to good old Weser and your young companions."

"By no means!" exclaimed little Ilse; "I am a Princess, and I will remain here!"

"Ilse," said the Angel, with his mild mellow voice, "dear little Ilse, I mean it well with you, and you must love me also a little, and be a good child. Do you see yon morning cloud floating in the blue heavens? I will tell it to stop here and we will both enter it; you can lay your head on its soft cushions, and I will sit near you; and the cloud will take us down speedily into the quiet valleys, where the other streamlets are. I will there place you in your green bed and remain near you, and I will give you pleasant dreams and tell you amusing tales."

But Princess Ilse was incorrigibly obstinate, and with increased vehemence and disdain, she exclaimed: "No, no, I will not descend, I will not go to the valley;"—and when the Angel approached her and with gentle violence endeavoured to take her in his arms, she struck at him and spurted water into his face.

The Angel sat down sadly on the ground, and the silly little Princess retired to the hollow in the rock and congratulated herself at having shown so much spirit, and at having given short and negative answers to the Angel, who once again endeavoured to persuade her to accompany him.

When the good Angel saw that all his loving efforts were of no avail with little Ilse, that the demon of Pride held all her reason captive, he left the lost child with a sigh, and returned to his companions who were still hard at work.

Princess Ilse when she found herself again alone, determined to enjoy her high dignity to the utmost. She glided out of the hole in the rock, placed herself on a projecting point, spread out her vapoury garments in broad folds and hoped that the adjacent mountains would bow to her in homage, and that the clouds would advance towards her and kneel down before her garment. But nothing of the sort occurred, however proud her little Highness looked. At last she grew tired of sitting all alone, and felt very sad, and plaintively muttered to herself: "I could have borne a little annoyance, as in keeping with my high station; but even a Princess is not bound to bear so much." And as evening came on, and the sun set, and in the distance the noise of the approaching whirlwind became audible, the poor little Princess shed tears of fear; and although she felt proud at having shown so much firmness in not following the Angel, yet she felt lonely, however sweet, did not counterbalance her fear of the whirlwind.

It became darker and darker, thick heavy mists rose from the hollows, thunder rumbled in the distance, and little Ilse thought she would have died from very fear, her breath beat quick in the heavy not atmosphere around her. Suddenly a pale ray of light flashed in dark night, and when Ilse looked up trembling, she beheld before her the tall dark figure of a man wrapped in the folds of a large red cloak, who, bowing deeply, thus addressed her: "Most gracious Princess!" Such greeting was sweet music in the ears of little Ilse, and she suppressed the fear of the strange disagreeable figure, and hearkened to the enticing words addressed to her.

The dark man said that he had been for a long time near her, that he had heard her conversation with the Angel, and rejoiced that she had not hearkened to him. He could not understand how any one could propose taking so much loveliness and beauty, so charming a little Princess down to the flat earth and bury her alive in dark valleys. He spoke to her of the splendid future that was in store for her, if she would allow him to serve her; he described a pleasant country seat he possessed on one of the highest and most picturesque mountains of Germany; he would take her there, surround her with a brilliant court, and all the splendour and brilliancy due to her high rank; she should there live in joys and pleasures high above all the waters and rivulets of the universe. The heart of little Ilse beat high in joyful expectation of the fulfilment of all these fine promises. And when the strange man threw open his cloak and drew forth a large golden goblet, the stem of which was richly set with jewels, and placed it before the Princess, politely requesting her to step into it, that he might carry her to his beautiful mountain palace, where the splendid maids of honour were already preparing festivals in her honour, her little Highness was so overcome that all consideration vanished. In joyful haste, with both feet at once, she leapt into the golden goblet, so that the waters jumped up and a few drops fell upon the hand of the dark night, where they were immediately scorched up and a burning pain shot through the whole frame of poor little Ilse.

Frightened, the poor child darted towards the rim of the goblet, as if with the intention of jumping out, and looked up timidly into the face of the stranger. But he burst into a horse laugh, seized the goblet with a powerful hand, commanded the whirlwind to go on before that little Ilse might not fear its approach, and swift as an arrow, they hastened through the air. And Ilse, as the pain had soon subsided, was quieted, and allowed herself to be carried away. She little thought that she had given herself up to the Evil One, when she jumped into the golden cup which he held out for her. Now and then, it is true, she had qualms of fear as they dashed on through the dark night; and when the goblet was shaken by the rapid motion, little Ilse trembled and huddled close to the polished sides, drew her garments close around her; and took care that not another drop should be spilt—for she knew now what pain it would give her.

The night cleared up, and the moon arose slowly as they arrived at the Brocken. Soon afterwards the ground beneath greeted them; a motley group of wonderful figures was passing to and fro. The Lord of the Brocken commanded silence, placed the cup containing little Ilse upon a great stone, as upon a throne, and bid his gay vassals form a circle round her, and do her homage as Princess of the Wi[illegible]

This was a glorious moment for little Ilse, who felt that she was in her proper place. Proudly she raised herself, in a graceful column of water within the golden goblet, and with dignity graciously greeted those around her, and, half ashamed, hung her little head, when an "oh!" of admiration sounded from the circle. But this was not the hour of humility for Ilse with the demon of Pride in her head. A soft enchanting music resounded, and the delighted little Princess bubbled and danced in the polished vase, shook her waving locks, and let the pearly drops fall back again sparkling into the cup. The good natured old full Moon, who is not very particular, and shines upon all things, good and bad, could not help placing a wreath of sparkling silver stars upon the vain child's head, and his broad mouth grinned broader than ever, with intense delight, when little Ilse nodded to him with a sweet smile of thanks. But there were eyes in the Devil's court, which did not look upon the dancing little Ilse with delight and admiration: there was many a little heart in that company which deemed itself the most beautiful and the most charming Princess, and looked upon the triumph of another with jealousy and envy. Two such little witches went quite close up to the golden cup, and mocked little Ilse, and said impertinent things to her face. "See how she twists about, and tries to look graceful," said one; "and she is so thin and vapoury, that you can see through her." "I should like to know how the pale beauty will demean herself when she has to dance with the Whirlwind, and let herself be whirled round by him as we are," said the other, contemptuously, shrugging her shoulders; "and it will take her a life-time to learn how to ride upon a broomstick. But hark! the gongs and cymbals are striking up. We have a merry circle to dance, to stamp the ground, and dry up a morass for a dwelling for the pale Ilse. Then, all her finery will be over, and she must be our most obedient servant as Princess Cooking-water."

Little Ilse, who had heard all that was said, had lost all taste for dancing at the ill-natured speeches of the young Witches. She sat quite quietly at the bottom of the cup, and watched the wild figures as they sallied forth in procession to the other side of the mountain, and formed a circle for dancing, and pondered upon what the taunting words of the bad Witches really meant. The allusion to the Whirlwind had annoyed her considerably; but the morass and Princess Cooking-water were a source of serious alarm to her. No one had hitherto called her Princess Cooking-water; and she, who was to reign here, surely, was not meant to serve the Witches. She already thought of questioning the Lord of the Brocken on the subject, who was just then approaching her; but, before she could speak, he stood near her, and dipped his finger into the middle of the cup, which made little Ilse tremble all over with pain. But the Devil laughed and said: "The night is fresh, most gracious Princess; you are shivering with cold, and will freeze in this flat cup? I am preparing a warm rocking-cradle for you by yonder fire, where you may rest and warm yourself. If you will condescend to turn your bright face in that direction you will see how valiantly my head cook is stirring up the fire, and throwing pretty play-things into your bed, that you may not find time heavy on your hands. Let me carry you over there."

Little Ilse looked in the direction she was told, and beheld a huge iron caldron hung above a blazing fire, which crackled and fanned most lustily. But the old hag who presided over it, was of so hideous and repulsive an aspect, and the toys she threw into the caldron were so extraordinary, that little Ilse, who had already become distrustful, did not allow herself to be carried there at once, and said she should like to look at the dancing a little longer; she enjoyed the fresh air, she said, and the golden goblet answered all the purposes of a balcony; was far enough off not to be annoyed by the dust; and she could see all that was going on, and was very much amused.

The Devil thought he would not disturb her pleasure, and said he would return in an hour and fetch her; and, so saying, he left her, and joined the dancing crew.

The little Princess began to feel very dreary and sad, all alone, as she sat and watched, first the wild gestures of the weird dancers, then the fire and the caldron, into which she now plainly saw that the old hag threw in all sorts of disgusting animals—spiders, and toads, and snakes, and lizards, and bats, which she caught in the air as they hovered over the fire, and cracked their wings before throwing them, with wild gestures, into the caldron. A feeling of intense horror overcame little Isle at the company she had got into; and when she thought that she would be put in the caldron to warm, it became quite clear to her what the Witches meant when they mocked her, and called her "Princess Cooking-water." In mortal agony she pressed her two tender little hands together, drew her veil close over her pale little face to stifle the scream which rose to her lips from her anguished heart. "Oh!" she sighed, with tears, "had I but followed the Angel! he meant it well with me." And when she had cast a despairing glance around, and saw that she was left all alone on that side of the mountain, that all the witches and dancers were dancing on the other side, or hovering round the fire, the thought of flight rushed across her mind. "Away away!" she muttered," "no matter where;" and, quick as the thought, she leaped up to the rim of the goblet, let her white little feet and vapoury garments hang over it; and, still holding fast with both hands, she looked anxiously round to see that no one was watching her.

But no one was paying attention to the little Princess; only the good-natured old Moon stood aloft and smiled at her with unmoved countenance. But she looked up to him with tears in her eyes, with such an imploring childish look—one of her little fingers on her lips—that surely he could never have the heart to betray her, should he by any chance be asked what had become of little Ilse?

As soon as little Ilse was sure that she was unobserved, she let herself drop gently on to the ground. But the goblet was high, on a [illegible] block of granite, upon which it was placed, still higher, and, with all the precaution in the world, she made a little splash as she touched the ground; and, in great fear, lest she should have been heard, she glided, trembling, under two large stones. She had modestly taken off her wreath of stars, and left it in the cup. Scarcely life had been anything but pleasant to her, and now was no time to think of being a Princess, but to endeavour to escape as quietly and expeditiously as possible.

She clung tremblingly close to the stones, and begged of them to protect her; and the old stones, who had never felt such young and beating life against their hard breasts, felt themselves wonderfully touched, and closed around the Princess, so that no eye, not even that of the Moon, could discern her. They then pointed out to her a hole in the earth, and she made herself as slim as she could, and crept into it, and found in the soft cushions of earth which covered the stony ribs of the mountain on that side a long gallery, in all probability the work of some field-mouse. Little Ilse groped her way along it in the dark, and found that the gallery led down the mountain. She had already gone a considerable distance, when the gallery became wider and uneven: it appeared to lead through loose stones, and some turned over beneath her feet, and rolled on before her down the mountain. She sull glided on in the dark; but now and then she felt a sharp breath of air through the crevices, and the path, after a very steep descent, suddenly appeared to become more level, and she beheld the clear sky, with a star glittering here and there, which threw a pale light, and displayed a mass of big and little stones, among which no more path was visible. The wild music and the howling and dance up of the witches of the Brocken again burst upon her ear, and little Ilse who had already shuddered for a moment at having which path to take aroused by these sounds, sprang forward in haste and fear over the stones. She little cared for knocking her head and tearing her garments against the sharp points of the rocks. "Away, away!" she muttered—far away where the Prince of the Brocken and his wild legions cannot discover me!"

The breaking dawn caused her considerable alarm. "The night is [illegible]," she thought, "and will not betray me; but daylight is a chatterbox, and will soon tell which road I have taken." And she crouched into a hollow and found a compass as possible, and glided along, under the stones, only peeping out now and then to breathe a little of the fresh morning air.

Between high wooded hills, a deep dark-green gully led down towards the valley, and little Ilse rushed headlong into it. Numberless rocks and stones lay heaped, one upon another, at the bottom of the gully, wound round with the roots of pine-trees or overgrown with moss. They looked severe and very venerable, and did not seem at all inclined to make way for the little rill which came rushing so hastily and capriciously upon them. The kind Creator had taken compassion on poor little Ilse when, driven by fear, she shot over the stones, and had allowed the forest to open its green gates to her, and take her under its protection. The forest is a sacred asylum for children who have gone astray, who have come [illegible] and will in the world. None [illegible] spirits [illegible] and [illegible] pine-roots accompany them into the peaceful stillness of the woods; the demon of Pride is the very first to be excluded; and how could it exist in the presence of the [illegible] majesty of the lord of the forest, the Pine-tree, which makes no [illegible] upon the strength and glory given to him by God, who stands upright with uncovered head towards heaven, whilst storms [illegible] him, firm and immoveable upon the spot upon which the Lord [illegible] him, and prefers breaking asunder and dying [illegible] to bend to [illegible], truly a king "by God's grace."

It is true that Ilse did not yet comprehend all this; she thought that the pine-roots were making ugly faces at her, and she timidly gazed

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* De Weser—a river.

† Two other rivers.

past them, deeper and deeper into the forest. That the little demon of Pride had silently left her when she ran away from the Devil and his witches on the Brocken; that it swam away in the tears of repentance when she shed;—of all this little Ilse was just as ignorant as when the demon took up his abode within her. [illegible] happier in the shade of the green woods, behind [illegible] ich the sun-beams, falling obl quely, cast over the [illegible] arthet she went from the Brocken, the more at ease and happier did she feel; she already thought that the firs and pines no longer looked at her so darkly and severely as then, but higher up; and [illegible] ous, venerable oaks spread their powerful arms over her, and light friendly beeches thrust themselves between the dark firs, nodded [illegible] with a smile, and endeavoured, with outstretched branches, first [illegible] e sunbeams and to shoot them at each other, like golden [illegible] Little Ilse, who, like all children, had soon forgotten her sor[illegible] ran merrily rippling along between them; and when a sunbeam, in the [illegible] yous game, fell to the ground, she picked it up, held it exultingly [illegible] high or fastened her veil with it, and then threw it as she sprang [illegible] ds, playfully, to the flowers and grasses, which inquisitively stood on her path, and looked after her. She was once again a happy mirthful child; and the green wood delighted in the little run-a-way, to whom he had given shelter. As regards the greater and lesser stones, who, wrapped up in their soft coverings of moss, lay dreaming on the ground—to be sure, all their quiet contemplations were disturbed since little Ilse, splashing, jumped over them; but, nevertheless, they were very good friends with her. When the fattest and heaviest of them came inconveniently in her way, and would not let her pass, she patted the cheeks of the rough old stones with her white hands, and, muttered soft entreaties into their ear. And when that did not answer, she grew angry, stamped impatiently with her little feet, and pushed so powerfully against them, that the old boys were obliged to give way; and, as soon as the slightest aperture was visible, little Ilse rushed into it with all her strength, drove the lazy stones asunder, and shot impetuously a head of them. When the ground became very steep, it was a charming sight to behold how the little Princess hopped, splashingly, from rock to rock. On these occasions she put on a neat little cap of white foam; and when it happened that it was broken or crushed against a projecting point of rock, she always had another ready at hand, white as the driven snow of the Alps, and freshly crimsed. On many a sunny glade of the mountain, where grass and moss are soft as velvet, and the large trees had separated far from each other, and made room for their young ones, who scattered in groups here and there, grew, and learnt how to become trees—there sat the young children of the firs on the ground, their stiff bushy green coats spread upon the sward, and thoughtfully nodded with their pointed heads, and wondered how little Ilse never became weary of the constant running and jumping The very small rills, however, were not so quiet as the fir-children. When they heard little Ilse warbling her soft bubbling song, they came dropping out of the sides of the rock, and glided quietly along through the soft moss, always nearer and nearer to Ilse. Little Ilse had distinctly heard their gentle rippling, and saw them coming, and beckoned them to hasten their steps. And when the little rills saw the little Princess jumping away deep below over the stones, they were frightened, and had not the courage to jump down to her, and yet saw no other way. Little Ilse then addressed them with her clear voice, and encouraged them, and shewed strong stepping-stones, well cushioned with moss, towards them, that they might step over them and reach her. And the rills took courage, and began to climb and jump nimbly from one stepping-stone to another. Little Ilse caught them in her arms, though some of them did fall clumsily into her lap, and she took them by the hand and said: "Come, you must now run along with me. Look how I do; jump when I jump; I will hold you tightly, that you do not fall." And the rills did as they were bid: they jumped over the big stones, holding Ilse's hand firmly by the maid, did not hurt themselves, and feared no longer; and they soon learnt to run and jump so well, that soon, even when they put on their white caps of foam, they could not be distinguished from Ilse.

The Devil on the Brocken was in a tremendous rage at the flight of the beautiful Princess. He was perfectly aware that as clear a spring was no prey for him; and that the demon of Pride, the surest hold he had upon young minds, had left her; he was at a loss how again to get hold of the truthful child. He bethought himself of the Whirlwind, whom he always found a good helper in need, called him out of his cave, and bade it run up the valley right against the swift little Ilse. This, he thought, would make her turn back and bring her again to the [illegible]

[illegible] did al. that he could to fulfil the Devil's behest. He howled, and whistled, and blew; he shook the trees till they trembled to their very roots, and sent their broken branches on to the ground to the very feet of little Ilse. He threw a young fir-tree, which had not yet gained a firm footing in the steep rock, right across her path; it caught the flowing veil of little Ilse, and nearly drew her down; but the little Princess tore herself loose, and did not care how much or her veil remained in the hands of the North-wind. She did not care for herself—she had no fear on her own account; she only thought of her dear trees, and saw well enough that he helped them to their support the storm if she could only have done so. She went to the young fir-tree, threw herself over it, shed a stream of tears over it, and compassionately washed its wounds. The small twigs of beech and oak, which the North-wind threw into her lap, she caressed with her soft arms, kissed their torn leaves, and carried them along with her for some distance, until she could deposit them gently upon some mossy bank.

And the Devil still stood on the Brocken, and ground his teeth when he saw that all the endeavours of the North-wind were of no avail, and could do nothing against little Ilse. "I will send out the Winter, then," he grumbled, "and bind her in chains." Dreary, grey Winter, with hunger and cold, with long, dark nights, in which temptation is abroad, and sin pursues its secret paths, has brought me in already many a poor soul, and surely will be able to overpower the delicate Water Princess. I bid thee, North-wind, blow continually down there as I stir not, shake the leaves from the trees, and prepare the way for Winter. You know that he never comes until he can tread on a heavy step through the bare branches."

And the North-wind, an obedient slave, blew again, wilder and sharper than ever, through the valley. The beeches stood trembling and shivering, and in terror allowed their yellow leaves to fall to the ground, the oaks grew quite red at their fingers' ends with cold, dropped the last leaves from their twigs, and, with their branches, anxiously expected the arrival of Winter. The fir-tree alone was calm, and unchanged bore his dark green regal mantle. Little Ilse, running at their feet, could not undo stand how all this was to end, and she [illegible] and exclaimed: "You silly, silly trees, why do you [illegible] me with all your dry leaves; do you no longer love little Ilse, and do you wish to scratch her eyes out with brown acorns an. hard beech-[illegible] Quite angry, she ran away from them, and shook the dry leaves out of her tresses, and out of the shining folds of her robe.

Soothing Winter had arrived on the Brocken, and his Satanic Majesty with his own hands hung a mantle of the thickest frieze upon his shoulders. He then quietly strode over the hills, and lowered gloomily over the valleys. At first he was not such an unpleasant guest, and endeavoured to gain good opinions; he decked out the trees and bushes [illegible] sparkling coats of hoar frost, so that little Ilse, quite dazzled with [illegible] magnificent splendour, did not know which way to look. Then came the flakes of snow dancing in the air, and the little Princess at first thought [illegible] that it was the clouds themselves that wished to pay her a visit in the [illegible] and renew the acquaintance commenced upon the mountain. [illegible] Winter laid his cold white covering thicker and thicker over [illegible] valley, burying everything beneath it—stones a[illegible] [illegible] d even the trembling blades of [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] grieved much for her beloved green meadows, [illegible] e could no longer see; and when she assailed Winter [illegible] to wash off the snow from all the stones that she could re[illegible] [illegible] alleviate the small mosses, she was horrified to feel sharp ice-points encircling her delicate fingers, and she saw how the Winter forms and shining circles round the stones and the roots of the trees, which, [illegible] creasing sharp points, were to hold and encompass her, and, [illegible] letely enchain her delicate limbs. Grim Winter now laid [illegible] hand of ice upon the breast of the poor child; a cold [illegible] g seized upon little Ilse, and, trembling, she embraced the [illegible] of the Pine-tree, and looked up imploringly towards the [illegible]

She beheld him wrapped in the white covering of Winter; but from his branches beneath the cold snow, a deep over-green shone down upon her, and a mild breath of Spring fell warm and consoling upon her breast, and breathed new life and energy into her. "Oh, Pine-tree!" exclaimed little Ilse, "how do you manage to brave the winter, and to remain green and lively in his icy arms? Cannot I also learn how to do it?" "Because I am founded upon a rock," replied the Pine-tree; "and I lift up my head to heaven, and the Lord gives me the power to remain green for ever; and you, little Ilse, are sprung from the rock, and reflect in your pure waters the light of heaven unsullied as it pours down upon you; if true life is within you, that inward impulse, which the Lord gives, that strength will not fail you to overcome the winter. Place your trust in God, then, little Ilse, and exert yourself, and do not feel weary." "Dear Pine-tree," said little Ilse, "I will be strong and good, like you; and the Winter shall have no power over me." And, with a powerful exertion, she tore herself loose from the icy arms that held her; she struck at the rough hands which endeavoured to hold her garments tightly between the stones, and rushed impetuously down into the valley, breaking to pieces all the icy bonds that had impeded her movements. Old Winter could not keep pace with so lively a companion, and he seated himself, grumbling, in the snow, and was obliged to confess his impotency, and the impossibility of catching swift little Ilse.

On the following day, as the little Princess was dashing along in the exulting pride of triumph, driving before her the icicles which she had torn away from the stones, the Mosses on the banks called out to her: "O Ilse, dear Ilse, come and help us; the snow weighs so heavily upon our soft heads, we can no longer stand upright upon our slender stalks. Help us, little Ilse; Winter is so hard upon us!" And Princess Ilse condescendingly and compassionately approached them, carefully raised up a portion of the snowy canopy that covered them, put her sweet face beneath it, and whispered to the Mosses the wisdom she had learnt from the Pine-tree. "Because you are rooted on the rock, little Mosses, and the good God allows you to remain green under the snow, therefore, you must not forget that divine life is in you; and endeavour to be strong, and to raise yourselves up and grow under the soft winter covering. God will hearken to you, if you pray to him." And the Mosses bestirred themselves, and grew quite warm with their exertions; and, after a short time, gaily exclaimed: "Ilse, Ilse, it answers! we already stand upright and are really growing; the snow gives way wherever we grasp it with our green little hands"

Thus, little Ilse taught her playfellows, the mosses and grasses, how to use their strength and to brave the Winter. She gave the young grasses to drink of her pure living waters, and encouraged them to grow and stretch themselves, and to give the first greeting to Spring, when he at last again reappeared in the valley, cleared away the snow from the ground, and frightened back Winter to the Brocken; but even there the warm sun would not permit him to remain. A Fairy Tale had also thrown off his white over-coat and had placed bright green lights on the points of all his green branches in honor of Spring, and oaks and beeches resumed their green garments, and little Ilse lived happy, delightful days in the quiet, glorious forest, for many many hundred years.

Winter, it is true, returned every year, and acted the same cruel part towards the trees and plants, and laid his splendid traps in the hope of catching little Ilse. But the active, healthy child did not allow herself to be caught; as swift and as agile as a little lizard, she always managed to escape from his rough hands and arms. And every year the trees resumed their green, were never more beautiful nor fresher than in the spring, as if their hard struggle with the winter had given them new strength and vitality; and little Ilse was also more beautiful and glorious when the snow had melted in the valleys, and she danced along in full pride, foaming through the forest. The snow is like sweet mother's-milk for little mountain rills, and the more heartily they drink of it, the better do they prosper.

The green forest was proud of its adopted child, and because she no longer thought of herself, but only of her dear friends, the trees and plants, and how she could please them, and because she herself had entirely forgotten that she was a Princess—for that very reason all the others remembered it, trees and flowers, the stones, the slender mosses and grasses—and they esteemed her and honored her the highest respect, and did her homage in their own quiet sincere way

And wherever Princess Ilse ran through the valley, flowers and herbs crowd d around her feet, kissed the hem of her garment and her floating veil, and the tall silent trees stood whispering on her path and doffed their plumes to greet her as she passed. The grey mosses and blushing, the most lovely of the flower children of the forest, they loved little Ilse better than anything else, and wished always to be near her; they came quite close to her, bent over her brow and contemplated her with their deep earnest eyes, like pious hermits, and scattered upon the wet polished stones which Princess Ilse held tightly in her arms, and kissed them tenderly, and placed a soft carpet of moss beneath their feet that their delicate little limbs might have a firm footing upon the slippery ground. The bluebells lived in perfect harmony with the grasses and herbs, the happy life of flowers on some green patch, spanning their whole summer upon the wet stones which Princess Ilse held in her arms. The ferns also sought a footing on the damp stones, and fanned little Ilse, to cool her, with their splendid green fans, and equitted with such fans, and prevented the sun's rays from little Ilse. But the sunbeams also loved the dear child, and came down, as often as the grey clouds on the mountains allowed them, into the forest, and played with her among the trees. From time immemorial, the grey clouds were appointed guardians of the sunbeams, and because they themselves were so thick and clumsy and could scarcely move along, unless the whirlwind now and then came upon them with his staff and made them "move on," therefore they did not relish the joyous glimmer and dazzle of their agile wards, and their sports with little Ilse on the green sward, and they always kept themselves well sit upon the mountains like a wall, and would not allow the smallest bit of sunshine, however slim it made itself, to escape through them. Then they poured down rain into the valley, and chuckled with satisfaction at beholding little Ilse running along gloomily alone. The sunbeams were always much enlivened at the sight, and created quite a confusion behind the backs of the old ladies in grey, quizzing and teasing them with pointed phrases to such an extent, that they grew quite warm, and were finally compelled to beat a silent retreat to escape from their sarcasms. As soon as the clouds were clear, the sun beams rushed down into the forest, mirrored themselves in the sparkling drops still hanging on the trees, and romped often for a whole day with little Ilse on the grass. They were there one day when a white strawberry blossom, a very numerous family is spread over all the valleys of the Hartz, had stily ventured to admire its pretty face, in the sparkling dress of the little Princess But Ilse had seen her, and shook her finger at her, and exclaimed: "Oh for shame! little straw berry blossom, you are vain of the golden buttons on your bro[illegible] wish to mirror and admire yourself." The straw[illegible] [illegible] white leaves fall and darted back under the [illegible] But a sunbeam ran after her, laughing, and discovered her under the broad leaves; and the poor blossom was quite ashamed at being found out. And whenever she met a sunbeam, she blushed deeper and deeper till she at last, the colour of purple, could scarcely be seen for green leaves and quite abashed hung down her little head. Even at the present day she has not forgotten that her vanity was made so public, and still blushes and sinks her pretty little head whenever she sees a sunbeam.

Ilse's old friend, the good-natured full Moon, also paid her a visit some times; he did not mind the difficult path over the mountains, and dalted above the Ilsen-rock, the most beautiful point of the whole range, which the inhabitants of the valley had called after the little Princess; he would then look at her with a pleasant smile, and would fain dance [illegible] rippling away in the shade of the mountains, playing an anx[illegible] with the silver rays which he threw down to her.

The valley in which little Ilse dwelt, had now been inhabited [illegible] some time. At [illegible] Lse w[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

GOING TO THE PANTOMIME.—DRAWN BY J. LEECH.—(SEE PAGE 582.)

bring the hated French stranger to the ground. "Ilse, Ilse!" said the Pine-tree, in a warning voice from the forest, "what silly tricks are you playing now? Have you not yet learnt to understand that we must suffer everything which tends to the service and benefit of man? If we trees can put up with the presence of the chasseurs, surely you may do so much more readily. We certainly are not pleased at seeing it walking up the valley in its dusty garments. For shame, Ilse; look how the witches are laughing at you from the mountain-ridge."

The Devil's brood on the Brocken had been dispersed ever since pious Christians had taken up their abode there, and the little witches and sprites wandered now about the country in all sorts of enticing shapes and disguises, to entrap poor souls and gain them for their dark realm. A body of young witches, who still owed little Ilse a grudge for having thrown them into the shade by her dignified manners and beauty, on the Brocken, came regularly down into the valley every summer to watch her movements, and to endeavour, at least, to sow discord between her and her friends, if they could not do any other harm to her. Disguised in the brilliant scarlet dress of the foxglove, these little witches stood in coquettish groups upon the unwooded slopes of the mountain in the broad sunshine, and nodded to the ferns, and, endeavouring to separate them, they called out to the bluebells that the foxglove and bluebell were very near relations. The little bluebells, however, saw the deadly drop of poison in the brilliant flower-cup, and quietly shook their heads and went down to little Ilse, and asked their ferns to stand before them and spread out their fans, that they might shut out the wicked crew from their sight. Princess Ilse cast up a shy glance, and muttered quiet prayers as she passed on. She patted and praised her faithful bluebells and ferns, and when she found that the wet stones on her path looked up with too bright a face towards the bewitching flowers, she threw suddenly her silvery veil over them, and dazzled them with bright rays of light, which she caught up and threw good-humouredly into their faces.

As regards the chasseurs, however, Princess Ilse, although she could not prevent its presence in the valley, would have as little to do with it as possible. By side paths, through the deepest shades of the forest, she endeavoured, by meandering about, to lose sight of it altogether;

THE GOOSE CLUB.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.—(SEE PAGE 582.)

THE BOROUGH MARKET ON CHRISTMAS-EVE.—DRAWN BY G. DODGSON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and, when dancing along in joyous haste over the rocks, thinking that she had entirely got rid of her dusty companion, she suddenly came right upon it again; and the chaussée threw a little bridge over her, and Princess Ilse was obliged to glide bent under the yoke, and swallow her displeasure until she again appeared at the other side free and uncontrolled.

But the anger of little Ilse was never of long duration. Lower down in the valley she runs quietly alongside the chaussée, and humbly kisses the foot of the Ilsen-rock, on the summit of which a sacred cross is erected; for, as Princess Ilse has not died, she lives at this very day, and goes daily to the mills and iron-works in the valley to assist in their labours. On Sunday, when the mills are closed, and the industrious inhabitants of the valley of the Ilse wend their way, in their holiday attire, up the Castle-hill, to the venerable little church above, to pray and hear the word of God, which is preached there so pure and simply, with so much power and intensity, then is the silver voice of little Ilse distinctly heard bubbling its music with the chimes of the bells and solemn sounds of the organ, as they resound from out the old castle walls over the valley.

For many centuries a blessing to the valley through which she runs, little Ilse has, even now, lost nothing of her original freshness and beauty. For she had drunk of the cup of eternal youth which is prepared or all those who thirst for it, and known where to seek for it, an which is to be found in industrious, useful occupation, which springs up in purity and clearness, which puts aside every impure spot, and is transparent with the light of Heaven, and is placed by God upon a rock. Princess Ilse is an example to the world what may be made out of a silly wayward child, when the demon of Pride is taken out of it; and the sons of men who, yearning for sunshine, come from the barren tracts or bare hill-tops of this everyday life into the valley of the Ilse, they find that she breathes into them the simple pure feelings of childhood, makes them again become happy confiding children, as long as they remain under the shade of her luxuriant forest where the

THE WAITS; OR, MAKING THE MOST OF IT.—DRAWN BY H. G. HINE.—(SEE PAGE 583.)

…greener and the air fresher and more replete with vitality than …other spot on earth

Little Ilse has long since given up fearing the Devil and his witches as she glides under the shade of the Ilsen-rock. She even dares, at times, to play the part of Princess Cooking-water, and, when the summer visitors …the valley wish to make coffee on the mossy bank under the Ilsen-rock, she enters their kettles without hesitation, takes no praise to herself for the excellence of the coffee, and demands, as sole recompense, that those who have had the enjoyment of drinking coffee made of the Ilsen stream shall leave crumbs of cake behind for her friend the Field-mouse. This Field-mouse dwells in the crevices of the stones of the mossy bank, and descends in a direct line from the identical Field-mouse which built the gallery along the side of the Brocken, through which, many hundred years ago, Princess Ilse made her escape. It is true, that …every company has the honour of beholding the sharp little head and bright eyes of the graceful little animal emerging from its cushions of moss; for the mouse is very particular in its acquaintance, and timid, like all her race. But whoever does get a glimpse of him, is bound, "if he ill or ill Ilse's displeasure," to feed him with cake, or with whatever sweets men and mice love to nibble at among the crevices of rocks.

Such a treaty was duly agreed upon, on a beautiful day in August, in the year of our Lord, 1851, and sealed under the Ilsen-rock, and in the remembrances of the Hartz, of the coffee-drinkers assembled, that day who fed the mouse.

The tale has now nothing more to relate: it has built its nest in the …ocky valley, and feels no desire to follow little Ilse farther into the flat country where she joins the Ocker and the Ecker, and lower down the brilliant, which finally leads her, after all, to the old Weser. Old Weser drags Ocker and Ecker, and Aller and Ilse, and all their rills and tributaries, out into the open sea.

And my list o tale cannot tell what the feelings of poor little Ilse may be when she comes to herself, out far in the wide wide Ocean.

GOING TO THE PANTOMIME.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY LEECH.

Mr. Jonathan Jones, like Mr. John Gilpin, is a

Citizen of credit and renown.

His name is great in the wholesale grocery trade; and I wish you or I had his cheque for a cool thousand. His temper is sweet, as you may guess by his trade, and see from Mr. Leech's capital and correct drawing of him. The two young gentlemen in the box, Jonathan and Jack, are as sharp shavers as need be—only you call them "young figs," and you will find claret cheap. They are half the day in their father's counting-house, and the other half learning French and German; for the old fogy laughs at the "classicks," and says, "My boys shall learn the living tongues, and when one goes to Paris and the other to Vienna, to open agencies, they'll be as up in the lingo as the natives themselves."

Place pour les dames, and particularly a good deal of *place* for Mrs. Jonathan Jones. You see her struggle to get into the cab. It reminds one—taking the door as a ravine—of Napoleon crossing the Alps. Behind, on the paternal arm, bangs Miss Bessy, who is all smiles and dimples, and sings like Miss Poole. On the other side, Miss Julia takes her father's arm: she sings unlike Grisi, but does not think so. The juvenile beside his mother is Master Bob, and appears to be imitating Mr. Weal, the new Clown. The small boy with the big hat, and the peculiar binocle—certainly not marked by the name of Voightlander, the King of the Opera-glasses—is Master Harry, mild and meek—the lamb to his brother's lions; while the gay deceiver, who, with his hand on his heart, and his toes turned in—the original manner, by the way, in which mankind walked—and who is pouring love-sweets into the little ears of gentle Fanny—is a snatched from a neighbouring house, one Tommy. The two smiling nurses—one with the baby—"a most beautiful child, and the image both of his father and mother"—look as pleased as though they were going themselves; while the poor solitary doctor's boy, with an innate disgust of his unsavory cargo, has bright visions of the Clown, and is thinking of throwing his basket over an area and sticking on to the cab behind; but, alas, his treasury is bankrupt—the last threepenny bit went for a bun and ginger-beer. Jeames may be observed standing grimly at the door. And the upper portion of a cabman's body, with his whip, has been introduced, indicating with singular clearness the hideosity of Mr. Jones in taking two cabs. The children follow in the second chariot, with the guardian Jeames, "who has been in the family well nigh seventeen year."

Thus, then, having packed and disposed of our family party—who depart with loud acclamations—we are sorry that we cannot (having no longer the brilliant pencil of Mr. Leech to illumine our path) narrate what took place before, during, and after the Pantomime.

THE GOOSE CLUBS OF LONDON.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY PHIZ

The silence which the lower animals strictly observe respecting their own sentiments renders it impossible to ascertain, from good authority, what they really think of the manner in which we treat them. If they could speak, it would settle the question; as they cannot, we are reduced to guesses. There is, for example no dispute that while, in this country, and all over the Christian world, Christmas excites religious recollections, on which it is not our province to enlarge, nor our business to insist; it also evokes the highest gastronomical activity in both upper and lower classes. It is decidedly a feast, as well as a solemnity; and the feast is kept, and has been kept generally, with the most undying culinary fervour. When we say undying, we refer rather to the zeal than to those who show it. Well is it known at this season—especially among the out-patients of the hospitals of London—what can be effected by concentrating extraordinary vigour upon an ordinary action (not, alas! ordinary to all), the despatch, without the deglutition, of a dinner. Many of the votaries of the blessed season lay down their lives regularly every year, in the rites which they then celebrate, giving the last supreme proof of single-mindedness and enthusiasm, by undergoing a repletion which is always incommodious, and very often irreparable.

But to return to our geese. It is of that subject much rather than of the finer considerations of Christmas time that a great many people are thinking. The Goose-clubs have been as active as bee-hives for many weeks past. Sixpence every Saturday evening, after Wages received, for ten or twelve Saturdays, or even more; it seems but little for a fine goose; or, it may be turkey, and a bottle of spirits, to carry home on Christmas-eve, for next day's joyful dinner. But there are …clubs. Some of the Goose-clubs which abound in the poorest and most densely peopled districts of London require a light extra payment, while there will be more than one, and perhaps more than two, bottles to pack into the basket, and to garnish the …s in the end. Some of the clubs again soar above "the low line;" there, your instalments must be heavier, or, …shares being agreeable and easy-like," you may please yourself and make the payments "of an equal amount," provided you begin them earlier, and sustain them longer. "The object is to do everything comfortable, and to come it easy to subscribers." But, here, we say, the total amount subscribed must be more considerable, because the value proffered a itself far more interesting. There will be distinction in the prizes, and these will be determined by the dice or by a lottery, "all fair, and proper, and above board;" and Number One to have his first pick of the lot. His prize will include, in addition to the finest bird, a bottle of wine, and butts of the ardent liquors most in request, of each liquor one bottle—and it is expected that he will treat the company present. The second prize imposes a corresponding obligation on his drawer. In some places we believe, that the drawer of the third prize is amerced in the like honourable indebtedness, in the ratio of his luck. There is variety, we say, in the amount and methods of subscription, and in the nature and value of the goods delivered ultimately in return. But, in all these clubs, whether they be poor or costly, aspiring or modest, whether they content themselves with "the low line," or "come out strong, and do the thing somewhat spicy;" whether they be "neat and appropriate," —a set of speeches that are no better than they should be, or brilliant and pretentious, as is said of other speeches which are generally a great deal worse—in all these arrangements, we repeat, whether the principle of the club (which is, for the most part, the metropolitan principle), or that of the *raffle* (which is adopted in many rural places) be the basis of the plan, in all alike a provision is carefully made to ensure, on the part of contributing customers, a periodical extra potation, a supererogatory, yet unavoidable, amount of downright drinking. Boniface knows perfectly well what he is doing. He gets more for his goose than its nominal price. It appears a cheap goose at the money; but not seldom it proves the dearest which the poor man ever bought, the dearest on which his poor family were ever regaled. It is "expected" —and imagine not that convention obliges us to exercise their moral but irresistible despotism only in high society—it is "expected" of "gentlemen" when they come on Saturday to pay their instalments, that they should drink a drop of whatever they like best before departing. The expectation is not disappointed. Some comply with the rule, to comply with it; others comply with it, because they would have drunk even more than it requires, if it never existed, and they merely add that quantity to their predetermined allowance. It is the drunkard's joy, and the tippler's excuse; it is the boon-companion's snare, and, worse than all, it is frequently the sober and honest man's cup of enlistment, his recruiting fee among that lost and doomed battalion who reel through life in misty degradation, to end it in horror. Here, first, the taste—one day destined to prove so irresistible and so uncontrollable—is engendered in blood which knew nothing of it before. It is but little that the drunkard should be conscious that he is beyond injury; but drunkards can be trained; drunkards can be made of smaller occasion. Others are beginning where the old toper is ending; others are starting where he is arriving; others learn what *he* can never more unlearn; to others the nightmare, which he shall not shake off till he shakes of his carcase, is now but a strange sort of easy dream; down, far down the steep and slippery declivity, which he shall not re-ascend, he shall have companions or followers flung fast on the track; he could tell them that the first few steps include all the difficulty—he remembers something of it; easy enough, and swift enough, the subsequent rush, gathering new momentum, and overwhelming impulsion at every inch of progress; he knows it, and yet, growing idiotic, hardly knows it; knows it is, knows not how; and there they are, they come in a rout, they come on for his own bourne. Yes, it is a dear goose, even in money. That cheery sparkle of terminable insanity which the publican procures, did it even cease on Christmas eve, would be very large and very profitable for want be given in exchange but it ceases not any then; it is sometimes a life annuity, closed only by a death of despair, and by the ruin of a family. Eight shillings are not even the whole money price; there is the cost of the weekly tipplings, and possibly the cost of tipplings that become nightly, and then become matutinal as well as nightly. I suppose even this fraud or crime supplies at last the hands of the new expenditure—this new *at sacra* necessity; suppose even that work be not impeded, nor earnings forfeited, nor want (the want of a whole household) incurred; yet, in addition to the eight shillings and the "treats," perdition is sometimes estimated in the outlay for this peculiarly-purchased Christmas dinner.

On Christmas eve (not until after wages have been all duly paid in every establishment), the various subscribers assemble in the great lottery-room of the public-house which they respectively frequent. Those who may have for some time intermitted their periodical inebriation near the bar of the tavern, have liquidated the arrears on some subsequent Saturday. All is in trim, and it only remains to distribute the prizes. Under a wall, which, like every wall, indeed, is to-be-let with the evergreen hangings of the holly, are ranged the several assortments of bird and bottle; and generally they are located. The corresponding or duplicate tickets are deposited in a hat, from which each subscriber draws one forth. He gets the portion indicated by his lot. This implies that the landlord has himself divided and classified the prizes; and it is better so: for, otherwise a person might seem to be confronted at dice, and then perhaps find himself not sufficiently skilful, or rather sufficiently experienced, to choose the best bird. If he made a bad selection, he would still be obliged to defray the "treat" incidental to the first prize.

In the country the arrangements most in usage are, as we have hinted, on a different plan. The subscriptions are lower; but there are not prizes for all the sub-cribers. It is in fact a genuine lottery, leaving to the host a clear profit, and a profit more independent of the allurements of concomitant drink. There is hardly a village in many of the southern counties, where, for weeks before Christmas, the traveller may not see on the windows of the inns or taverns large placards inscribed with the words "To be Raffled for, on Christmas-Eve;" and a description of the edible and potable articles consigned to fortune is subjoined in the most picturesque verbal language of some host's eloquence. The qualification fee for partaking in the raffle need not be paid, in general, until the day itself of distribution—a destribution which will, probably, apportion quite as many blanks as premiums. At the appointed hour, dusk, in the parlour or tap room the aspirants—grooms, servant-maids, ostlers, mason, gardeners, broken-down tradesmen—a motley troop, like so many pilgrims to a holy shrine. Those who gain nothing are generally included among the recipients of the various "treats" which the more fortunate bestow; and so, for consolation's sake, many a disappointed loser is led to the public-house. The lucky and obliging persons who stupify others, are called the "standers;" not because they are peculiarly good at standing, in the true sense of that word, and certainly not because they know how to make others stand. On the contrary, the most direct and the most ordinary effect of their efforts appears to be to render standing a very difficult, uncertain, arduous, and even in many instances a desperate sort of achievement; a position, as it were, in the very face of the enemy, to be maintained at all hazards, though tasking the utmost powers of the defenders. They would say, to behold these resource and gallant men, still struggling with cheerful perseverance for their feet, notwithstanding that the ground seems to slip, and heave, and glide beneath them—one would say, but for the barred windows and the solid walls, and the serenely burning gas-lights, that a strong wind, amounting at times to a hurricane, was howling through the sheltered and comfortable chamber. But still they hold on, with a courage more unshaken than themselves; and it is only after they have continued "to stand something all round," for a considerable time, that they give up standing altogether. Then, in due time, their families, bold the prizes carried home—and often the now calm and peaceful prize-bearers themselves, whom over-exertion has reduced to a silent, meek, and even unconscious condition of mind. It has been known that the latter individuals have occasionally been the only objects borne across the domestic threshold. It has also been known that the head and its appendages have arrived before their straggling master. It has been known, again, that the latter should creep in a police-cell for the night, through his arrangement has not entered into his preconcerted plan; that he should keep time, unconscious of the bells, music and the many toned far-floating notes of proclamation which the bells of a thousand steeples were swinging through the frosty air of Christmas morning. It has been known that he had next day but little appetite for the dinner for which, during two preceding months, he had made provident exertions. In his little circle "some kind hearts have whispered, 'I wish he were here, enjoying the goose'" "Enjoying the goose, indeed!" says the poor mother of the family, who has a blackened eye, and loses less bright than would befit the season; "enjoying the goose, indeed! He'll enjoy *that*, for certain, whenever he goes enjoying *himself*."

Well it might be worse. There was a time, within the memory of persons still in the late and not die years of life, when the wife—who had long since "made her market," and whose eldest boy (if she herself did not choose to perform the errand) had fetched home from the scene of anything which might then have existed analogous to a modern goose-club, the proceeds of her husband's luck—if ere was a time when, sitting by the fire, she could have surely guessed where the absent owner of the vacant chair or honour was passing the vigil hours of the Christmas-eve. During the twelve days of the mirthful epoch cards were allowed by law in the public-houses, and at no other period of the year. Full advantage was taken of the license.

But there are other scenes, at home, even where a club-goose is to adorn the next day's table. The landlord, indeed, who long before had contracted in the country markets for the delivery of the necessary number, secures a rich profit out of the bargain; and it is significant of that truth that the raffles and lotteries in question should not be held at the poulterer's, where the staple particular of the trade would warrant and suggest it. There are however, as we have said, other scenes at home. The purchases have been made; the circle has been collected, so far as death and absence permit, and includes some visitor, some isolated friend, whose own chair is empty in a distant place; the evergreens make a bower of the room; the blazing fires pant and roar up the chimney; the stormy time has its own way out of doors—*quum ventus*; the year, for good or for evil, has closed its accounts with hearts that, for a while, cease to be uneasy any longer; the journeyman cares not a rush for his master, who hopes not now for an hour more of his services; trouble and care are voted digressions from the question before the room; the evening cup and the still later glass go round; and, with jest, and song, and story, the time must be honoured, and Christmas kept. Christmas kept! It will not be kept beyond its own appointed moment by those who have the most skilful appliances of friendly and hilarious detention; nor can those keep it who first have it not in that sense at all, the friendless and the houseless; for even Christmas finds such as it passes, rent leaves such as it found them. And the shudderings of their anguish in the wintry night air send along the electric chain "wherewith we are darkly bound" a softer and a painless shudder round many a warm hearth, where happier people listen for a moment to the muttering and unknown language of the angry wind; and they say that "somebody has passed over their graves," and think no more about the message of that mysterious telegraph. And they continue the convivial mirth till suddenly the bells break into jubilee; and the anniversary of that is come which, to borrow the words of Edmund Burke, "was a day of old proclaimed by the Holy Church a miserable saga, and not long before not worse announced by the voice of angels to quiet the innocence of shepherds."

The party separate in the hope that all will meet again next day to perform their respective parts in the "Popular Game of Goose."

Miles Gerald Keon.

A LONDON MARKET ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY G. DODGSON.

Will the reader be pleased to take a walk with us through the up roarious profusion and intricate variety of a great London market on the greatest of market-days? We will promise that his pocket shall not suffer, nor his sides be elbowed, nor his heels kicked, nor his hat knocked off, nor his dress torn, nor the gloss of it—if it has any—rubbed away. There are some who would submit to even those inconveniences for the sake of the spectacle which our companion shall behold, immunity from them all—safe, protected, safeguarded. Or, if a lady will trust herself to our guidance, she shall not so much as need her veil. If it rains, it shall not wet her; if it snows, as is very likely, she shall walk through it, and no flake descend upon her head—over it, and no flake shall remain. And for all, without being beset by any; see all, and be invisible; pass through the rude disorder of the densest crowd, and perchance amid blows, and not feel one single touch; may, she shall put questions, and get answers from whomsoever she be spoken to address; and out of them all not one shall know to whom he speaks, or even so much as that he does speak. On these terms let all come with us, who are inquisitive and timid; or inquisitive and lazy; or inquisitive and ill; or inquisitive, yet from some detaining cause, unable to follow a more corporeal guide; or, in fine, who may be desirous of meditating on the scene and the subject in which they themselves, perhaps, have made a part already.

First of all, notice the setting of the picture which we have to present to you. However wild and mixed and homely (like the proceedings of the time) still, like them, it stands under a beauteous and venerable shade, which no prospect, and casts, from the distance, a lofty influence over the tumultuous merrymaking and miscellaneous bustle of the scene below. That tall structure which every now and then wins the eye upward from the glare, and offers so pleasing an outline against the heaven, is nothing less than the famous and ancient Priory-Church of St. Mary Overy. The quaint name bespeaks the remote date; and what Christmas, with its ideas and sound, is to mince-pie, plum-pudding, and punch bowl, nearly that is this revered old edifice to the joyous and noisy plenty displayed and assorted beneath its shadow. For we are in the Borough Market; and St. Mary Overy's is its Christmas in stone.

The great conducive "pendent" is not the only particular to which we wished to refer when we spoke of the setting of our picture. It is a picture moulded in jewels peculiarly its own—the wild diamond of the gas-jets, flaring free of all impediment—the emerald and the garnet of sprays of heart-cheering evergreen, and of bright red berry. Indeed, the first impression that his almost unrivalled household market—after its stupendous fulness—is its lighting. In our days, we have in this respect a perfection of which previous times saw no specimen. That one butcher's shop, with its spouts of glare, soaring free, like winged steeds of fire, and subjected to no glass harness, would alone illuminate the entire space. It is not all honest people—but honest trade values it were—would have its radiance to be predominant and despotic—and does its best to exterminate the works that love darkness, especially pocket-picking: for there is scarce a pocket present worth picking which is not the voluntary intending tributary of half-a-dozen shops. You can hardly see, such is the rare glare, what you can hardly hear, such is the roar, such is the crowd; and, we must add, you can hardly hear, such is the hubbub. It is not merely the noise of bargainings, in which screaming does as much as reason can do towards abating exorbitant terms; nor the noise of those who announce what it is they have to sell at the full pitch of their voices, and then hoarsely reinforce the excellence of such cries respectively (we should fill a column in merely enumerating the rival cries which rage through the distracted air): it is not merely these sounds—nor the curses of altercation—nor "the discord of wheels that jostle," nor brays; but there are worse. Certainly, it is robust, and requires to be robust. That band or orchestra opposite the plate-glass windows of the grocer is doing its very utmost. But there is an organ-grinder within half pistol-shot, who has faith in the principles on which his instrument has been constructed: constructed, we allow, in disregard of harmony, but with profound attention to sound, and to the far-stretching and keen-wounding force of it. His, we need hardly remark, is not one of those pleasing and delicately-made machines called (peripatetic) cabinet-pianos. No: it is the emitter of a brazen-roaring, not-to-be-suppressed, all-pervading, long-persisting, and excessively loud-winded, style of melody, which takes no denial, and fears no rival. If we might use so bold a simile, without being considered American at resemble brass thunder. Yet, fearing, as we have said, no rival, this scientific and sallow stranger meets a superior. The superior is a boy with one leg; a man whose voice has made itself heard, ere now, although the artillery of two ninety-guns was taking at the same time.

But, "to bear is to conquer our fate;" let us disregard these distractions, and forcibly avert our much assailed senses to are things to be observed. What a number of large whi… …ed, the great majority late, and yet it is getting fuller … those to whom cheapness is an object, and to whom, besides (if it were not an object to them), the overcoming and beating down of the shopkeeper's first demands, is an exhilarating a joy, a triumph—these characters, we say, come forth at the re… …d of the market, like the reserves whom Tamerlane exhibited when, by the sacrifice of a more careless class of troops, he had fatigued the obstinacy

of his opponents. Prices are universally lowered now. The stock must be got off, and the fresh customers that pour into the scene know that fact well; we mean the fact that there is a feeling in the shop-keeping breast, in favour of clearing away the entire disposable assortment, which, in his fond hopes, the owner of that breast—or, in other words, the seller—may have accumulated.

Now, the first class of purchasers have retired; *they* were servants—housekeepers, frequently, with assistants, and coming, in some instances, and for certain articles on which certain savings were to be effected—from a great distance. The second class have also retired; *they* were also of the fair sex, carrying very small baskets, and sometimes followed by servants carrying very large baskets, but occasionally relying, on a different method, and requiring a good many of the purchased articles to be sent to addresses, taken down for that purpose, by the vendor. The third class have now come upon the scene; very different people, but in search, more or less, of the self-same description of good things. This class neither are servants, like the first; nor are attended by servants, like the second; nor can they presume to offer the mere addresses where they live as an equivalent for porterage, like part of the latter; but neither being servants, nor having servants, they get all things cheaper, come at a cheaper time, and offer in their whole guise and aspect, an infinitely more suggestive history, and a more fertile presentment of the domestic hearth. Ah! how various! Yonder is a resolute dame, evidently the mother of several children, though none are about her; obviously she has a servant, and the servant is minding the little ones at home. She will be her own carrier. Where is her husband? That is the point. She, not quite indeed victorious, yet not any way subdued, cares—but sighs not. Observe that frenzy of illumination, that palatial, yet thoroughly vulgar blaze, those inordinate, overweening, flaunting, gas-bespangled, public windows; he is inside, slipping, sliding, gliding, tottering on the brink of fifty abrupt collisions and ignoble "rows," but much restrained, and ultimately saved by the salutary remembrance of the severe guardian of his resides; from going not restrained, yet restrained (much to his advantage), when away.

Yonder, again, is happiness; much happiness. Where? You see that clean, white fustian jacket, and (odd as it may sound) those polished boots? Its owner is a thoroughly respectable man. His wife, often torn away and separated for a moment by the crowd, clings and grapples to his stout careless elbow. On his other arm hangs the capacious basket. Suspense-exempted woman and lucky man! They have a full purse at this close of the year; and to-night, when they hold their little retrospective review, conversing with grave cheerfulness about the past, their hearts shall expand tranquilly as they plainly ascertain and congratulate each other on the result.

Why do all that little family, you ask, hold fast to mother's gown? Because mother has no one at home in whose care to leave them. But why not, at least, in their father's? And where is their father? Better not ask; that woman's forehead is cut, and she, oth rwise being pretty, is frightfully disfigured by that wound and by the blackened eye, which tells such a tale of low, hideous, and brutal conduct, not practised, but endured. But even this episode, as it walks through the drama, succumbs to the spirit of the time and to the genius of the scene, and prevails not against the overruling influence of mirth and of cheerful activity pervading the general mass and preponderance of what you behold. Yonder is a brawl, vomited out of the door of a public-house; and seething, hissing, and murmuring to a considerable distance—disturbing, yet not interrupting—abating, yet not suppressing, the noise of complacent traffic and the bustling contentment of universal preparation. Not, perhaps, universal. To that book-nosed gentleman, with his hands in his trousers pockets, the time is no festival, and the market no particular occasion of profit. He is a Jew, and cares not for Christmas, one way or the other. There go some, who have either done all that the rest are doing, or have no such task to claim their attention. They are strolling, like ourselves, through the multiform changes, and enjoy their own thoughts. Thomas de Quincey tells us that, in his opium-eating days, the pleasure which beyond all that the formidable and dread ul habit procured him was the most valuable, the most inebriating, was the quick sympathy and divining fancy with which, in such glimpses, he penetrated into all the intents, operations, and history of the successive and torrent-like groups of a crowded market evening. We, with the aid, not of Asmodeus, have seen now the hints and imagined the filling up of the outlines of many a various social story. And now, the run of the market time seemed to speed away. And now the lamps are gone out the great lights of the scene. The three greatest last the longest; those of the grocers' shops, of the butchers', and (most brilliant of all), of the gin palaces. All are now extinguished, as midnight sounds; the place becomes quickly vacant of its crowds; and most people have gone home, where they hear the sounds of the storm without, drowned by the visit of the "waits" as they sprinkle every where a passing share of immemorial music in their ambulatory minstrelsy.

It is just 100 years—it is the centenary anniversary—since in the country places of England the memorable popular demonstrations took place, in opposition to the introduction of the new style. One great prejudice against it was, that from Rome had come the new and rectified astronomical calculation; it was some "popish novelty." And yet when the people, by thousands, turned out, in their indignation, armed with lamp and torch, and candle, to consult the midnight almanack of the Glastonbury thorn, and of its shoots, in different rural places—and to see by the traditional blossoming of the venerable plant, whether this was really Christmas, and whether the 25th of December, or the 6th January should prove in truth "the better man of the two," a feeling was manifested, for which a rooted prepossession would have been far more correct, by the name. M. G. K.

A NIGHT WITH THE WAITS; OR, MAKING THE MOST OF IT.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY W. G. HINE.

WAITS ORCHESTRA.

First Violoncello	..	..	Mr. Scrape.
First Cornet-à piston	..	..	Mr. Blowhard.
First Trombone	..	..	Mr. Clang.
First Ophecleide	..	..	Mr. Grunt.
Bass Drum	..	..	Mr. Bang.
Triangle	..	..	Mr. Tinkle.

(*N.B.—The rest of the orchestra sent medical certificates, stating that their constitutions were too delicate to come out at night.*)

"Here's a go," said the Ophecleide.

"Such a disappointment!" said the Triangle.

"It's enough to break my 'art," said the Drum.

"I'll take to my bed," said the Trombone.

"You're all fools," said the Violoncello, who was respected as the most acute chap in the St. Giles Harmonic Society; "don't you see that the fewer we are the more we get."

This observation was received with a universal cheer, as having thrown a completely new light upon the subject.

"Look you," continued Mr. Scrape; "not only as regards the number to share; but, the smaller the number, the less the noise; which will please the unsocial amateurs, who will say, 'I never hear a band play more beautifully than when—(if you don't know what that means—it's soft); and so he'll naturally give us the more. And for the chaps as cut up rough, and have sick wives, there's quite enough on us to make a hubbyallow which will be dreadful to the afflicted person, and bring down a shilling at least."

The Cornet-à piston gave a shriek, the Trombone a clang, the Ophecleide a grunt, the Bass drum a bang, and the Triangle a tinkle, in token of the wisdom of the Violoncello; and the whole party saluted cut.

"Where shall we try first?"

"The Dials?" said the rest.

"Why?" said the Ophecleide, in a gruff voice.

"Because there we can just play at the seven corners, and then play down all the streets; and either disturb or delight the whole neighbourhood: it's all one."

It blew and it *snew* according to Mr. Tinkle, who said,

"It's very hard, as I have chilblains and no gloves nor mittens"—a statement which was echoed by the whole orchestra; but it was no use complaining, and so, selecting a corner-house—a "public"—where there were sure to be plenty of lodgers, they started at once in full swing in a sort of imitation of the "Row Polka." Up went the first-floor window—"Police! Remove those men." The "Police," however, had just pocketed a shilling subscribed by the band, and he answered—"Can't hear what you say, sir;" and this convenient reply he maintained during the whole performance.

The First-floor had a bad headache, and was sitting over a weak glass of brandy-and-water, with a wet towel round his forehead. He shouted "Police!" until his head grew worse; when, with an exclamation of an improper character, he flung down a bad shilling, and shut the window with such a crash that two of the panes went in pieces into the street. Second-floor was a Grub-streeter, who wrote verses and fictitious murders—the former for twopence a stanza, and the latter for a penny: his publisher, A. D., in fact, his proprietor, being one of the Catnachs, the celebrated encouragers of our ballad literature. This gentlemen relieved his poetic mind by shouting out—

Go away. Do not stay
Here, for we you do play.

And vanished to return to his duties. Third-floor was drunk upon that floor. He had a black eye and a contusion on the cheek bone. By his side sat a young wife, weeping; her baby asleep in her arms. From that window came neither reward nor complaint. From the second, only the poetic tribute we have recorded.

"This is slow work," said Violoncello; "try the next house."

Another polka. Window opened; and a head with a night-cap and a body with a dressing-gown appeared. The hands of the body bore a small yellow flute, with which the owner kept bad time

Meanwhile, the following conversation occurred within:—

"Mr. Tootleto, do you want to be my death?"

"No, Fanny; its only for a moment. These men play as well as Costa's band."

"Do you want to see me in my coffin, Mr. Tootleto?"

"Cover yourself up with the clothes," replied the husband.

Here there was a protracted fit of coughing.

"Do you hear that, Mr. Tootleto?"

"No, my dear," said the flute "amateur;" "I'm a listening to the band."

On this Mr. Tootleto was jerked back so violently and unexpectedly, that he dropped his flute, and the window shut with a smack.

"Nothing here," said Ophecleide.

"Yes," said Violoncello. "It will sell for sixpence." And he put the flute in his pocket.

"Never say die," quoth the energetic Drum. "Try the next."

The result was the contents of two chers of water from the second floor which were thrown so actrolly th they did great execution; the unrecking being followed by a consolatory assurance that there were two more pitchers at hand. The rapid closing of the window prevented all rejoinder.

"Here's treatment for hart," said Violoncello.

"And for bar'tists," said the Triangle.

"Try the next," said the persevering Bang.

"I've wet to the skin," said the Trombone. "I think I'll go home, and take gruel, and put my feet in hot water."

But the rest protesting, another experiment was made; on which a gentleman, in a Turkish cap and a flowered dressing-gown, with whiskers, beard, and moustaches, showed himself, and gently waved his right hand, from which hung tassels embroidered with gold. Presently, a sylph-like young lady appeared beside him, and encircled his motionless shoulders with her symmetrical arm, and looked up in his hairy face. The greater part of this information was given by the policeman who flashed his bull's-eye across the coupe. It was only for an instant; but a policeman's eyes are sharp, and he can see a very great deal in a very short time.

But to go on with the tale. The young lady disappeared into the room; but immediately returned with something like a silk purse in her hand. This she gave to her companion, who, with the purse into the street, exclaiming, "A pittance from a lover of art." And immediately the window closed, and the curtains resumed their sway.

"Now, then," said Violoncello, feeling the purse, "a half-sov.; it can't be nothing less from such a swell."

"I don't know that," said the Ophecleide; "perhaps it's only a sixpence."

"Pooh, pooh, pooh!" burst from them all. "Here, go under the lamp."

The coin was wrapped up in brown paper; then common writing-paper; then glazed writing-paper; then silk paper; and then appeared—a farthing!

The shock was dreadful—worse than the shower-bath; and then followed another shower-bath of malediction, which is a polite word for a naughty thing. When they had cooled a little—we mean morally—Violoncello, who had been examining the envelopes of the smallest of the coin, said, 'There's something written;" and, holding the glazed paper up to the lamp, he read, "A payment acceptable to the music." The malediction shower-bath began to operate again: "Here's a go!" "Here's a sell!" "Here's a do!" "Here's a humposition!" "Here's a hextraction." "Here's a swindle!" burst rapidly forth; and then again resumed, "He's a robber o' poor men!" "he's a ruffian, as don't know nothing about what music is!" "he's an extortioner!" But Violoncello stopped, and propounded the last and best theory:

"He's a swindler, or a forger, or a genteel burglar, or som'at of that kind; and he's disguised, and is passing in the Dials. What would a man respectable be doing in the Dials for with that there young lady if he hadn't a bad reason for it?"

"Ah, that's it; that's the explanation. Nothing but it." And Violoncello rose still higher in credit.

"One more house, and it will be the last," said the Violoncello; "but let it be respectable."

"Then we must leave the Dials." And so they did, selecting Gower-street as the flower of respectability; and began to play what they considered their *chef d'œuvres*—first, very piano; and, when they got impatient, very forte indeed. But respectability never opened either door or window. Its blank monotonous face ran down through a mile of lamps, and genuinely seemed impossible. Only thrice the doors opened, and twice a nursey came merely to tie stops.

The first said:—"You must go away. Your noise is spoiling the music in the drawing-room."

The second said:—"My master hates music that isn't music; and told me to tell you that if you played near his house, he would send for the police."

But the third was different. There was genuine love in the Dials for what there young lady if he hadn't a bad reason for it?"

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A tidy servant-girl came tripping, with her dress held up, and said in a voice that was better music than any which had been made that night, "My mussis is ill, and couldn't sleep, and she can't bear loud music, but she sends you five shillings, and wishes the night was better for your sakes."

* * * * * * *

As a parting salute to the kind soul in whose duty she had been so ill treated, Violoncello proposed that they should play down the whole street; and so they did, and when "Tom the Queen," and the rest of that tuneful company, had been duly executed, the Violoncello declared that they had played down all the streets, and that it was time to go. At one gentleman came out in his slippers, and said he should go on custom, and contributed liberally. Another who demanded "Tom a Bedlam" from a window that proved loyalty. A poor third floor in an area threw out sixpence in a bit of paper. An old maid duly subscribed to the concert morally; and two little female mutineers, who came with one shawl over both their heads, held out each her threepenny bit. In fact, the neighbourhood was mollowing: supper, grog, and pipes, were soothing their cares; and the effect was quite a shower-bath of silver and copper—the most pleasant one the Waits had experienced; and so they played on steadily until it struck two (you may see by the end of the book that it was ten minutes to that hour), and then adjourned to a tavern, where the proceeds were finally settled in equal shares—every body and limb not suffering from the character of their instruments.

And so ends our "Night with the Waits."

ANGUS B. REACH.

THE MISTLETOE-SELLER.

BY EDMUND H. YATES

GAZING from the window casement on the trees all stripped and bare,
Heard I young and merry voices ringing through the frosty air;
Saw two maidens with their sister (she a widow's emblems wore),
Standing by an old man, selling Christmas at a garden door.

Brightly shone the maidens' faces; e'en the lonely widow's eye,
Kindled, as her thoughts were carried back into the years gone by—
As she gazed upon the berries symbolling the merry time—
Gazed upon the old man's face, and listened to his cheering rhyme.

"Buy my berries! buy my berries: here is holly red as cherries,
Rough and thorny as the season, holier than all trees that grow;
For according to the story, prickly leaves like these before ye,
Round the Saviour's brows were circled, eighteen hundred years ago.

"Maidens hasten—ne'er a trace on your bright foreheads care has left;
Hasten too, thou lonely widow, of thy lord so soon bereft;
Christmas adds to your enjoyments—Christmas lightens thy despair
Vanquished are our fears and sorrows in the genial Christmas air.

"Mistletoe! I, too, can sell you. Of its virtues need I tell you?
How of old the saintly Druids reverenced this humble tree?
What, when in this Christmas weather, loving hearts are met together
Are its properties peculiar, sure you need not learn of me."

Thus he sung; but as I listened sank my heart within my breast,
As I watched that elder sister, in the widow's mourning dressed.
What sad thoughts her heart must shelter of the loved one gone before
Who 'neath such a branch had pressed her in the vanished days of yore.

Blithely trolling out his carol went the old man on his way:
All his stock of mistletoe was purchased by the maidens gay;
And, as each one with her partner, 'neath the bough suspended, trips
Who shall say the pretty widow's are the only unkissed lips?

CHRISTMAS AT THE DIGGINGS.

(COMMUNICATED BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE THREE COLONIES OF AUSTRALIA.")

MOLLY DIBBS TO MISS JANE SCRUBBER.

MY DEAR JANE,—

How you will stare when you get this letter, and what's inside it. You must take care of the thin bits o paper, and take it down to Hi stin Friers, to the Bank, where they'll make it all right; and mind and don't lose 'em; and take a cab all to yourself as you go back, for fear of pickpockets. Oh, Jenny, little did I think this time three years, when you lent me four-pence to make up the money, after I pawned me shawl, and we started off to see the company go to Lady Blatherum s ball, that in less than three years I shall come to be one of the quality myself. I always thought Jack was made for a gentleman, though he laughed at the notion, and that was the reason that I would him with nothing but what he could carry at the end of his axe in a bundle; and wouldn't have old Toppington, with his flash gin palaces and five children; though, to be sure, aunt did go on awful, and never forgave me till day when we all quarrelled, and cried, and hugged one an another, and made it up at Gravesend, just before we sailed away for Australia.

Yes, my dear Jenny, Jack has gone and done the trick beautiful he made enough money at his trade at Melbourne to buy a lot of land, where I am going to have a regular house, with a parlour and a drawing-room all quite genteel; and then him and me can sa way to the diggings with Bill Sockum and his wife—her as was Betsy Grady; and Bob, the cockatoo, never; and a man and his wife by the name of Bagnall, that are natives—that is, not blacks, but born and reared here—leastways he was, she was from Maryborne. And we had a horse and cart, and was a-foreing on the road, and I popped out of doors same as when we once went gipsying to Epping Forest, and slept under the cart at night. And we had lots of luck, our holes turned out first-rate. Jack's share comes to nigh upon twelve hundred pounds. So when I go back to Melbourne I mean to set the fashions, which, of course, I can do, having been six months under-cheek-maid in Regent-square. As for our quality—at least, those that used to be before these diggings turned up—they know nothing about it. I only wish friends would send Lord Balmerston out for Governor. My Lady does know what's what, and she would have all my support.

Oh, Jenny, you've no notion how delightful things is here—everything topsy-turvy. We are the masters and mistresses, and the swells have to wait upon us. If any of them, although it should be the Gold Commissioner himself, want my Jack to go a job of carpentering, they must ask me first, and if I don't like their cut, I wait Jack to take me a walk, why then he says "No, thank you, my good man," quite polite like, "I can't find time to accommodate you."

Everything is contrary wise here to what it is with you in Whitechapel. When we are going to bed you are rousing up; when we are perspiring most dreadful, you are slapping your arms to drive away the blue frost.

We are now looking out for Christmas—we can tell it's coming on, Bagnall says, by its being so blessed hot. Oh, I shall think of you and me in Old England, flattening our noses against the cook-shops, longing for a slice of smoking plum-duff; when our Christmas pudding comes on the table, big enough to feed all your court, and not a few dabs of plums spread about almost out of holding distance, but as thick as you can stick. Why, Jenny, we have none of your half-ounces of tea and half-quarterns of bread: our party takes a chest at a time, with a couple or three bags of sugar, five hundredweight, and half a ton of flour. When we make tea we stir it up by the handful. Then, when we do make a feast, what *do* you think we have. You'll never guess. Why, real champagny fizzing stuff, like ginger-pop; only it gets into your head, and costs £2 a bottle. Not that we do much in that way, for Jack was always rather temperance; but there are plenty here of single fellows, with lots of luck, always ready to stand treat if I will just look to their shirts and buttons a bit, and likewise speak a word favourable to some of the single lasses.

But my dear Jane, when you read this, you will say, is there no unpleasantness in this Australia? Does everybody pick up golden nuggets and wash out lots of scales and dust? Not by no means, my dear. First, the flies is dreadful; likewise the dust and little black flies what get into your eyes and nose, so that green veils are as common as on a Epsom day in Kennington. Then when it rains, it rains as if the water-tap had burst right over your head, and blows so that my Jack says you must hold the hair on your head. Then as for the gold, bless your soul, it's not to be scraped up with your fingers. No; you must make pits as deep as wells, and go at it as if you was laying gas-pipes; and you may have no luck, and get nothing, or next to it. But then, there it is that we beat the swells. Five shillings a dozen for washing shirts, £1 to 30s. a day for carpenter-ing at houses, and such like: why what is it to me, as was used to stand at the wash-tub all day for 1s. 6d. and my victuals, and perhaps a drop of gin for Jack, as used to walk a good three miles to work, from six to six.

But Lord, Jenny, it makes me laugh—though, to be sure, I'm sorry for the poor devils—to see the figure the quality cut that come here, with their thin slimy boots and eye-glasses, thinking to pick up nuggets, as if the were pretty shells at Margate. They've got no money they've got no trade. They don't see as soon as us on the passage into port, when they find there's to go, they've nothing left but to turn out men, and wait upon us that are the real quality. Some would have 'em at no, they are so awkward and stupid; although the Bishop preached a sermon about lucky diggers being not too proud to poor guests. But I persuaded Jack to speak to our party for a couple that was uncommon badly off, and particular handy, for I thought I might pick up a notion or two a-out fashions for the times when I get Whitechapel House for a swarry in Melbourne. I remember one of 'em well when I was at the Square—he give me a bad half-crown to give a letter to our young lady, and wanted to kiss me, the blackguard)—by the name of the Hon. Captain Blatherum,

of the 19th Hussars, and did look beautiful in his uniform, to be sure, for he had not lost his front teeth then. But he keeps a-t that dark now, and calls hisself Mr. Frederick Blunder. I did hear from Mr. Tubs, the butcher, that the Captain had gone all wrong, and been signing somebody's name or something, and been obliged to go to Ballon in oreign parts. But I said nothing, except to Jack, for it is such an to have a real captain and a lord's grandson to blow up when I feel cross. But he is handy at nick-knocking off bottle rings and corks without breaking the bottles, and aint a bad cook, but such a azy beggar and such a one to lush, you would'nt believe. Our party likes him because he can sing, and no mistake. Our other slavey has been one of the slop gents, in white cravats, that roll out ribands so saucy. Slokum's wife remembers him; though he pretends his governor is a real gentleman, we know better. He's not much use, but he can sing too, and play on the fiddle, and the Captin likes him because he gets the wood and the water and does the dirty work. Oh, Jenny, I often wish you could see me on a holiday, in my gold-coloured satin gown and blue parasol, hanging on Jack's arm, with our little Maggie dressed exactly like little Lady Julia Huffy, and Jack looking so noble in his mustachios and red shirt, and these poor devils of swells running about quite respectful—ah! you would enjoy it, as I do. I often thunk of the pious lady at Capham, who was so genteel she would not have me, bekose I came from Whitechapel. I seen her son the other day driving a cart for his living, dirty, and raythe drunk.

But, never mind, my girl, you shall come and have a share of our luck, though you can't spend Christmas with us.

* * *

Mind, before the ship sails, and go and see Hampton Court and Windsor Castle, and bring pictures of both, and one of the Queen, and remember all about them, likewise a book. And I send a list of the clothes you are to bring for me out of the hundred pounds; and give five pounds to the deformed girl in Rosemary-row, that taught me to write; if it had not been for her, I could never have been one of the quality when we came to our fortunes. Also, buy me, for my drawing room table, four books—one white, one green, one red, one blue; and a little round thing they sell at spy-glass shops, called a globe, painted different countries; but mind the Belgrave-square is wrote on one side, and Victoria on the other.

Likewise, I shall want some clothes for Jack, who only wants the right things to be quite the gentleman. Go to Fubey, the tailor that used to make for Lord Huffy, and get two suits in the height of the fashion, Jack's exactly the same size as Lord Huffy, only a better figure about the chest. If Fubey makes any humming and hawing, show him the bank-notes—he'll do anything for money. And now there's one thing more to make Jack complete—that's a hat. I want the best; none of your ticket slops for me—your French silks and Paris velvets flaring in Whitechapel. There are some tidy shops in the Strand; but thoose don't come to my notion. You go to Pall-mall; there's a shop with one hat in the window—buy me that hat! If it will fit a gentleman, I am sure it will fit my Jack.

And now, dear Jenny, my paper is full, and I must end. Make yourself comfortable, and set out as soon as Captain Higgins tells you the *Barbary Bell* is ready; and drink our healths on Christmas-day, when we drink yours. Jack sends love, and says he has got a husband for you; so no more from your loving cousin,

MOLLY DIBBS.

P.S.—I open this letter to tell you how we manage Christmas at the Diggings. No fires, except to boil the pots; and no snowballing. But no work, and no shivering and shaking: everybody has plenty; for those that have not been lucky are welcome to take a tucker of what they please. For our party, we had a quarter of a bullock, and two wild turkeys; a lot of Van Diemen potatoes, at 2s. a pound. We don't dine in-doors, but just sit down on the grass—and there's very little of that near the Diggings—handy to a creek for water. The bachelors stand a dozen of champagne and a dozen of colonial, so we lay about and eat and drink, and give what's left to the dogs and the blacks.

The "swells" are rather down in the mouth; for I take their Christmas is as much the worser, as ours is the better, than it used to be. It's precious hot; but that doesn't prevent the fiddles from going like mad all round, and no end of dancing. Instead of the cradles swish-swashing down the valley, we hear the German brass band. They know all our tunes; and when they flare out with "A Good Time Coming," I feel rather choked in the throat like, to think that its come in earnest to us poor folks. I'm almost sure I saw a tear in the eye of the Captain when he caught the tune at the same moment Bill Stokum was roaring out "more Champagny, and look alive, my boy." So good-bye, once more! God bless you, my girl, and send you here soon to join our next Christmas pic-nic as well my swarry.

THE MISTLETOE-BOUGH.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE CHRISTMAS PIC-NIC AT THE DIGGINGS.—DRAWN BY H. G. HINE.

COLD CHRISTMAS?—NO!

The Poetry by Charles Mackay. The Music composed by Sir Henry R. Bishop.

Andantino, ed animato.—M.M. ♩=66.

Solo. 1. Cold Christmas? No! Our
2. Old Christmas? No! Though

fp *cres.* *f* *ten.* *vf* *ff* *p* *mf* *p*

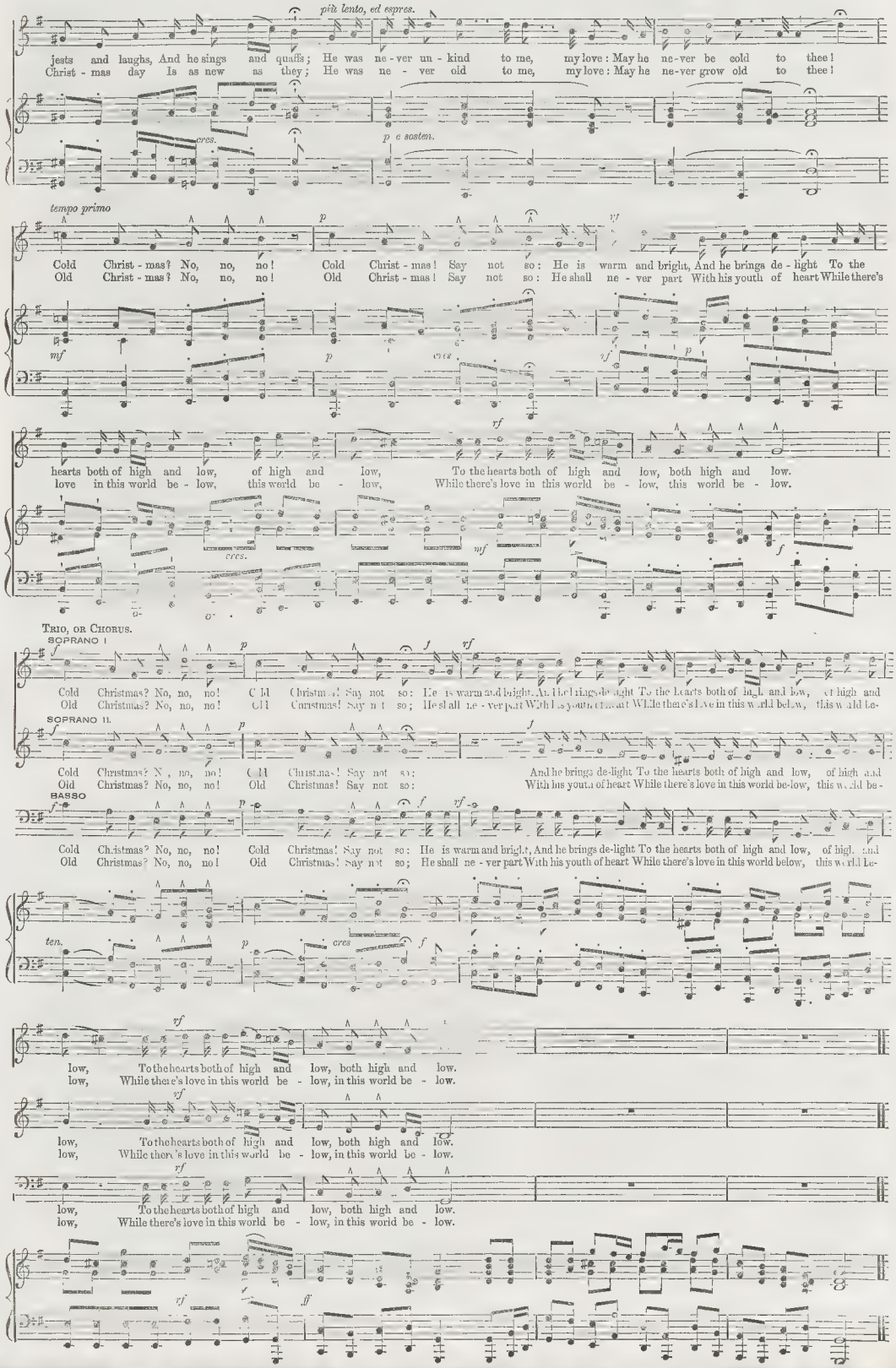
Christ - mas is not cold; Al - though the north winds blow, And pile the drift - ing snow, And the
states and king - doms wear, And change and ru - in grow From a - ges as they flow; He's as

pp

beech - trees on the freez - ing wold Rock sad - ly to and fro, And the beech - trees on the freez - ing wold Rock
light of tread, as young and fair, As a thou - sand years a - go, He's as light of tread, as young and fair As a

vf

sad - ly to and fro; Our Christ - mas bears a warm true heart; His face is red with glee; And he
thou - sand years a - go. The morn - ing beams are al - ways new, And scat - ter bless - ings free; And the

cres. *fp*

più lento, ed espres.
jests and laughs, And he sings and quaffs; He was ne - ver un - kind to me, my love: May he ne-ver be cold to thee!
Christ - mas day Is as new as they; He was ne - ver old to me, my love: May he ne-ver grow old to thee!
cres.
p e sosten.
tempo primo
Cold Christ - mas? No, no, no! Cold Christ - mas! Say not so: He is warm and bright, And he brings de - light To the
Old Christ - mas? No, no, no! Old Christ - mas! Say not so: He shall ne - ver part With his youth of heart While there's
hearts both of high and low, of high and low, To the hearts both of high and low, both high and low.
love in this world be - low, this world be - low, While there's love in this world be - low, this world be - low.
cres.
Trio, or Chorus.
SOPRANO I
Cold Christmas? No, no, no! Cold Christmas! Say not so: He is warm and bright, And he brings de-light To the hearts both of high and low, of high and
Old Christmas? No, no, no! Old Christmas! Say not so; He shall ne - ver part With his youth of heart While there's love in this world below, this world be-
SOPRANO II.
Cold Christmas? No, no, no! Cold Christmas! Say not so: And he brings de-light To the hearts both of high and low, of high and
Old Christmas? No, no, no! Old Christmas! Say not so: With his youth of heart While there's love in this world be-low, this world be -
BASSO
Cold Christmas? No, no, no! Cold Christmas! Say not so: He is warm and bright, And he brings de-light To the hearts both of high and low, of high and
Old Christmas? No, no, no! Old Christmas! Say not so; He shall ne - ver part With his youth of heart While there's love in this world below, this world be-
ten.
cres
low, To the hearts both of high and low, both high and low.
low, While there's love in this world be - low, in this world be - low.
low, To the hearts both of high and low, both high and low.
low, While there's love in this world be - low, in this world be - low.
low, To the hearts both of high and low, both high and low.
low, While there's love in this world be - low, in this world be - low.

COLD CHRISTMAS?—NO!

BY CHARLES MACKAY.—THE MUSIC BY SIR. H. R. BISHOP, KT.

I.

Cold Christmas? No!
Our Christmas is not cold;
Although the north winds blow,
And pile the drifting snow,
And the beech trees on the freezing wold
Rock sadly to and fro,
Our Christmas bears a warm true heart;
His face is red with glee;
And he jests and laughs,
And he sings and quaffs.
He was never unkind to me, my love:
May he never be cold to thee!
Cold Christmas? No! no! no!
Cold Christmas! Say not so.
He is warm and bright,
And he brings delight
To the hearts both of high and low.

II.

Old Christmas? No!
Though states and kingdoms wear,
And change and ruin grow
From ages as they flow;
He's as light of tread, as young and fair
As a thousand years ago.
The morning beams are always new,
And scatter blessings free;
And the Christmas day
Is as new as they.
He was never old to me, my love;
May he never grow old to thee!
Old Christmas? No! no! no!
Old Christmas! say not so;
He shall never part
With his youth of heart
While there's love in this world below.

CHRISTMAS-EVE AT AN OLD FARM-HOUSE.

BY EDMUND OLLIER.

Christmas is a season of boisterous merriment, of hearty physical enjoyment, of feasting and hilarity; but it is also a time of obscure old-world faith and traditionary romance—of poetical beliefs and customs, derived from the superstitions of an earlier day, and lingering, ghost-like, about our winter hearths, even in these utilitarian times. It is true that they no longer form part of our religious creed, and it is well that they do not—for, as matters of serious belief, they are pernicious; yet still they find, and must always keep, a home in every loving and reverent heart, for the sake of their simple, child-like beauty, and for that redeeming sense of spirituality out of which they arose, and which still renders them of interest to all who have any perception of those vast, vague regions which stretch beyond the limits of bare reality.

The only way, however, to see Christmas—and, especially, its advent—surrounded by all its poetical associations, is to spend it in the country. In town it is tricked out in the last new fashions—very pretty to look at, yet in nowise romantic. But there are old, out-of-the-way nooks in England, which, lying from off the great high roads, seem to have been forgotten by the grand reformer, Time, and to be the same now as they were centuries ago: places where the dead men, whose very graves have long since vanished from the little, grassy churchyard, might come to life again, and return to their own identical houses, and go back to their work under familiar elms, and find their former haunts and manners still the same. These are the spots where you feel the Poetry of Christmas to its full; where you feast, as it were, in the presence of your ancestors, and see in imagination the shades of your English forefathers descend, like a gentle twilight, over all.

I once spent a Christmas after this manner at the house of a friend in Hertfordshire. My friend was a sort of gentleman farmer—a man of education, and passionately fond of ancient customs; and the house in which he lived was one of those delightful old edifices which give you the sense of home more completely than any modern building can. Its solid oaken timbers and massive brick walls did not, perhaps, really exclude the weather more perfectly than the light, economically-built tenements of the present day; but they gave you the *sentiment* of exclusion in a higher degree—and that is much. You seemed fortified—not simply housed—against the assaults of wind and rain and snow. You heard "the exculted tempest" raving at a distance, and knew that there was more than a brick and a half between yourself and it. Then there was something in the aspect of that old house, as in the aspect of all old houses, which in itself engendered a poetical frame of mind. Who could live for many days among its lustrous-paneled rooms, its deep-recessed bow-windows (one of them of stained glass), its fantastic passages leading to strange and shadowy nooks, its legendary chambers, its capacious fire places, its carved chimney-boards, and its vast echoing flights of stairs, without lapsing into a pleasant dream of antiquity and romance? Who could be cold, from outside, its crowning gables and grotesque chimney-pots, its glowing red-brick walls, mantled with ivy, and touched with wandering lines of moss, like gleams of sunlight fixed, without observing to himself, "This is the kind of nest for a poet to live in"? Who could listen at night to the old pensive language of the wind among the trees with which it was encircled, and not feel a more gentle and awfully loving sense of the Universe come over him? Another thing which made me like this house better than any other which I had ever seen, was the fact that, although situated in a most woody and rustic part of the country, it was at no very great distance from London; so that its occupants could pass from solitude to the thick of town life, and from that back again to solitude, with little expenditure either of time or trouble. Sitting in a dreamy mood by the fireside at night, one might almost imagine one heard the harbingers of the great heart of the metropolis coming towards one upon the wind, when it set strongly from the south. But this, of course, was merely fanciful, as the place of which I speak is about five-and-twenty miles from London.

One of the plainest signs, at the house of my friend F., of the near approach of the great festival, was the sallying of the whole family into the adjacent woods, accompanied by the men-servants, on the morning of Christmas-eve, for the purpose of cutting branches of evergreen, and of selecting a great log of wood for, ah, after the old manner, on the dining-room hearth; for, although it burnt coals at all other times of the year, he would on no account omit the Christmas Yule-block. On the occasion to which I am more particularly referring, he entertained us, while we were basking before a, with reminiscences of the manner and quaint customs of these sylvan incursions to the season. It is true, he observed, that they are of pagan origin; yet they seem to have the air of such hallowed relics of time, as ought to be typical of the enduring greenness and the wonder of the science. He remembered that mistletoe was the sacred plant of the British Druids; and that the old dark forests which, centuries ago, covered the greater part of this island, had often witnessed the solemn procession of white-robed priests through the glooms and the close interlacements, and had seen the mystical branches of this strange parasitical production lopped by golden sickles, and distributed among the people, who would burst forth into the outer day-light, shouting "The Mistletoe for the New Year!" He told us that the Celtic and Gothic nations, before their conversion to Christianity, paid equal reverence to this plant; and that even the ancient Greeks regarded it with a religious feeling. He also remarked, on the authority of Stukeley, that the custom of placing mistletoe on the altars of churches, was preserved in the North of England even so late as the early part of last century; and that at York, about the same period, mistletoe was carried on Christmas eve to the high altar of the cathedral, and a public and universal pardon of all wicked people was proclaimed "at the gates of the city towards the four quarters of heaven."

On our return, the yule-log was kindled, and the rooms were decked with the shining branches of evergreens; when my friend straightway grew eloquent on that beautiful superstition about the joyous spirits sheltering themselves in these artificial bowers during the time that their own woodland haunts are cold and dark and bare. After supper (at which there were mince-pies enough to give us all indigestions for a year), we had a huge bowl of wassail—genuine old English wassail; not made, according to the fashion of some degenerate sons of their fathers, of foreign wine, but of native ale, just heightened in its flavour by Eastern spices, and hissing with a wealth of roasted apples. The greater part of this having been speedily disposed of, our host proposed that the remainder should be devoted to a performance which he said his servants always expected—an old silly custom, as he described it, though I believe he was very well pleased to be a party to its execution—namely, the drinking a health to the apple-trees out in the open orchard. As we all thought there must be something very picturesque and striking in this ceremony, we were well pleased to be present at it; so, the farm-servants being summoned, away we went to the appointed spot, the oldest of the servants bearing the bowl at the head of the procession.

It was a dark, clear, still night; not cold, and with no falling weather, but filled with that deep solemnity and repose which you can only know to the full in winter and in the country. A sabbath quietness lay over the whole earth, and seemed to stretch upward to the heavens, which, in their vast and starless gloom, appeared hushed in the profound and mighty sleep. The trees and hedges, dimly seen, like intenser darknesses in the more general darkness, gave out no voice, and made no movement; for not the slightest wind was abroad. One of the servants carried a horn lanthorn, which, suddenly revealing in its progress small sections of the landscape, and as quickly merging them into chaos, and every now and then striking up gaunt shadows which lengthened out into the wide vagueness of the night, created around us a sort of phantasmagorial world of advancing and receding shapes. We met no ghosts, however; and, having arrived at the orchard, we formed ourselves into a circle around one of the best-bearing apple-trees (the rogues took good care, in their selection, that no discredit might be attached to the charm, by an untoward result the following autumn), and the wassail-bearer sang, to an ancient tune, that seemed as though it might have been chanted centuries ago by Saxon tillers of the soil, this stanza:—

Here's to thee, old apple tree!
Whence thou may'st bud, and whence thou may'st blow,
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow!
Hats full! caps full!
Bushel—bushel—sacks full,
And my pockets full too! Huzza!

Here we all set up a great shout, strangely mocked by the echoes; and the old fellow who performed the part of high-priest in this rough ceremony took a good draught from the wassail-bowl, and threw the rest of the ale, together with the fragments of apple, on "the lamb's-wool," at the tree. We then returned to the house; F. justifying the ceremony by the injunction of Herrick, one of his most favourite poets:—

Wassaile the trees, that they may beare
You many a plum and many a peare;
For more or lesse fruits they will bring
As you do give them wassailing.

On getting back again to the warm, bright room, another bowl of the same Christmas beverage was brewed; and, in the words of the poet just quoted,

We still sat up,
Sphering about the wassail-cup.

The yule-log burnt lustily and odorously; the evergreens flashed and flickered in the blaze; the strong liquor steeped our hearts as in the radiance of fifty summers; and we talked over all kinds of delightful Christmas traditions. We spoke of the blossoming of Glastonbury Thorn, which sprung from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea, and from which sprigs have been cut and propagated all over England, and, as the story goes, bud on Christmas-eve, and are in full bloom all the next day until night. We would by no means agree with the modern disbelief in this miracle, which we thought as respectable as many other aged miracles. We refused to acknowledge that there are similar trees all over the East, from the seeds of which others may be raised in this country; and we execrated the fanaticism of the Puritans, who cut down the original stock during the Civil Wars. From this we passed to graver subjects; and fell to telling the stock ghost-stories of the country round. Thence wider and wider did we launch forth upon the grey sea of Superstition; touching upon remote islands of ghastliness and dread; wandering in grim forests and haunted places between rocks; entering lonely houses upon deserted roads in the evening twilight; lurking about old churches and churchyards "in the dead waste and middle of the night;" digging for hidden treasure among ancient moss-grown ruins; attending Witch-Sabbaths in solitary barns; straying, in short, over the whole of that wild, dark region of belief which has been finely called "the night-side of Nature." Not that I, for one, place any serious faith in these dusky mysteries, which, viewed as a creed, can produce none but evil effects; still, while man remains such a riddle to himself—while there are such vast, unexplored chambers in our being—any attempt to people the darkness with tangible forms, however distorted by ignorance or fear, cannot fail to be of interest to all speculative minds, in the absence of certain intelligence. So I have always felt with respect to these matters; and so I believe my friend F. felt.

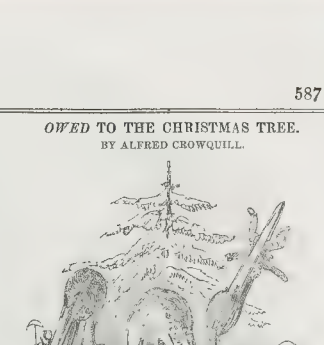
Among other superstitions of which we spoke, there was one which bears so exclusively upon the Christmas season, that I must here briefly advert to it. It was an old Swedish tradition, to the effect that "at the festival of Christmas," according to Olaus Magnus, "there is a strange mutation of men into wolves, in the cold northern parts; and that these human wolves attack houses, labour to break down the doors, that they may destroy the inmates, and descend into the cellars, where they drink out whole tuns of beer or mead, leaving the empty barrels heaped one upon another. And one skilled in the manners of this great change of a natural man into a brute, says that it is effected by a man mumbling certain words, and drinking a cup of ale to a man wolf; also, if in accent the same, the man natural may change himself into the form of a wolf, by going into a secret cellar or private wood."

At length our legends and our wassail came to a close; and, like the party of story-tellers in "L'Allegro," we retired to bed. Here I had not been long, before I heard the waits singing their carols beneath my window. The music which they chanted was wild, strange, and plaintive, yet soothing; and seemed at once to suggest the idea of "wind among still woods" at night. I lay in bed listening to them, and thinking at first, of the dark, hushed, far-outlying country all around, and out of which the voices appeared to be born; then, gradually, a sense of earth faded from beneath me, and I lay as if rudled in empty space, borne upward by those long, sighing melodies, which seemed as though they had been sounding out of my own heart from an antiquity, and as if they could not cease. They did cease at last, however; and then I fell asleep.

Such were some of the features of the advent of Christmas, as I experienced them at that old Hertfordshire farm-house. Never shall I forget them, [illegible] of comfort and romance mingled! [illegible] and quaint customs and light wishes, they [illegible]. By-gone [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

OWED TO THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.



THE BIRDS THAT NESTLE IN THE CHRISTMAS-TREE.

That Christmas Tree, that Christmas Tree!
It is not what it used to be
When I was in my infancy—
That Christmas Tree!

That Christmas Tree, that Christmas Tree!
It held its arms out straight to me
With toys in all their brilliancy—
That Christmas Tree!

That Christmas Tree, that Christmas Tree!
Aspiring hopes it brought to me;
For King, indeed, I wished to be,
That Christmas Tree!

That Christmas Tree, that Christmas Tree!
My heart leap'd only just to see
The toys that might belong to me
From Christmas Tree!

And, happy time, when Christmas Tree
Such stolen kisses promised me,
When I was nearly twenty-three—
That Christmas Tree.

But now, alas! that Christmas Tree
Is sadly changed; indeed to me
'Tis not the same it all to see
That Christmas Tree.

I'm under wed-*lock!* lost the *key!*
I'm fast as any man can be;
'Tis called a matter o' money
As you will see.

Now of the Tree I'm parent stem,
My branches, when I look on them,
All youthful follies I condemn,
As wrong, you see.

My honeymoon had many fees,
In all its lawyer-like degrees,
For then they charge you what they please,

Those —— never mind.
But when our buds began to grow,
And stood out in an awful row,
And some came out in real full blow,
I'd lots to find

First Tom's commission in the Guards,
And dre-ses for the girls by yards,
And Joe's in-te-rannons at billiards,
Were dreadful bows.

Then suppers that I gave young men,
Who never would be off at ten—
Who were so long about the when
They would propose.

The tradesmen flocked at Christmas, too:
Of-course "they'd got it all just due,"
For which they must depend on you
To meet at all.

And then the suppers and wax-lights
With fiddlers and the harpsin-li-chords,
And then the men to put to rights,
After each ball.

Then that green brougham, just to show
We were above—all those below;
And let the neighbours see-n d know
We were genteel.

Next, singing, dancing, cla-sics, too
For all my little thriving cr-
Taught me what fathers only knew
In Fortune's wheel.

Then servants with their minds all bent,
On seeing out what must be spent
With taxes, follow-ers, and rent,
Were awful pests.

Then poor relations in a row,
In their attendance never slow,
Will always patronise you so,
And be your guests.

The girls all stick by their mamma,
And sadly sacrifice papa
For boxes at the opera,
Without remorse.

The draper, *modiste*, wreaths, and gloves,
To decorate my charming doves,
My situation much improves—
'Tis all of course.

Then courting in my house is rife,
And young sea-wil not take a wife
Without a good round sum for life
From out your cof.

Then wedding-breakfasts and *trousseau*,
Composed of what I do not know,
Are rather dear parts of the show,
And dreadful trash

Now these are fatal truths, you see;
And yearly come round all to me,
And hang upon my Christmas Tree,
Then why should I

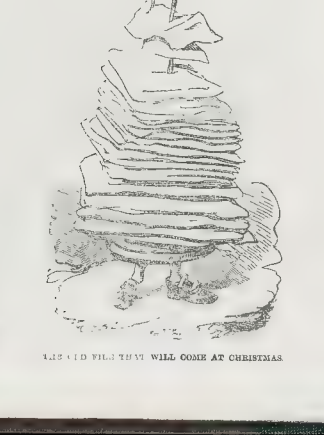
Sing praises of a by-gone je-ke,
Intended for the younger folks?
My merry Christmas is a joke,
To fun defy.

And really 'tis a horrid sneer,
To wish for me a happy year,
When all the wretched bills appear
To tax my purse.

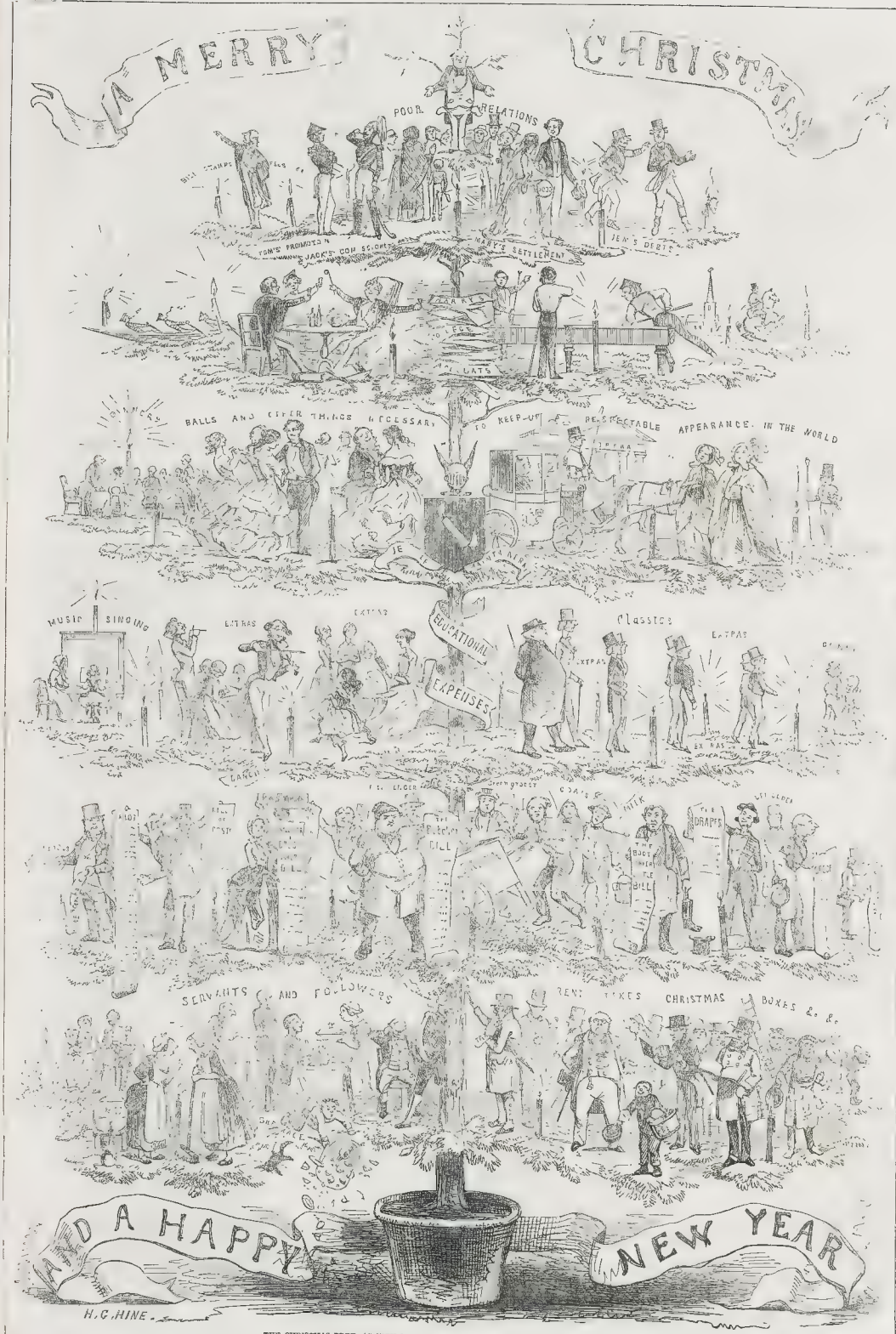
So resolute I still will be,
And say I do not like the tree,
That brings such bitter fruit to me—
For nothing's worse.

My tree is grand! as grand can be
It brings a prize to all but me;
For in each sweet a bit I see,
To check my smile.

One little stalk in amiest be-fun,
Bears, I-s-n that instant done,
With regret-b-let at always run
A SHARP OLD "Bill."



THE OLD FOLKS THAT WILL COME AT CHRISTMAS.



THE CHRISTMAS TREE, AS SEEN BY THE FATHER OF A FAMILY.—DRAWN BY H. G. HINE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 661.—VOL. XXIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR.

THE close of the Old and the beginning of a New Year is a period always suggestive of serious reflections. Not only individuals and families, but nations, do well at such a time to review the past and the present, and to look, as far as human foresight can pierce it, into the dim and uncertain future. To the statesman and the journalist, but more especially to the latter, is in our day reserved the task of making this annual retrospect. For the day and for the week he is for the most part but the dry recorder of events of which he does not always see the sequence and the connection; but at the end of the year he rises to the dignity of history, and surveys events from a higher eminence, and with a more enlarged view. In this respect he performs a public service. He becomes the mentor and the adviser, as well as the annalist and historian, and proves the high state of civilisation that his country has attained, both by the duty which he undertakes on its behalf, and by the manner in which he discharges it.

In every such retrospect there are of necessity a light and a shade. In the darkest of times, and in the most deplorable of circumstances, there is always something for which men and nations have to be thankful. In reviewing the history of the year which ends this day, it will be found that the people of the British Isles have had much light for which to be grateful, and little shade of which to complain. At no previous period—not even when the victorious armies of Wellington and the Allies restored peace to long-distracted Europe in 1815—was the position of this country higher and more enviable than in 1853. In all our vast possessions rebellion and disaffection only showed themselves to be discomfited. Foreign warfare waged against us was, in every instance, shown to be powerless, either to benefit the aggressors, or to injure this country. India was maintained in peace; Burmah was reduced to submission; the Cape savages were brought, if not to reason, to obedience; and our vigorous colonial offshoots in America and Australia daily increased in power and prosperity. At home the state of things was equally cheering. By persistence in, and extension of, a wise commercial system, the burdens of trade and industry were removed or alleviated—impolitic taxes were repealed—our whole fiscal policy was rendered more consonant with the principles of equity, than it had ever been before—and the wealth and happiness of the people were in a large degree augmented. Great Britain—that old and venerable state—so far from having reached the natural period of decay, was proved to be in the enjoyment of a more elastic youthfulness than could be boasted by any other state in the European commonwealth. Strong in the indomitable character of the people, in the blessings of a free constitution, which was not the theoretical contrivance of an hour, but the practical result and natural development of the experienced wants of ages; and wiser than all other nations, either in the Old World or the New, in the comprehension and application of Free-trade principles, as well as of every other description of freedom which civilised communities can enjoy,—Great Britain was able to justify the confidence of her foremost men, that, so far from having passed her culminating point, she had not nearly attained the zenith of her splendour. The value of her colonies increased, not simply by the accidental wealth so suddenly revealed in the largest of them, but by the natural overflow of her teeming and hardy population to every region where there was wealth to be won by enterprise and industry; her workshops and factories resounded with the whir of wheels and the hum of well-paid labour; while, as a natural consequence, her prisons and workhouses became emptier than they were ever before remembered. Those who looked beneath this glittering surface of prosperity—who saw deeper into the inmost workings of the vast human hive, might have discovered many causes for national humiliation in the evils which legislation had either neglected to remove, or been impotent to cure. They might have seen ignorance producing its ordinary results in the impoverishment and degradation of thousands—and in the fomentation of ill-feeling and jealousies between classes dependent upon each other for fortune and subsistence, and both equally valuable to the nation. But, even with all these drawbacks—with juvenile criminality, almost breaking the hearts of philanthropists; with brutality and intemperance too certainly pervading the habits of the lower stratum of the community; with strikes and lock-outs, embittering the minds of masters and men in all the great manufacturing districts—it was impossible for the most desponding politician to deny that Great Britain was a free, a prosperous, and, compared with any other portion of Europe, an eminently happy country. However great might be the evils we had to endure, there were amongst us no despotic sovereign and rulers, no irresistible mob, no struggles for the first rights of men and nations, no great social questions, only to be solved by revolution and bloodshed; but a people renowned for their common sense and proud of their liberties, a settled and stable form of Government, and a Legislature laudably anxious to do its duty to the lowest as well as to the highest of persons in the social scale.

But the very brilliancy of our position as the foremost of free states, and the representative of public right in Europe, brought us both anxiety and peril. Being so great, we had great duties; being so mighty, we had responsibilities from which smaller states were exempt. We could not, in our own interest, any more than in the interest of civilisation and humanity, permit the wicked ambition of an irresponsible despot to triumph over an unoffending neighbour. We could not suffer the Czar—the representative of brute force and barbarism—to ride rough-shod over the rights of Turkey, and to re-arrange the map of Europe at his pleasure. Our generation was so unaccustomed to war except in remote Asiatic provinces, that it had come to believe in its impossibility nearer home. The Emperor of Russia aroused us from the comfortable delusion; and the thrifty, hard-working people of England, having to pay so severely for the wars of their ancestors, had to face the probability, if not the certainty, of a war on their own account. The prospect was not an agreeable one; and rather than believe in anything so incredible as a general war in the days of steam and electricity, the public, and perhaps some of our statesmen also, believed in what was still more incredible—in the generosity, the moderation, the love of justice of the Emperor of Russia. They did not remember that, in assaulting, distracting, and seeking to divide and appropriate Turkey, he was but following out the traditionary policy of his country and his dynasty, and would not be deterred from his purpose except by the use of the *ultima ratio*—the cannon or the sword. Hence the great error of the year 1853, and hence the dark cloud that hangs over the fortunes of 1854. Had the greedy invader been told by the Governments of Great Britain and France, or even by Great Britain alone, that the passage of the Pruth by his armies would have formed a *casus belli*, and that such an aggression would have been resisted to the last extremity by all the allies of Turkey, the war now imminent, if it have not commenced, would have been averted. The first false step would have been prevented, and foiled Rapacity might have had to wait twenty years for

SINOPE, FROM THE BAY. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

another opportunity to satiate itself. But the nation, or its rulers, were not wise enough. Laudably anxious to prevent so great a calamity as a general war, and miscalculating the character and motives of the public disturber, the Czar was allowed to gain time, and to improve his opportunity. The fire that might readily have been extinguished in June, became in December a conflagration to threaten the world. The flames are springing up on every side, and must be put out. It has become the first duty of England and France to extinguish them. We are not sanguine enough to believe that it will be an easy one. But the people have no fears for the result, and will shrink from no sacrifice to attain it. They have a good cause—the public feeling is unanimous—and the detestation of Russia is as strong as the instinct which teaches that such ambition and aggression as the Czar has shown, are hostile to the liberties of all Europe. Never in the history of this country was a war undertaken under more inspiriting auspices, and with so little opposition or demur from any portion of the people. It is unfortunate that such a war should be necessary; but, being necessary, the British people will comport themselves in it as befits their high position, their ancient renown, and their innate sense of right.

War, pestilence, and famine, have successively threatened us in the memorable year that closes this night. The pestilence has as yet, but lain lightly, and judicious though tardy precautions may even now avert its heaviest visitations. Famine has, by wise legislation, been rendered less severe within our shores than in any other part of Europe, and has not yet pressed to so serious an extent upon the people as to derange the operations of industry, or inspire fears for the public tranquillity. Even the war has its favourable side. We have for our stanchest ally the greatest nation of the Continent, as well as the good wishes of every honest man and right-thinking politician throughout all parts of Europe that are not Russian and barbarian.

BATTLE OF SINOPE.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The following account of the disastrous engagement at Sinope is founded upon the investigations made there by the captain and officers of her Majesty's ship *Retribution*:—

On the 13th November a Turkish flotilla, consisting of seven frigates (one of 60 guns), three corvettes, and two steamers, anchored in the Bay of Sinope. On the 21st a Russian squadron of three two-deckers, a frigate, and a brig, stood in for Sinope, and, after reconnoitring the Turkish position, cruised off the harbour, maintaining the blockade in spite of very heavy weather. It was suggested to Osman Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-chief, that as an action would be unavoidable, the best course would be to force the blockade, and make a running fight of it; but, not contemplating any reinforcement of the Russians, he unfortunately rejected the advice of his subordinates, upon the consideration of some of his vessels having been damaged in a recent gale, and on the probability of a successful result if the action was fought at anchor. On the forenoon of the 30th, a large Russian squadron, composed of three three-deckers and three two-deckers, under the command of Vice-Admiral Nachimoff, having also the flag of a Rear-Admiral, stood in for the bay under full sail before the wind, and took up a position close against the Turkish ships, the latter not firing upon them while doing so. Two frigates and three steamers remained outside to cut off the retreat of any Turkish vessel attempting to escape. Osman Pacha forthwith signalled his fleet to fight bravely to the last in defence of their country, and at noon a desperate action commenced. For upwards of an hour and a half the Turkish frigates resisted these fearful odds without flinching. The first of their losses was the *Navick* frigate whose captain, Ali Bey, being menaced with boarding by a huge three-decker, and having abandoned all hope of successful resistance, with desperate devotion blew up his vessel. At the end of the above period the destruction of the Turkish force was frightful and complete. Some of the ships were burned by the enemy's red-hot shot; others blew up; and the others, whose sides were literally beaten in by the enormous weight of the Russian metal, slipped their cables, and, with the exception of two, drifted on shore. The Russians now manned their yards, and cheered in honour of their bloody victory. Having done this, they immediately recommenced firing upon the helpless wrecks, from which a feeble dropping fire was still maintained with unequalled fortitude, and did not cease until they had completed the work of destruction and butchery. They then took possession of the two vessels which had run on shore; but, from their battered condition, abandoned and destroyed them the following day. One of the Turkish steamers, the *Taif*, alone escaped. She had slipped her cable shortly after the commencement of the battle, and, after forcing her way at some risk through the force cruising outside, brought the first intimation of this fatal event to Constantinople. Before the action comm nced the Turkish crews numbered 4800 men. Most of the survivors are wounded; among them are 120 prisoners, who were taken by the Russians on board the frigates abandoned by them, and who have been carried off to Sebastopol. Osman Pacha, the Commander-in-chief, who was wounded in the action, is among the prisoners. Hussein Pacha, the second in command, while trying to escape from his burning vessel, was struck by a grape-shot on the head, and killed. The loss on the Russian side is not accurately known, as they retired immediately after the battle; but four of their ships were disabled in their spars, and were towed out by steamers. The support afforded to the Turks by the land batteries was ineffectual, owing partly to the lightness of their guns, and partly to their fire being intercepted by the Turkish ships. The town of Sinope is completely destroyed, either by shells or burning timbers, and the whole coast is strewn with dead bodies. A few survivors have made their way, by swimming, to the town; but such is the consternation among the town authorities that as yet on their part is paralysed, and they can scarcely find means even to procure food or medical assistance for the sufferers. These latter found speedy alleviation at the hands of the medical officers brought by her Majesty's steamer *Retribution*, and the French steamer *Mogador*, who were zealously assisted by three of the survivors, surgeons on board the Turkish fleet.

It is clear that the Turks fought bravely, and stood to their guns to the last. Ali Bey, the commander of the *Navick*, seeing that his ship could not stand against the three-decker opposed to him, ordered her to be blown up; but, not feeling certain of the execution of that order, he himself threw the lighted match into the powder magazine.

The following table shows the loss of Turkish ships, men, the wounded, &c.:—

The *Navick*, 52 guns, 500 men, Ali Bey, captain (killed); opposed to a Russian three decker.—Blown up.

The *Nesim*, 52 guns, 500 men, Hassan Bey, captain (killed); opposed to a Russian two-decker of 80 guns.—Destroyed.

The *Fazeli-i-ed*, 32 guns, 400 men, Ali Maher Bey, captain (killed); opposed to a Russian two-decker of 80 guns.—Destroyed.

The *Gulbi-Sefit*, 24 guns, 200 men, Selis Bey, captain (killed).—Destroyed.

The *Am-Illah* (flag), 36 guns, 400 men, Osman Pacha (lost leg, and made prisoner); opposed to a Russian three-decker of 120 guns, which lost spars.

The *Damietta*, 58 guns, 500 men.—Destroyed.

The *Nedjbi-Feschir*, 24 guns, 200 men, Hussien Bey, captain (prisoner). On shore, dismasted.

The *Kaid*, 60 guns, 500 men, Elan Bey, captain (escaped); opposed to a large three decker.—Blew up.

The *Neemiah* (flag), 60 guns, 600 men, Hussein Pacha, second in command, and Captain Kadi Bey (killed); opposed to a large three-decker. —Blew up.

The *Feizi Marbout*, 22 guns, 240 men, Izc. Bey, captain. Destroyed.

The *Taif* steamer, 16 guns, 300 men, 300-horse power. Not engaged.

The *Iregli*, steamer, 4 guns, 150 men, 150-horse power.—Destroyed.

Making a total of 404 guns, and 4400 men.

Russian guns, 800; besides four steamers and two frigates not in the action. Weight of Russian shot, 68lbs., 42lbs., and 32lbs. Several shells and carcasses used did not explode.

Wounded and sound, brought to Constantinople by *Retribution* and *Mogador*		200
Left at Sinope, in charge of badly wounded		10
Wounded, left at Sinope, could not be moved		20
Prisoners, as supposed		120
Escaped on shore, it is presumed		1?0
Escaped, per *Taif* steamer		4??
		16??
Total number of men	4??	
Accounted for	1680	
Unaccounted for	2820	

The Russian Admiral Nachimoff addressed a letter to the Austrian Consul at Sinope, before leaving, to the following effect:—

I address you as the only official person at Sinope, requesting you to make known to the authorities, or your fellow Consuls, should there be such, that I much regret the destruction caused to the town during the engagement which has just taken place, which has been mainly caused by the obstinate resistance of the Turks, and by the fire spreading from those of their ships which blew up. I did not come here to destroy the town. My orders were to follow up and destroy the Turkish squadron which had proceeded to the coast of Circassia, and deposited arms and ammunition for the rebels who are in arms against the Emperor and his Government in those provinces.

In this letter it is also stated that shells were obliged to be fired in order to silence the Turkish batteries, &c.

The portion of the town which is completely destroyed is the Turkish quarter; the Greek portion is comparatively unharmed; although, from the position of the ships during the action, that part of the town was most exposed to the fire of the Russians.

The correspondent of a German paper states that nothing is left of the Turkish ships but heaps of fragments; of the crews, which amounted to 5000 men, at most 1800 are alive. The supineness of the Turks is considered inexcusable. From the 23rd November three Russian ships of the line cruised during four days in sight of Sinope. On the 29th a reinforcement of three three-deckers, two other ships of the line, two frigates, and four steamers arrived; and, on the following day, at noon, the Russian flag-ship summoned the Turks to surrender. For some time the Russians were completely sheltered from the guns of the strand batteries by the Turkish ships. The Turks having at last cut their cables, and let their ships drift on shore, the strand batteries opened their fire. The Russians then began to shell the town, which, with the frigates, was soon in flames. This was a fearful moment! The sea of fire, the roaring of the artillery, the continual explosions, and the fragments of human bodies which were buried about in all directions in the air formed one of the most fearful spectacles man ever beheld. The Turkish quarter was completely burned; and the houses in the other part of the town, where no bombs had fallen, were perforated with balls. The corps of Hussein Remsi Pacha, the Turkish Rear Admiral, was found in the water the next morning. The Russian fleet had left Sinope before the French and English vessels arrived. A British trader, which lay in the port, had two men killed by shots from the Russian ships; and, being subsequently run foul of by a burning Turkish frigate, she was destroyed. Her captain and crew, who escaped, say that the Turks "fought like devils," blowing up their own ships rather than that they should fall into the hands of the Russians. The Russian ships of the line poured in such tremendous broadsides that the decks of the Turkish vessels were literally carried overboard.

The view of Sinope, engraved upon the preceding page, is from a Sketch taken by a Correspondent last summer. Of the town several interesting descriptive details appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 17, page 506.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The *Jour de l'An*—the greatest fête in France—is, of course, the topic of all thoughts, all occupations, and all preparations. It is a subject of remark and interest that the approach of this epoch has a most soothing, humanising, and improving effect on both sexes, all ages, and nearly all classes and conditions. Your wife meets you with tender blandishments, and sees that your dinner, when you choose to give her the happiness of your society at that meal, consists of your favourite dishes; she hopes, too, that question of the *manteau de cour* that caused such sharp discussion last month. Your children are the most tractable little creatures in the world, suddenly metamorphosed from the squalling, quarrelsome, noisy, ungovernable brats of a few days ago; your nephews and nieces vie with each other in the expression of their tenderness. Your servants are up at work late and early; the service is performed in a way that excites in your mind as much satisfaction as astonishment: nothing is too hard for them, nothing can disturb the smiling equanimity of their dispositions. Jean is never at the *marchand de vin* when you want to send a letter to the post in haste; Jeanne never shrugs her shoulders or goes through any other pantomimic expression of impatience or dissatisfaction when you find fault with any of her performances. But it is the porter whom the rare and chilly sunbeams of the last fortnight of December warms into devotion and and attachment, and *petits soins*. To express the affection of that man for you and yours—his wife shares his sentiments—is beyond the power of words; to enumerate the proofs of that regard, out of the reach of calculation. The door is opened while the bell is yet in full swing; your newspaper is brought up before he has perused it; your letters pass at once from the postman's hands into yours; you may bring in as much dirt on your feet as ever you like; even your dog—verifying the old adage—receives caresses in lieu of curses. And thus you go on, happy and beloved, till the first week in January; when lo! Madame resumes the question of the train with renewed acerbity; the children fight and scream, and put your authority once more at defiance; Jean swears a new pact of friendship and fidelity to the *marchand de vin*; Jeanne downright scuba you, and the porter leaves you to freeze at the door, reads your newspaper twice over, leaves yesterday morning's letters till this evening, looks at you with thundering brow, if there remain a speck of mud on your boots, and kicks Azor, if he can catch him, in the yard. Now do gifts of all descriptions, sorts, and values pass from every body to everybody; now is the hand basket given by Mdme M. to Madame L.; now is it repacked and sent on from Madame L. to Madame S., with a tender note, saying she has chosen it herself at Jahau's or Monbro's; now do bonbons, from the little *sac* of stale *pratines* at *quatre sous*, to the magnificent *coffre*, casket, or basketful at £20 (such prices are occasionally given), circulate, and make children, and occasionally adults, very sick; now are cards left, sent, or even passed, under envelope, by post, to all with whom the senders can claim acquaintance; and thus goes by the day, in a mixture of expectation, excitement, delight, fatigue, and disappointment, such as, happily, no other day in the year can boast.

With the exception of the incidents connected with this fête, there is really very little of any interest stirring in Paris. The extraordinary amount of illness despite the seasonableness of the weather, which is for the most part clear, and keenly cold, throws a damp over society in general, there being hardly a family where there is not one or more members attacked. In consequence of this state of insalubrity, the Archbishop of Paris has granted a public *dispense* to permit the use of *aliments gras* all the Fridays, Saturdays, and other fast days that may occur, until further notice.

The Académie des Sciences has appointed M. Elie de Beaumont Perpetual Secretary of Mathematics, in the place of the late M. Arago.

The ridiculously quixotic affair of the double duel of MM. Soulé *père et fils* at Madrid, is the talk of all Paris. That M. Soulé, the younger, should have resented the impertinent remarks of the Duc d'Albe, on his mother's dress may easily be understood; but he having fought with his antagonist, that M. Soulé the elder should deem it necessary to render M. Turgot, merely as master of the house, amenable for the conversation of his guests; that he should demand a meeting, the result of which is that M. Turgot is somewhat severely wounded, is really carrying sensitiveness on the point of honour to a preposterous extent. At this rate, it is at the risk of a man's life to give a ball. Were we a punster, we should say, after all, he only receives one in return.

The Princess Mathilde has opened her *salons* with a magnificent *soirée* and concert. We believe it is her intention to receive every Tuesday evening throughout the season.

A marriage has taken place in the *beau monde* here which has caused much sensation, and, in many quarters, much disappointment, Mdlle. Molana, one of the richest—if not the richest—heiress in Paris, who possesses youth and beauty, in addition to her thousands, and who has had, as may well be supposed, more *prétendants* than she could well count or remember, has married M. Marguerite, a young man of the highest character and standing, and possessed of a fortune considerably larger than that of his bride. The *trousseau* and *corbeille* were such as are only seen at Royal marriages.

Louis Napoleon has pronounced his decision that the Prince Napoleon is to preside over the Commission of Admission of the Great Exhibition of Industry of 1855. The Commission is not yet formed, but the demands are innumerable.

Apropos of this subject, we are assured on authority that we cannot doubt, that Mdlle. Georges has actually applied for permission to take the canes and umbrellas at the door of the Exhibition. If this be true (as we have the best reasons for believing it to be), the state of distress which such a petition implies ought surely to be relieved from some fund more honourable to the credit of the French nation than the alms bestowed by the charity or curiosity of the chance visitors to a public museum. Many of the journals strongly advise the Théâtre Français to offer, and Mdlle. Georges to accept, a permanent engagement; or, at all events, one for a certain number of representations. Whether the counsel will be followed up on either side, we know not. It is a singular circumstance, and one not generally known, that the late appearance of that celebrated actress took place on the fiftieth anniversary of her début. It is stated that the authors of the popular piece, "Les Cosaques" (wherein, of course, the said *Cosaques* are made mincemeat of) have had a copy of the work printed on vellum, and magnificently bound, to present to the Sultan.

The theatres have nothing new at all worthy of notice. The popular pieces—"Les Cosaques," at the Gaîté; "Diane de *Lys*," at the Gymnase; "Maupra," at the Odéon; "Les Sept Merveilles," at the Porte St. Martin, &c.—continue to form the principal attractions of the moment.

It has been generally believed, in Paris, that the Emperor of the French has insisted upon a positive determination on the part of the English Government in accord with France; and that, after some hesitation, the Earl of Aberdeen had subscribed to all the conditions of the French Government in the contemplation of vigorous action against Russia. It was added, that Lord Palmerston had consented to resume office under these circumstances; and that he was coming to Paris to have a conference with the Emperor.

It has been currently reported in Paris, during the past week, that the English and French Governments have now very little hope of a pacific solution of the Eastern question, and that France and England are about to make preparations for an expedition to the Baltic early in the spring. Sir Charles Napier is to command the English fleet in that sea. The orders given to the French and English squadrons are said to be to cruise in the Black Sea in such a way as to constitute a sort of impassable maritime barrier from Varna to Batoum, not permitting either Turkish or Russian fleets to cross the line, but leaving each of them perfect freedom of action on their own side. This would be a less offensive act than the blockade of Sebastapol.

The *Moniteur* publishes the names of the members of the Universal Exhibition Commission, of which Prince Napoleon is to be the President. Among the names is that of Lord Cowley.

The dividend of the Bank of France for the second half of 1854, has been fixed at 84f. per share.

The rumour of Lord Palmerston's return to office caused a fall in the Funds.

SPAIN.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have arrived at Madrid.

Two duels have recently taken place in the neighbourhood of Madrid, the first between the Duke of Alba and Mr Soulé, jun.; and the second between the Marquis de Turgot and Mr. Soulé, sen. At a ball at the French Embassy, the Duke of Alba (brother of the French Empress) remarked to some friends, "Look at Margaret of Burgundy," in allusion to the costume worn by Mrs. Soulé. The lady's brother, in a letter recently published, says:—

It is untrue that Madame Soulé presented herself in the costume of Marguerite de Bourgogne at the ball given by the French Ambassador; my sister wore a rose of blue velvet in the neck, with flounces of lace made of gold thread, and on her head a *torsade a glands d'or*.

The expression, overheard by Mr. Soulé's son, was warmly resented by him, and a hostile meeting took place on the 14th. After half an hour's combat without result, the seconds interfering, and declaring honour to be satisfied, it ceased, and the parties shook hands. On the morning of the day on which the duel between the Duke of Alba and his son took place, Mr. Soulé, sen., the United States Minister, sent the following challenge to the Marquis de Turgot, the French Ambassador at Madrid:—

Monsieur le Marquis.—The difference which has arisen between the Duke of Alba and my son took place in your *salons*. It was at your house, where I and my family were invited guests, and on the occasion of a *fête* of which the Duke of Alba might consider himself in some measure the hero, that the latter insulted Madame Soulé, without anything having hitherto happened to exonerate us from the bond of good fellowship which that circumstance causes to weigh on you. It is even positively stated that the insulting expression afterwards made use of by the Duke of Alba, and so nobly taken up by my son, first proceeded from your mouth. Under these circumstances, Monsieur le Marquis, I have a right to go to the true source which placed swords in the hands of the Duke of Alba and of my son, to make it mine as far as you are concerned, and to demand personally a satisfaction which you cannot refuse me. Mr Perry, an American citizen, and my friend, is charged to receive your reply. I have the honour to be, Monsieur le Marquis, your very humble servant,

"PIERRE SOULÉ, Citizen of the United States."

M. de Turgot declared on his honour, through his seconds, Lord Howden and General Cailler, that he did not make use of the expression imputed to him, and refused to admit that, as the insult took place in the *salons* of the Embassy, he was bound to give satisfaction for it. Mr. Soulé then insisted on M. de Turgot meeting him.

The seconds of Mr. Soulé were General Valdes (known for his extreme opinions), M. Gamindo, and M. Pacon, one of the editors of the *Clamor*. The pistol was the weapon. Two shots were exchanged. Mr. Soulé was not hit; M. de Turgot fell. His adversary's ball struck him in the leg, about three inches above the knee. The wound was serious; but the ball was extracted after some difficulty, and the wound is going on favourably. The whole of the Spanish nobility have left their names at the house of M. de Turgot.

AMERICA.

Accounts from Lower California state that territory had become a Republic. The Walker expedition, fitted out at San Francisco, had landed at La Paz, seized two Mexican governors, lowered the Mexican colours, raised their Republican flag, fought and gained a battle, declared Lower California free and independent and a Republic, and had chosen a President and Secretary of the navy. All this was done in one week by a handful of men from San Francisco.

Advices from the city of Mexico announce that rich golden discoveries had been made at Sonora.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Guthrie, propounds the Government plan for the revision of the tariff. In the first place, the list of free articles is enlarged so as to take from the revenue eight millions of dollars. The next point is that there will be only two classes of duties; articles specified at 100 per cent *ad valorem*; and all articles not specified, except those in the free list, at 25 per cent *ad valorem*. These modifications it is not proposed to effect until the 1st January, 1855. The Secretary of the Navy recommends the appropriation of five millions of dollars to build steam-frigates. He says that there are not forty ships which, if needed, could be brought into service in ninety days. The Secretary at War recommends the increase of the forces, from a minimum of 18,000 men, to 17,000 men in peace, and in war to 27,000.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

We hear from Constantinople that, on the 14th, the Ambassadors communicated to Redschid Pacha the proposals of the Great Powers. A Divan met on the 18th. After a long and animated discussion, it was resolved to authorise the Ministry to state that the Sublime Porte would be willing to send a Plenipotentiary to some place in neutral territory, not Vienna, for the purpose of treating for peace, provided the Porte should not be asked to accept anything it had refused; and that the old treaties, now abrogated by war, should not be renewed. Supposing Russia willing to treat on these terms, the Porte would meet her Plenipotentiary in presence of the representatives of the Four Powers, as proposed. With reference to the evacuation of the Principalities, the Porte would be willing to accept the guarantee of the Four Powers that they should be evacuated immediately upon the conclusion of a treaty of peace. It is also stated that the Sultan stipulates that the fleets of France and England shall remain in the Black Sea, guarding the coast of Turkey, so long as the Russians remain in the Principalities.

The subjoined formal and official note was transmitted on the 5th ult. to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and General Baraguay d'Hilliers by Redschid Pasha:—

It was announced to the Ambassadors some days ago, by an official note, that Russian ships of war had been seen cruising in the vicinity of Sinope. The *Taif* steamer has just arrived from that locality, and it results from the report of the captain that on Wednesday last, 30th Sephir (November 30th), three Russian three-deckers, two two-deckers, and two frigates, entered the port of Sinope, and attacked a division of the Ottoman fleet anchored there, consisting of six frigates and three corvettes

Although the result of the action is not yet known, considering the situation of our ships, and the superior force of the enemy, it is presumed that a great disaster has ensued.

The English and French fleets have been sent to the Bosphorus, with the sincere intention of protecting the states of the Ottoman empire. This recent occurrence proves sufficiently that it is the determination of Russia to attack, by means of her fleet, those points against which operations on land are directed. The impossibility, however, of defending so vast an extent of coast without a sufficient force in the Black Sea is perfectly evident; and, although the Sultan's Government has the intention of sending thither the fleet, it will be inadequate to the object in view.

Hence, the Sublime Porte considers itself under the necessity of having recourse to the effective protectorate of the two allied Governments. The notification is made accordingly and at the same time to the Ambassadors of England and France.

Rébui ever 4. REDSCHID.

Orders left Marseilles on Wednesday for the French Admiral to confine the Russian fleet to Sebastopol. Stellar intelligence has been issued to the English naval forces; and it only remains to be seen whether the Emperor Nicholas will acquiesce in the temporary exclusion of his fleets from the Black Sea without making a declaration of war. The Emperor of Russia is said to have signified to the Cabinet of London, through his Ambassador, Baron Brunnow, that he will regard the entrance of the Anglo-French squadron into the Black Sea as a declaration of war. Lord Clarendon has replied that England does not desire war, but considers herself bound to protect the Turkish ports.

The Moldo-Wallachian troops are not to be incorporated with the Russian army and obliged to fight against the Turks. They are to be employed in the interior of the Principalities, to guard lazarettoes, public stores, hospitals, prisons, &c.

The Russian bulletin of the battle of Ougasti, in respect of which Gen. Bebutoff claims a victory over Abdi Pacha, has been published. The General admits that he lost 217 killed, of whom 9 are officers, and had 736 wounded, among whom is Prince Orbelian.

The Black Sea has of late been visited with violent storms. Eighty merchant vessels have been lost. The price of corn has risen enormously.

The Turks still hold Kalafat, which they have strongly fortified. A letter from Kalafat, by the special correspondent of the *Times*, supplies the following particulars relative to the Turkish entrenchments:—

The works which have been erected astonished me from their extent, and the rapidity of their construction. In the time of the old Turkish wars there were three redoubts on three hillocks, but now the whole has been circumvallated with breastworks, supported by thirteen earth bastions or redoubts, several of them with heavy long-range artillery, so as to make Kalafat not a mere entrenched camp, but a fortress of a very peculiar character, for there is no part of the simple breast-work glacis that is not swept in traverse by the heavy artillery of the redoubts and bastions. The strong, high, and broad line of the Danube sweeps the Krajova approach; and a sufficient corps of Turkish cavalry debouching at openings made in the breastworks to the right, an attacking Russian force would run a risk of being driven down into the Danube.

Works so extensive cannot be covered except by a very large force, for which Kalafat offers no accommodation. Tents are already out of the question, and the sudden change of the temperature has produced many fatal dysenteries. Recourse has therefore been had to a resource at once economical and efficacious. Spaces equivalent to a long barrack room have been dug of the earth and covered in. Suppose a log house of one story sunk to the eaves, the solid ground forming the floors and walls, and the ridged roof coming down to the ground nearly beyond the perpendicular beams, and you will have an idea of these winter barracks. The rain and damp are thus carried away from these earthern walls; light and ventilation are secured by garret and gable windows, fires burn to consume the earthy odour, mats act as arras, and the soldier is comfortable in winter's cold or summer's heat. I visited one, and found brick manuals at apposite distances; a clear space in the centre for pass-stage, and on either side each soldier's blanket and kit; the centre supporting beams were ranged round with well burnished muskets, and the drums at the gables, ready to beat the alarm and send the artillerymen to their posts, the infantry to the breastworks, while the cavalry await the decisive moment to clear the *debouches*

All these works bear no resemblance to the artificial Turkish entrenchments, such as one has frequently seen elsewhere. All are constructed on the most modern principles of engineering science. Their wide extent, and the extraordinary activity displayed in so short a time, have struck me with astonishment. I believe that since Torres Vedras, no lines of so striking a character have risen, as if by magic in execution, but clearly showing no hurry in plan or selection. This revolt of the Turks against their own habitually sluggish nature, this union of a burst of Asiatic energy with the science of Europe, compels my mind frequently to recur to the similar phenomena of the Hungarian war, with the satisfactory difference that the present movement is on the side of legitimate right.

I certainly do not think that it would be safe for Russia to pay a visit to Kalafat with less than 50,000 men. But there is an opinion in the camp that Russia may attempt a *coup de main* during the winter. I confess I do not think so. To say nothing of the present sharp work east of the Black Sea, Krajova is evident to the western arm of the Russian force, and, if a sufficient force be detached against Kalafat, the Russian force runs a risk of being broken through the middle from Nicopoli. It is more probable that the Russian plan is to draw the Turks to Krajova and to fall back on the Alma, while supports come up from Great Wallachia. After the passage of Kalafat, Prince Gortschakoff drew up a plan for attacking the Turks and driving them back on the Danube, and left it to his chief of staff, Kotzebue, to work out in all its details, but when it was ready he changed his mind.

There is every week some sharp skirmish between the Cossacks and the Turkish irregular Cavalry, in which some fall on both sides. The Cossacks are, after all, the flower of the Russian army, from their shrewdness, courage, and ubiquity. But the Bashi-Bozouk is a fair match for him. Armed with a rifle, slung over his shoulder, he takes aim and often hits a man of the opposing force at full gallop. He then throws behind the rifle, draws a long scimitar, and in the *mêlée* parries with it the Cossack lance; and, if successful, has all the advantage from his short weapon.

War has been officially declared by Persia against Turkey. A direct communication has already been opened between the Russian and Persians. The Russian General Yermoloff has been appointed to take the command of the 30,000 Persians. The Shah of Persia has informed his Consuls of his intention to suspend diplomatic relations with Great Britain.

INDIA.

From Burmah we learn that matters were improving in that quarter. The Governor-General is expected at Rangoon. The object of his visit to Rangoon is to arrange the civil government of the new territory himself. A force marched on the 9th of November from Peshawur towards the Kohat Pass to coerce the Afredees to allow us to build a fort. The force consisted of a light field battery, two companies of Sappers and Miners, her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, 20th Native Infantry, 66th Ghoorkas, and the 7th Irregular Cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton (22nd Queen's) was to command it. The brigade is to be so disposed that it will blockade the pass while the fort is building, the site for which has been selected at Bazeed Khel, a locality six miles to the southward of, or nearer to the mouth of the pass than Muttunnee.

A bi-monthly steam communication is to be established forthwith between Rangoon and Calcutta.

Colonel Outram is expected to leave Calcutta for his former residency at Baroda, during December. Baroda is to be cut off from Bombay, and brought under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Government. This will be the strongest disapproval that could be administered to Lord Falkland.

Viscount Melville, K.C.B., has been appointed to command the Sirbind division, in the room of the late General Godwin, C.B.

The Shah of Persia is reported to have left Teheran with 30,000 cavalry and 1000 pieces of cannon, and 3000 camels loaded with ammunition, to operate against Turkey in concert with Russia. The Shah has despatched an envoy to Cabul on a mission, as it is thought, having reference to the course to be pursued by the Dost in the event of war between Russia and Turkey. A Russian army has marched *en route* to Khiva, where it has arrived, having first stormed the fortress of Ahmetzee.

CHINA.

There is no new feature to report in the proceedings of the Imperial and insurgent troops. Constant fighting is going on, with little result on either side. The losses of the Imperialists have been considerable, while the insurgents have suffered little, which gives them confidence. The Imperialists have received large reinforcements of about 14,000, and the foreign vessels hitherto employed at Chin-kiang-foo have come down to assist. Another force is ordered by the Tsoutae was seen close to Woosung; and, unless the insurgents receive assistance from Nankin, it is doubtful if they will be able to hold the city for any length of time against such a force.

The payment of the duties during the capture of Shanghai, and the present collection of them, are being agitated by the foreign authorities and Imperial Government, and causing some excitement.

The Mongols in the park at Pekin consist of 89 officers, 4000 men, and 400 camp followers. These were the only Mongols that have come within the great wall.

The-ping's northern army took Ping yang, in Shan see, on the 12th of September, left it a day or two after, and passed eastward of Plungtung. In the direction of Pekin, from which it was 500 to 600 miles distant.

It is difficult to arrive at correct information of the progress of the rebel forces in the north. It is not long since they were reported to be within 100 miles of Pekin.

From Ningpo we learn, under date of the 25th ult., that the city was quiet; but there was an impression that it could be revolutionised, without much disorder, in favour of the new dynasty.

Our dates from Amoy are to the 4th inst. Affairs there seemed approaching to a crisis; the fighting had harrassed and reduced the rebel force, which was in want of provisions and money, and hemmed in by the Imperial troops by land and a strong fleet of junks to oppose them on the water-side. It was expected the city would be retaken. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul had removed from the consulate to the foreign factories, and the captain of her Majesty's ship *Hermes* was to land a force at night time.

At Canton there is nothing new to mention; the city remains quiet, and the protective measures are efficient. At Toongkoon, in this province, the people are excited and furious against the Mandarins and Tartary, and there is apprehension that some trouble may spring from it.

It is generally understood that his Excellency the Governor Sir George Bonham's resignation has been accepted by Her Majesty's Government. His successor has not yet been nominated.

TIME-BALL AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The time ball attached to the Cape Observatory not being generally visible by the shipping on the eastern side of Table Bay, owing to the intervention of buildings, another has been established at the opposite side of the bay. It stands on the Lion's Rump, and commenced work on the 15th of last October. The observer should note the time by the chronometer when the ball begins to fall, and by subtracting one second from that time he will have the mean time of one o'clock p.m. by mean time at the Cape Observatory. The Cape Observatory stands in lat. 33 deg. 56 3 S., and long. 18 deg. 28 45, or 1 hour 12 minutes 55 seconds E. of Greenwich.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The distribution of the prints due to the subscribers of last year, namely, "Queen Philippa and the Burgesses of Calais," and "Christ led to the Crucifixion," has been commenced. This is effected to a considerable extent by means of the Society's local honorary secretaries situated in all parts of the world.

A CRYSTAL PALACE AT BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham has resolved to have a Crystal Palace, but difficulties are interposed as to obtaining the site. At a meeting in the Town-hall, last week—in which Mr. Addenbrooke, R.E., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Hill, Q.C., and other gentlemen took part—it was announced that a guaranteed fund of £50,000 by the noble offer of forty acres of valuable land near the Bristol road. Mr. Adderley (the donor of the land on which have been established the Reformatory institutions near the town) offered a plot of land in Edgbaston for another quarter; and, lastly, Mr. Joseph Sturge (always active in the cause of benevolence) gave up a valuable piece of land in Edgbaston for the same good purpose. The application to Parliament for the powers to levy a rate for carrying out the scheme were sanctioned by the meeting, and Mr. William Morgan (the town clerk) was instructed to prosecute the bill in Parliament.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—On no former occasion has this immense establishment been visited in so short a space of time by such a concourse of visitors as on Monday. Every room and lobby were crowded with thousands of well-dressed persons, in eager pursuit of knowledge. The immense collection of specimens of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms, and articles of vertu, which abound throughout the establishment. It is calculated that, before the close of the day, not less than 40 000 or 50,000 persons visited the Museum.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The effect of the almost universal holiday on Monday, in the metropolis, was manifested here to an almost incredible extent. During the entire day, thousands upon thousands of well-dressed persons continued to crowd every room, and it was pleasing to mark the interest that was exhibited in viewing the numerous *chefs d'oeuvres* of Rubens, Correggio, Murillo, N. Poussin, the Carracc, Claude, and other ancient masters, and notwithstanding there could not have been less than 2000 persons in various rooms at one time, the strictest order and regularity were observed.

VOLUNTARY EDUCATION IN WALES.—The friends of voluntary education in the Principality are actively stirring to promote and secure the revival of the normal colleges, in order to obtain the strict moral and religious training of teachers for the Principality. For this purpose meetings are being held in the principal towns, and several gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee, for the purpose of carrying out their views on this subject.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN WINTER POULTRY SHOW.—It has been determined to hold the second great Metropolitan Poultry Show, which started into existence last year, at the Baker street Bazaar, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of January next. It is expected that a large amount of patronage which the club has received since last year, more especially amongst the nobility, the principal supporters of the show, are extended, and it is expected that the show will equal any which have been held throughout the kingdom.

MARKING IRON.—A label, with wire attached, was taken from a bull trout caught, in the end of last month, in one of the tributaries of the Teviot. The fish, when killed, weighed 4 lbs. 7 oz.; and the inscription on one side of the label is, "A Mitchell, 31;" and on the other side, "Tweed, 1852." This fish was marked on the 14th ult., on the Tweed, near Hornchiff, along with many others, by Mr. Mitchell; six months at the time was 24 lbs., so that it has gained 2 lbs. in about four weeks.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM NAVIGATION.—Considerable interest has been excited in Edinburgh by the successful trial of the steam-vessel for the deep-sea fishing. The new vessel is 100 feet long, with engines of thirty-horse power. Externally there is nothing to distinguish it from a sailing-vessel, except the presence, on each side of the keel, of a curved pipe ten inches in diameter, termed "a nozzle," communicating pipes admitting the water into a water-tight case with a hor zontal wheel fixed on a crank shaft attached by piston-rods to the engine; and on the water is discharged by the nozzles on each side of the vessel. These form the only propelling power, and the invention is remarkable for its simplicity and effect. These nozzles also are of service in navigating the vessel. Although capacity rather than speed was studied in the construction, it easily attained eleven miles an hour. Economy of fuel, freedom from vibration, light draught, and a high rate of speed, are among the advantages of the invention. When fitted with boats and fishing gear, it will proceed to the Firth of Forth, and, by lowering the boats and crews, will be able to conduct the fishing operations with safety and celerity.

TURKEYS AND HOPS (TO THE EDITOR).—I see in your Journal of the 24th ult. an extract from Mr. Yarrel relative to turkeys and hops (page 583), which states that both were unknown in England prior to 824. This is certainly incorrect as regards the latter; and to Yarmouth for the 3rd of Henry VI. (1453-4):—"Et tronag. 2 sacce de roppes." I made this extract a short time since whilst engaged in arranging the records of Great Yarmouth at the request of the Town Council of that borough. I shall hope one day, when sufficient remarks of my own store of this most important port from the time of Edward I.—I am, &c., HENRY HANOD, Norwich, Dec. 26, 1853.

CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16th, 1853.

THE glowing accounts from the South of the recently-discovered gold mines on the Amazon are exciting much interest here, and a large band of adventurers are organising themselves into a company to proceed thither.

The mines are upwards of four hundred miles from the coast of Peru, and can only be reached from the Pacific by a tedious and trackless journey over the Andes; but on the Atlantic side the route is comparatively easy. The Peruvian Government have entered into a contract with a Dr. Whitmore to place two steamers on the Amazon, and they are to ply between the mouth of the river and Loreto—a distance of fifteen hundred miles—and the very neighbourhood where the gold mines have been discovered.

Showers, from time to time, are now giving us warning that the rainy season is coming on, and the hopes of the farmers are getting high. The agricultural interests of this country are fast becoming of great importance. It is scarcely more than five years since our broad prairie and beautiful valleys were the grazing ground of vast herds of cattle—the property of the indolent native Californians. But, after the first great excitement of digging for gold had subsided, the practical farmers who were in the country began to find that soil as rich as that bearing gold existed where not a particle of the metal was to be found; and that, by tillage, the yield to them would be as remunerative as digging in the golden ravines in the mountains. Attention thus began to be paid to agriculture; and the results in the harvest were thoroughly "Californian." The farmer found that he could obtain from 60 up to 80 bushels of wheat to an acre, by only just turning the soil; two crops of potatoes in the year; cabbages and turnips of a fabulous size; and crops of garden vegetables which follow each other in perennial growth. Hitherto, we have been mainly dependent upon Chili and the Eastern States for our supply of flour; but, next year, we shall have such a large harvest from the teeming richness of our soil, that not only shall we have abundant supply for our own wants, but be able to export.

Most of the English Quartz Companies are progressing favorably, and those whose prospects are considered most favorable here are the Anglo-Californian, the Nouveau Monde, and the Agua Fria. The West Mariposa is at a complete stand-still. The Anglo-Californian people have just completed the erection of their machinery, and expect to begin crushing in the course of a week or two. They have a powerful engine, one of the best quartz veins in the country; and, as they have adopted Corcoran's new method of crushing in lieu of the old method of stampers, they have a very fair prospect of turning out of their amalgamatus a goodly supply of gold.

A company has been organised in this city by some of the most influential and moneyed men, to establish a line of steamers between this port and China. This line will not only be very important in itself, but also as it will form the connecting link in the circle of steam navigation in the Pacific when the English line commences between Panama and Australia.

In connection with steam navigation, it was with much pleasure and satisfaction I lately saw the first cargo of coals arrive in our port a day or two since from our British possession, Vancouver's Island. The coal is good, and reported to be abundant. Hitherto, coal for use in the Pacific has been brought from England, the freight on which has been four and five pounds a ton. This, added to the cost of the coal, has been a serious item to the various steam companies in this part of the world.

Vancouver's Island is, I think, destined to become a point of great importance—not only to California, but to Australia. It is certainly the most important of all the British possessions in the North Pacific. It is about 80 miles wide by 400 long, and distant north from San Francisco about 900 miles. The soil is fertile and well watered; timber is abundant, the climate is healthy, and the island has several good harbours. The population of the island is about 600, of whom one-third are connected with the Hudson's Bay Company. Up to this time they have not had much commerce, but the impulse given to trade in the Pacific by the discoveries of gold in this country and Australia cannot fail soon to beneficially influence it.

Lola Montes, the erratic and notable, is quietly rusticating amongst the miners in Grass Valley, spending her time in the improvement of her garden, taming a young grizzly bear, and petting her parrots, poodle, and canaries.

M.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS FROM THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—The Emperor has ordered the sum of 700 f to be paid by Messrs. Oral and Armani, London, for the benefit of the Dreadnought Hospital establishment in the Thames. Scarcely any of our benevolent institutions appeared to have escaped the kindly consideration of the Emperor.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE ROYAL BUTCHER.—Last year, Mr. Minton, purveyor to her Majesty, forwarded portions of the prize ox fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to the Emperor of the French, the King of the Belgians, and the King of Prussia, in order that they might have a specimen of prime English roast beef for the New Year's banquet. The present was acknowledged in condescending terms at the time, and Mr Minton has since received the following gratifying communication:—"Prussian Legation, London, Dec. 22, 1853. Chevalier Bunsen presents his compliments to Mr. Minton, and has great pleasure in informing him that the King of Prussia has been very much pleased with the Christmas beef sent last year. Chevalier Bunsen has received the commands of his Majesty to express the best thanks of his Royal master, and, as a token of acknowledgment, has to transmit to Mr. Minton a punchbowl and cups, of Berlin manufacture, which will be delivered to him as soon as they arrive from Berlin."

THE AUSTRALIAN MINT.—The *Cyclone* will convey the entire apparatus for the Royal Mint, about to be established at Sydney. Capt. Wardle, R.E., and Mr. Ralph Hunt, officers of the Mint, proceed out in the *Cyclone*. The melting-pots, crucibles, and other requisites for converting the dust into coin, have been supplied by Messrs. Morgan and Rees, and are the new kind known in the trade as their "patent plumbago" and "fluxing-pots," which have been selected on account of their superior safety and durability. We understand the experience of the last six months at the principal refining establishments (amongst which are included that of the Bank of England and the French Mint) proves the "plumbago" to be about six times more durable than the old "black lead" kind hitherto employed, and much less liable to accidents—a fact of some importance in this golden age.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS AND PILGRIMS IN ALEXANDRIA.

GREAT numbers of pilgrims from the Holy Mohammedan City have been for some time encamped along the shores of the Great Harbour, at Alexandria, waiting ships to convey them from Egypt—their varied costume, arms and tents having a very picturesque effect. On the 1st inst. the Mahmal—the emblem of Egyptian royalty that heads the Mecca caravan—entered the city in state, and was carried to the citadel with a clamour that defies description. Immediately began the Moloued Nebee, or the festival of the Prophet's birth—in fact the Moslem Christmas week. The ceremonies ended on the 10th with the "Dusah." On this occasion a man was killed by the Sheik's horse treading upon his head. We engrave a part of the Encampment of the Mohammedan Pilgrims. The open tent is the tent of the chief of the Hadji, or pilgrims. The steamer on the extreme right is Abbas Pacha's new frigate yacht. Then come the hulks in dock. The Egyptian Admiral's flag-ship, with its three masts, occupies the centre of the Sketch; next to which, on the left, is the Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Bryon*. The wharf on the extreme left is used by the transit administration for landing Indian mails, bullion, &c.

Our second Sketch shows one of the gates of Alexandria, with the great square of the city, which is now daily crowded with soldiers, either being drilled or making bargains with the women

ALEXANDRIA.—THE HAREOUP, AND ENCAMPMENT OF MAHOMMEDAN PILGRIMS

for food. The Egyptian soldiers are dressed in white, with red caps. The wives of the soldiers and other women seen in the square are generally veiled: but, in consideration of your being a stranger, they will sometimes take down their veil in order to give you a sight of their faces. Their veils are entirely different from those of Constantinople: those of the Egyptian women being generally suspended by a small gold fastening from the forehead, and then suffered to hang in a narrow piece of linen down to the feet.

Since the commencement of hostilities with Russia, the Pacha of Egypt has given the most loyal and energetic aid to his suzerain the Porte. The war upon the Danube, and in Asia, as we are informed by our private Correspondents in Egypt, has been the all-engrossing topic at Alexandria and Cairo. Large bodies of troops have been concentrated in both towns; and detachments of Egyptian soldiers have been despatched, from time to time, in the Pacha's fleet, to the seat of war, where they have, according to all accounts, distinguished themselves by their intrepidity, and by their animosity towards the Russians. A letter, from the Danube to a person in Alexandria, states that forty Egyptian soldiers were the first to cross that river, which they did by swimming; they then routed a Russian post, killing ten men. A hundred and fifty Albanians next crossed in a barge; they also routed a Russian party. The Turks then crossed the river in force.

Not less than 15,000 men are now waiting in Egypt for steamers to convey them also to the seat of war. These, with the soldiers and sailors already in the Sultan's army, and in the fleet, raise the contingent of the Pacha of Egypt to 40,000 men.

In addition to this large force, Abbas Pacha has in garrison, throughout Egypt, 40,000 more troops. In and around Alexandria there are at present 27,000 soldiers. Great complaints are made of the severity of the conscription, and of the arbitrary acts of violence resorted to in order to obtain recruits for the expedition. Six thousand veterans volunteered for service in aid of the Sultan lately. The lower classes speak boastingly of the deeds of their brethren in arms on the Danube, and very slightingly of the "Muscoes," as they call the Russian soldiers.

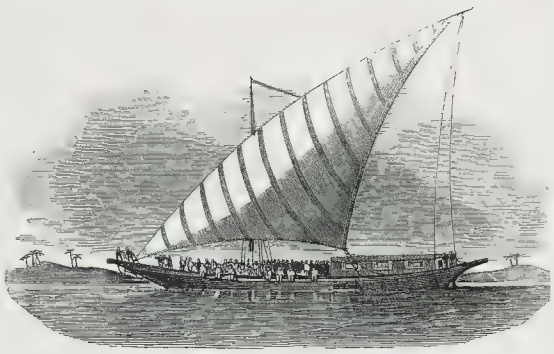
A new fort is being built at Alexandria for the better defence of the new or Eastern harbour, and several very heavy guns are to be mounted upon it. Our Correspondent adds:—

The prices of provisions are very high, and labour scarce, owing to the drain of men for Turkey.

The railway is completed, except two miles between Alexandria and Kaffrilus, a town on the banks of the Nile fifty-two miles from Alexandria. The completion of that short distance has been retarded by the great height of the Nile. It is expected that the Indian Mails and passengers will be enabled to proceed by railway from Alexandria to the Nile early in the spring, which will much expedite the Overland Mails, and add to the comfort of the passengers.

Cairo is perfectly quiet, and pretty full of English travellers, descended from, and about to ascend, the Nile.

Lord Elphinstone, the new Governor of Bombay, arrived at Cairo on the 5th, and was received with great distinction by the Pacha.



NILE BOAT

EGYPTIAN TROOPS IN THE GREAT SQUARE OF ALEXANDRIA

INAUGURATION OF THE GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE MELBOURNE AND GEELONG RAILWAY.

THE importance of railway communication between Melbourne and Geelong, in South Australia, was testified in a very interesting manner, on the 20th of September, when the foundation-stone of the terminus at Geelong was laid with great ceremony—this being the first building of the kind commenced in Victoria. Thousands of persons formed a procession in Geelong, among whom were all the Government, civic, and ecclesiastic dignitaries of the colony. The stone was laid by his Excellency the Governor of the Province, Mr. Latrobe. A tribe of aborigines, dressed in new blankets, and a party of Chinese, with banners, formed part of the procession, in which there was also a party of Germans working a printing-press. The Bishop of Melbourne, amidst thousands of persons, publicly blessed the undertaking. A banquet was given also to celebrate the event, to which a thousand persons were invited. There was a banner in the banqueting hall with an aboriginal motto, "Ghego mags, uri, uri," signifying "Run away, quick, quick." The wheelbarrow which the Governor used in moveing the first shovelful of earth, was made of polished cedar, with a carved wing on each side. The spade was of burnished steel, and the handle was made of Huron pine. The trowel was of pure gold, with an ebony handle. The mallet was of ebony, inlaid with gold. The whole of these costly and beautiful tools were presented to the Governor. During the procession the printing press in the midst of it printed a copy of verses which were distributed to the multitude. An Engraving of the scene (stated to be the first production of the kind in the colony), was executed by Messrs. Sasse and Winston, of Geelong, from which pictorial commemoration our Illustration has been engraved.

LOSS OF THE "HUMBOLDT" STEAM-SHIP.

THE wreck of this fine first-class steamer, announced on Monday week, per telegraph from Liverpool, created some sensation at Lloyd's, on account of the heavy amount of insurances that had been effected on her cargo, which is reported to have been worth upwards of £300,000. The *Humboldt* was a most powerful steamer, nearly 1400 tons burden. She was commanded by Captain J. D. Lines. She arrived off the entrance of Halifax Harbour, from Southampton, on the morning of the 6th of the present month. She had been twelve days out only from England; and, getting short of coals, Captain Lines bore up for the harbour to obtain fuel; and, on arriving off it, hove-to for a pilot, who shortly came on board, and undertook to take her into the harbour without delay. A dense fog prevailed soon after, but the pilot persisted in going on; and, in attempting to make the harbour, ran the vessel on to a formidable reef of rocks known as "the Sisters." It was about six o'clock at the time; and although the vessel was not making more than four knots per hour, the force with which she struck was most severe. She was immediately backed off, the pilot supposing she had not sustained any injury; but on sounding the pumps she was found to be making water so rapidly, that it became necessary, for the safety of the passengers on board, to run her ashore near Portuguese Cove, situate about twelve miles from Halifax. The Mail steam-ship *Osprey*, and one of the Dartmouth steamers, proceeded to rescue the passengers and crew, who were taken off in safety, together with most of their luggage. Very little of her cargo, however, was saved, and towards night the sea broke completely over her. By the last accounts it seems that her machinery had sunk through her bottom, and the vessel was a total wreck. Captain Lines is stated to have an interest in the vessel to the extent of £10,000, and unfortunately he was not insured.

We have to thank a Correspondent (Lieutenant J. F. Bland), who made the accompanying Sketch of the wreck while on horseback, the thermometer being near zero.

WRECK OF "THE HUMBOLDT" STEAM-SHIP, OFF THE ENTRANCE OF HALIFAX HARBOUR.

THE WALDENSIAN (PROTESTANT) CHURCH, AT TURIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE consecration of the Church, of which I forward an Engraving, took place on the 15th ult. The congregation at the Italian service consisted of about 1400; at the afternoon French service about 1000 or 1100 were present. Among these were the English Minister and his attachés, the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires, the Swiss Minister, and the American Secretary of Legation from Tuscany, the first Waldensian Deputy ever elected, Mr. Molan (now a second time member of the Chamber), many Roman Catholics of all classes, and not a few of the noble exiles from Lombardy, Naples, &c. The Rev. Mr. Revel, the Moderator, with seventeen pastors and professors of the Waldensian College at La Jour, assisted at the ceremony—the Moderator preaching the French sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Meille, pastor (with Mr. Bert, at Turin), the Italian sermon. The forms of the service are nearly similar to those of the Church of Scotland, and the singing to the accompaniment of the organ was admirable. Most of your readers will be aware that the Waldenses are the ancient inhabitants of the mountains of Piedmont and Dauphiné, and have held the Alpine passes between the sources of the Po and the Durance; around which, in spite of the centuries of persecution, they still cluster. Their faith is that of the Bible denuded of all Roman Catholic additions, which they have in all ages resisted. It appeared in the fifth century. In the beginning of the ninth, friends and enemies recognised it in the well-known controversial writings of Claud, Archbishop of Turin, who was the greatest opponent of Roman error and Roman tyranny of his day—in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The MSS. still extant prove that the tenets of the Waldenses were substantially the same as those of the followers of Waldo and the Pooren of Lyons, of the Albigenses, of the Bohemian Brethren, of our own Wickliffites, or Lollards; which, in fact, are more formally set forth in a detailed confession of faith in 1530. This is, in all important matters, consistent with the great principles of Christian truth, as recognised by Evangelical Protestants. Having been deprived of Bishops at the death of Claud, the Church Government became, and continues to be, Synodical. From the above era their history is one of continued persecution, which, in 1686, appeared to have arrived at its maximum, amidst massacres and brutal cruelties. This called forth the interference of Cromwell and the States General of Holland; but, in spite of solemn treaties, in 1688 they were again forced to abandon their country by the Duke of Savoy. Two years afterwards, after thousands had perished, and some 4000 settled in Germany, 800 Waldenses, traversing Savoy from the Lake of Geneva to the sources of the Durance, near the Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre, entered their country in arms, led by their Pastor and Col. Arnaud. In spite of all opposition, they recovered some of their valleys, and have ever been faithful to their Sovereign. The Italian Waldenses, Vaudois, or Valdesi, amount now to about 20,000. The constitutional laws of Piedmont set them free, in 1848, from numerous disabilities; and the right of worshipping God in their native land, according to their conviction of the dictates of revealed religion, *de facto*, though not *de jure*, as at last accorded to them. Though still in great poverty, the assistance of England and Holland, with that of private friends, has enabled them, with extreme perseverance and self denial, to maintain an education in their valleys which is worthy of their faith. They have even now men capable of bearing witness to Gospel truth with dignity, knowledge, and zeal, whenever and by whomsoever called upon. The wonderful chain of events by which Providence has preserved them for so many ages in the maintenance of truth, seems at last to have brought them to an epoch when they may bear witness beyond their Alpine valleys in those fair plains of Italy into which they have as yet been denied an entrance. The consecration of this noble edifice is, therefore, a great political as well as religious event. Piedmont has the honour to be the first state in Italy to give civil and religious liberty to her subjects; the tyranny of the other Italian States has driven into this Constitutional Monarchy no less than 40,000 exiles who at this moment are under the protection of her laws.

NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH OF THE WALDENSES, AT TURIN.

The Church of the Waldenses, commenced in the autumn of 1851, is

in the Lombardo-Gothic or Romanesque style, of which so many ancient specimens remain in Verona, Monza, Milan, &c.; it is situated in the Stradale del Re (a wide street in the best part of the town, and planted with trees), surmounted by an iron railing; its front presents a Lombard retiring arch, flanked by small Gothic columns; above, is a handsome frontispiece, suitable to the style. The side walls are strengthened by massive buttresses, terminating in pinnacles; and at the angles are ornamented turrets, with crockets and finials. Over the entrance is the inscription Jeremiah vi., 16; within the ante chapel is a second, from John iv., 24. This ante-chapel, with its lofty groined roof and galleries on each side, giving entrance to the interior organ gallery of the Church, is imposing, being 20 feet wide, with a length equal to the width of the Church. The dimensions of the Church are 90 feet by 60 feet; its roof 50 feet above the floor; the apsis is 30 feet in diameter, and nearly equal in width to the nave. Six well-proportioned columns, besides two on each side, bearing semicircular arches (above highly-ornamented capitals) support a groined and boldly-indented roof. A series of handsome clerestory windows light the nave, &c.; the apsis and walls are pierced with round-headed lancet windows, ornamented with painted glass. The columns are of scagliola, the walls tinted yellow; a very handsome deep organ-gallery, on pillars, gives great effect to the west end. Rich cornices and varied detailed ornaments break the walls and roof with great effect. The single pulpit stands behind the table in the centre of the apsis; and the whole floor is covered with convenient backed benches, of walnut wood. The whole is light and cheerful, and, though somewhat profusely ornamented, yet being nearly of one colour, is not without a gravity of character; nor do the graceful details in any way deteriorate from the apparent solidity and general simplicity of construction. This is probably the only modern attempt in Italy at the revival of the ancient Mediæval style, called Lombard; and it has cost the public £6000, including its organ-railing, gas-heating apparatus, and furniture. It is, therefore, worthy of the noble city in which it stands—a monument of constitutional liberty as well as of Christian zeal.

SUB ALTINUS.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW YORK.

THE city of New York, we regret to state, has just been the scene of the most extensive conflagration that has happened there since the great fire of 1846.

The catastrophe we have now to record broke out on the 10th inst., in the extensive publishing and bookselling establishment of Messrs. Harper, Brothers, in Franklin-square. The accident is believed to have been occasioned by a boy having dropped a lamp into the camphine in the engine room, when it was being used for washing the rollers of the printing-presses. In an instant the entire establishment was wrapped in one sheet of flame. The building being filled with paper and matter of a light and combustible nature, the ignition from roof to basement was almost like the flashing of powder. To use the language of one of the police-officers on the ground at the time:—"When the report of fire was first given, I went to work carrying out books, &c., bent on saving as much as possible. While I was taking the first armful across the street, I could see no smoke, or nothing else that looked like fire, and I thought a bucket of water had ended the affair. In less than a minute I looked towards the building again, and flames were pouring out of every window, from the roof to the lower floor."

At about two o'clock nothing was standing of Harpers' immense warehouse but the outside walls, and within these the angry flames were raging. The wind was very high, and huge coals of fire were carried off to the distance of Beekman street, and even there fell thick and fast upon the roofs of buildings and the heads of spectators. From Harpers' buildings the flames ignited the opposite side of Pearl-street, although very little at this place, and for a time there was every appearance that this block would be consumed by the increasing fire. A few minutes after the first report of the fire, an immense concourse of the citizens assembled at the scene of the disaster, filling up for a long distance every street and avenue leading to Franklin-square. Soon after the fire, a heavy cloud of smoke hung over the city.

As soon as the fire had extended across Pearl-street, the efforts of the firemen were divided. The first building which ignited on this side of the street, was the Walton House, of Revolutionary memory. This was No. 326, Pearl-street, and every effort of the firemen to preserve it, on account of its historical associations, were of no avail. Adjoining the Walton House was the Franklin-square Hotel, which shared the fate of its neighbour, and is now a total wreck.

At an early hour in the evening the appearance of the ruins in Cliff-street was terrific. The entire establishment of the Messrs. Harper was one mass of rubbish, comprising six houses on Cliff-street, running through to Pearl-street, and taking in the same number of houses on that street. On the opposite side of Cliff street, the buildings Nos. 81 and 83, also occupied by the Messrs. Harper, were much scorched, but nothing more. Of the twelve buildings of the Harpers, between Cliff and Pearl streets, all that now mark the spot are a few smoking walls

In Pearl street the scene was rather more horrible than in Cliff-street. Looking towards the old Walton, there stands the distinguished wall of that venerable structure. Looking in the other direction there is a mountain of bricks and mortar, with now and then a bare wall. Adjoining Harpers' buildings, next to Ferry street, was the large publishing house of George F Coolidge and Brother, which also fell before the flames. The fire was stopped on the side towards Ferry-street at the drug store of W. W. Thayer. On the other side, the fire was stopped at a new building which the Harpers were erecting.

There were, in all, sixteen buildings burned! Harpers occupied twelve, Coolidge one, W. W. Thayer one, and the Walton House and Franklin-square Hotel. Besides these, there were four or five others more or less injured. The loss is stated at three-quarters of a million of dollars. The loss of the Harpers is fixed at 350,000 dols. They are insured for 25,000 dols. in various insurance companies in the city. This is the second time the Harpers have been burned to the ground.

Almost every engine in the city was on the ground. The bells rung a general alarm—which has not taken place for a great period.

The accompanying View of the ruins is sketched from the rear of the premises in Cliff-street.

REMAINS OF THE FIRE IN FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW YORK.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

PUBLISHERS and printsellers, at this festive period of the year, are living in that customary state of turkey and idleness handed down to them from what Pope would call their noble forefathers, Tonson and Humble. Even letter-press printers and copper-plate printers partake of this indifference to what is going on—or rather would be going on—in the world of letters. It is perhaps too much to expect that publishers should be alive, in the last week of the year, to what authors are anxious to give birth to in the year to come. Publishers (we include print-publishers as well) are looking to their printers and bookbinders' bills; and no growing, or even known, author could commit a more asinine thing than, at this festive period, to offer a MS. to a publisher who, beyond his numerous invitations from successful authors, has to digest the invitations he receives from his own company—the Stationers—not to allude (even momentarily) to those *hors* dinners which he delights in—exempt from drinking champagne and claret (as Tom Moore declared) from the souls of authors.

But the week has not been altogether barren of materials adapted to our weekly column. The chief topic has been Mr. Bentley's advertisement, wherein he boldly abandons all his recently advertised intentions to publish novels at one third of the usual price of publication—in other words to give for half a guinea, what he himself for half a century and more, had been in the habit of dealing out (successfully) at a guinea and a half. In his advertisement (will our readers kindly turn to what we said on a previous occasion?) he nobly contends that he is still right, that he has the public still on his side, but he feels unfortunately that the proprietors of circulating libraries are by no means with him. It seems to us (if the scheme be at all good) that it should not be ruined by Messrs. Routledge and Co., Messrs. Cawthorne and Co., and, to come to our own time, by Messrs. Mudie, the great monopolists of books likely to take the readers of *ordinaries* books. A great publisher, if he is assured of a fact, should not lightly forego one, or as lightly abandon one. Mr. Bentley appears to us (and this is the common belief of clubs, and of people with the mania of information), has been too hasty in giving way to the incomplete judgments of injudicious friends, and was far too hasty in abandoning a principle of which he knew but the first fruits.

It is hinted, and not improperly, what is the largest sum that a cheap-priced publisher could give for a novel by a successful author? But this is a question very difficult to answer. Even your cheap-priced publishers shirk the subject, and turn with publisher-like coolness to another topic. The booksellers who, much to their credit, delight in disseminating good books at unusually low prices, are at present unprepared to offer even Mr. Bentley's usual sum to a successful author. The market, it is urged, is not yet tried for new books at old copyright prices and reformed publishing prices. "We are," so the talk runs, "working the market with standard books of living authors at greatly reduced prices; we have advanced large sums on such works; and when we are secure, we shall be in a position to talk to successful authors about volumes (at one shilling each) at more than one guinea and a half prices.

Artists and art-auctioneers have largely partaken of the seasonable indifference exhibited by publishers and booksellers. At this period of the year an engraver would be a fool who carried a plate to a print-publisher with an expectation of doing any business with him. Equally foolish would a painter be who tried to sell a copyright to the same (for a time) indifferent personage. Sir Edward Landseer or Mr. Jacob Bell would fail in finding (this Christmas week) Messrs. Graves and Co., or Mr. Gambart, or Mr. Grundy (these three G's of art), in any one degree alive to the requirements of the public, or, stranger still, to their own individual wants. It seems odd, but so it is, that turkeys and plum-puddings, Christmas-trees, and things from Fortnum and Mason's, should deaden the desires of people at other periods of the year unusually alive to their own advantages.

If nothing has been done in art, something, however, has been lost to art during the present week. Our obituaries record the loss of a patron and an artist—each in his seventy-third year—we allude to Mr. James Wadmore and Mr. G. P. Harding. Mr. Wadmore's face was well-known in the studios of artists who were in favour with the public some thirty years ago. He had a fairly replenished purse, a liberal hand, a taste for art, and a determination to possess. To such means he added other facilities; he was known to many artists gifted with taste and skill, and holding the golden key of access to artists and dealers in art. By these means he became possessed of some fine examples of modern English art; and Turner could be nowhere studied to better advantage than at Mr. Wadmore's, at Upper Clapton. What a noble picture was that early study, the "Guardship at the Nore;" how fine he was and is in the "Dieppe" and the "Cologne." The Guardship was a picture of 1810; the other two pictures, creations (may we not so call them?) of 1825 and 1826. Mr. Wadmore's gallery will, it is said, be sold.

Mr. G. P. Harding was a man who spent his life usefully but unprofitably—in becoming acquainted with English historical portraits, and in copying them (in water colours) with a skill and a fidelity which would have delighted Walpole and gladdened the heart of George Vertue. No person was so well acquainted with the portraits of our English worthies and un-worthies to be found in the castles and mansions of our nobility and gentry, as was Mr. G. P. Harding. We call him Mr. G. P. Harding, to distinguish him from his father (if we are not mistaken), Mr S. Harding. No two men could be more alike; they were as much alike as were the two Vandervelde. The elder Harding had a liking for antiquity, caught from Horace Walpole; the younger Harding had all the same partiality with, at the same time, a dexterity and—above all praise—a fidelity known and admired by all in any way familiar with Houbraken and Lodge. We have said he was unfortunate. The world, indeed, was not with him. Skill and fidelity pre-suppose labour; and labour was the lot of poor Mr. Harding. We remember three sales of his works—one at Christie's, some nine years ago, in which the pick of his works were sold; a second at Sotheby's, about a year ago; and a third at the same house, during the present year. How much is it to be regretted that some Mr. Peto or Mr. Grissell did not buy the entire collection, and soothe and employ the remaining days of a rare artist, by keeping him at work in copying the best portraits of the best-known men. It would not have been a costly folly (we ourselves hating the word "folly" as applied to such an expenditure); and we are inclined to believe (since art is made a Stock-Exchange affair), that it would have been a profitable investment. Poor Mr. Harding, we repeat,—how much curious knowledge died with him! He laboured so assiduously that few copies of well illustrated books are without examples of his skill, and yet his very valuable MS. collection of portraits in the principal castles and mansions passed (at a good price, though) under the hammer of the auctioneer, in the very year in which he died. They should have been secured for the nation; but the Trustees of the British Museum never buy in advance—the great secret (when well considered) of all good and of all cheap acquisitions

A fact or two may well wind up this column of gossip. The selling price, in Alderman Moon's time, of Roberts's "Holy Land, Egypt, and Nubia, &c.," was *forty one* guineas; the remainder price, during the last week (the stones are destroyed) varied from ten to eleven guineas, though appraised at a price, and by good judges, varying from fourteen to eighteen guineas. Our friend Magnyip has asked—Are we to believe a Correspondent of the *Times*, that Mr. Tite (a good architect) has been desecrating the old Norman church of St. Cross, near Winchester?

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is currently reported that Mr. Disraeli has prepared the outlines of a measure of Parliamentary Reform.

A large whale, 25 feet in length, has been thrown on shore near Santon Court, Barns aple. The animal weighs upwards of four tons.

A man named Grandjean, waiter at the Caserne des Minimes, has been tried for uttering language insulting to the Emperor and Empress of France. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The Countess of St. Germans distributed blankets and warm cloth ng to 280 poor persons from the parishes of Castleknock and Chapelizod, at the Viceregal Lodge, on Christmas-day.

The famous establishment, *la Mère Moreaux*, at Paris, is for sale, at present, at the upset price of 150,000 francs.

The consumption of cigars in the Austrian States has been for some years increasing immensely. Before 1841, there were manufactured in that country 28,000,000 per annum, and now the quantity is 800,000 000. In addition, foreign cigars are introduced to the extent of 150,000,000 a year.

The Hon. Henry Elliott, now Secretary of Legation at the Hague, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Vienna.—Mr. Nixon Moore, Consul at Beyrout, has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General in Syria.

Italy has just lost one of her most distinguished literary men, Thommaso Grose, at the age of 63. He is best known in England as the writer of "Marco Visconti."

The defalcations of Mr. W. B. Anderson, the foreign and general agent, at present under remand on a charge of forging bills of exchange, are much more serious than was at first anticipated, the entire amount involved being rumoured to reach between £130,0 0 and £150,000.

Earl Fitzhardinge's foxhounds return to their Cheltenham kennels at the end of the week, to be in readiness to resume their sports in the neighbourhood with the commencement of the New Year.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into Chinese, and sold at fivepence per copy.

"An Englishman, who desires the prayers of the Scotch Episcopal Church," has sent £7000 towards the building of the contemplated cathedral at Inverness.

Geefs, the sculptor, has just terminated a colossal statue of King Leopold in marble, to be erected in Brussels. The King is in the uniform of a general, having in his right hand the constitution, and in his left his sword.

Mr. Smith, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, has presented his principal scenic artists his assistant, the master mechanist, and the chief property-man, each with a silver snuff-box.

Mr. Peto has placed £2000 annually at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society for the next seven years.

The St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is now approaching completion, and it is intended to be opened early next September, with the performance of an oratorio for the benefit of the local charities. The total cost of the building will be about £200,000.

A young woman, aged nineteen, who was sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions to six months' imprisonment, has been in prison no less than twenty-one times, for frequenting houses with intent to steal, drunkenness, &c.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 21st at Nantes, similar to the rolling of a heavily-laden waggon, and immediately after a second was felt. The g ss was unusually low at the time.

Members of the Scottish Universities, following the example set before them in London, are stirring in the question of Parliamentary representation. A meeting has been held on this subject in the hall of the Glasgow Philosophical Society.

Joseph Burnley Hume, Esq., barrister-at-law; John Simon, Esq., and John Frederic Bateman, Esq., are appointed Commissioners for inquiring into the causes which have led to the late outbreak of cholera at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, and Tynemouth.

The *Moniteur* publishes the names of the members of the Universal Exhibition Commission, of which Prince Napoleon is to be the President. Among the names is that of Lord Cowley.

The oldest of the clergy of Rennes, and probably of France, M. Delaunay, curé of Saint-Aubin-des-Landes, has just died, at the age of 96. He had exercised his sacred profession 71 years.

A large circle of relations and friends assembled at Blenheim this week, to celebrate the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, on the 27th inst., on which day the Duke of Marlborough completed his sixtieth year.

A body of the West of England firemen have been selected for the London station in the brigade formed in the company's clo hing their first appearance will be on New Years-day, in procession.

The number of tigers killed in Java during the course of 1852 amounted to 717.

Mr. A. S. Logan has been appointed Junior Advocate-Depute; and Mr Thomas Cleghorn succeeds to the Senior Depute-Advocateship, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Macfarlane to the Sheriffship of Renfrewshire.

New cars, with patent spring seats, have been built for the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway, to be used as ladies' sleeping-cars.

The gold-dust deposited at the San Francisco Mint, from the discovery of the Californian mines, down to the present time, is equal to £41,000 000 sterling.

The foundation of the large tower for supporting the tubular bridge of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway across the Ottawa river has been completed. The length of the bridge, extending over two branches of the river, will be nearly half a mile.

The War Expenses between this country and France were, in the year 1812, £100 671,348; in 1813, £120 893,887; in 1814, £116,843,869; in 1815 £116 491,051. The expenditure from 1803 to 1815, inclusive, was £1,139,729,236 sterling!

It is believed that the loss of life by the foundering of the Hull steamer *Marshall* was greatly overrated; instead of 150 passengers, as at first stated, the highest number given now is thirty-eight.

Smallpox has been very prevalent at Peterborough for some time past, and many individuals are suffering from it at the present time.

A man in a state of intoxication lost a leg at the Milford Junction of the Great Northern Railway, by attempting to get into a train which was in motion: he fell, and ten carriages passed over him.

A lady, formerly resident at Glasgow, has bequeathed £500 to the cathedral at Perth, and £2000 for the endowment of the Bishopric of Glasgow.

The Missouri Legislature has before it a bill providing that no married man shall be allowed to endorse a note without the consent of his wife; and that no endorsement shall be valid in law without such consent.

Mr. Alexander Smith, the Glasgow poet, is a candidate for the office of secretary to the Edinburgh University. Mr. Smith recently lectured at the Dumbarton Mechanics' Institute, on the life and genius of Robert Burns.

The Russian squadron in the Chinese Seas—consisting of the *Pallas* frigate, the *Oiwaza* corvette, the *Wostock* schooner, and the *Prince de Menschikoff*—visited Nangasaki in August last, and their crews were cordially received by the Japanese.

Mr. Christie, of Lincoln College, Oxford, has been chosen Professor of History in Owen's College, Manchester.

Mr. James Ewing, who represented Glasgow in the first Reformed Parliament, died lately, leaving to Free Church purposes £18,000, with £100 a year to the Sustentation Fund.

Captain Brock, who was many years in command of a surveying-vessel in the Mediterranean, has been appointed additional captain to Admiral Dundas's flag ship, in order to make surveys of the Black Sea.

Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, sailed from Southampton, on Wednesday week, in company with Dr. Gray, Bishop of Cape Town, for their distant dioceses.

The ports of Hamburg and Rotterdam being closed by the ice, no more steamers will be dispatched from London to those cities. At Antwerp, also, the channel is frozen to twenty miles below that city.

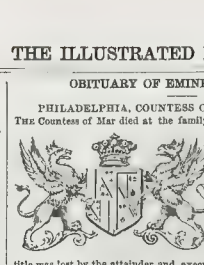
It is rumoured (says *Herapath*) that a gentleman —Mr. Lascelles —at the instigation of the Board of Trade, is engaged to try to arrange terms of peace between the two railway companies, the Great Western and the North Western.

A man, named Francis Bagan, left Jarrow, Durham, where he had been working as a pitman about five years ago, and went to the "diggings," of California, during the gold fever in that country, and so fortunate has he been that, in a letter directed to his wife, a rag cutter at a paper-mill, he has enclosed a bill of exchange for £100, with a message that "All well, he will come home and eat his next Christmas dinner with her in Old England." She also received a nugget of gold some few months since.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PHILADELPHIA, COUNTESS OF MAR AND KELLIE.

THE Countess of Mar died at the family seat Alloa-house, Clackmannanshire, on the 15th inst. She had been for some time suffering under a painful disease, but its fatal termination was sudden and unexpected.



Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteath, Bart., of Closeburn and Mansfield, representative of the ancient Earls of Menteth (which title was lost by the attainder and execution of its last possessor, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, attainted and executed in 1402), and also heir male of the Stuart family, by the marriage, in 1295, of Walter Stewart, third son of the Lord High Stewart, to the Countess of Menteth—whose tomb, with that of his wife, is in Inchmahone Priory on the lake of Menteth, in Perthshire.

The Countess of Mar was the wife of John, fifteenth Earl of Mar and Kellie, and premier Earl of Scotland, to whom she was married the 24th April, 1827.

The title of Mar is of so early a date that its creation is unknown. It is considered of Celtic origin, at which period the "Maormor" was the head of one of the four divisions of Scotland.

The Countess of Mar leaves no issue.

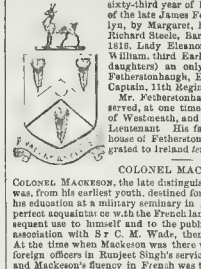
LADY HOWDEN.

THE Right Hon. Theodosia Sarah Frances Dowager Baroness Howden was the third daughter of John, first Earl of Glanwilliam, and the widow of Gen. John Francis Cradock, G.C.B., first Baron Howden, to whom she was married the 17th November, 1798, and who died in July, 1839. Lady Howden (who was much respected and beloved by all who knew her) died at St. Leonards-on-Sea, on the 17th inst., in the eighteenth year of her age. Her Ladyship leaves an only son, the

distinguished British Envoy to the Queen of Spain, John Robert Caradoc, present and second Baron Howden.

THOMAS JAMES FETHERSTONHAUGH, ESQ., OF BRACKLYN CASTLE, CO. WESTMEATH.

THIS gentleman, a landed proprietor of very ancient descent, and of extensive estates, died at his seat, Bracklyn, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late James Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., of Bracklyn, by Margaret, his wife, only daughter of Sir Richard Steele, Bart.; he married, 18th December, 1813, Lady Elsanor Howard, second daughter of William, third Earl of Wicklow, and leaves (with daughters) one son and successor, Howard Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., now of Bracklyn, lately a Captain, 11th Regiment.



Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, whose decease we record, served, at one time, as High Sheriff of the county of Westmeath, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant His family, a branch of the ancient house of Fetherstonhaugh, of Northumberland, migrated to Ireland *temp.* Charles I.

COLONEL MACKESON.

COLONEL MACKESON, the late distinguished Commissioner at Peshawur, was, from his earliest youth, destined for a military career: he received his education at a military seminary in France, and thus acquired that perfect acquaintance with the French language which proved of such subsequent use to himself and to the public. This knowledge led to his association with Sir C. M. Wade, then Political Agent at Loodiana. At the time when Mackeson was there with his regiment (in 1831), the foreign officers in Runjeet Singh's service frequently visited the Agent, and Mackeson's fluency in French was turned to good account, and led to his being appointed Assistant Political Agent subsequently; was detached to Bahwulpore and Mithunkate, to survey the Sutlej and Indus, and to facilitate their navigation. For several years he was there stationed, variously employed—now exercising his talents as an accomplished surveyor, now unravelling the tortuous politics of the Punjaub. In 1837 he went with the late Sir Alexander Burns to Cabul; and, in 1839, was occupied in forwarding the progress of the army of the Indus along the banks of that river. He also accompanied Sir G. Pollock, with Prince Timoor, and displayed courage and energy of the highest order in the various affairs which occurred on the march to Cabul From that time till the close of operations in Affghanistan, and the final withdrawal of our forces in 1843, Brevet Captain Mackeson's management of our political relations is matter of history. In reward he obtained the local rank of Major, and was made a C B After this, Mackeson was at Sirsa, where he acted till the Sikh invasion of 1845, when his services were made available in the delicate office of Commissioner in the Cis-Sutlej states. In this capacity he was politically attached to Sir Harry Smith's force. The army of the Punjaub saw Mackeson again in the field as Governor-General's agent, in which office he won the high approval and respect of Lord Hardinge, Lord Gough, and Sir Walter Gilbert. At the end of 1851, Mackeson (then Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) was appointed to the office of Commissioner at Peshawur, a post of honour and of danger—as proved by his untimely fate, from the hand of an assassin.

COLONEL GOLDSMID.

COLONEL JOHN L. GOLDSMID, formerly an officer of note in the British service, and late a citizen of Watertown, in America, died recently in the United States. Colonel Goldsmid was the son of wealthy parents in the vicinity of London, where he was born in November, 1789. He entered the British army early in life, and served through the whole Peninsular War: first, in the disastrous campaign under Sir John Moore; and, afterwards, in the more brilliant actions of the Duke of Wellington. Goldsmid, ultimately raised to be a Lieut.-Colonel, was with Wellington at the battle of Salamanca, at the siege of Burgos, and in the retreat to Ciudad Rodrigo. At the battle of Victoria he had his arm broken. While serving in the Peninsula Goldsmid was again several times wounded. He was knighted by John VI., King of Portugal. Colonel Goldsmid was with Wellington's army in the campaign of 1815, though not at Waterloo, being absent to hasten the march of a detachment of Prussians. After this campaign he went with his regiment to the East Indies.

After a long sojourn in India, Colonel Goldsmid commenced travelling, which he continued more or less for nearly ten years, visiting during that time almost every nation and clime in the world. At his father's death, Colonel Goldsmid was left a large property, a great part of which he subsequently lost in an adventure in French Stocks, and by the failure of a London bank, so that in the year 1839 he found himself in New York with scarcely 3000 dollars. After some further travelling, he settled in a farm in the town of Champion, got married, and was known as an industrious, honest, and thriving inhabitant. Latterly Colonel Goldsmid has been a citizen of Watertown. his death was hastened by a fall from his carriage. He leaves a widow and two children.

DR. GILLKREST.

DR. JAMES GILLKREST, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Medicine of France, expired on the 26th inst., at 1, St. Alban's place, London. This veteran officer entered the medical department of the army in 1801, and served in the West Indies with the exped tion under Sir Thomas Trigge. As surgeon of the 42rd, throughout the Peninsular war, he was present with the Light Division at various battles. For his conduct he received a medal with twelve clasps Dr. Gillkrest was subsequently in much active medical military service in America, Portugal, and Spain. In Paris, in the three days of July, 1830, he gave the benefit of his experience as a military surgeon to the wounded of both parties. In 1832, during the prevalence of cholera in London, he was indefatigable in his exertions among the poor, and in a series of letters to the *Times*, wrote a graphic sketch of the progress of that epidemic. After an arduous and eventful career of more than forty years, Dr. Gillkrest was promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals, and placed on the retired list in December, 1846. Since his secession he presented to the French Academy of Medicine a work on yellow fever, which called forth a high eulogium from that learned body; and he contributed to the General Board of Health a valuable memorandum on the same subject, published in the Board's second report on quarantine. On various occasions Dr. Gillkrest had also published papers on cholera.

THE REV DR. MILL.

THE Rev. Dr. William Hodge Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, Canon of Ely, and Rector of Brasted, was a scholar and writer of no ordinary merit: he became distinguished early: he in 1813 took a high degree, and was elected Fellow of Trinity College. In 1820 he went out as first Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta—a foundation of Bishop Middleton. On his return, in 1833, he received the place of Domestic and Examining Chaplain of the late Archbishop Howley. Subsequently he was appointed Christian Advocate. In 1843, his patron and friend, Archbishop Howley, present d to him the l ving of Brasted, Kent; and in 1848 he was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew, to which a canonry at Ely is attached. Dr Mill's attainments as a mathematician and linguist stood very high. His acquirements in Sanscrit won him a European reputation. As a classical Sanscrit production, his "Christa Sangreta" is a work unparalleled in modern literature. Dr. Mill died on Christmas-day at Ely, after less than a week's illness: he leaves behind him a widow and a daughter, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Webb, of Sheen.

JOHN PRINGLE, ESQ.

JOHN PRINGLE, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Banffshire, was born in Edinburgh in 1785. Attaching himself to the profession of the law, he passed as a Writer to the Signet in 1811, and continued in business in Edinburgh for eight or nine years. A vacancy occurring in the office of Sheriff-Substitute of Banffshire, by the resignation of the late Mr. George Forbes, Mr. Pringle became his successor, on the 21st October, 1821. Mr. Pringle was not only remarkable for his able and active performance of his public duties, but also for his literary attainments, which were of no mean order. His writings bore evidence of vigorous thought and purity of style. Mr. Pringle was among the founders of the "Banff Institution for Science and Literature, and the Encouragement of Native Genius;" and, indeed, he was the chief party who effected the establishment of that society, in 1825. Mr. Pringle died at his residence in Banff on the 3rd instant.

WILLS.—The Marchioness of Anglesey having died intestate, her personal property has just been administered to.——The will of Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart., has been administered to by Samuel Steward, Esq., the lawful attorney, and on behalf of Sir Robert North Collier Hamilton, Bart., the son and sole executor and sole legatee of real and personal estates—the latter valued for duty at £7000.—— The will of Henry Skrine, Esq., has been sworn under £100,000. His estates extended over Somerset, Berks, Sussex, and Middlesex. The will is of great length, and has no less than twenty seven codicils.—— The Rev. Thomas Hulse, LL.D., Rector of Buckland, Surrey, died possessed of personality amounting to £60,000; and the will has been admitted to probate. —The Rev. Joseph Simpson, Rector of Horsted, in Sussex, for twenty-three years, has bequeathed a sum of £600, to be divided among twelve societies.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—A short time since there appeared in your valuable paper, under the heading of "Coal by Rail," an extract from one of a series of letters written by "Paterfamilias" to the *Times*. The paragraph in question contained "Paterfamilias's two most important statements, viz:—

1. That the difference in the price of Coal sold by the Great Northern Railway Company and that by the London coal merchants is 10s. per ton.

2. That coal merchants' profits are 6s 9d. per ton

Which, if left uncontradicted, are calculated seriously to injure the trade in the eyes of the public

Let any one compare the advertisements of this Railway Company with those of the London merchants, and it will be found that the difference in favour of the former is as much as 2s per ton, against which we have proof that coals ordered of the Railway Company cannot be delivered till two months and a half after receipt of order, whereas the merchant delivers within as many days

Forty or fifty miles down the Great Northern line (where there are no City dues to pay), coals are 3s. per ton dearer than at King's-cross, which sufficiently shows how these Companies treat the public where they have no trade all in their own favour. Now, the railways this year have exerted themselves to their utmost, the Great Northern, so much so, as seriously to endanger its passenger traffic (as witness the Hornsey accident). The following figures (from the Official Market Import List) show that the public, in spite of this, has been mainly dependent on the sea for its supply:

Coals brought to London by sea from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1853	..	3 , ,78
" by rail	"	1,179

Moreover, when we have a sufficient number of "screws" in the trade, we shall quite undersell the railways. These vessels make three voyages for a sailing collier's one, besides many other advantages.

With respect to the second statement, Messrs. Cockerell an i Co. proved, in a letter to the *Times*, that while selling at 32s. the cost to them was 20s 11½d. per ton. Whence, then, comes the 6s. 9d. profit? If "Paterfamilias" will guarantee the merchants even 5s. per ton profit, he shall certainly have his statue erected in the Coal-Exchange.

Through the courtesy of another journal I have been enabled to give a full explanation of ALL the causes which have contributed to raise the price of coals, I, therefore, have confined myself to a brief contradiction of statements in the paragraph inserted in your Journal.

Let the working man who shivers over a small fire this winter, remember that one of the principal causes of the rise in price of coals is—Strikes!

I remain, your obedient servant,

Coal-Exchange, Tuesday. ONE OF THE TRADE.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The Winter Exhibition of the Works of the Photographic Society, New Bond-street, just opened, shows that great and successful progress has been made with this new and delightful and highly-useful process. The walls of the Gallery are covered with specimens of all classes of subject, some of considerable size, and all produced with a neatness of outline and a perfection of aerial effect which are perfectly marvellous. Amongst the most striking works are those of Martens—consisting of some of the grandest passages in Alpine and Swiss scenery; the Mount Rosa, the Glacier of Brethorn, the View of Vevay, and Mont Corvin—perfect gems; the latter exhibiting three distinct aerial distances. Baldus treats us to examples, equally successful in their way, of scenery in the south of France. Lesson shows the peculiar applicability of the process to the real action of the intricacies of architectural and sculptural detail, in his magnificent specimens of parts of Rheims Cathedral; and Mr. de la Motte applies it, in the same line, in a variety of views of the Crystal Palace, now in progress of building, and also displays its important usefulness, as a means of accurately copying the minutest details in Anglesarian specimens. Amongst the other exhibitors are Cundell, with Fine Art Subjects, Bedford with Landscapes, Robertson with Views of Constantinople and neighbourhood, Llewllyn with delicious Wood Scenes, and R. Petley with Pleasant Interiors of Old English Homes—the last two, we believe, amateurs.

OMER PACHA AND HIS PIPE-BEARER.

OMER PACHA'S military achievements in Bosnia were of a brilliant character, and his clemency to the conquered will always form a noble trait in his character. He displays incessant activity in organising the Turkish army, and in directing the construction of the fortifications upon the Danube. Among the soldiers he is much beloved. He addresses them with the utmost condescension and freedom, often entering their tents and addressing them individually by their names. He speaks with facility the German, Italian, and Servian tongues. He is much devoted to his wife, who is young, fair-haired, and good-looking; and he is passionately fond of his pretty daughter Eminé, a little girl nine years old, who is the companion of many of his rides in the neighbourhood of the camp. He may often be seen riding in the neighbourhood of his headquarters in a small open carriage drawn by four horses, with Eminé upon his knee, and her French governess following in another carriage, the cortège being brought up by a half-squadron of Lancers. He may also be seen riding, attended by his Pipe-bearer, as portrayed by our Artist. Omer Pacha is about fifty-two years of age, rather below the middle height, and with martial features.

OMER PACHA AND HIS PIPE-BEARER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Our Special Artistic Correspondent at Constantinople has sent us over several most interesting Sketches, illustrative of the exciting scenes every day occurring in that capital, incidental to the existing state of war, accompanied by spirited descriptive memoranda. It is impossible to engrave all these subjects at once, but we this week make a selection of three. The following is the letter of our Correspondent:—

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Constantinople, Dec. 5.

"By this mail I send you over a somewhat numerous and pretty varied selection from my portfolio of Sketches I have taken since my arrival. You know I am better with the pencil than the pen, and, therefore, you must not expect from me very long and learned disquisitions upon political matters, and the probable *dénouement* of the present confused and exciting state of things. Besides, you will already have read the important facts in the daily papers, to which I can add nothing, and of which I will not undertake to contradict anything. For, in truth, I do not pretend to dive into the secrets of Courts; preferring, rather, to observe society round me as it is, and to snatch some of its phases of expression at a moment when it is agitated to an unwonted degree by the fortuitous events now passing in our neighbourhood. Until a few days ago, the excitement was all of exultation and promise; new corps of *redifs*, or reserve troops, pouring in every day, and again marching off in the direction of the head-quarters, whether on the Danube or on the Asiatic shores of the Black Sea. These men, by the way, presented a marked and singular contrast to the recruits which one has seen driven from their homes to swell the ranks in many parts of Europe, as in Portugal, in Spain, in Russia itself, at the present moment—a contrast remarkable, not so much in the wild variety of costume in which they present themselves before being equipped for the service, as for the spirit of nationality and emulation which appears to animate them, and makes them rather volunteers than conscripts. The same spirit pervaded the community at large, and still pervades it, although the recent disaster at Sinope has given a sterner and a bitterer character to it. It would be impossible to describe the excitement which the first news of this cruel and cowardly proceeding occasioned, and which is now only partially allayed in the prospect of the active co-operation of the French and English fleets in the Black Sea.

"To return to my Sketches. The first is a domestic incident in the life of the Sultan—one of almost daily occurrence—yet curious in itself, and interesting to me, as it afforded me the opportunity of having a nearer view of his Majesty than any I had heretofore enjoyed. I was walking with a friend one fine afternoon in the neighbourhood of Eyoub,

THE SULTAN.—SKETCHED IN THE ENVIRONS OF PERA.

NEW REGIMENT OF COSSACKS OF THE DON, RAISED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

near the Sweet Waters of Europe, when we saw approaching rather an unusual spectacle in this part of the world—a low chaise, of true Long-acre build, drawn by two horses, driven at a smart pace; which, on nearer approach, we discovered to contain the Sultan, who handled the reins in a very workmanlike manner. Two attendants ran, one on each side of the carriage; and behind, was an escort of soldiers, all dressed in the usual way, viz., frock-coats and the red cap. On arriving opposite the outer gate of a small kiosk, the carriage stopped, and the Sultan alighted, and entered. A glimpse at the interior showed that the splendidly-furnished *salon* of the kiosk was already brilliantly lighted up. The pipe-bearers of his Imperial Majesty had preceded the cortége; and I was told afterwards that it is the habit of the Sultan to go every day to one or other of his numerous kiosks—which generally command fine views of the Bosphorus—for the purpose of smoking, and whiling away a few hours in the *dolce far niente*. Poor man! his step, as he moved from the carriage to his little splendid solitude, was slow and languid, and his aspect grave and melancholy; for his spirit was oppressed with many misgivings, and he felt that there were foes to his peace lurking in more quarters than one. He was dressed in a dark green loose frock coat (green, you know, is the colour of the Prophet), and not unlike in cut that of a Catholic priest; and he carried his sword in his hand. When he approached, and we had recognised his exalted rank, my friend and I alighted from our horses, and as he passed we uncovered—a mark of respect which his Majesty acknowledged by a low bow. This is a compliment which the Padischa pays only to Europeans; the utmost his own subjects expect or get in return for the most abject obeisance, being a look. The sentries on both sides of the gate saluted their Imperial master in the fashion peculiar to the Ottoman troops—the firelock presented, but held only in the left hand, and the right hand raised to the head. When the Sultan had entered the kiosk, the two attendants began covering the horses with cloths—for horses are valued and prized here. In the background of the Sketch is introduced a new Palace, not yet finished, and some delicious groups of cypress.

"I witnessed most of the out-door ceremonies performed in honour of the arrival of the new French Ambassador, General Baraguay d'Hilliers, some weeks ago. Nothing could be more complimentary or enthusiastic. The scene at the Seraskeriat, or War-office, was quite a triumph—one of the grandest *accueils*, military and popular, it is possible to conceive and which far surpassed anything of the sort I had been witness of before The building in the background is that of the department; the particular portion on the left being occupied as a residence by the Seraskier: in the midst, or nearly so, is the upper part of the famed Seraskier's Tower. Along the whole of the front of the building was drawn up a line of infantry; and on the opposite side of the immense court were drawn up the *redifs*, as yet unarmed, and all dressed in various Oriental costumes, mostly with turbans on their heads; and some carrying bundles on their backs, fastened on with cords, in the fashion of knapsacks The other parts of the court were filled with the populace, men and women, who took great interest in the events of the day, and were easily kept within bounds by a few *kawasses* or policemen. General Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived on horseback, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant staff, composed partly of Turkish and partly of French officers. He was received with

GENERAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS REVIEWING THE REDIFS, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

all possible honours by the Seraskier, Mehemed Ali Pacha, who was also attended by a brilliant staff. The General and the Seraskier first rode down the ranks, and afterwards walked down them on foot. The General expressed himself in the highest terms of their soldier-like and manly bearing. He afterwards inspected the artillery, with which he was much struck and pleased.

"A new corps has recently been formed by Zaheb Pacha, in imitation of the Russian Cossacks—and called, also, the *Cosaques du Don*, though composed of Poles. They wear a fur cap exactly resembling the new ordonnance cap of the French Hussars. They are well horsed, and altogether admirably equipped. I saw the regiment passing down near the Grands Champs des Morts the other day, and made a Sketch, which I enclose."

G.

In an interesting letter from Sir Charles Shaw which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* some days ago, the writer states that, whilst on the Continent, in the winter of 1813 and 1814, he was much disappointed at the appearance of the Cossacks he there saw, so unlike the description of them which he had read. They were armed with the lance, sabre, and pistols, and mounted on animals much resembling starved Richland ponies; and, instead of being as soldiers, they more resembled bands of robbers. On inquiry, he found these were not real Cossacks, but peasants, whose houses had been burned down by the French army, and had followed in the rear of the Russians, in the uniform of Cossacks, for the purpose of realising their plundering propensities. Immediately after the abdication of Napoleon, in the spring of 1814, he had an opportunity, at Paris, of seeing the armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and certainly no troops caused more wonder and admiration there, or were in better fighting order, than the Cossacks, especially those of the Don. They were in general very handsome men, their mothers having been stolen from the Circassians. They had a manly, independent look, and with a manner in speaking as if they felt so; while respectful to their hetman and officers, they showed they had a respect for themselves. Their horses, though small, were active and in the best condition, and altogether they were a superior class of men. Though serving as privates with the army, they were in some measure a sort of yeomanry, being mounted and dressed at their own expense; their system, both civil and military, being essentially democratic—electing their own officers, and being entitled to many privileges at home their districts were governed by corporations elected the r own municipal officers, they were subject to no Government taxes, and were not liable to the conscription, but they were bound to defend the frontier where they were quartered, and like yeomanry in time of war to the field against a national enemy. There they received pay and rations, and fu liberty to live at free quarters on their friends, and to plunder their foes when on the move. These were the men who had been seen to rear round all the Russians on their retreat to Moscow before Napoleon, and their advanced guard in following the French from Moscow to Paris. The Cossacks in Paris were armed in many different ways; they were of various hues, languages, uniforms, and personal appearance, having come from all the districts of the extensive frontier of Russia; but the finest body was decidedly the Cossacks of the Don. Although all the Cossacks were plunderers, they were strictly honest with their own class, proving in practice that there was honour among thieves. This was strangely exemplified when they were quartered in Paris, in 1814. They established regular parties, at a day's march from each other, to forward their plunder from the banks of the Seine to those of the Don and the Wolga, and the shores of the Caspian and Azoff seas. But the riches of Italy, Germany, and France first paved the way for the Cossacks losing their warlike character. On their return home after the war, with their pockets full of cash they naturally wished to enjoy it, and from Russian territory being at that time greatly extended, they did not find their former place of residence now on the frontier; consequently, war was not their daily occupation, and they still wished to retain all their privileges, and even to extend their liberal system of self-government But the democratic style of government was no longer to be the taste of the Russian despots, now that the military services of the Cossacks were no longer required, and means were taken to deprive them of their peculiar privileges. The Emperor Alexander recollected that when Moscow was the seat of the Russian Government, the nations of the Cossacks, then consisting of immense bands of robbers, had often changed the government of the Czars, and that the vicinity of the Cossacks was one of the chief reasons for Peter the Great changing from Moscow to St. Petersburg. But, be that as it may, it is certain that whenever Alexander found any body of the Cossacks attempting to resume or maintain the enjoyment of their privileges, he moved some of them to the most quiet part of his dominions, or he surrounded others with bodies of troops, forcibly removed to some distant part of his distant frontier, then giving them ground on condition that they defended his frontier; but privileges were done away with. The Emperor Nicholas carried on the same system, though with a cleverness and tact peculiar to himself; but, while indulging his own despotic notion, he has knocked the light privileges out of the Cossacks, and they are now incorporated in his army, subject to all the rules of regular and severe discipline; thus, though in appearance Cossacks, they have lost their natural characteristics, and they are now considered the worst soldiers in the Russian army, having proved themselves such in the Turkish war of 1828, 1829, and in the war against the independence of Poland in 1831. But still, in spite of their reality, there is, out of Russia, a romance attached to the name and dress of Cossacks, from the remembrance of what they were in 1812, 1813, 1814; and perhaps increased by Lord Byron's "Mazeppa, Ivan, after being a knight's page, joins their society, and from their democratic government obtained the rank of hetman or chief of Cossacks, and, joining himself to Charles XII. of Sweden against the Czar, actually defended by the Cossacks at the battle of Pultowa. Peter massacred many of them after the fight, and sent 12 000 of them to deepen the Lake of Ladoga, where the whole miserably perished, and at the same time exterminated other tribes.

But in making any remarks about the Cossacks as soldiers, Sir Charles Shaw does not include the Cossacks employed at the Caucasus, or, as they are specially called, the Line Cossacks, he says:—"I believe there are no better fighting men in the world than these men; but, from their composition, I believe in this war they will attach themselves to that party which proves itself the strongest. Many of the Cossack tribes were unfeelingly treated by Alexander that they emigrated to Turkey, and settled in the Balkan range of mountains; but about 5000 of them, in 1828 were tempted by Nicholas to return, and were sent off at once to the Caucasus and Sea of Azoff. Other four regiments of Cossacks, who had behaved ill in Poland in 1831, had many Poles incorporated with them, and as a punishment, were sent to the Caucasus; so it is to be hoped a proportion of those may now join the Turks."

MILITARY CLOTHING.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—Your Military Correspondent has misled you as to the profits of Colonels from off reckonings. For regiments at home, the clear gain is not above £600—generally less—instead of £929, as he says.

A CLOTHING COLONEL.

[In reply to the above, our Military Correspondent refers the "Clothing Colonel" to the Quartermaster's books of any infantry regiment. The original statement is correct, as will be seen by the following].

RETURN, showing the Amount Voted by Parliament for Clothing a Regiment at Home. Also, showing the Sums Expended for that purpose.—

Rank.	£ s. d. Allowed by Government for each.	Actually expended on each suit.	Saved to the Colonel on each suit.	£ s. d. Allowed by Government for each rank.	Actually expended on each rank.	Saved to the Colonel on each rank.
Sergeant	47 7 9	2 3 9	0	256 10 10	21 9	0 235 0 10
Corporal	40 4 19	6 1 15	0	3 6 8	199 0 0	66 0 0 133 0 0
Bugler	17 4 10	6 1 13	0	3 6 8	84 11 0	28 1 0 56 10 0
Private	820 3 19	6 1 13	0	6 13 8	1849 0 0	1232 0 0 620 0 0
Total ..	924	19 14 2	7 19	0 11 15 2	2474 2 4	1545 1 0 929 1 4

MEMORANDA of COMPENSATION paid in lieu of Clothing to a Regiment of the Line at Home: —

Articles of Clothing.	Sergeants, for One Year. £ s. d.	Corporals and Rank and File for one Year. £ s. d.
Cap, complete	0 6 0	0 5 0
Great Coats	1 6 0	0 13 0
Pair of cloth trousers	0 12 0	0 9 0
Boots (Sergeant 2 pair, Private 1 pair) ..	0 15 0	0 8 0
Total Compensation for one year ..	3 0 0	1 15 0

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY AND NATURE-PRINTING.—The progress which the former art has made since the year 1851, and the marked attention which has been recently paid to the latter, in consequence of the successful efforts of the Imperial Printing-office at Vienna, have induced the Council of the Society of Arts to bring together a collection of recent specimens. There are upwards of fifty specimens of nature-printing from Vienna, of every variety (botanical, geological, entomological) shown, and also some of the earlier productions (as far back as 1847) of Dr. Ferguson Branson of Sheffield, to whom, it is believed, the invention is due. The private view took place on Wednesday evening, and the exhibition was opened to the public on Thursday.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BELGRADE, Dec. 14th.

THERE are, here and there throughout Europe, small states or principalities, of which the existence would soon be problematical were it not that their situation renders them an object of desire to more than one powerful neighbour. Servia is one of these. It is needless to enter here into the contending and clashing interests of Turkey, Austria, and Russia; it is sufficient to bear in mind that Servia obeys the Porte as its suzerain, pays tribute to it, yet holds its head up as if it were really independent, and could defy at once the diplomacy of Russians, the bayonets of Austrians, and the scimitar of the Turk. "Where is Servia" once said a Parisian dandy to a travelling noble of this country. "Where is Servia? As well might I ask you 'Where is Paris?'" was the reply. The Servians, in truth, believe that their neutrality is the make-weight that keeps all parties even; and that a declaration on their part for one side would be fatal to the other, and involve the whole of Europe in instant war.

There are, however, very few Servians who are sufficiently deep in politics to be more than either Russian or Turkish in their leanings. But there are some who go so far as to foreshadow the existence of a Servian kingdom, having for its frontier, on the side of Austria—not the Save and the Danube, but the Danube and the Drave, taking in Slavonia, which speaks the Servian language; including Bosnia and Montenegro, whose inhabitants, dwelling in fastnesses inaccessible almost to any one but themselves, supply them with the plunder of the plains; and, finally, the Herzegovina, and a couple of ports on the Adriatic, which would make them independent of the Danube for supplies, and open a corn-market for European vessels without the necessity of entering the Black Sea. The more enlightened and better-informed Servians who thus anticipate on the eventualities of war are too often blind, however, to the fact that Servia, as at present constituted, can do little towards obtaining these grand ends without assistance. It is obvious that, from the Russians—into whose hands some Servians feel inclined to throw themselves—little would be gained, save absorption into the administrative and despotic system of a province of the Czar; from the Austrians, nothing save a participation in her large debts, and her conscription; whilst under the suzerainty of Turkey it is possible for them to grow in civilisation and in vigour. At present, however, the forces of the Servian cannot be rated so highly as they themselves would make the world believe, nor even as numerous authorities assert. It has been stated that in the Hungarian war the Servians supported Austria with an army of 25,000 men. Nothing can be more exaggerated than this. In the first place, the force which left Belgrade consisted of no more than 7000 men; and in the second, it is extremely doubtful whether the assistance thus afforded was effectual. It would seem, from what is known of them here, that these men were a source of greater fear to their friends than to their enemies. They entered Slavonia *en masse;* and, instead of acting in any disciplined or useful manner, they spent their time in plundering, not only the foes of the house of Hapsburg but the churches of the Greek persuasion through out the country which they overran. Their trophies of silver and gold, brought back to Servia after the expiration of the war, consisted principally of cups and chalices and precious images, stolen from the Greek Churches of the border. Again, it is asserted that Servia could furnish a body of troops of about 50,000 men. Undoubtedly such might be the case under a system of conscription, which would take the men from their homes and give them officers and discipline; but the only troops in Servia which are dressed and drilled consist of about 3000 men, clothed in Russian uniforms, and without officers. At a review, a few days since, the companies were accompanied in succession by the same regiments, lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers, who might be observed rushing from place to place in considerable hurry and trepidation. The Servians, however, are brave; and when disciplined, would be a splendid force. They are at present, however, in a somewhat barbarous state, being, in many respects, as backward as the people of the less polished parts of Turkey, and holding in considerable contempt the amenities and ordinary customs of civilisation. As an instance, it is only necessary to say that their women, although they enjoy the privileges of Christians, are scarcely less slaves than those of Turkey; and that, in Servian families, a father is never seen in great any but his sons with respect or affection. The Servian's wife obeys him as her lord, and gives him an amount of obedience that no civilised Europeans can conceive or would dream of exacting—she dare not eat until he has eaten, nor drink till he has helped himself. Nor is it likely that much can be done in the Christian countries following the rites of the Greek Church until some reform is made in the ceremonies and influence of that Church. We know that in Russia there are upwards of 200 holidays in the year. In that of Servia there are 265 holidays; and the Archbishop here, who was once the *marmiton* of Prince Milosch, has lately put forth the enormous pretension that the people of every Christian denomination should keep their numerous fêtes holy. The Servians who thus labours for a hundred days out of every 365 can be scarcely said to understand the value of time. There are, indeed, very few things that they can do. There are no carpenters, nor smiths, nor labourers throughout the country; and even the houses are built by workmen who come out of Austria in summer, to return in winter to their homes with their earnings. There is not an inn out of Belgrade where a traveller can sleep, and if he wants a bed he must take it with him. Such being the state of Servia, it is somewhat surprising to find its people putting forward such pretensions as their pride induces them to hold. It was with no small interest that I witnessed yesterday an imposing ceremony in commemoration of Servian independence. The privileges accorded by the Porte, at various times, were crowned at last by the granting of a berat or firman, which secured to the Servians the right of governing themselves; and the anniversary of this joyful day is celebrated with considerable pomp. On the present occasion, the brightest sunshine lent animation to the scene, and the brass ornaments of the Greek Church, as well as the zinc spires of the minarets, glistened in its rays, as the cannon boomed in honour of the day, and the band of the Royal regiment played upon the square the most inspiring tunes. The troops of the garrison dressed in Russian uniforms, were drawn up in martial array, and the officers in all the pride of gold lace and royal blue, strutted about the ground with considerable importance in their aspect.

The interior of the church is, like most of the Greek edifices of the same character, adorned with frescoes, which not only fill the vaulted ceilings, but which cover the panels of the screen. A dais was raised in front of the screen, on which by turns the Archbishop, in gold costume, and with a splendid mitre, officiated, assisted by splendidly-dressed priests, bearded nobly like himself. The service consisted chiefly of formulæ and ceremonies, more absurd in my eyes than those of the Roman Catholic Church; and the priests, when they approached their Master's chair, bowed low before and stooped to kiss his hand. A choir on each side chanted now and then a strange and inharmonious psalm, which sounded shrill and discordant throughout the edifice. The Ministers of the Servian Prince, Mr. de Fonblanque (the British Consul-General), and the official persons of the Austrian and French Embassies were present in brilliant costume. The ceremony being over, the Archbishop marched up to the dais, and delivered an exhortation to his flock to be moderate in their mode of life, and in the direction of the affairs which they might have under their charge. He returned, and two priests then advanced to the dais, and delivered—the first a prayer for the health of Abdul-Medjid, the Sultan, and the second a prayer for Alexander, Prince of Servia. As the priests retired, I observed an extraordinary movement amongst the assembled crowd. It seemed as if some remarkable circumstance had occurred; and, in truth, it appeared that it was so. The usual prayer for the Russian Emperor had been omitted on this occasion. The first emotion caused by this circumstance having subsided, the crowd quietly poured out of the various gates of the church.

A few sagacious people suppose that the desires of the Servian Government have been only thus obeyed by the Archbishop, in order that he may have an excuse for specially reading up a prayer for the Czar on St Nicholas Day next approaching; but the utmost endeavours are being made to make the Servian clergy abandon this design.

One word about rumours which are current in England respecting Servia. It is not true that the Servian Government has requested the return to Belgrade of Mr. Monkhim, the Russian Consul. That gentleman is at Semlin, suffering from chilblains—a remarkable affliction for a Northern. Meanwhile, although the Russian flag is struck from the mast before the Consular dwelling, and the arms are taken down, still the colours are paint-ed, and remain as an emblem on what may now be called symbolically the bare pole.

There is no truth in the statement of an engagement on the Servian frontier. The various stories of that kind are mere inventions.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENT IN BIRMINGHAM ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.—A requisition is now being signed, calling upon the Mayor to convene a public meeting to consider the Russo-Turkish question, and the policy of England in reference thereto.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The following is in course of signature at Southampton: "To J. T. Tucker, Esq., the Worshipful the Mayor of Southampton.—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the borough and county of the town of Southampton, request you will convene a public meeting to take into consideration the important question of the unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against Turkey; and, should he not accept this expedient, to memorialise her Imperial Majesty the Queen to immediately adopt, in conjunction with her powerful ally, the Emperor of France, such prompt and energetic measures as will tend to preserve the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and compel the Emperor of Russia to submit to such conditions as will guarantee the future peace and tranquillity of Europe and Asia."

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Parsons, late traffic manager of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, has been appointed traffic manager of the South Staffordshire Railway, in the room of the late Mr. Ebsrall. Mr. Broughton, formerly traffic manager of the Grand Junction Canal, has been appointed traffic manager of the London and North-Western at birmingham. Mr. Hall, formerly of the Eastern Counties, and who returns to that company, has been appointed, as secretary of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, by Mr. Kershaw, late of the Great Western.

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION BILL.—It is stated that Sir John Pakington has decided at the request of the Manchester and Salford Education Committee, that he would take charge of their bill at the approaching session of Parliament, on the ground that, a though concurring in the general principles of that very important measure, he is unable to adopt the plan prepared by the committee for the religious instruction to be given in those schools not connected with any particular denomination of Christians.

CHARITY IN THE BRISTOL CORPORATION.—By old testaments and deeds there are several gifts allotted to the Mayoress of Bristol, to be by her distributed at discretion; and, "in case of there being no Mayoress, by the Wife of the senior Alderman." Now, it so happens, that not only is our present worthy chief magistrate not married, but the two "most ancient aldermen" are likewise "single gentlemen." Here is a fix! The honourable trustees are at present considering what, under the circumstances, they will do with the gifts (and they are not few) so allotted. *Bristol Times.*

POOR-LAW UNIONS AND THE NEW STAMP ACT.—Inquiry having been made of the Poor-law Board whether cheques drawn by guardians of the poor upon their treasurer were liable to a stamp under the new Act, the Poor-law Board stated in reply, that poor-law unions were expressly exempt from the operation of the Act.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—A Diocesan Architectural Society has been established in Worcester, Lord Lyttelton being president. Its objects are to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities, and design, the collection of books, casts, drawings, &c., and the restoration of mutilated architectural remains within the diocese, and to furnish suggestions, so far as may be within its province, for improving the character of the ecclesiastical edifices hereafter to be erected or restored.

THE KENT DRAINAGE.—The movement in favour of draining the marshes on the Kent shore of the Thames is proceeding with some activity. A report of the committee appointed at a meeting on the 1st November has been printed, and was adopted last week, by a meeting of the persons interested. It alleges that these marshes seriously affect the health of the metropolis, and more especially the health of Woolwich, where the mortality is above the general average; and it shows that the drainage of them is practicable, and would be remunerative. It was stated at the meeting that Lord Palmerston had suggested the creation of drainage districts, with a body of Commissioners for each, one half to be nominated by the resident proprietors, the other half by the Crown.

THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE.—About twenty years ago a robbery was committed at the residence of Mr. Stephen Donster, near the White Bridges, Boston. Certain parties were suspected, but the offence was not brought home to them, and nothing more turned up till a few days since, when a person visited on Mr. Donster, and confessed being a party to the robbery. He, moreover, stated his desire to make restitution. He said there were four persons implicated in the robbery, two of whom were still residing in the town, and getting their living as respectable tradesmen. The other one, he said, had been transported. He made restitution to the extent of the loss.

A VORACIOUS BOA CONSTRICTOR.—Last week, Wombwell's fine collection of wild beasts arrived in Durham, from Stockton. A few days previous to its arrival, a singular circumstance occurred. During the cold weather, the boa constrictor, to protect it from the cold, was carefully wrapped in flannel, and two young crocodiles put beside it, with the object of imparting heat. On the keeper, however, opening out the flannel to look after his charge, to his utter astonishment, he discovered that one of the crocodiles had been swallowed by the boa! This is considered to be a feat unparalleled in natural history.

DEPREDATIONS BY FOXES.—A short time since, the foxes in the preserves of Viscount Beresford, at Goodhurst, Kent, made some heavy depredations upon the turkeys. In consequence of the snow, the keepers have been able to trace the foxes, and one day last week orders were given that the wood should be secured. Accordingly about thirty men, with guns, and others as beaters, commenced the day during the day they only succeeded in destroying one and moving another.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—(From the *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 24.) The Christmas Number of this Journal has just been issued, together with the usual Supplement at this period of the year; and it will undoubtedly prove more than usually entertaining to many a festive circle at this holiday season. In its pages it will be found that no class of its numerous readers has been forgotten: the old and the young, the grave and the gay, will equally find something both instructive and amusing. The Christmas Supplement, of course, is devoted entirely to holiday subjects. Christmas games, Christmas puzzles, and Christmas songs will be hailed with delight, and, no doubt, speedily put in practice, in many a social circle; and there are, also, several ghost and legendary stories of more than usual merit, which will be found acceptable round many a fireside. "The Christmas-tree, as Seen by the Father of a Family," will be recognised by *every paterfamilias* as the usual remembrance of the season make their appearance in

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY-LANE.

We might, after the fashion of our contemporaries, institute a learned analysis into the causes of the success of the new lessee of this theatre But, in our opinion the matter lies on the surface; and the character of the success of itself accounts for its achievement. No especial object is pursued by Mr. E. T. Smith; but the readiest means of turning a penny are perseveringly adopted. No high dramatic purpose, no regular basis for theatrical management, are proposed or attempted to be laid; but the question proposed is, what or who for a certain limited time is likely to command an audience? The stage is free to any such temporary experiment, and anything which cannot sustain itself for a long period, or is at present excluded from the more orderly arenas, is welcome to this, if at all likely, by the force of puffing, to prove attractive or a few weeks. As an agent for effecting eccentric engagements of the kind, Mr. Smith has shown himself to be an active and expert man of business; and as such has proved that there only wanted some middle man between the proprietors and probable customers of such an exhibitional edifice to secure the profitable regular incoming of a stated rent; the public being always open to impressions of the novel or the rare. Mr. Smith, in fact, trades from week to week, on the state of the market, and depends on the chances which have hitherto turned out to some extent profitable, not being over particular as to what he deals in, but regarding all as fish that comes to his net. This course of proceeding requires instinct, talent, and perseverance—and to these three English qualities the manager has not been deficient. And now, having reduced this marvel to the level of common sense, we may proceed to record that the theatre re-opened on Monday to a crowded audience, and that the name of the pantomime was "King Humming-top; or, Harlequin and the Land of Toys." So impatient were its would-be spectators, that the two introductory pieces—" Gwynneth Vaughan " and " Delicate Grounds," to wit—had no chance of a hearing; the latter, in fact, was completely cut short by the interruption of pit and gallery, and the curtain descended on the efforts of Mr. and Miss Graham, who, somewhat imprudently, made their début on a boxing night. The hero of the introductory portion of the pantomime is one *Chameleon* (Mdlle. Louise Blanche)—a Prince in search of *Happiness*, and in search of her impersonated in a Fairy (Miss F. Williams), who conducts him to the Island of Toys, where the implements of childish play are impersonated in silly stage grotesque and Titanesque. *Princess Happy* then engages his affection, and, by the Labyrinth of Love, through the Bower of Beauty, he reaches the Haven of Happiness, and the conclusion of the legend, which at this point merges into the harlequinade. *Columbine*, as we have already announced, is performed by Miss Annie Cleaver. The tricks of the pantomime were manifold. Mr. Tom Matthews (the *Clown*) abounded in humour, and particularly exhibited his vocal accomplishments, to the delight of the gods, who encored " Hot Codlins," and " Tippity witched." The spectacular decorations of the piece are frequent, each exceeding its predecessor, until the last, which transcended all the rest. The Ethair family, also, at various intervals, exhibited their athletic feats, as full of grace as wonder. Not satisfied with full-grown harlequins and columbines, however, the concoctor of the spectacle had provided the audience with a juvenile set, the tenants of " Pantomime House," who go through the different stages of infancy and adolescence, imitating the actions of their elder prototypes. The idea seems good, but in its illustration it was elaborated too minutely, and became tedious. The pantomime is, indeed, too long; but, when judiciously cut, and workable with more facility, will undoubtedly answer the purpose of holiday amusement.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Buckstone's pantomime, founded on the laureate Southey's nursery tale of "The Three Bears," is an elegant literary contribution to the English boards, as well as a spectacle of considerable beauty to the Christmas sight-seer. Indeed, the piece combines the qualities of a burlesque or extravaganza, and those of a pantomime. *Little Silverhair*, feasted by the Fairies, and deriving from them the same spirit of mischief and appropriation, cannot help meddling with the porridge, the chairs, and the beds of the *Three Bears*, and falling under their sentence. Successively and fearfully they exclaim, " Out off her right hand!" " Out off her left hand!" " Out off her head!" She pleads for life—and, for a banner and a long nail; which boon, in their simplicity, the *Bears* grant, and are repaid by having their tails nailed to the floor. But they break away from their fastening; and it needs the intervention of the *Fairy Queen* to deliver the adventurous girl from peril. The rest of the legend, some beautifully-painted scenery was introduced:—A Ruined Abbey by Moonlight; a Lotus Lake and Waterfalls; a Fairy Dell at Daylight, and a Fairy Raft, with the phosphoric waters of Wonderland, were all exquisitely-executed scenes. Mr. Harry Marshall, as *Clown*, introduced some musical oddities qui'e in harmony with the general elegant spirit of the entertainment. His *fantasia à la Paganini* was good as well as effective. This is a feat requiring an accomplishment beyond the wonted qualifications in a *Clown*, and is an added excellence meriting especial appreciation. Two scenes, the Camp at Chobham, and the Haunted Chamber, were excellent in their arrangements. The ballet troupe of fairies was exceedingly pretty in its personnel and ordonnance. The last scene at Spithead, with Victoria Regina in her yacht, leading the British Fleet out to Sea, is especially magnificent There is reason to believe that, with its originality, beauty, and altogether novel appointments, this *first* pantomime at " the Little Theatre," will prove a thriving speculation.

PRINCESS'.

The pantomime at this theatre takes its character *from* its subject—" The Miller and his Men." It is pre-eminently the melodramatic pantomime, and the old melodramatic plot is worked out with careful stage-effect, and illustrated with magnificent scenery. The Axure Lake, with its fountains and its fairies, is of itself a most enchanting picture The Fays of the spot (Miss Kate Terry) assist the hero, Jack Robinson, the miller, though supported by the power of *King Salamander*, and despatches by a giant, *John Dory*, a diplomatic note to the *Fire King*—who lives in great state, and has a grand hall (to which the painter has done head-up justice)—every thing in the scene, which occupies the whole length of the stage, being red hot; and the cascades, or royal shower-baths, being compo-ed of fiery billows This extraordinary scene is overlooked by demon-crowds upon a rocky line or ledge in the background, who gaze down in curiosity upon the proceedings of the *King Salamander's* counsellor, upon the occasion, is a four-faced mystical animal, which can separate and re-unite itself at pleasure, and, when in fire, utters an oracular warning not to be despised by mortals—to wit, *Cold or Heat*. Nevertheless, the *King of Fire*, losing his temper, is soon about to bro l the *John Dory*, who brings the " note;" but the fairy Mistress of the latter brings *Water* to bear on *Fire*, and, by means of her fire extinguisher, puts the fire empire. It is not necessary to detail the more earthly parts of the story—the incidents are sufficiently known from previous dramas. In the crisis, *Grindaff's* mill fails, and makes a bridge, by which the Fairies effect a passage to the rescue of *Claudine*, after-wards *Columbine* (Miss Desborough). One scene in the " pantomime proper" is remarkable—in which *Harlequin* furnishes his apartments in a truly magical manner Six tall women, courteous in manner, and elegantly dressed, are called in: and, at the touch of the wand, become, by some most mysterious process, chairs, tables, clocks, and other articles of furniture. The completeness of the trick almost defeated itself, so instantaneously was the transformation produced. Next to this truly-wonderful scene, that of the Chobham Camp is entitled to take rank; and here a juvenile troupe of Coldstream Guards went through the required military evolutions with singular precision. The " Temple of Happy Land," which forms the concluding scene and tableau, was most gorgeously and felicitously rendered.

LYCEUM.

So far as the magnificence of the appointments and pictorial effects extend, the burlesque of this Christmas is quite equal, if it does not exceed, that of previous years. " Once upon a time there were two Kings," is a suggestive commencement. *Perwiginus the Proud*, King of Humanition (Mr. J. Bland) has a son, called *Brutus the Crooked* (Mr Wright), who returns victorious from a warlike expedition, wi n the *Princess Carpillona* (Miss St. George) as his captive. Her lady is the daughter of *King Placid the Easy* (Mr F. Matthews). Her mother, *Queen Dominuna* (Madame Vestris), supposes her to have been drowned when a child. Aided by the fairy *Amaranta*, (Miss Martindale) the *Princess* escapes; but is pursued by *Brutus* through a forest She comes to the place of retirement of *King Placid*, now dethroned, with his wife and daughters living happy in a verdant valley. She falls in love with *Corin*, a foundling (Mr. F. Robinson), adopted as his son by the benevolent ex monarch. The lovers are at length seized upon and carried off by *Brutus the Crooked*, and are, after a mock trial, condemned to the stake. The *Fairy* then intervenes, and proclaims *Corin* to be the lost son of *Perwinglus*; and *Carpillona* being claimed by the *Placids* as their daughter, *Brutus* tumbles through the trap, and the lovers are left to make themselves happy in the usual way. The scenery is painted by Mr Beverley, who has presented the public with two pictures of surpassing beauty—one, represen ing a " Sea-weed Hall," or hall embellished with sea-weed, extending through a succession of arches to an elfin bay, was so novel and rich that the audience summoned the artist to receive his well-merited applause. A grove of silvery palms, the branches of which disposed so to simulate natural aisles, was another great merit; and, with the groupings of character, united in a picturesque arrangement which was perfectly entrancing The house was crowded, and the success unequivocal.

ADELPHI.

The piece by Mr. Mark Lemon, at this theatre, is called " Number Nip, and the Spirit-Bride," and proves to be a production of much grace and unquestionable brilliancy. Two friends, *Count Rudolf von Wolfenstein* (Miss Woolgar), and *Baron Herman* (Miss Cuthbert) are at Wolfenstein Castle, and express considerable interest in *Estella*, a spirit-maiden (Mdme Celeste), who loves the *Count*, and *Number Nip*, the Gnome King (Mrs. Keeley), who is subject to the power of *Wolfenstein*, by the sway of a talisman. *Nip* would recover his freedom, which may be effected by the talisman being demanded on her wedding day, by a virgin bride, and given in evidence of his affection by the bridegroom, who, of course, can easily transfer the gift to the Gnome. By means of much glamourie, the Gnome is busy in producing a love-match which, however, falls to the lot of *Ida* (Miss Mary Keeley), a foster-sister of the *Count*. Poor *Ida*, notwithstanding, has her troubles. She is seized by pirates, and carried off to Tunis—put up to sale, and knocked down to the *Pacha*. But *Estella*, in the guise of a dancing-girl, so fascinates the purchaser, that he willingly resigns his bargain to *Rudolf*. On looking, however, into the palanquin for his beauty, he beholds instead the Gnome Demon. *Rudolf* himself, also, is not safe for, later wedding *Ida*, *Estella* claims him in marriage, when, as the bride, she undertook the rescue of the girl; but the latter expressing her willingness to die for her husband, the generous *Estella* recognises the purity of her affection, and yields her own rights. The Demon King, receiving his recovered talisman, sinks into the earth; and *Estella*, purified by her sacrifice, is rewarded by a visible apotheosis, ascending towards heaven, greeted by a spirit-chorus. All this was elegantly and cleverly managed. The acting was throughout meritorious; and the piece deserves the more consideration, as it indicates a desire, on the part of the management, to introduce a poetical element into the performances at this theatre.

OLYMPIC.

The drama of " Plot and Passion," continuing to be attractive, preceded the new pantomime on Monday. " Harlequin Columbus; or, the Old World and the New," as we have previously stated, forms its subject; but it is treated in a peculiar manner The scene, for instance, opens with Leiha's Wharf, and proceeds to Granada, with a distant view of the Alhambra. Their Majesties, *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* grant to *Columbus* permission to explore the New World, after which the great adventurer is represented on his outward voyage, until he and his crew land on the shores of "the undiscovered country." In the Temple of Guanahani a ball and banquet are given by the cacique, *Tazemandeotemala*. *Columbus* and his friends are disgusted by the cannibalism of the natives, and, on several occasions, from which they are delivered by some friendly sprites, who transform the characters. The Messrs. Roshez, as *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, well performed their respective parts; and some of the scenery, particularly that of the arctic regions, was exceedingly effective. The piece was decidedly successful.

STRAND.

" Harlequin and King Nutcracker; or, the World of Toys," proved a prosperous speculation on Monday. Founded on Hoffman's story, we renew our acquaintance with *Dame Trudchen* and her sick child, who sees in a vision, as the consequence of a nurse-potion, the *Spirit Malaria*, who lectures the public on sanitary matters; but is put to flight by the *Fairy Abernethie*, who rescues poor *Reinhold*, and conveys him to Toytown, in Fairyland. Here the Peter-in-Chief is *Nutcracker*, the first King of Troy, and announces the approach of his Royal master, who, on his arrival, is received by the juvenile people of Toytown with royal ordnance. *Reinhold* soon discharges the artillery of lollypops and brandyballs, whereupon the fairy *Abernethie* effects the needful transformations. The performers in this pantomime are chiefly children, and with the talents of Flexmore to corroborate their efforts, surprised the audience with their cleverness and aptitude.

SURREY.

Mr. Alfred Crowquill's pantomime at this theatre fully justified public expectation. It is entitled " King Mutis; or, Harlequin Heart Cake" The piece commences with allusions to the Crimean war, during which we are presented with the rival loves of *King Muffin* and *Prince Crumpet*, which require fairy machinery for their solution. Regiments of crumpets and muffins, armed with toasting forks, illustrate the scene of its transformation from the Hall of Justice to the Hall of Jewels. The leading political topic of the day was symbolised by the appearance of a live turkey and a grisly bear, the former being rescued from the latter by French and English soldiers. There were also some hits at the hotel-keepers, which told. Signor Remolino's gymnastic performances formed part of the entertainment, and were much applauded.

SADLER'S WELLS.

" Harlequin Tom Thumb" is the novelty among pantomimes this year; and, not content with the glories of the small hero, it ekes out its attractions with " Gog and Magog, and Mother Goose's Golden Goslings." The plots intertwine and form a web like that of life, of many colours. *Gog* and *Magog* in childhood, in their dread of improvement and the ruin of vested interests, initiate a train of hits civic, political, and social, and conducts us to *Giffer Thumb's* cottage, and other scenes more or less picturesque and fantastic, until the usual transformations take place. The house was excessively crowded, and so impatient that it was exceedingly difficult to catch the plot of the performance.

MARYLEBONE.

The pantomime at this theatre has proved eminently successful. It is entitled " Harlequin Ugly Mug, and My Lady Lee of Old London Bridge" The scene opens, as we have said, at Stonehenge. The moonlight falls upon a sleeping sprite, by whom and whose comrades the Queen of *Fairies* is rescued in her efforts to prevent the marriage of *Lady Lee* with the son of *King Ugly Mug*, whose hand she designs for *Miss Beauty*. London Bridge, by her agency, is broken down; but by that of *Granite, Stonebuilder*, and other Stonehenge sprites, is rebuilt, so that *Lady Lee* passes safely over, and the lovers have to be delivered by being transformed. Some of the scenes in this piece are truly beautiful, and the whole has been got up with great cost and taste. The tricks are abundant, and some of them peculiar. The acting, also, was very good, and the whole speaks well for the liberality and judgment of the conductors.

STANDARD.

The pantomime at this theatre had a true English title, and was received with most hearty welcome. " Plum Pudding and Roast Beef; or, Harlequin Nine Pins, and the Card King of the Island of Games," was the name thereof; in which *Roast Beef* wishes to effect a marriage between *Young Holly*, his son, and *Fair Mayberry*, the daughter of *Plum Pudding*—the latter being a somnambule; a circumstance which, however, does not prevent the young couple from celebrating their wedding at Chobham. An endeavour, however, is made to prevent them from carrying out their intention by *King Noodle*, of the Island of Games, who enters with a retinue, consisting of about 150 persons, representing different games, such as Dice, Dominoes, Nine Pins, and Cards; the emblems and groupings of which reflect credit on Mr Douglass, the inventor. The transformation scene was well managed, and very splendid. Of the " pantomime proper," the great scene is that of the Trades, in which about 250 mechanical figures, all in action, represent the different callings.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

The " Ocean Queen; or, Harlequin and the Mystic Branch," is the name of the pantomime at this theatre. The cedar cottage of *Dame Chatterbox* and dwelling of *Young Friendless*, the orphan boy, with the *Fairy Daylight* and her companions, introduces the subject. The *Fairy Mid-day* next wakens up *Korac*, an active sprite, who, after performing several of his antic evolutions, falls at her feet, and she desires him to seek out the *Fairy Queen*. The *Fairy Coral Branch* next takes *Friendless* under her protection. The Ruby Castle of the Drachenfell anon presents *Friendless*, lost in wonder. The Demon returns from the hunt, with his scarlet troop of hunters. Ultimately he seeks to make *Friendless* his victim; but the latter secures a magic branch, which causes the Fiend to sink in flames. Subsequently, *Friendless* is ordered to plunge into the waters to save the enchanted *Queen*, who sleeps beneath the deep. The Silver Waters rise, obscuring the scene entirely from view; on clearing away it presents before us the Enchanted Palace of Oriental Pearls, with Scalectic Grotto, containing the *Queen* and her attendants in enchanted sleep—it expands by extensive machinery invented by Messrs. Kawdrey and Barnett, from drawings by Mr Simmons. *Friendless* here enters. The *Queen* is ultimately changed to *Columbine*; *King Ruby*, to *Pantaloon*; and *Guzzlerina*, to *Mary Clown*; while *Korac*, as *Sparkle*, takes the form of *Sprite* Among the hits of the day are Chobham Camp effects; Moses and Son's, Aldgate, &c.; till the characters arrive at the " Anchor of Hope," when the Fairy Queen appears, sending them to the Grand Palace of Neptune; finishing with a pantomimic tableau.

ASTLEY'S.

" Old Billy Button's Journey to Brentford" is the title of the pantomime. The curtain rises discovering the abode of the demon *Stoicap*, Guardian of the Magic Needle Here *Goldeye*, *Silvereye*, *Short*, *Stump*, *Whitechapel Knitting*, *Packing*, and *Darning* sprites are busily employed making the Magic Needle. The romantic Garden of Industry, on the Land of Perseverance, next presents golden windmills working—bees flattering round the hives—*Treebeck* in his glory—the entire fairy court at work, some churning, others knitting. A festive dance takes place. The *Queen* informs the court that she intends to stun a Christmas pantomime. The story now commences. *Billy Button* receives a letter for his vote, enclosing £10 for his journey to Brentford. After many mishaps with *Stitcher*, he dresses in his best, and starts for the livery stables. *Billy* tries to mount, but his horse begins kicking, and throws *Billy* sailing out for his life. *Goldeye* appears with the Mag'c Needle We now find ourselves at the hustings, in Brentford town. Speech making and heads breaking. At this particular moment *Billy Button* arrives. The *Ladies' Favourite* was engaged to take him to the hustings, which he does, and throws him there. The *Fairy Queen*, *Betty*, and *Timothy* then make their appearance, and are changed to *Harlequin* and *Columbine*; *Stitcher* to *Pantaloon*, and our old friend *Billy Button* to *Clown*. The pantomime finishes in an emblematical Bower of Industry.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

We resume our Illustrations of the progress of the Crystal Palace, with a representation of the workshop in which Extinct Animals modeled to the size of life from their remains, in living attitudes, are being prepared under the direction of the eminent physiologists and geologists who have this department under their control.

Hitherto we have been accustomed to wonder at or study these monsters of the old world, either in pictures of a small size, illustrating the descriptions of writers on the subject; or in museums where a vast fragmentary or an almost complete fossil skeleton, gave us a vague idea of these predecessors of the living family of nature. But at Sydenham we are not to be contented with either pictures or dry bones.

The Gardens and Park are sufficiently advanced to enable us to form a tolerably correct idea of the general plan in which Sir Joseph Paxton has endeavoured to produce a fitting foreground to his Palace.

The Palace stands upon the brow of a hill rising about 200 feet above the valley where the railroad, which is to be its principal feeder, creeps along almost unobserved.

On leaving the Central Transept (which is now rapidly approaching completion, all the arches being turned), the visitor descends a flight of granite steps 120 feet wide, which lead to the Upper Terrace. This terrace, 1700 feet long and 60 feet wide, margins the whole length along the base of the Building, between the wings, separated only by a sloping bed of turf, terminating at each end, by flights of steps, which lead to the wings now in progress Fifteen feet lower lies the Terrace Garden, which is reached by six flights of steps; it is bounded on the southern side by a stone balustrade, with numerous recesses, crowning the wall which supports the terrace: and, at each end, by the wings of the Palace, ending with two square towers, which appear to rise from projecting bastions. This Terrace Garden will be adorned with one central ornamental fountain, throwing out a *jet d'eau*; besides others of elliptic shape; as well as with statues, vases, rich colored flower-beds, shrubs, and trees, on which the shadows of the projecting transepts will fall. From the Terrace Garden, three flights of stone steps the side balustrades being adorned with statues and tazzas—will descend to a garden fifteen fee lower

From the tower which terminates the south wing, proceeds a covered way communicating with the railway station. Thus the visitor will be enabled at all seasons and leave the Palace, at all times, dry-shod. A central walk, ninety-six feet in breadth leads from the centre of the Terrace Garden through the lower garden, until it divides, and reuniting on the other side of a basin, 200 feet in diameter, continues on more than 3000 feet through a garden, which will be a grand-ful mixture of the English and Italian styles. Alongside the great walk will flow the water of the upper basins in a series of cascades, until at the extremity they fall over an open colonnade 240 feet long and 15 feet high, and rush into a winding bed of conti.ue us basins extending on each side the walk, more than half a mile in length, which will send forth from central groups, and surrounding tazzas many hundred spouting fountains. The extent of the ground in which these waters will be displayed, is much magnified by the ingenious treatment: broken ground, in mounds artificially winding in a most natural manner, crowned with forest trees, groves of rich evergreen shrubs, expanses of turf, intermingled with flowerbeds and stonework, give the effect and the solitude of miles of distance to a garden of a few thousand feet—In all about 300 acres. On ordinary occasions the basins will be filled with the gentle overflowings of the upper fountains pouring from the mouths of sea-monsters, just enough fountain and *jets d'eaux* to give life and freshness, and harmony to the scene. But it will be only on the great fête days that the vast streams of water will be unloosed; and, rushing upwards in a thousand spire-like streams, and dashing downward over their arched colonnades and rocky boundaries will make the whole extent of gardens and park resonant with the tumultuous murmuring of a volume of water only one-sixth less than that of the cataracts of Niagara.

On leaving the great basins, at every step the visitor will approach nearer—if not natural scenery, at any rate that which is best known as the English garden style. On a natural knoll near the railway, an ornamental iron colonnade has been erected, which will be covered with climbing roses, and other plants of similar habit; and from this centre, gorgeous in all the colours of our most beautiful flowers, walks will radiate in many directions, with here and there shrubs and trees, and arranged in harmonious group, at once pleasant to the eye of the mere pleasure-seeker, and interesting to the botanical student One of these winding paths will lead to a collection, now in progress of formation, of all the hardy trees and shrubs worth culture in this country, arranged according to the Jussieuian, or Natural System of Botany, and to a pool of about six acres which will receive, by open and secret channels, the waters of the larger basins. On this tidal pool, at a convenient distance from the spectators, islands of irregular shapes will be placed, and covered with luxuriant vegetation. On one of these islands will be placed, in natural attitudes, and amid appropriate vegetation, animals of the secondary, and others of the tertiary period; while opposite to each will be full-proportioned representations of the plants in which the remains of these vast beasts were found. To add to the illusion, the waters of the pool will rise and fall, partially submerging the amphibious inmates from three feet to eight feet alternately, during the playing of the great waters, after the manner of an actual tide. Thus, then we shall see, passing among the mazes of the Iguanodon, or monstrous lizard, thirty feet high, and a hundred feet long from snout to tip of tail. The Megatherium or monster Sloth, will appear in the act of climbing an antediluvian tree; huge Chelonians are to bask upon its banks. The Plesiosaur, with its reptile body and swan-like neck, will wallow in the mud; while the Brobignagian grandfather of turtles, gaping, shall frighten aldermen with ideas of retribution in its monstrous jaws

And so the visitor, exhausted with the marvels of ancient art and modern commerce and ingenuity, within the Building—satiated with palms and plantains, orange groves, and *Victoria Regia*—will be able to find refreshment amid the stately luxury of Italian gardens outside whence, step by step, descending amidst fountains of flowing waters, green turf, bright flowers, luxuriant shrubs, and stately trees, statues and vases, and other works of art, he may finally take refuge on the borders of an old English green, a coppice, or a woodland dell, wild enough to please the ghost of Robin Hood; unless he prefers to turn aside and study, in strata and strange beasts, the history of that old world before which the trophies and gods of Assyrian kings are but as of yesterday.

The Illustration upon the next page is engraved from a drawing by Mr. P. Delamotte.

"THE EXTINCT ANIMALS" MODEL-ROOM, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE (HISTORICAL PAINTING).—"ORESTES PURSUED BY THE FURIES."—PAINTED BY C. ROLT.

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZES.

THE presentation of Medals to the successful students of the Royal Academy took place on the 10th inst., in the Lecture-room; and, it being a Gold Medal year, the company was numerous.

In a short introductory address, the President, Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, adverted to the generally satisfactory quality of the works which had been submitted for competition, as speaking well for the prosperity of our School of Art. He then proceeded to the distribution of the Prizes.

The Gold Medal for Historical Painting was awarded to Mr. Charles Rolt.

The subject given for competition was "Orestes, pursued by the Furies (seen by him alone), is comforted by his Sister." The story, as told by Euripides in his tragedies of "Electra" and "Orestes," is as follows:—*Clytemnestra*, while *Agamemnon* is absent at the Trojan war, forms a guilty connection with *Ægisthus*, and her husband, on his return, is cruelly murdered by *Clytemnestra* and her paramour. *Orestes* would have shared his father's fate; but is privately conveyed to his uncle, the *King of Phocis*, while his sister *Electra* is married to a peasant, in order that she may never aspire to the throne. *Orestes*, upon arriving at the years of manhood, burning with the desire of avenging his father's death, visits Mycenæ, and, incited by his sister, murders the guilty pair. This crime meets with the punishment always supposed by the ancients to attend parricide. He is tormented by the Furies, who show him the apparition of his mother, with the bloody dagger, and point to the wound in her breast. The lines chosen for illustration are:—

Orestes. Ah mother! do not set thy Furies on me:
See how their fiery eyeballs glare in blood,
And wreathing snakes hiss in their horrid hair.
There, there, they stand ready to leap upon me.
Electra. Rest thee, poor brother, rest thee on thy bed
Thou seest them not, 'tis fancy's coinage all.
Orestes.—EURIPIDES (*Potter's Translation*).

Mr. Charles Rolt, the successful candidate, has previously received three medals in the subordinate classes. A glance at our Illustration will at once show how well he has merited his present distinction. The award was made unanimously.

Next was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Group in Plaster, the subject "The Death of Procris."

Labitur, et parvæ fugiunt cum sanguine vires.
Dum que aliquid spectare potest, me spectat.
OVID'S *Metamorphoses*, lib. vii., 27

Mr. Edgar George Papworth, to whom was awarded the gold medal for the model of the above subject, is a grandson of the distinguished sculptor Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A., of whose classic genius Mr. Papworth seems to have inherited no inconsiderable portion. He also carried off the First Silver Medal for the model of a single figure. If our memory serves us well, there has been only one other instance in the history of the Academy of the same person taking this double prize in the same year.

The Gold Medal for Architectural Design—subject "A Design for a Military College in honour of F.M. the Duke of Wellington," was awarded to Mr. Richard Norman Shaw. The building is intended to contain 1000 cadets, with the requisite officers and masters. The plan is in the form of a parallelogram, with wings projecting at the extremities; in the centre is a portico, approached by a double flight of steps, and leading into a hall of octagonal form, rising up into the central dome (in this hall spaces are left for frescoes, illustrative of

ROYAL ACADEMY. PRIZE (ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN).—DESIGN FOR A WELLINGTON COLLEGE, BY R. NORMAN SHAW.

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE (HISTORICAL SCULPTURE.)—"DEATH OF PROCRIS."—BY EDGAR G. PAPWORTH.

the life of the Duke of Wellington). The remainder of the principal floor is occupied by the dining-hall, chapel, lecture-theatre, library, model-room, laboratory, geological museum, infirmary, class and professor's rooms; as also houses for the governor, chaplain, medical attendant, masters, orderly officers, &c. The basement is devoted to the workshops, kitchens, and other offices; and nearly the whole of the upper floor to the dormitories. The style chosen is Italian; which, while admitting of great grandeur by means of the dome and portico, does not in any way interfere with an ample supply of windows, so essential to a building of a domestic character. A large parade-ground is provided in front (as shown in our View), enclosed by a wall and balustrade. This is a highly meritorious composition.

The Silver Medals were awarded as follows: For the best painting from life, to Mr. Joseph Powell; for the best painting from the living draped figure, to the same: and for the best drawing from life, to the same; for the second best drawing from life, to Mr. David N. Fisher; for the third best drawing, to Mr. Henry Garland; for the best model from life, to Mr. E. G. Papworth; for architecture—subject, "The Basement and First Columnar Order of the West Front of St. Paul's Cathedral"—to the one candidate, Mr Charles Arthur Legg; for the best drawing from the antique, to Mr. James Waight; for the second best, to Mr John H. Banks; for the third best, to Mr. Henry Gale; for the best model from the antique, to Mr John Adams; for the second best, to Mr. Edward Mitchell; for specimen of sciography (the science of shadows for architectural drawings), to Mr. John Charles L. Sparks

After the ceremony of distributing the medals had taken place, Sir Charles Eastlake delivered a well judged and ingenious discourse on the use and abuse of academic training—pointing out that however needful, nay, indispensable, is gradual study, the substitution of its results for the inventions of a healthy and poetical mind, must necessarily lead to the most enervating affectation.

MUSIC.

THE "MESSIAH."

The present state of Music in this country is not to be inferred from the condition of those of its branches which depend on the fashions of the day. The English musical stage, it is true, has fallen into a state of utter decay—indeed, it can scarcely be said to exist; and, among those classes by whom it might be supposed music would be most highly cultivated, it has become more a frivolous display of showy difficulties—an exhibition of vocal and manual dexterity, than a beautiful art, appealing, perhaps more strongly and immediately than any other, to our best sentiments and feelings. But look at Music in its loftiest form, as it is cultivated by the great body of the people of England: look at Sacred Music; and, in particular, look at the music of Handel. In the metropolis alone, and in the course of a single week—that which preceded Christmas—the "Messiah" has been thrice performed, in our greatest music halls, and in the presence of assemblages amounting to many thousands—assemblages not of the votaries of fashion, but of the middle classes, who may be regarded as the representatives of the nation. And, we observe, numerous performances of the same great work have taken place in the provinces. Nor is this anything extraordinary. Not only this mighty masterpiece, but the other principal works of the illustrious musician—"Samson," "Israel in Egypt," "Judas Maccabeus," "Saul," "Jephtha"—are daily becoming, more and more, household words among us; and thousands—we may say millions, are able to comprehend and feel their sublimity and beauty. Nay more, this grand and lofty music is not merely heard on great public occasions; it has entered into the bosoms of thousands of families, to whom, in their domestic circles, it affords the most delightful of their enjoyments. The effect of this is apparent in the state of musical publication. Edition after edition of the "Messiah" and other works of Handel follow each other in rapid succession, suited to the means of every class of purchaser; and, of the "Messiah" in particular, we may safely say that a greater number of copies have been circulated throughout England within the last ten years than during the whole previous period of a century since its composition. This knowledge and appreciation of the works of Handel has led to a similar knowledge of other great works of the same class. In proof of this it is only necessary to name the "Creation" of Haydn, the "Last Judgment" and "Crucifixion" of Spohr, and the "St. Paul" and "Elijah" of Mendelssohn—all foreign works, but more generally known and more fully appreciated in England than in the native country (pre-eminently musical as it has the character of being) of their composers. We lately had occasion to compare the present high and palmy state of the French opera with the decay and degradation of our own. But what of that, when, in a much loftier and more important branch of the art, we have so immensely the superiority? It is hardly credible, but it is true, that the "Creation" has had *two* performances in Paris in the space of half a century; and that none of the works of Handel, Spohr, or Mendelssohn, in their entire state, have ever been performed there at all! While this is the case, we may console ourselves for the inferiority of our national opera, and wait with tolerable patience for its revival.

Mr. Macfarren, in his preface to the new and valuable edition of the words of the "Messiah," just published by the Sacred Harmonic Society, expresses an opinion as to the length of time occupied by Handel in the composition of that most gigantic of works, in which we find it impossible to concur. From dates, in Handel's handwriting, on the original score, it appears that the manuscript was written between the 22nd of August and the 12th of September, 1741. "This mighty work," says Mr. Macfarren, "created to be the wonder of all ages, is thus shown to have been begun and ended in the incredibly short space of twenty-two days: and we have ample reason to believe that the composition was contemporaneous with the transcription, that *the whole was conceived and committed to paper with a speed almost extemporaneous*, and not, as we know to have been the case with Mozart and some other composers, whose music was conceived in form and in detail before a note was written." Now, we cannot believe this, simply because it is incredible; and we do believe that Handel adopted what is known to have been the common practice of great composers, those particularly who have been remarkable for rapid writing; that he meditated not only on the general design of the work, but upon the construction of the separate movements, and formed a distinct conception of the whole before putting pen to paper. Mozart, in one of his letters, describes this mental process with that *naïveté* which gives such a charm to his correspondence:—

> You say (he writes to a friend) you should like to know my way of composing, and what method I follow in writing works of some extent. I really can say no more on the subject than the following, for I myself know no more about it, and cannot account for it. When I am, as it were completely myself, entirely alone and of good cheer—say travelling in a carriage, or walking after a good meal, or during the night when I cannot sleep: it is on such occasions that my ideas flow best and most abundantly. Whence and how they come I know not, nor can I force them. The ideas which please me I retain in memory, and I am accustomed, as I am told, to hum them to myself. If I continue in this way, it soon occurs to me how I can turn this or that morsel to account, so as to make a good dish of it, that is to say, agreeably to the rules of counterpoint, the peculiarities of the different instruments, &c. All this fires my soul; and, provided I am not disturbed, my subject enlarges itself, becomes methodized and defined; and the whole though it be long, stands almost finished and complete in my mind, *so that I can survey it, like a fine statue or a beautiful picture, at a glance.* * * When I proceed to write down my ideas, I take out of the bag of my memory, if I may use the phrase, what has previously been collected in it in the way I have mentioned: for this reason, the committing to paper is done quickly enough; for everything, as I said before, is already finished, and it rarely differs on paper from what it was in my imagination.

The circumstances mentioned by Mr. Macfarren, in support of his opinion, amount only to presumption, not to positive evidence. When we consider the character of "The Messiah"—the sublimity of its subject, the entire originality of its design, the magnitude of its dimensions, the profundity and elaboration of its stupendous choruses, and the exquisite adaptation of every separate part to the general conception of the whole—we feel it utterly impossible to admit the supposition that a work so evidently the result of the deepest thought, as well as the highest genius, could have been a hasty, unpremeditated effusion produced in less time than was bestowed by Rossini or Donizetti on the slightest of their Italian operas

> "Qui quid mihi ostendis nisi, incredibile odi."

TAX ON IRISHMEN.—By the Rolls of Parliament, A.D. 1477, it appears Irishmen residing in London were subjected to the following scale of taxation: Irishmen having no lands, twopence out of every twenty shillings; Irishmen keeping houses, an annual duty of two shillings: and merchants, born in Ireland, thirteen and fourpence per annum.

RUSKIN ON ARCHITECTURE AND ART GENERALLY.*

(THIRD AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

In our two former articles (inserted on the 3rd and 17th instant) we have examined pretty closely the fundamental principles which Mr. Ruskin sets forth as the basis of his observations; and we have shown them to be repugnant to all hitherto received doctrines, and, as we conceive, irrational in themselves; whilst the assertions of fact by which they are illustrated, are singularly at variance with undoubted history. Mr. Ruskin's "Foundations" being thus untenable, it would be waste of time to discuss all the minor dogmas and whimsical fancies propounded by him; and, if we had consulted our own impulse, we should probably have closed his book finally with our last paper on the subject. In the cause of truth, however, we feel bound to persevere a little further with the task we have undertaken. The extent to which Mr. Ruskin's writings have been read and spoken of, and the sort of authority which he has obtained with a certain class of readers, shows that there is a large number of persons who attach great interest to the subjects of which he treats, and who, being without any previous knowledge of it, are open to being misled by those who speak much and confidently. And *certes*, Mr. Ruskin, gifted with an astounding volubility—a flow of words so rapid, so copious as, even in the reading, to make one hold the breath—lays down the law in a manner well calculated to impose upon the uninitiated, and almost to throw those gifted with "a little knowledge" off their guard. To dissent when Ruskin speaks is not to differ in opinion—that is an idea which could not be entertained for a moment; it is to disallow truth itself, to kick against fate, to be guilty of flat rebellion against orthodoxy, which is *Ruskinism*. And withering is the rebuke which all receive, who have ever ventured to say anything, or do anything, which does not accord with his canons of criticism. Vetruvius, Palladio, and all their followers, including Inigo Jones, Wren, Vanbrugh, and Chambers, are, of course, consigned to excoration, with all that pertains to the Renaissance; whilst, in Gothic, we do not find that there are any great masters, in Mr. Ruskin's judgment, with the exception alone of the architect of Mr Hope's church (chapel?) in Margaret-street, which we are assured, "challenges fearless comparison with the noblest work of any time," and which, "if either Holman Hunt or Millais could be prevailed upon to do, at least, some of the smaller frescoes," would, of course, be the grandest and most perfect thing of the kind in the world. What the name of the fortunate builder of this imposing structure may be, we unhappily do not know, and Mr. Ruskin does not tells us; but we are sorry when he holds out the cheering hope of a revival of Gothicism amongst us, that he should have thought it necessary, or in good taste, to deal such savage blows as he does against a most enthusiastic and indefatigable labourer, as well as writer, in the cause, recently deceased; and who, though living at the time the volume in which the remarks we refer to appeared (vol. i.) was published, was living in the darkness of mental sorrow, in the vale of tears and in the shadow of death. After quoting of poor Pugin, a passage from his "Remarks on Articles in the Rambler," Mr. Ruskin speaks after this style:—

> One might have put this man under a pix, and left him, one should have thought; but he has been brought forward and partly received as an example of the effect of ceremonial splendour on the mind of a great architect. It is very necessary, therefore, that all those who have felt sorrow at this, should *know at once that he is not a great architect, but one of the smallest possible conceivable architects;* and that by his own account and setting forth of himself.

Mr. Ruskin then quotes a passage in which Pugin laments his disappointments and shortcomings in his darling profession, exclaiming: "I believe, as regards architecture, few men have been so unfortunate as myself. *I have passed my life in thinking of fine things, and studying fine things, designing fine things, and realising very poor ones.* I have never had the chance of producing a single fine ecclesiastical building, except my own church, where I am both paymaster and architect; but anything else—either for want of adequate funds, or injudicious interference and control, or some other contingency—is more or less a failure," and then instances particularly the case of St George's, which he says "was spoilt by the very limited sum laid down by the committee, that it was to hold 3000 persons *on the floor at a limited price; in consequence, height, proportion, and everything was sacrificed to meet these conditions*;" instances, also, the case of Kirkham Church, which "was spoiled through several hundred pounds being reduced on the original estimate. To effect this which was a great sum in proportion to the entire cost, the area of the church was contracted, the walls lowered, tower and spire reduced, the thickness of the walls diminished, and stone arches omitted."

For these remarks—which Mr. Ruskin does not understand, but which we contend to be very sensible in principle (with details of calculation we have nothing to do)—Pugin is ridiculed by the author of the "Stones of Venice" in a style more remarkable for coarseness than acrimony. "Let his ineffableness be assured of this, once for all," he says, "that no difficulty or restraint ever happened to a man of real powers." And then, after criticising parts of the building (St. George's), he asks, was it "in pecuniary embarrassment" that so and so was done? and answers, "Not so; but in mere incapacity of better things." Adding:—

> There is much in this man, if he were rightly estimated, which one might both regard and profit by: he has a most sincere love for his profession—a hearty, honest enthusiasm for piscinæ and piscinas; and though he will never design so much as a pix or piscina thoroughly well, yet better than most of the experimental architects of the day. Employ him, by all means, *but on small work.* Expect no real ideal of him; but no one, at present, can design a better finial—that is an exceedingly beautiful one over the western door of St. George's; and there is some spirit in the grotesqueness and activity of tails, in the supporting figures at the imposts. Only do not allow his good design ng of finials to be employed as an evidence in matters of divinity, nor thence deduce the incorruptibility of Protestantism and Art, &c.

With much more of sectarian pedantry, Mr. Ruskin constantly indulges; and which we are fain to attribute to that which he has laid down as one of the essential features of the true Gothic genius, viz., "disturbed imagination."

But we will have done with purely architectural questions, and consent, by way of leave-taking, to go with Mr. Ruskin into some of the general fields of art. It appears that the purpose of the Appendix we have last quoted from, and of some other passages in various parts of the work, is to show the connection between religious feeling and art. What Mr. Ruskin's notions of religion, in the gross, may be, it is difficult to discover; but, in the special passage before us, we do not fail to discover the intention to set up Protestantism in antagonism to Romanism, and the compatibility of the association between Protestantism and Art distinctly asserted. How are we astonished, therefore, when, in the second volume, we find him coming out with such a terrible announcement as is comprehended in the following passage:—

> The more I have examined this subject, the more dangerous I have found it to dogmatise respecting the character of art which is likely, at a given period, to be most useful to the cause of religion. One great fact first meets me. I cannot answer for the experience of others, but *I never yet met with a Christian whose heart was thoroughly set upon the world to come, and so far as human judgment could pronounce, perfect and right before God, who cared about art at all.* I have known several very noble Christian men who loved it intensely, &c; but still, the general fact is indeed so, that *I have never known a man who seemed altogether right and calm in faith, who seriously cared about art.*

The presumption and impertinence of this remark almost surpass belief;—it certainly defies comment. It need hardly be remarked, that

(*Continued on page 604.*)

* "The Stones of Venice." By John Ruskin. Vol. II. "The Sea Stories." Vol. III. "The Fall." Smith, Elder and Co.

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(Continued from page 603.)

to have justified Mr. Ruskin to himself, in propounding it, he must have considered himself as infallible a judge in matters of religion as of art; and, all we can say is, that if he is as shallow and wrong-headed in his theology as in what relates to art, we should be sorry to have him for our religious teacher. Where, besides at Venice, he has had an opportunity of picking up art-knowledge, we do not know; but he is constantly putting forth the most extraordinary assertions, as if for the very purpose of making people stare. For instance, he says:—

I believe that the four painters who have had, and still have, the most influence, such as it is, on the ordinary Protestant Christian mind, are Carlo Dolci, Guercino, Benjamin West, and John Martin. Raffaelle, much as he is talked about, is, I believe, in very fact, rarely looked at by religious people, much less his master, or any of the truly great religious men of old. But a smooth Magdalen of Carlo Dolci, with a tear on each cheek, or a Guercino Christ or St. John, or a Scripture Illustration of West, or a black cloud with a flash of lightning in it of Martin's, rarely fails of being vastly, often deeply, felt, for the time.

Now, so far to the contrary, we will make bold to affirm that of all the old masters the one which is best known and appreciated in Protestant England, even in religious subjects, is Raffaelle—whose cartoons and Bible subjects generally have been copied amongst us times out of number, whose innumerable studies of the "Virgin and Child" are one or more of them familiar to the merest tyro in art, and whose masterly and practical genius in story-painting is to no small extent appreciated amongst us. The next best-known master, perhaps, is Leonardo da Vinci, by the prints of his "Lord's Supper;" and after him, Correggio, the Carracci, Rembrandt, and Murillo. Both Carlo Dolci and Guercino are comparatively unknown in England. As for West and Martin, more so; indeed they are of too recent date to be admitted as illustrative of art-predilections, which generically cannot be considered as of yesterday's date.

Mr. Ruskin pretends to classify all the artists of various schools, down to our own time, in a peculiar order of merit. The reader may judge of the amount of judgment and taste displayed in making the selection when he finds that "Murillo, Zurburan, Camillo Procaccini, Rembrandt, and Teniers, all naturally belong to the third and lowest class; also Salvator Rosa, Carravaggio, and Correggio: the characteristics of this class being described thus:—

This last class perceive and imitate evil only. They cannot draw the trunk of a tree without blasting and shattering it, nor a sky except covered with stormy clouds; they delight in the beggary and brutality of the human race; their colour is for the most part subdued or lurid, and the greatest spaces of their picture occupied by darkness.

Correggio gets a good wigging for his "Antiope," in the justness of which it may be possible to concur, without, at the same time, forgetting the divine character of his Madonnas and Saints, the sublimity of his "Passion in the Garden," or the touching sadness of his "Magdalen." But what are we to say when we find Murillo also dragged out at the author's cart's-tail—not on account of his "Madonnas" or religious subjects (these are passed over as beneath notice), but for his "Beggar and Peasant Boys;" in which he is brought into comparison with our own W. Hunt, who, we are assured, is vastly his superior. With all admiration for Mr. Hunt's clever pencil, we have too much respect for his modesty and judgment to believe that he will feel flattered by the comparison upon such authority. As a sample, however, of Ruskinism in what relates to the feeling and elegancies of art, take his observations on Murillo's "Beggar Boys," forming part of our Dulwich Collection, a picture which has, up to this period, been universally admired for its wonderful truth, life, and suggestive sympathy:—

But look (he says) at those two ragged and vicious vagrants that Murillo has gathered out of the street. You smile at first, because they are eating so naturally, and their roguery is so complete. But is there anything else than roguery there? or was it well for the painter to give his time to the painting of those *repulsive and wicked children?* Do you feel moved with any charity towards children as you look at them? Are we the least more likely to take any interest in ragged-schools, or to help the next pauper child that comes in our way, because the painter has shown us a cunning beggar feeding greedily? Mark the choice of the artist. He might have shown hunger in other ways, and given interest even to this act of eating by making the face wasted or the eye wistful. [How sentimental!] But he did not care to do so. He delighted merely in the disgusting manner of eating, the food filling the cheek; the boy is not hungry, else he would not turn round to talk and grin as he eats.

And, then, as if this were not enough of namby-pambyism, he adds:—

But observe another point in the lower figure. It lies so, that the sole of the foot is turned towards the spectators, not because it would have lain less easily in another attitude, but that the painter might draw and exhibit the grey dust engrained in the foot. Do not call this painting of nature; it is mere delight in foulness. The lesson, if there be any in the picture, is not one what the stronger. We all know that a beggar's bare foot cannot be clean; there is no need to thrust its degradation into the light, as if no human imagination were vigorous enough for its conception.

We must add, in conclusion, that the work abounds in engraved illustrations of decorative features in Venetian architecture, which in themselves are highly interesting.

Some of the critical remarks upon these subjects, and upon many of the smaller points of formative beauty, are ingenious and discriminative, and such as we can often concur in. But even these lose much of their value in our estimation from the impossibility of going hand in-hand with the author in the broader fields of criticism, in which they are but the stray flowers.

COSTUME OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, WITH THE NEW COURT MANTLE.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Before we describe the General Fashions for the New Year, we must glance at the most superb item of the day, "the Court Mantle;" the choice of which has been a matter of greater difficulty than can be imagined by those unacquainted with the importance of the High Court of Fashion. The decree was delayed until the carrying of it into effect can only be ensured by the most extraordinary exertion; but (says our Correspondent) the gravity of the question, it is true, necessitated this tardiness. First, it was necessary to consider whether there should be a mantle of a particular shape for the Empress; another for the wives of the Ambassadors; another for those of the senators; and, lastly, one for the simple mortals of the most. Next, was the description of material to be regulated—what was to be the length? The latter specially occupied several sittings. Finally, after many speeches and smart replies, the matter was agreed on; and the day was gained by the great "Equality" party, who caused its powerful voice to be heard even in the august and aristocratic assembly at the Tuileries. The trains are to be of equal length for all ladies, whether they be Ambassadresses; wives of Ministers, of Senators, or of Councillors of State: the Empress alone will have the privilege of a longer train. Only the members of the Imperial family are authorised to wear the ornament of the Bee. Prince Napoleon, the son of Jerome, has adopted Bees of gold, as ornaments to the whips of his postilions and grooms.

The materials most used for the Court Mantle are velvet, plain or spangled; or watered silk, old style; cloth of gold or silver. Nearly all are ornamented with rich embroidery, and with a trimming on the edge, either in lace or feathers. The great difficulty will be how to wear this garment, and to raise or lift up the train on the left arm. There are professors who advertise to teach this accomplishment: there will also, doubtless, be several schools.

In our Illustration we have adopted a costume of the Empress—not the first, but that which will enable our readers best to appreciate the new garment. The Mantle is of green velvet embroidered with gold, with a border ornamented with a tress of gold lace; Dress with three volants of lace of gold and puffings (*Bouillonnes*), held in by diamonds. Diadem of diamonds, and a feather rolled at the back of the head.

We have little in the way of general novelty; for so much attention has been devoted to the Court Mantle, that the other parts of ladies' dress have been comparatively neglected.

The dresses which are to be worn under the mantle are necessarily of great richness. Lace and gold and silver are considered to assort well with this superb mantle. We have seen some silks with volants of cut open-work; and embroidered in gold, so as to imitate lace made of gold. There are three volants thus ornamented. The front of the body and the trimming of the sleeves are cut in the same way. These dresses are of enormous price; others are made of cloth of gold or silver. The ground is entirely gold or silver, with either a continuous pattern, or detached bunches of flowers, which rise from the ground of the stuff in uniform, or in one colour, or mixed colours; and the golden threads reappear so as to constitute ornaments in the midst of the flowers, or in the more brilliant portions of the pattern. Dresses for balls are composed of light material, such as gauze, in which silver predominates; the patterns being either detached bunches of flowers, scattered flowers, or stripes running along the volants; or, finally, a gauze entirely of silver. The latter, however, resembles, in some degree, the gauze which is put over vases and gilt time-pieces, to preserve them from dust.

Descending from the costumes of the Court, we find volants never so much worn as at present; and the fullness of dresses carried to the extreme. A few dresses of plain stuffs, without patterns, are seen; but they are trimmed on the front. Thus, we have seen a chestnut-coloured dress (which, together with red currant, are the colours in fashion) trimmed with two bands, of the width of the hand, of plush of the same colour; five bows, with hanging ends, fill up the vacant space. The body is also trimmed with wide bands, and bows similar to those of the petticoat, and they serve to close it in front. The sleeves are trimmed at the edge, and on the inside of the arm, with a similar plush. At present nearly all the trimmings of bodies of dresses are placed on flat, varying from the point of the body, ascending the front up to the shoulder, getting gradually larger, and coming down on the back, following the small side-seam. The Basquine forms the continuation of this kind of ornament, which is called "braces," and forms a kind of trimming for the back, which, since the berthe has been laid aside, has been entirely flat.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Silk taffetas Bonnet, chestnut-colour, with bunches of flowers in velvet

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

of various colours. Velvet Mantle, trimmed with sable fur; sleeves closed. Gloves lavender. Dress, Gros-de-Tours.

ROBNET—back part of velvet, with three rows of lace, the second falling back, and ornamented with two feathers, rolled. Visiting Mantle, or cloak, of black velvet, with two volants of lace. The head (or hood) is trimmed with a ruche of satin ribbon; two bows ornament the shoulders. The upper volant falls down nearly on the head of the second volant. The head is also ornamented with a ruche, similar to the first, and with two bows also starting from each side. The sleeve is pretty short, and is trimmed with the same lace as the upper volant. Dress of damask, or plain brocatelle.

We have already spoken of these trimmings, and now give a charming costume, the volants of which are ornamented with a band of feathers of the same colour as the dress; upon a costume of shot, or two colours, this trimming is of corresponding hues.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Dec.	29·882	41·7	32·8	37·7	— 0·7	87	N.W.	0.00
,, 24	29·881	42·5	32·7	37·3	— 0·8	86	N.E.	0.00
,, 25	29·767	43·2	34·0	38·5	— 0·5	93	N.E	0.00
,, 26	29·647	40·5	31·3	35·7	— 10·1	84	CALM.	0.00
,, 27	29·520	40·4	30·1	35·1	— 8·8	78	N.E.	0.03
,, 28	29·320	34·0	26·7	29·1	— 8·3	93	N.W.	0.01
,, 29	30·270	31·9	20·0	25·2	— 12·0	74	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29·91 inches at the beginning of the week to 29·33 inches by the afternoon of the 22rd; increased to 30·23 inches by the afternoon of the 25th; decreased to 29·33 inches by the afternoon of the 27th: increased to 30·27 inches by the morning of the 29th; and decreased to 30·15 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.050 inches.

The temperature of the week has been low. The highest was 41·9° on Fr day; it decreased to 35° early in the morning of the 24th, increased to 39·5° by 1h p.m., then declined to 29° by the morning of Christmas-day, increased to 37° during the day; the night was very cold; the temperature declined to 21° by the morning of the 26th; the day was very cold; the point 29° was not reached till 9h p.m., and then further increased to 36° by 9h p.m.; but afterwards declined to 26° by the morning of the 27th; rose then to 34°; declined to 26·5° by the 28th; increased to 34° by 2h p.m. The night following was bitterly cold; the temperature at 9h a.m., on the 29th was as low as 20°, and 31·9° was the highest reached during the day.

The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week. On Christmas-day the decrease was 5·4°; on the 26th and 29th it exceeded 10°; and on the 29th it was 12° in defect.

The mean temperature of a fortnight ending 1860, was 35·3°; that of the 27th of December in 1838, was 28·6°, the 28th in 1840, was 29·1°; the 29th in 1840, was 29·4°; in 1839 it was 31·7° on the 29th.

The mean temperature of the week was 31°, which is 6·2° below the average of the same week in 40 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 21·9°, being the difference between the highest on the 23rd, and the lowest on the 29th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 9·4°.

Snow fell on the 27th and 28th.

Lewisham, Dec. 30, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The births of 1545 children were registered within the week ending December 24, in the metropolitan districts: of these, 800 were boys, and 745 were girls. The deaths registered in the week numbered 1209—exceeding the estimated number by 149. In this increase is partly due to a number of inquests which have been held within the quarter, and not returned till the last week; but chiefly from the coldness of the weather. The number of deaths among children was 7 (average, 560); and among adults was 878 (average, 618) so that the increased coldness has most severely affected adults. During the week there were 7 fatal cases registered of the respiratory disease, exceedingly few of these, 183 were from bronchitis, and 110 from pneumonia. In the zymotic class of diseases, hooping-cough was fatal in 63 cases. There were 19 deaths from diarrhœa, of which none occurred in the south, but 5 in the north, or central districts, out of a population of 1,260,679, in the east districts there were 7, out of a population of 485,522; and in the south districts 3, out of a population of 616,849.

THE ALBERT-PARK MOVEMENT.—It is rumoured that the Government are not indisposed to grant £250,000 towards the estimate of the cost of the Park, viz. £280,000, leaving the balance to be supplied by the locality. The idea of an improvement rate, exceedingly small or lengthened period, which, as the money will not be required immediately, will not be overburthensome to the ratepayers. The land to be purchased will be taken, according to the Parliamentary notice, in the parishes of St. Mary, Islington, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington—in all about 620 acres. The plans will be deposited for public inspection at the parish clerks' in St. Mary, Islington, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington, this day.

INCREASE OF PAY TO THE CITY POLICE.—The increase of pay which the chief Commissioner has so long urged on the Court of Aldermen has at length been obtained. The rise is general, and the scale is as follows:—Sergeants, £1 2s. to £1 10s.; serjeants, £1 4s. to £1 8s.; first-class privates, £1 2s. to £1 4s.; second ditto, £1 to £1 2s. The inspector of the reserve men is raised from £3 10s. to £3 15s., and the detectives from £1 8s. to £1 10s. The change takes place on the 1st of January, 1854, after which period, it is said, stringent regulations will be adopted as to the probationary men and new entrants. The candidates must be five feet eight inches in height, and not have more than two children at the period of entering; and the person offering himself will be expected to satisfy the inspectors of his intention of taking permanent service, with a view to promotion in the force.

GREAT AND NUMEROUS FIRES.—A very large fire took place on Friday week, at Esher, when the extensive premises known as the Royal Paper Mills, belonging to Messrs. Murray and Co., were nearly destroyed. The damage is said to be over £100,000.——On Christmas-day, the Blue Anchor tavern, in Whitechapel-road, was much damaged by a fire, which, it is supposed, also suffered by burglars, as the vessels, and the effect of the water thrown by the fire-engines ——On Monday morning a large building, No. 200, Upper Thames-street, consisting of eight floors, sixty feet deep by forty feet wide, was completely destroyed, leaving nothing but the bare walls standing. The warehouse was occupied by Mr. Lunster, wholesale stationer and rag-merchant, and much damage was done to the neighbouring houses. The extent of the fire is at least several thousand of pounds.

The firemen of the various offices were very much actively engaged from five p.m. on Tuesday until nearly noon on Wednesday, there having been during that period not fewer than eight fires in various parts of the metropolitan district. One was at Camberwell, another in the Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green; a third, in North-street, Manchester-square; a fourth in Brick-lane, Bethnal-green. One occurred near the Royal Naval School, New Cross, of considerable extent, in the premises of Messrs. Lee and Co., brickmakers. Another fire took place in Culling-street, City. It broke out in the third floor, but was confined to that portion of the premises. An alarming explosion of gas took place in the premises of Mr. G. Bates, straw-bonnet maker, Whitechapel road. The gas exploded with such force as to cast the ceiling down, and to set the flooring on fire. The flames were soon extinguished, but not until considerable damage was done.

On Thursday morning another great fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Bunnett, upholsterer, in Great Winchester-street, London-wall—the building and contents nearly destroyed, and much damage done to six neighbouring houses. The same day, another fire took place in the St. John's Infant Schools, Horsleydown. A shed, which did much damage, was at Mr. Baker's, a pastry-cook, in Great Chapel-street, Westminster. A fourth was in Church-street, Bethnal-green-road; and a fifth at a cartwright's, in Mansell-street. Another occurred, at the last, in the four lives were in peril; but the conductor of the Royal Society's escape quickly attended, and took three children from the first-floor window, and thus passed their mother down stairs in safety.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, December, 1853.—Newspapers addressed to the British possession of Acera, on the west coast of Africa, will be forwarded by the Contract Mail Packet free of postage, provided they are posted in conformity with the general regulations applicable to newspapers sent through the post to British colonies and countries beyond sea. Upon each newspaper addressed to Dutch Accra, a rate of twopence must be paid in advance.

TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN ST. MARYLEBONE.—On Monday Mr. Austin again attended at the board-room of the workhouse, and was occupied for nearly three hours in reading over the depositions which have been taken in the case of the infant Walsh. No fresh evidence was gone into, and the inquiry was adjourned until Monday next.

THE WINDBOUND.—Easterly and north-easterly winds have now prevailed for some days, and it is, therefore, certain that a large fleet of homeward-bound vessels must be detained in the shops of the Channel. It is desirable that the Government should despatch vessels to their assistance. Many are doubtless in want of provisions and stores of one kind or other.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT, ON JAN. 31, 1854.—WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty he d a Privy Council at three o'clock this afternoon; present, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Earl Granville, Lord Cranworth, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. W E. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 3rd of January until Tuesday, the 31st of January, 1854; and a proclamation was issued summoning Parliament to meet on that day for the despatch of public business.

REUNION DES ARTS.—This society had its last meeting of the season on Wednesday evening, at their rooms, in Harley-street. There was an excellent concert of chamber music, vocal and instrumental. The singers were Madame Amedel, Miss Ternan, Miss Messent, and Signor Ciabatta, who performed several favourite opera airs and concerted pieces. Beethoven's Trio in E flat, for the pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, was played by Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Ries, and M. Paque.

SOIREE AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A soirée was given on Wednesday by this society, which was numerously attended. On the tables were a variety of models of inventions and machinery and the useful arts, a superb collection of frozen, objects in porcelain, parian, and the finer kinds of pottery, whilst the walls were covered with exquisite engravings and richly-coloured prints, done by the process of chromolithography. Next were twelve flower subjects, executed by the "Naturselbstruck" process, and combining, with the accuracy that belongs to this process alone, the most beautiful variety of tint. The English specimens were those of Dr. Brunson before mentioned, and one or two sent in by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, who have patented the art in this country under the name of Nature-printing. With the aid of "Naturselbstruck," as the process is termed, the rarest leaf, or the most unique fossil may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. In the department of chromolithography it is satisfactory to know that the finest specimens are those of our own artists. The specimens shown by Vincent Brookes, Leighton Rowney, and Baxter, have all the brilliancy and delicacy of paintings, and did fair justice to the extensive use of pictures in the interior decoration of working men's house.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Messrs. Grieve and Telbin have added to the attractions of their admirable panorama of the "Ocean Hall," some striking views in the Arctic Regions, which, besides their pictorial merit, possess the additional merit of authenticity, being chiefly, we are informed, taken from the sketches of Captain Ingleheld, of her Majesty's ship *Phœnix*. These scenes give a better idea of the dangerous and the strange mode of life in these inhospitable regions than pages of description; and some of the episodes are extremely effective, as, for instance, that of the death of a bear, and that of the Christmas merry-making of a ship's crew. The representation of the aurora borealis, and the imminent peril of the ship of being crushed amongst icebergs, are remarkably fine scenic presentations.

ROBBERY OF BIRDS FROM ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—Three white birds and one black one have been stolen from the ornamental water in St. James's-Park, the property of the Ornithological Society. The society have issued a notice offering a reward of £5 for the capture and conviction of the guilty party.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The committee of this institution held their usual weekly meeting on Friday week. Fifty-five men, belonging to vessels shipwrecked on the coast, were reported to have been relieved and forwarded to their homes. The committee considered the cases of eleven widows and fourteen orphans, and seventeen mariners applying for help. Among the several cases £80 0s. 6d. was awarded. The attention of the committee was called to the conduct of Captain Ludlow, of the American ship *Monmouth*, in rescuing the survivors of the ship *Meridian*, 104 in number, wrecked on the island of Amsterdam, from whence he took them to the Mauritius. The following minute was carried unanimously:—That this committee views with feelings of admiration the conduct of Captain Ludlow, of the *Monmouth*, in standing on and off for nine days until he had rescued every sufferer from the island, and his benevolent care of them while on board his ship, considering the circumstances in which he exerted himself in the cause of humanity did honour both to his character as a sailor and a man,—do therefore award to him the gold medal of this institution, the estimate of which is £20.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.—On Tuesday, the annivesrary dinner of this excellent institution was celebrated at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported by Mr. Sheriff Wallis, and many other friends of the charity. The report was read, and approved of in the usual way, and nearly £3000 were added, by subscription, to the funds of the society.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.—In consequence of the severe frost which prevailed during the early part of the week, the ice in St. James's park, Hyde park, Kensington-gardens, and the Royal Botanic Society's men were in attendance with their dredges, and did all in their power to confine the skaters to the borders of juveniles, with a sprinkling of adults, have assembled each day since Monday. The Royal Humane Society's men were in attendance with their dredges, and did all in their power to confine the skaters to the borders of juveniles, with a sprinkling of adults, have assembled each day since Monday. The ice considered most safe. On the upper part of the Serpentine there were also several persons engaged in the pursuit of pleasure on the ice, and a still greater number were occupied in the Round Pond in Kensington-gardens. On Tuesday and Wednesday, there were several immersions, but fortunately no life was lost.

SUDDEN BREAK UP OF THE FROST.—On Friday morning the Parks presented a very melancholy aspect as compared with the previous days. On the frozen waters of St. James's, Hyde, and Regent's Parks, as also Kensington-gardens, but a few solitary individuals were to be found. At seven o'clock on Thursday night the thermometer stood at 9h degrees, having previously been at 16°. From that hour the mercury rose rapidly, the wind changing from N.N.W. to W.S.W. during the night. Early in the morning a fall of rain took place, with the mercury change at 6h. 5m. A rapid thaw then commenced, the wind bearing during the entire morning S. by S.W. On Friday evening, however, the frost again set in.

MEMORANDA OF THE SEASON.

CHRISTMAS BEEF FROM WINDSOR.—On Tuesday Mr. Minton, butcher, of Peascod-street, Windsor, was honoured with the commands of the Queen to dispatch a handsome present of Christmas beef to his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, at Brussels. Mr. Minton selected portions of an extraordinary Hereford ox, fed on the Flemish Farm, near Windsor. The Prince's ox was exhibited at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, when it was highly commended. It was purchased, by competent judges, to be one of the finest specimens of beef ever slaughtered.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—The 1st of January falling on a Sunday, her Majesty's customary New Year's gifts to the poor in Whitehall on New Year's morning will be distributed on Monday next, in the Riding-house, Windsor Castle. The gifts consist of beef and plum-pudding, and 25 per cent added to the subscriptions of the poor in the purchase of coals for the winter. The gifts are delayed by grants from the Lord Steward's and Lord Chamberlain's departments. The distribution takes place in the presence of her Majesty and the Royal family, and is under the superintendence of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, chaplain to the Queen, and a committee.

THE CHRISTMAS RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The amount of Christmas traffic on all the leading metropolitan railways appears to have considerably exceeded that of any former year. On the London and North Western, during the period called the "Christmas week," there passed down the line 97,000 parcels and Christmas presents, and up 12,250 for distribution throughout London, exclusive of many thousands of parcels coming by goods trains. Last year, on this line the down parcels were 78,000, and the up 12,000. In the passenger traffic there was a corresponding increase. The Great Western conveyed, exclusively on the goods traffic, 16,000 parcels and presents by their down passenger trains to all parts of the west, and 13,000 from the west up. The Great Northern disembogued from King's-cross 10,000 parcels up, and also 10,000 down, by trains exclusive of goods trains; and the Eastern Counties, in four days, carried 15,000 parcels up from the agricultural districts, and about half that number down. In each case special arrangements were made on a large scale for the speedy transmission of these Christmas cargoes.

THE METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES.—On Christmas-day the inmates of the different metropolitan and suburban workhouses were liberally regaled with Christmas fare. A comparison of the present with last year shows a tendency to increase in the amount of metropolitan pauperism, although there are only three inmates less in the amount of that increase is at present considerable. In St. Pancras alone there is an increase of 1576 persons receiving relief. The total number receiving relief is at present 44,000.

GIFT OF A MARRIAGE PORTION.—On Tuesday the annual draw for a marriage gift of £100, left by Mr. Henry Raine, the founder of Raine's Charity, St. George's-in-the East, took place at the asylum, in Turkey-street, Old Gravel-lane. The charity educates fifty boys and fifty girls. After leaving the school, they go out to service, and when twenty-two, they are eligible to receive the marriage portion. There are frequently five or six candidates; on this occasion there was only one. She was an orphan, and had been in the service of the Rev. Mr. Quekett. She had a very excellent testimonial from the reverend gentleman, and at once obtained the gift. Should she get a suitor, he must be approved of by the trustees, when she will be married on the 1st May, the day being celebrated throughout the parish. The whole of the 100 children, with the trustees, are to be present in the church. The founder was, in 1719, an extensive brewer in the parish.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. P., of Manchester, is aggrieved that we did not publish the result of the Chess Match last week, and "has no doubt the omission was intentional." A. B. C., who wrote to inquire whether checkmate could be given when only the two kings were left on the board, is equally sure that we were actuated by "personal motives" in not replying to his inquiry at once. When M. P. learns that the match did not terminate until late on Wednesday night, and the result was not communicated to us until mid-day on Thursday, and A. B. C. is to d that his important query reached us on Friday evening; and both are instructed that the "form" containing the Chess articles goes to press many hours before that time (without which they would probably receive their copies of the paper on Monday instead of Saturday morning), we hope they will relieve their minds of all unchristian surmises, and believe that the conductors of a newspaper like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are quite as much interested in a [illegible] as the readers are themselves.

A. B. C., Cheltenham.—It would be extremely difficult for either party to claim checkmate under such circumstance. See our notice to M. P.

NAUTILUS.—In sending Solutions of the Problems and Enigmas, it is sufficient for Correspondents to attach their initials, or any signature they please; but all other communications must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, or no notice whatever will be taken of them.

FRERES.—The *Chess Players' Chronicle* for January, we observe, contains a list of the British Chess-clubs. You should send the account of your newly-formed society to the Editor.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 514 (by Hungarus), C. B., Ashby; Ignotus, Dorcas, J. T. Y., J. K. B., F. N., P. P. H., W. H. T. A., Manly, Guilelmus, J. P., are correct.

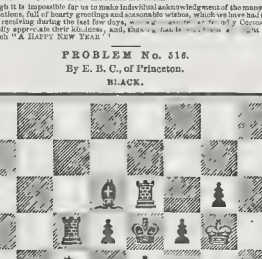
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 515 (by Grange) are received from D. Civis, Mercator, W. P., W. Tran Bun, Old Jack, J. K. B., J. T. Y., T. T., of Hanworth; C. A. M., St. Bees; Barrows, Jacket Shrewsberry, F. P. Hall, Guilelmus, J. P., H. F. N., G. R., Omicron, Victoria, Gemmer Cartes, Fulle-Chess, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** Although it is impossible for us to make individual acknowledgment of the many pleasant communications, full of hearty greetings and amusing criticisms, which we have had the gratification of receiving during the last few days, we [illegible] Correspondents that we fully appreciate their kindness, and thank them heartily [illegible] cordially wish to each "A HAPPY NEW YEAR!"

PROBLEM No. 516.

By E. B. C., of Plumstead.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND LOWENTHAL.

This remarkable contest, after lasting nearly three months, and presenting in that time the most extraordinary vicissitudes, perhaps, ever seen in a Chess Match, came to a close on Wednesday night, the 21st inst., the final score giving

Harrwitz	..	..	..	11
Löwenthal	..	..	..	10
Drawn	..	..	..	12

Such a result may well have astonished everybody. To us who have witnessed the games in progress, and have carefully examined them in detail afterwards, it seemed, at first, incredible. That, in a great match, one player should win a number of games at the beginning, and his opponent gain a larger number by better play afterwards, and thus win the battle, would not much surprise us: we have seen such things before. But here the case is widely different. We see the Hungarian, at one period of the match, win seven games in succession; at another, absolutely throw away, after winning them, double that number every one of which a player of half his skill could have scored. We have seen him, even in the last few games, so completely out-manœuvre his adversary, that the victory has actually trembled on a single move, and yet be missed it; nay, even in the last game of all, when they stood 10 and 10, and excitement had reached its highest point, we find him acquire a position so decidedly superior that his friends present considered the match won; and again before that in his adversary's lap! What is the solution of all this? How is it that a player can come within a move of winning a game, and of a game of winning a match, and lose both? A dozen conjectures are offered us, all more or less wide of the mark. What does the Hungarian himself say? Let us hear him. Mr. Löwenthal attributes his defeat mainly to the twenty minutes' limitat on on each move. Well, we believe the restriction had a disastrous influence on his play; and that, freed from this irritating limitation, he would have won the match, after gaining so fine a start, and having two games tacked to his score; but this does not meet the difficulty. There were, undoubtedly, instances where the situation required more than twenty minutes; but there were more where he might have won to a certainty, if, instead of taking only two minutes, he had reflected for five. We are not more satisfied with his plea of "nervous excitement." Some allowance must of course be made for it—but Mr. Harrwitz, who had to fight a painfully up-hill battle, had much more cause to be nervous than Mr. Löwenthal had.

No, the real truth appears to be this: Mr. Löwenthal's *best* play is superior to Mr. Harrwitz's *best*; but, while the former sometimes sinks to a knock beneath the topmost force, the latter has the faculty—a rare one, in a match—of always playing up to the mark when it is required. The former, by ingenious combinations, or some happy inspiration, acquires a winning position, and then, through one unlucky blunder, loses more than he has gained. The latter, without an attempt at combination worthy the name, often without any apparent endeavour, even, to gain advantages, undismayed by any peril he may be in, plays coolly on, biding the time when his enemy will relax, and, when he does, steps in, and wins or draws the game. Taking the games all through the contest, we believe it will be found that this gave the general characteristics of the two competitors. Exceptions, of course, present themselves. The Hungarian has won a few games right off; and his antagonist, in two or three instances, played timidly and unskilfully. In the match, however, the games prove, we think, indisputably, Mr. Löwenthal to be the finer, the more learned, and more finished player; and Mr. Harrwitz the surer, the more powerful, and the more dangerous one. Appended is the concluding game of the Match. (Since writing this, we hear that Mr. L. has challenged Mr. H. to play another match for the same stake, but without a limitation to the number of moves.)

GAME THE LAST.

(Sicilian opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	24. K R takes B	Q to her B sq
2. B to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	25. Q R to K sq	Q R to Q 4th
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	26. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th
4. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. P to Q B 4th	P takes P (in passing)
5. P to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd		
6. P to K B 4th	K Kt to K 2nd	28. B takes P	K to Kt sq
7. K to Q B 2nd	P to Q 4th	29. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q B 5th
8. B to Q K 2nd	B to K Kt 2nd	30. K to Q 4th (c)	R takes R
9. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 5th	31. B takes R	R to Q sq
10. Castles	Castles	32. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
11. P to Q R 5th	P takes K P	33. B to Q Kt 6th	R to Q 2nd
12. P takes P	B to Q 2nd	34. R to Q B sq	P to K Kt 4th
13. P to Q 6th	B to Q B 3rd	35. R takes Q B P	R to Q 8th sq (ch)
14. K to Kt 5th	Q to her B 2nd	36. K to B 2nd (d)	P takes P
15. B to Q B 4th	Q R to Q sq	37. R to Q 4th	R takes R
16. Q R to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 3rd	38. B takes R (e)	P to K B 3rd
17. B takes Kt	P takes B	39. Q to K Kt 6th	Q to her 2nd
18. R to K sq	K to K sq	40. B to Q B 3rd	P takes P
19. Q to K Kt 4th (c)	P to K R 3rd	41. B takes P (f)	Q to her 7th (ch)
20. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt (ch)	42. K to B sq	Q to her B 8th (ch)
21. Q takes Kt	K to R 2nd (b)		
22. Q to K B 2nd	P to Q 5th	43. K to his 2nd	Q to K 6th (ch)
23. Kt to K 4th	B takes Kt		

And Mr. Lowenthal resigned the Game and the Match.

(a) We do not quite understand the motive for p ying the Queen thus.
(b) What was the object of this?
(c) P to K 6th would have been a dangerous move for Black.
(d) Mr. Löwenthal's friends considered that, had he played to R 2nd instead, he might have won without very much difficulty from the point.
(e) The game is now easily drawn by either party.
(f) It is lucky to be believed that, in the deciding game of a great match, with so much at stake, any player above a fifth rate would have been guilty of such a gross *bêtise*. This, of course, loses the match at one blow!

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY Jan. 1, 1854.—1st Sunday after Christmas. New Year's Day.
MONDAY, 2.—Edm und Burke born, 1730. Lavater died, 1801.
TUESDAY, 3.—General Monk died, 1670.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Roger Ascham died, 1568.
THURSDAY, 5.—Duke of York died, 1827.
FRIDAY, 6.—Epiphany. Twelfth Day. Old Christmas Day.
SATURDAY, 7.—Fire Insurance due. Fenelon died, 1715.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 7, 1854.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 3 10	A. h. m. 3 40	M. h. m. 4 4	A. h. m. 4 26	M. h. m. 4 55	A. h. m. 5 20	M. h. m. 5 45	A. h. m. 6 10	M. h. m. 6 35	A. h. m. 7 0	M. h. m. 7 15	A. h. m. 7 45	M. h. m. 8 10	A. h. m. 8 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BLACK SEA AND THE SEAT OF WAR IN ASIA.—Our Correspondent at Towcester will see, in an early number of our Journal, that his request has been anticipated.

J. J. ROBINSON, Forbes.—We regret that we cannot publish the verses

XENOS, Ardlinster.—A newspaper posted for Geelong, as described by our Correspondent, will be duly delivered, unless it be stolen by the underlings of the Post-office—by no means an unusual occurrence.

E. L.—The Arms of Prince Albert are:—"Quarterly, 1st and 4th, the Royal Arms, differenced by a label of three points, on the centre point scrosegu. 2nd and 3rd, Barry of ten, sa. and arg. A cross treflé vert for SAXONY." He bears a crown.

NEMO.—We apprehend you cannot change, but must be content with the Christian name you bear.

SCOTIA.—The daughter of an Earl would clearly take precedence of the daughter of a commoner.

G. J.—If the daughter be resident with her father, she may have engraved on her card the name of her father's house.

A KEY TO THE CHRISTMAS MAZE,
In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Dec. 24, page 575.

On entering the Maze, pass up to the left, leaving the road to the right (which is a feint). In following up the course, after 20 or 30 windings, we fall into a cross road, a little below on the left of the Castle. Turning to the right, we come to a fork, close to the entrance of the Castle. Take the *lower* road *leading to the left*, which passes close over the flag staff of the Castle. We then fall into a branch road up and down, close under a bridge, take the road down, and this will lead to a point or meeting of four roads. Take the road leading to the right of the Castle, and by following it up we pass close to the right corner of the Castle. A little further on the road again separates into two, under a bridge; come down, and avoiding the road leading to the left of the Castle, we come to a fork, a little to the left of the entrance. By taking the lower road, and avoiding the road to the right, the Castle will at once be reached.

THE CENSUS.—Early in the New Year will be published, the CENSUS of the UNITED KINGDOM, prepared for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, comprising a Comparative View of the Population (distinguishing the Sexes) of every Parish and Town in the Empire in 1841 and 1851: with a Detailed View of the Population of the Metropolis, a Comparison of the Population in Counties and Towns, and of the whole Empire, at Different Periods; and a Variety of Interesting Information concerning the Movement of the Population—the groundwork of all Political Science. Accompanied by a Statistical Map of Great Britain and Ireland, with Diagrams, exhibiting, by symbolic signs, each town according to its population; also, the area of each County, and average number of inhabitants per square mile, and the Railway and Telegraph Systems, correctly laid down, compiled and drawn by JOHN DOWER, F.R.G.S.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853.

THE odious and treacherous butchery committed by the Russians at Sinope is far more than sufficient to justify the Turkish Government in refusing any terms of compromise, or of listening to any negotiation, until the outrage shall have been avenged. But Mahomedan Turkey shows itself far more Christian in its conduct than the so-called Christian Emperor of the Russians. As if to afford one more decisive proof, in addition to the many which it has given to the world, of the justice and moderation which characterise its actions, the Turkish Government, in a Great Council convoked at Constantinople on the 18th instant, agreed that the collective note of the Four Allied Powers should be received. Notwithstanding the bitter remembrance of Sinope, the Porte consents to despatch a Plenipotentiary to some neutral capital, not being Vienna, to treat for peace; and accepts the declaration of its Allies, that the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is to be a *sine qud non* in the negotiation, and that the territorial limits of the Ottoman Empire are not to be changed or affected. These are the stipulations of the Allies as well as of Turkey; but Turkey adds, in her own behalf, and as essential to her own dignity and security, that all treaties existing between the Ottoman and the Russian Empire anterior to the war, are to be considered as null and void. It is not to be expected that the Czar will adhere to these terms, just and reasonable as they must universally be considered. Turkey cannot abate one iota of them, unless the grip of the aggressor be at her throat; and Russia, having gone so far, cannot accede to them, unless reduced to the same extremity. The strong arm will, therefore, have to decide the question; and the new proposal for a Conference will share the fate of its predecessors, and be rendered useless by events, which are far more rapid and potent for the solution of knotty points than Notes or Protocols.

The Emperor of Russia, finding the public opinion of the civilised world against him, is looking out for allies wherever he can. He appears to have secured as one of his tools the effete and imbecile Court of Teheran, which has just declared war against Turkey on one pretence, and against England on another. The object is, of course, to create alarm for our Indian Empire. British power, we anticipate, will make short work of the Shah. But the Emperor Nicholas, like a prudent man—for there is a kind of prudence to be observed even in the most desperate of schemes—is looking about for more serviceable supporters than the rotten empire of Persia; and is endeavouring to detach Austria, if not Prussia, from the Quadruple Alliance, and to coerce Sweden and Denmark into making common cause with him. It is impossible to say what success may attend his efforts. But this much is certain: if Austria detach herself from the English and French alliance, her doom is sealed. She will fall to pieces at the first concussion, and Hungary and Italy will reign in her stead. If Prussia be not stanch, a similar fate will await her; and Poland, resuscitated and restored, will claim a large slice of her dominions, and give her considerable trouble besides—to say nothing of a possible Westphalian kingdom that may emerge from the chaotic embroilments of a general war. The geographical position of Sweden and Denmark would make them valuable allies of the Czar; but there is not only public opinion in those countries, but both of them suffer, and have suffered, from Russian spoliation, and neither of them has forgotten or forgiven it. The restoration of Finland to its lawful owners would be an inducement that might tempt Sweden to join the Anti-Russian alliance, even if other arguments should prove powerless to move her. Denmark could not be of much service to the Czar if Sweden joined the other side, and Denmark is too vulnerable to risk lightly the friendship of Great Britain. But, whatever success may attend the Czar in his efforts to strengthen his bad cause, the fleets and armies of Great Britain, France, and Turkey—even did Germany contribute no armies to the alliance—would be amply sufficient to give the Russians more work than they can accomplish. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is not likely to be in existence long after the formal declaration of war by England and France, and the Russian fleet in the Baltic will melt away in the spring with as much rapidity as the floating ice of that region, if England be driven to the necessity of attacking it. If we reflect upon the fortunate fact that the whole of the immense frontier line of the Russian Empire is inhabited by enemies of her power—by races and tribes, either Mahomedan or Christian, whom she has conquered and oppressed—by Finns, Germans, Poles, Sclavonians, Turks, Circassians, Tartars, Cossacks, and other populations, that it would take an ethnologist some trouble to catalogue—we may dismiss from our minds any fear that we shall be deficient in allies. Russia may now sing her blasphemous "Te Deums" if she please; but the day will assuredly come when she will have to change her tune—to sing "Miserere"—and to clothe herself in sackcloth and ashes.

THE differences between Lord Palmerston and his colleagues in the Ministry have been removed, and his Lordship's resignation has been withdrawn. The public knows nothing whatever of the circumstances which led, in the first place, to the Noble Viscount's secession; and, in the second, to his return to office. Those who desire to satisfy their curiosity on the subject, and to learn the exact truth on a matter—once of European, but now, happily, only of English interest—will have to wait until the meeting of Parliament, for the explanations which will no doubt be freely asked, and as freely given. Without expressing any opinion upon a point on which we do not profess to be in the slightest degree informed, we can but reiterate what we have already stated, that Lord Palmerston's resignation at such a time was peculiarly unfortunate. The proof that it was so, lies in the efforts that were made to induce his Lordship to reconsider his determination, and in the satisfaction with which the success of those efforts has been hailed throughout the country. Lord Palmerston has re-instated himself in popularity, and may now hold or express whatever opinions he pleases on the proposed new Reform Bill of Lord John Russell without again running much risk of losing it. The Eastern question is, at the present time, the question of all others; and Reform Bills, however interesting in themselves, or however advisable to be settled, must yield their place to the one great topic. Whether Lord Palmerston be, in home politics, the Tory that some represent him, or whether he be a Reformer of the Whig school, or of one more advanced, is a consideration of no great moment, when war with Russia will occupy us in Europe, and when war is threatened against us in Asia by the intrigues of the same unscrupulous Power. The momentary discouragement that must have been felt, wherever Turkey and justice had a friend, and Russia and insolent rapacity a foe, at the announcement that Lord Palmerston was no longer a member of the Ministry, has long ere this given place to a better feeling; and confidence, for a moment shaken, has been fully restored. Rightly or wrongly, the people of this country, and of Europe generally, were of opinion that Lord Palmerston was the advocate of strong and prompt measures in defence of Turkey. Rightly or wrongly, they were of opinion that Lord Palmerston was the energetic supporter of an Anglo-French alliance in defence of European civilisation against Tartar barbarism; and his retirement was hailed with pleasure by no one who was not either a supporter of Russian policy, or who did not imagine that the Aberdeen Ministry was lukewarm and dilatory in supporting the Sultan. The one party, happily to be numbered only by units in Great Britain, have had but small cause and fleeting moments for rejoicing; the other have seen in his Lordship's resumption of office, a greater cause for rejoicing than was afforded by his retirement. His return proves the former misgiving to have been unfounded, and proclaims to the world, that at the present time, whatever may have been the case hitherto, his Lordship and his colleagues are fully agreed as to the course to be adopted against the public enemy.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Thursday afternoon, at Windsor Castle. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl Granville, the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir James Graham, and Lord Ernest Bruce acting for the Lord Chamberlain. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 3rd January until Tuesday the 3 st of January, 1854; and a proclamation was issued, summoning Parliament to meet on that day for the dispatch of public business. The Queen gave audiences to the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl Granville, and the Lord Chancellor. The noblemen and gentlemen attending the Council travelled to and from Windsor by a special train on the Great Western Railway.

The extremely cold weather of the past week has added a novelty to the usual Court pastimes in the diversion of skating. The Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, have indulged in the agreeable exercise in the Home Park, almost daily since the frost set in. On Thursday morning, several officers of the regiments quartered at Windsor had the honour of joining the Royal party. The Queen, accompanied by Lord and Lady John Russell, walked down to the ice, and remained a considerable time.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, whose arrival at the Castle was announced last week, took his departure for Southampton on Tuesday, *en route* for Lisbon, to pay a visit of condolence to the King Consort.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Majesty on Monday.

The Earl of Clarendon, Lord and Lady John Russell, and Lord Raglan, have been among the guests of her Majesty during the past week.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland are dispensing a princely hospitality to a distinguished party at Raby Castle. The noble Duke and Duchess have caused their annual bounties to the poor to be distributed during the past week.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond have a select party staying with them at Goodwood.

POSTSCRIPT.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Authentic intelligence from Constantinople dated the 19th inst. states that negotiations on the peace project have commenced, and that the Porte manifests a pacific disposition. The combined fleets at the above date were still at Beycos.

A letter from Syra, dated Dec 18, says:—

Lord Dudley Stuart has preceded us to Constantinople, on board the *Liverpool* screw-steamer. It is said that his Lordship's intention in visiting Constantinople is to persuade the Sultan to accept the services of the Polish refugees, in being believed that a general desertion of Poles serving in Russian regiments would take place if they were sure of being received in a corps of their own countrymen on entering the Turkish territory. It is also reported that his Lordship advocates a levée of the Christian subjects of the Porte, a step which would certainly settle the question as to the Russian or Turkish leaning of the Rayahs. Desertion to the Russians from such a corps would perhaps be as frequent as Polish desertions from Russian regiments.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday evening, states that the Russian steamer *Pruth* has sent two Turkish villages on fire by throwing red hot balls into them.

The Austrian Government appear to be already endeavouring to evade the consequences of the Protocol and instructions of the 5th of December. They have explained, in a *quasi* Ministerial journal, that the share of Austria in the negotiations implies no relaxation of her partiality to Russia:—

The Imperial Royal Government (of Austria), by having once more agreed with the two great Western Powers in the most friendly and sincere spirit, in order to re-establish the troubled peace in the Orient by means of a collective mediation, has not denied the continuance of the friendly sentiments which it entertains towards its allied neighbour (Russia) in the remotest degree, nor will hereafter have to do so. On the contrary, we still recognise in the intimate friendship between these two great monarchs the safest guarantee for the peace of the world, and the conservative interests of Europe.

It is a satisfactory contrast to this suspicious conduct of the Court of Vienna to find that Prussia has taken a more independent line. Count Portalès, who was some time Prussian Minister at the Porte, has arrived in London on a special mission connected with the affairs of the East; and, it is hoped, that he is the bearer of instructions favourable to the unbroken concert of the Four Powers.

An attempt has been made by a mandate from St. Petersburg to engage the Swedish Courin the contest, with a view to closing the Swedish ports, and eventually the Baltic itself, against English and French vessels. King Oscar has re-organised the higher departments of the military and naval administration, with a view to securing greater unity and efficiency in the event of hostilities. Diplomatic negotiations are pending between the Governments of Sweden and Denmark, having for their object the conclusion of a league, offensive and defensive, between the two States. Sweden is arming by sea and land, and Denmark will immediately fortify her coasts, and place Copenhagen in a state of defence.

It is said that the English squadron in the Tagus has been ordered home to strengthen the Channel fleet. The state of affairs is thus seen to be really critical, and there seems to be little prospect that peace can be maintained.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—Letters from Vienna, of the 26th, say that the Ulemas had declared their willingness, if the Ottoman Government should not succeed in raising a loan abroad to supply the required amount from the funds destined to religious purposes.

The first aide-de-camp of the Minister of Marine has set out for Toulon, where he will embark for Constantinople, with instructions to the Admirals.

The Bourse has been dull to-day. The Three per Cents are 74.50; and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 101 25.

From Vienna the Metalliques are quoted at 93½; and the Exchange on London, 11.17.

The return of Lord Palmerston to power has given the greatest satisfaction on this side of the Channel. It shows a singular change in the feeling of the French public towards England, that the man who but a few years ago was considered France's greatest enemy, whose name was a bugbear held up to frighten the timid, is now most popular. His retirement was most universally regretted, especially by the Government, and his return is a matter of congratulation, as if it were all that was required to humble Russia.

The good understanding between the English and the French Government upon the Eastern question, has been further cemented by a very important act. In virtue of the line of policy agreed to between the two Governments, a draft was sent to London on Saturday last of a declaration to be drawn up by the two Governments, and communicated to Russia in their joint names. In that declaration it is intimated that France and England will not permit Russia and Turkey to make war against each other in the Black Sea, and that they accordingly interdict them from doing so. This appears to be the correct version of the intentions attributed to the Governments, of sending a flag of truce, with a message to the same effect, to Sebastopol.

M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Thayer, Director-General of the Post, are gazetted as Senators.

An Imperial decree sanctions the amalgamation of the junction of the Rhone and Loire and the great central Railway Companies.

General Lefio, late questor of the Legislative Assembly, and at present a refugee in Jersey, has received a retiring pension of 4000f.

The premium paid by the city to the Paris bakers during the first fortnight of November, to keep the price of bread at 40c. the kilogramme, amounted to 671,000f.—the real price being 49c.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. F. Batchelor to Calstock, Cornwall; Rev G. Nasler, M.A., to Roughan; Rev. F. T. Scott, M.A., to Sibert-wold, with Coldred annexed, near Dover. *Vicarages:* Rev. S. W. Mant, M.A., to Bramford, with Burstall annexed, near Ipswich; Rev. M. W. F. St. John to Brampton-cum-Sawtry. *Incumbency:* Rev. W. Dawson to St. John the Evangelist, Moor Allerton. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. J. Davies to Smallwood, Cheshire; Rev. T. H. F. P. Dawson Christ Church, Ramsgate, Kent; Rev. A. E. Hutton to Higher, Dalston, Cumberland; Rev. W. T. Newingham to St. John's, West Derby.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL PREACHERS.—The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen special preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for January next:—Sunday, Jan 1, the Rev Henry Vena, B.D.; Sunday, Jan. 8, the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A.; Sunday, Jan. 15, the Rev Robert Graham Moon, M.A.; Sunday, Jan. 22, the Rev. R. G. Baker, M.A.; Sunday, Jan. 29, the Rev John Smith, B.D.; Monday, Jan. 30 (King Charles the Martyr), the Rev. E. G. Moon, M.A.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev S. Smith, by the congregation of St. George's Church, Camberwell, on completing the 21st year of his ministrations in the parish; Rev. G. Troughton, LL.B., curate of St. Paul's, Withington, near Manchester, by the congregation; the Rev Robert Chas Jenkins, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Faversham-green, on his appointment to the Rectory of Lyminge, in Kent, by his parishioners and friends.

LETTERS FROM PARIS.—Very general complaints are heard at the repeated irregularities in the delivery of letters from Paris. In several instances lately these letters have not been delivered in the City till two days after their date.

REV. WILLIAM JAY, OF BATH.—This well-known dissenting clergyman died on Tuesday evening last, at his house in Percy-place, in the 85th year of his age. He was born in the same year as Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Walter Scott, &c.

COUNT PORTALES, charged with a special mission from his Majesty the King of Prussia, arrived in London on Sunday night.

THE LATE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—A grand mass was celebrated for the late Queen at Lisbon, on the 17th, in the cathedral of San Vincent. A very distressing circumstance here occurred. The vault being too low for the coffin, it was placed near the altar whilst the necessary preparations were being made to deepen the floor, the swelling of the body partially burst the coffin, and they were compelled to place it in another (the fourth). It still stands in the church.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.—At a meeting of the masters, held at the Bull Inn, on Thursday, the following resolution was carried:—"That, inasmuch as no disposition has been as yet shown by the operatives generally to resume work, this meeting do adjourn to January 26, 1854. Should it, however, in the meantime be ascertained that many of the operatives are desirous of returning to their work, immediate steps will be taken by the associated masters to open their mills."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The sub-marine telegraph brings positive and more ample confirmation of the intelligence from Constantinople, by which it appears that the Sultan was willing to treat for peace on the terms proposed by the Four Powers. The *Moniteur* states that the last advices from Constantinople announce that the Divan was perfectly agreed with the representatives of France, England, Austria, and Prussia, on the conditions upon which the Porte could honourably treat for the re-establishment of peace.

All military operations on the Danube have stopped. Omer Pacha and his army are at their winter quarters of Schumla. Ismail Pacha, however, still occupies Kalafat on the Wallachian side of the Danube. He has there well entrenched himself and the army of 40,000 men. It is thought the Russians will attack him there before spring. This will not so much depend upon them as upon the weather. The state of the road renders the transport of artillery at this season very difficult.

The following has appeared in the *Official Journal* of Persia:—"His Majesty the Shah of Persia has intimated the order to the *Chargé d'affaires* and personnel of the British Legation at Teheran to proceed with him to Soolan, Kerrich, and to Tulkan, and from thence to the military camp at Soulrenie." This is assigned as the cause of difference between the British representative and the Shah.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree abolishing the restrictions imposed by the rescript of the 8th February, 1826, on raw cotton imported into France from Great Britain and the British possessions in Europe.

There has been a rumour in Paris that there has been a third duel in March, between the Duke of Alba and Mr. Soulé, the American Ambassador, and that Soulé was killed.

M. Visconti, member of the Institute, and architect to the Emperor, has just died suddenly at Paris.

GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG.—We have reason to believe that DR. ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN will succeed Sir George Bonham as Governor of Hong-Kong and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.—*Globe.*

SHIPS OF WAR BUILDING FOR RUSSIA.—We understand that an official letter from the Secretary of the Home Department has been received by the civil authorities of Glasgow, requesting to know particulars respecting some war steamers building on the Clyde, as it is reported, for the Emperor of Russia. His Lordship has, we believe, been misinformed in the subject, as there are no ships building here for Russia; but there are at present being constructed two pairs of powerful first-class marine engines and machinery for war-steamers, by one of our first engineering firms, under contract to have them at Cronstadt by the end of May, to fit them up in the vessels there by his own workmen. Although there are no ships building here for the Autocrat, we have reason to believe that his Lordship may learn something on the subject if he institutes inquiries on the banks of the Tyne or Wear.—*North British Daily Mail.*

COMBINATION AGAINST STRIKES.—The manufacturers of Lancashire have formed a new combination for the purpose of putting down the Preston strike—a step which cannot but have most important consequences. The meeting was held at Manchester; it represented manufacturers of printable-ts line of corrugation, Ashton, Stalybridge, Bury, Colne, Darwen, Glossop, Hyde, Preston, Salford, Stalebridge, and Stockport. This meeting is suggested by the form the strike has taken.

OPENING OF A RAILWAY.—The South Wales Railway, from Herbert to Haverfordwest, was opened on Wednesday with great relje cings, and in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

THE CITY FORGERIES.—William Anderson was on Thursday examined at great length, at the Mansion-house, on the charge of another forgery, amounting to £4,000, on the Governor and Company of the second charge having been gone through, the prisoner, who had buried his face in his handkerchief during the proceedings, and who seemed deeply affected by the painful position in which he was placed, was again asked whether he wished to say anything. As in the first case, he replied through Mr. Hobler, that he should reserve his defence. He was then remanded for a week, as it is understood another charge of a different character will be gone into.

THE DREADFUL SHIPWRECK NEAR DUBLIN.—During the hurricane on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the *Enniscrone* steamer, for the Irish Channel, she was boarded by Captain Gordon's coastguard station; and went down fifteen miles E.N.E. off Lambay. Seven of the crew were saved by the fishing smack *Emerald*. The captain, his wife, and her sister second mate, and five men were drowned; and another of the crew died on board the smack.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—A dense fog prevailed this morning, and many casualties occurred to the craft in the river. The *Baltic*, which yesterday, during the state of the tide, in her route for Philadelphia, proceeded from her moorings, but brought up in Bootle Bay, until the fog cleared up. She had on board eight passengers, and a full cargo. The *City of Glasgow* (s.s.) arrived from Philadelphia, with eighty passengers, and 103,000 dollars

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MUTINY IN THE CHINESE SEAS.—We hear there has been a mutiny on board the *Inconstant*. It seems that the men, who have not had liberty for sixteen months, sent in a petition on the subject to Admiral Fellew, who immediately ordered the ship to be got ready for sea. In the evening there was a noise below, when the drum was beat to quarters, and seven of the men refused to come on deck, upon which the officers were ordered to compel them at the point of the sword, and in doing so several of the men were severely wounded.—*China Mail.*

A RUSSIAN SCREW FLEET.—We have the best authority for stating that the Russian High Admiral has recently impressed on the Czar's Baltic fleet, one-half of the ships were at once condemned as worthless, and it was determined to build, *on contract*, a number of screw line of battle ships—one account says less than thirty! We may possibly find some of these contracts taken in the Clyde, or the Thames, and may safely calculate upon a portion of the vessels being built by the Americans. But it will take at least two years to get so large a fleet fit for sea—even if the cash is forthcoming.—*Daily News.*

WARLIKE PRECAUTIONS.—We understand that almost every infantry regiment now stationed in Ireland are under orders for foreign service. Many have been sent to every large station, and are in a state of infantry, to have the whole of their subalterns examined as to their eligibility and fitness for promotion. This savours much of 2nd battalions, and the 9th, a cavalry regiment—called out.—*Service Gazette.*

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—Several of the soldiers who had purchased their discharges with the intention of proceeding to Australia, have requested and obtained permission to rejoin their regiments, as, after mature reflection, Commander-in-Chief issued a paternal order warning the European soldiers against being tempted to relinquish the certainty of pension in their old age for the more than doubtful and hazardous future involved in emigration to Australia.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The next contract mails for the Australian colonies will be despatched from Southampton on the 4th of January by the Overland route for King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney, by the screw steamer *Ripon*. Arrangements have been entered into for the despatch of the outward mails of February by the screw steamer *Bosphorus*, and conveyed to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, touching only at St. Vincent. This contract will not interfere with the departure of the steam-ship *Oriental* from Southampton for Port Phillip and Sydney on the 26th January. This vessel has no postal arrangements to fulfil, and will therefore merely take out ship-letter bags.

TESTIMONIAL TO JAMES STRINES, ESQ.—This gentleman has lately been presented with a most gratifying testimonial of esteem and gratitude, signed by all the passengers on board the *Bombay* merchant-vessel homeward bound from Port Phillip. It appears that, in lat. 27 deg. S., and long. 38 deg. W., the *Bombay* sprung a leak; when Mr. Strines, the chief officer, was in charge of the ship, the captain being confined to his bed by illness, but under his directions. Mr. Strines, whose age does not exceed twenty three years by great exertion and good seamanship, succeeded in carrying the *Bombay* into Rio Janeiro—distant when the leak broke out about 400 miles.

THE STRINES PRINTING COMPANY'S CHRISTMAS PARTY took place on the 23rd inst., at the Print Works, near Stockport, where two large rooms were tastefully decorated for the festival. The guests numbered 250, and one of the tables was occupied by fourteen men whose united ages exceeded one thousand years, and whose joint service in the Strines Printing Company exceeded seven hundred years. Two of the partners of the firm presided; and the amusements included dancing and glee-singing; the junior portion of the company were regaled with tea, and entertained with the exhibition of dissolving views and a voltaic battery, after which they retired. The adult people then sat down to Christmas fare; after which several toasts were drunk; and the festivities concluded with a ball.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Wednesday.—The weather is very severe; the snow of yesterday morning has been followed by hard frost, which has left strong ice on all the public roads. Thanks to railways, the citizens of Dublin are independent of the canals for their supply of provisions from the interior of the country.

MR. J. O'CONNELL AND THE LEAGUERS.—Mr. J. O'Connell has issued an address to the "independent" electors of Clonmel for their successful exertions in the cause of freedom of election. A great victory it was, in the estimation of the successful member, although no opposition occurred.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF COLONEL LAYARD.—We have to announce the death, by his own hand, of Colonel Brownlow Villiers Layard, late of the 8th Infantry, and formerly M.P. for Carlow. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Temporary derangement of the mind" returned.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF KILMORE.—The Right Rev Dr. Leslie, who has reached an advanced age, has been suffering very severe illness, at Kilmore-house, Cavan; but latterly there have been symptoms of improvement. Dr. Leslie had been consecrated Bishop of Dromore in 1812. His Lordship was translated to Elphin in 1819, and to Kilmore in 1841.

EAST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The election for the Eastern Division is expected to come off about the middle of January, and the friends of good government and progressive reform will rejoice to hear that Mr. Holland's prospects of being returned are daily improving.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—The Hon. Arthur Wrottesley, and William Mathews, Esq., are already fixed upon as the proposer and seconder of Lord Paget, who met his preliminary central committee last week, and afforded general satisfaction by his frank and manly conduct. The canvass, as far as it has at present proceeded is distinguished by very favourable results.

DEATH OF GENERAL RADOWITZ.—This well-known General died at Berlin on Christmas-day, at noon. His death was tranquil, and without pain. He has left a very large circle of loving friends, and the German patriotic fund has good been accustomed to regard him as one of the celebrities of the times.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—LIVERPOOL.—A town meeting, convened by the Mayor (Mr. J. B. Lloyd), was held in the Sessions-house on Tuesday, his worship presiding, to promote the subject of decimal coinage. Speeches were delivered by Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Horsfall, M.P., Mr. Thornely, M.P., and other gentlemen; and resolutions were unanimously adopted, approving of the principle of decimal coinage. Copies of the resolutions were ordered to be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, and Lord John Russell.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

DERBY.	
9 to 1 agst King Tom (taken)	33 to 1 agst Ret. of St. George (taken)
10 to 1 — Ruby (taken)	40 to 1 — Seythian (taken)
Nothing else done.	

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing to the unfavourable news from the East, the continued rise in the value of money, and the panic of heavy sales of securities on the Continent and elsewhere, the Market for National Securities has been subject to numerous fluctuations. We may observe, however, that, though they have been a tendency to decline, prices have been fairly supported. There has been a steady, but by no means active, demand for money, the value of which keeps comparatively high. In Lombard street, much caution is shown in discounts, and the lowest rate for first-class acceptances is five per cent.

Monday being almost a close holiday in the City, was a *dies non* in the Stock Exchange. On Tuesday the Consol Market opened steadily, and the Three per Centsfor the Account marked 94 to 94¼ and 93⅞. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93¾ to 94⅛; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93⅝; and South Sea Annuities, 93⅝. India Stock, ex div., was 244½ to 245; Bank Stock, 220. Exchequer Bills sold at 3s. to 6s. pm. The transactions on Wednesday were unimportant. The Three per Cents Reduced were 94 to 93⅞; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93⅝ to 93⅝. Consols for Account, 93⅜ to 94, and Long Annuities (1860), 5⅛. India Bonds were 3s.; Exchequer Bills 3s. to 5s. pm. India Stock for the Account was 245. On Thursday the Consol Market was inactive. The Three per Cents for the Account 93⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅝ to 94; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93⅜. Exchequer Bills were tolerably firm at 4s. to 3s. Scrip.

The Market for Miscellaneous Securities has been far from active. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. London and Westminster Bank Shares have marked 40; New South Wales, 83; Provincial of Ireland, 60; Union of Australia, 75 to 74; Union of Madrid 21; Australasian Investment, 65; Australian Agricultural, 22; Colonial Bank, 30; New Zealand, 2; Peel River Land and Mineral, 9⅝; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67; South Australian Land, 39; Scottish Australian Investment, 2⅝; Berwick Bay, 1⅛; Australian Agricultural, 22; Crystal Palace, 3; Hungerford and Vauxhal., 8¾; West Middlesex, 113; Hungerford bridge, 12, Waterloo, 5¾; Vauxhall, 22; Albion Insurance, 95; Argus Life, 21, Crown Life, 6; Globe, 14; Guardian, 2; Hope, 3; Law Life, 20; Law Property, 20; Pelican, 45; Rock Life, 8; Royal Exchange, 240; Sun Life, 65; Australian Royal Mail Steam, 2¾; Electric Telegraph 17¾

So far as last week, £1,000,000 in gold has arrived from Australia, £125,000 from New York, and £60,000 from other quarters. The demand for gold on Continental account has been rather active, and about £1,000,000 has been forwarded from London and the outports. Notwithstanding the adverse state of things in China, silver bullion has been in request for shipment by the next packet. The stock in the market is unusually small.

The returns from the Bank of England continue favourable. The Treasury balance is large—upwards of £10,000,000 sterling, but it will now rapidly diminish, on payment of the dividends and the petty stocks. The holders of the latter have, it appears, consented to accept £2,000,000 of Exchequer Bills, in lieu of cash; so that the whole amount to be paid in money will be very little over £4,000,000. The stock of bullion is about £15,500,000.

There has been a steady market for Foreign Bonds in prices no material change has taken place. Brazilian Five per Cents have been marked 98; Chilian Three per Cents, 77. Danish Five per Cents, 103⅜; Equador Bonds, 4; Grenada Deferred, 7; Greek Bonds (Blue), 6⅝ to 7; Mexican Three per Cents, for the Account, 21; Portuguese New Four per Cents, 45; Portuguese Three per Cents, 40; Russian Four and-a-Half per Cents, 98; Ditto, Small, 98; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90; Spanish Three per Cents, 46⅝; Ditto, New Deferred, 22; Dutch Four per Cents, 93 to 93⅛.

Owing to the settlement of the Account, the amount of business doing in Railway Shares has been limited. The total "calls" for January are £1,466,186—£1,186,250 being on account of foreign companies. In Jan. 1853, the total calls were £1,241,760. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 85; Eastern Counties, 13⅛; East Lancashire, 63; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 94; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104; Great Western, 83; London and North-Western, 103½; London and South-Western, 77; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 22; Midland, 63; Scottish Central, 89½, North Staffordshire, 13; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 36; Scottish Central, 92; Shropshire Union, 2⅝, South-Eastern, 60; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 61

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 99½; Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 13⅛; Great Northern Five per Cents, 121; Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per Cent prem., 110; Great Western Fredeemable 5 per Cent, 89; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 104.

FOREIGN.—Luxembourg, 11⅛; Ditto, Guaranteed, 5; Northern of France, 34.

The inquiry set on foot respecting the position of some of the new Mining Companies has tended to check operations in Mining Shares. On Thursday Agua Fria were done at 1⅝; British Australian Gold, ⅝; Imperial Brazilian, ⅝; Ditto, Cocaes and Cuieba, 2⅜; Colonial Gold, 1⅜; Linares, 11⅜; Nouveau Monde, 1⅛; Port Phillip, ⅛; and United Mexican, 4⅜

The Bank of England has given notice that it is prepared to pay off the petty Stocks immediately, without charge for discount. The English Stock Market for ruled steady on Monday, with a downward tendency. The Three per cents have marked 93⅝ to 94⅛; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅝ to 93⅝; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93⅜. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are tolerably firm. Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 8s. premium.

THE MARKETS.

Friday Evening.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Fresh up to this morning's market, the arrivals of English wheats were very limited; hence, the show of samples was compara tively small. The attendance of both town and country millers was by good. The demand for all kinds of wheat was to an advance on the prices of last week of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter and fine qualities were speedily offered. There was a good inquiry for foreign wheat, partly for shipment to the Continent, and prices were from 2s. to 3s. per quarter higher than on Friday last. The imports are only 4670 quarters. Floating cargoes sold freely, and the quotations had an upward tendency. We had rather an active inquiry for barley, and fine parts is obtained 1s. per quarter. Malt was in short supply, and good copies, at extreme quotations. The oat trade was rather active, and good dry corn produced 6d. to 1s per quarter more money White peas were 1s to 2s higher. Grey and maple, as well as beans, moved off readily, at extreme rates. The flour trade was firm, and American barrels were 1s. dearer.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1110; barley, 17.3; malt, 1645; oats, 3240; flour, 890. Foreign, wheat, 4070; barley, 1780; oats, 8250, flour, 9760 barrels.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 62s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 66s. to 80s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 61s to 70s.; ditto, white, —s. to —s.; rye, 44s. to 46s., grinding barley, 32s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 39s., malting, ditto, 40s to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 63s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 52s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 67s to 69s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire malt, 62s. to 65s.; potato ditto, 58s. to 61s.; Lanphai and Cork, black 34s. to 36s., ditto, white, 37s. to 41s.; ditto potato, 34s. to 41s.; ditto, old, 46s. to 50s.; grey peas, 39s. to 42s.; maple, 42s to 43s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 41s. to 43s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; households, 54s. to 56s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 54s to 56s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Wheat, in a retail way, 5s. per bush; American, 35s. to 46s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Since our last report very few transactions have been reported in this market. Prices however, have ruled tolerably firm

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s to 54s; hempseed, 35s. to 38s. per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 15s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 12s to 14s.; tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £5 5s. to £10 10s., ditto, foreign, £3 5s. to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary, 60s. to 70s. per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 56s. to 66s., ditto, white, 65s. to 72s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10½d. of household ditto, 9d to 10d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 70s. 6d.; barley, 37s. 11d.; oats, 25s. 6d.; rye, 44s. 4d.; beans 40s. 10d.; peas, 42s. 8d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 71s. 8d.; barley, 42s. 2d.; oats, 25s. 7d.; rye, 43s. 0d.; beans, 39s. 3d.; peas, 39s 11d.

Teas.—For all kinds the demand is very inactive; but we have no decline to notice in prices. Coffee remains quiet, at 3d. per lb.

Sugar.—Owing to the holidays, very few transactions have taken place in any kind of raw sugar this week. Importers, however, are firm. Refined goods move off steadily. Brown sugars are worth 44s.; and low to fine grocery 44s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 31st inst. were 5,649,134 cwts. against 5,287,152 cwts. in 1852

Coffee.—A large business has been done in good ordinary Native Ceylon, at 47s. 6d. to 50s. per cwt. Plantation, as well as foreign qualities, are heavy.

Rice.—The market is firm, but the transactions have not been extensive

Provisions.—Most kinds of Irish butter—in supply of which good more off slowly, at full prices. Best English is rather dearer In English very little is doing The Bacon market is low, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Hams, lard, and cheese are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—Our market is very firm, and prices are as the Autumn. P.Y.C., on the spot, 58s. 6d. to 59s. 6d.; and, from January to March, 59s per cwt. Town tallow, 57s. per cwt.; last week; rough fat, 3s. 3d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at 28s. 3d. to 29s. 6d. per cwt. Rape qualities command extreme rates. Turpentine is dull. Spirits, £2 14s. in puncheons, £2 18s.; rough, 14s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The sale for rum is to-day firm Proof Leewards 2s 7d to 2s 7½d; and East India, 2s 6½d. to 2s 7d. per gallon. There is more doing in brandy, the value of which has an upward tendency Genevas and corn spirits are in fair request

Hops.—During the pre-sent week there has been a slight improvement in the demand for new

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